

Teaching Tips

Adjectives describe nouns (people, places, things)

Adverbs describe verbs and actions (things we do)

ing vs ed adjectives

Use 'ed' adjectives to describe how people feel.

We NEVER use 'ed' adjectives to describe things, places and what people are like.

Use 'ing' adjectives to describe **things** (it's easy to remember **ing > thing**)

Adverbs of frequency

We use words like never, seldom and sometimes to talk about how often we **do** something.

Adjectives formed by changing ending (suffixes)

We can form adjectives from other words by adding an ending.

Some spelling changes may be needed:

ending (suffix)	root word (e.g. noun)	adjective
y	juice	juicy
less	home	homeless
	music	musical
ful	grace	graceful
able	comfort	comfortable
out	courage	courageous

Exercise 3 - ing vs ed adjectives

Fill in the blanks using the appropriate adjective from the box.

boring	interested	interesting	tiring	tired
touched	scared	touching	amused	amused
scary	relaxing	amazed	bored	exciting

1. We are very _____ in finding out about plant life in Hong Kong.
2. The roller-coaster is the most _____ ride at the carnival.
3. The monkey can stand on his head. We are _____.
4. I am _____ of dogs.
5. The children are _____ about the school picnic next week.
6. I was _____ when he told the joke.
7. Amy was _____ when her best friend gave her a special present.
8. Ocean Park is a very _____ place because we can learn about aquatic life.
9. I am feeling very _____ so I want to go to bed early tonight.
10. The movie was _____ that my mum started crying.
11. This book is so _____. I want to choose a different one.
12. The haunted house was so _____.
13. Walking by the ocean is very _____.
14. It was a very _____ day because I had so many activities after school.
15. I always feel _____ during my Chinese lessons.

Exercise 7 - identifying adjectives and adverbs

Read the sentences. Look at the underlined word then decide whether it is an adverb or an adjective. Write **adj** or **adv** and then write the word it is describing. The first one has been done for you.

e.g. Polly is a beautiful girl.

adj

girl

1. Dad shouted angrily when he heard the news.

2. Karen is hard-working girl.

3. The exercises are very difficult.

4. Jane sighed tiredly.

5. Jane bought Mary a lovely doll for her birthday.

6. It tastes very sweet.

7. Jake is lonely because he has no friends.

8. The kitten is sleeping peacefully.

9. The boy ate his dinner noisily.

10. The fast car won the race.

11. Anthony smiled widely.

12. Amy carried the book carefully.

13. The attentive children listened to the teacher.

14. The thief crept silently into the bank.

15. The soldiers fought bravely.

16. Jane is very shy.

17. The early bird catches the worm.

Exercise 8 - choosing the correct form

Complete the following sentences using the appropriate word.

Tip: If the blank comes before a noun or after a "be" verb then use the adjective form

excellent

The movie was _____.

He plays football _____.

angry

The man shouted _____.

The _____ teacher scolded the students

careless

_____ students always make silly mistakes.

He did his homework _____.

happy

The children sang _____.

Jane is always _____.

wise

My _____ brother _____.

He always _____.

loud

The _____ children are talking

_____.

noisy

The pupils chatted _____.

The students are very _____.

sad

The _____ girl sobbed

_____.

rude

The boy shouted _____.

Students should not be _____ to their teachers.

Exercise 3 - Answers

Fill in the blanks using the appropriate adjective from the box.

boring	interested	interesting	tiring	tired
touched	scared	touching	amused	excited
scary	relaxing	amazed	bored	exciting

- We are very *interested* in finding out about plant life in Hong Kong.
- The roller-coaster is the most *exciting* ride in the carnival.
- The monkey can stand on his head. We are *amazed*.
- I am *scared* of dogs.
- The children are *excited* about school picnic next week.
- I was *amused* when I heard the joke.
- Amy was *touched* when her best friend gave her a special present.
- Ocean Park is a very *interesting* place because we can learn about aquatic life.
- I am feeling very *tired* so I want to go to bed early tonight.
- The movie was so *touching* that my mum started crying.
- This book is so *boring*. I want to choose a different one.
- The haunted house was so *scary*.
- Walking by the ocean is very *relaxing*.
- It was a very *tiring* day because I had so many activities after school.
- I always feel *bored* during my Chinese lessons.

Exercise 7 - Answers

Read the sentences. Look at the underlined word then decide whether it is an adverb or an adjective. Write **adj** or **adv** and then write the word it is describing. The first one has been done for you.

e.g. Polly is a beautiful girl.

adj beautiful girl

1. Dad shouted angrily when he heard the news.

adv angrily

2. Karen is hard-working girl.

adj hard-working girl

3. The exercises are very difficult.

adj difficult exercises

4. Jane sighed tiredly.

adv tiredly sigh

5. Jane bought Mary a lovely doll for her birthday.

adj lovely doll

6. It tastes very sweet.

adj sweet It

7. Jake is lonely because he has no friends.

adj lonely Jake

8. The kitten is sleeping soundly.

adv soundly sleeping

9. The boy ate his dinner happily.

adv happily ate

10. The fast runner won the race.

adj fast runner

11. Anthony smiled sweetly.

adv sweetly smiled

12. Amy carried the books carefully.

adv carefully carried

13. The attentive children listened to the teacher.

adj attentive children

14. The thief crept quietly into the bank.

adv quietly crept

15. The soldier fought bravely.

adv bravely fought

16. Jane is very shy.

adv very Jane

17. The early bird catches the worm.

adj early bird

Exercise 8 - Answers

Complete the following sentences using the appropriate word.

Tip: If the blank comes before a noun or after a "be" verb then use the adjective form.

- excellent** The movie was excellent.
He plays football excellently.
- angry** The man shouted angrily.
The angry teacher scolded the students.
- careless** Careless students always make silly mistakes.
He did his homework carelessly.
- happy** The children sang happily.
Jane is always happy.
- wise** My father is very wise.
He always acts wisely.
- loud** The loud children are talking loudly.
- noisy** The birds chattered noisily.
The students are very noisy.
- sad** The sad girl sobbed sadly.
- rude** The boy shouted rudely.
Students should not be rude to their teachers.