

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение  
высшего образования  
«Национальный исследовательский  
Нижегородский государственный университет им. Н.И. Лобачевского»

**Практикум по грамматике английского языка.**

**Часть 2:**

**Имя прилагательное, степени сравнения, наречие**

**Учебно-методическое пособие**

Рекомендовано методической комиссией Института Международных  
отношений и мировой истории для студентов ННГУ, обучающихся по  
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в сфере профессиональной коммуникации (с углублённым изучением  
английского языка)»

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Данное учебно-методическое пособие содержит практический материал, необходимый для формирования базовых грамматических знаний английского языка. Цель учебно-методического пособия – познакомить студентов с основными особенностями грамматического строя английского языка, предотвратить некоторые типичные ошибки в словоупотреблении и при переводе на родной язык. Задания и упражнения, содержащиеся в учебно-методическом пособии, способствуют развитию у студентов языковой догадки, развитию лингвистической компетенции.

Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов ННГУ, обучающихся по направлениям подготовки 41.03.05 «Международные отношения» и 41.03.01 «Зарубежное регионоведение» и дополнительной профессиональной образовательной программе профессиональной переподготовки «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации (с углублённым изучением английского языка)».

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие представляет собой сборник упражнений и практических заданий, необходимых для закрепления материала, изучаемого в разделах «Имя прилагательное», «Степени сравнения» и «Наречие» в рамках курса «Основы теории и практики современного английского языка».

Цель данного пособия – познакомить студентов, обучающихся по программе дополнительного образования «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации (с углублённым изучением английского языка)», с основными особенностями грамматического строя английского языка, предотвратить некоторые типичные ошибки в словоупотреблении и при переводе с русского языка на английский и с английского языка на русский.

Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для слушателей 1 года обучения.

Задания и упражнения, содержащиеся в пособии, способствуют развитию у студентов навыков квалифицированного опознания грамматических единиц и совершенствованию умений работы с различными грамматическими источниками.

Студентам предлагается определить и охарактеризовать лингвистические явления, которые относятся к грамматическим формам слова. Способность видеть взаимосвязи между словами способствует развитию лингвистической компетенции. Разработанные задания разделов «Имя прилагательное», «Степени сравнения» и «Наречие» обеспечивают не только ориентированную языковую подготовку учащихся, но служит целям упорядочения и обобщения уже фактически приобретенных студентами знаний.

В начале каждого раздела приводится список грамматических форм и правил, необходимых для повторения и систематизации материала.

Пособие соответствует профессионально-образовательным программам и призвано повысить интерес студентов к изучаемому языку.

## UNIT 1: ADJECTIVE

The **adjective** is a word which describes a person or thing denoted by the noun. Semantically, adjectives fall into two classes: **qualitative** (*little, large, high, soft, warm, etc*) which denote qualities of size, shape, colour, etc, that may vary in degree and **relative** which denote qualities of a substance indirectly, through their relation to materials (*silken, woolen, wooden, etc*), to place (*Italian, Asian, etc*), to time (*monthly, weekly, etc*).

Syntactically, the adjective may function in the sentence as attribute (e.g. The reporter settled on the *nearest* chair) and predicative (e.g. The girl looked *unhappy*).

There are **opinion adjectives** and **fact adjectives**. Opinion adjectives such as *smart, bad, etc.* show what a person thinks of somebody or something. Fact adjectives such as *short, big, old, etc.* give us factual information about age, size, colour, origin, material, etc.

### GRAMMAR PRACTICE

#### Exercise 1: Fill in the gaps with the correct adjective from the list.

*loud, warm, narrow, dark, hot, strong, tired, old, comfortable, bright, long*

It was a cold, 1) *dark* night. There was a 2) \_\_\_\_\_ wind blowing and it was starting to rain. James was driving home after a 3) \_\_\_\_\_ day at work and he was very 4) \_\_\_\_\_. The road he was driving along was 5) \_\_\_\_\_ and winding, but it was the quickest way home. Suddenly, there was a 6) \_\_\_\_\_ flash of lightning and a 7) \_\_\_\_\_ crash of thunder as the storm broke. James' car was 8) \_\_\_\_\_, but he put his foot down because he wanted to get home quickly. He wanted to sit in his 9) \_\_\_\_\_ chair by the 10) \_\_\_\_\_ fire and drink a cup of 11) \_\_\_\_\_ coffee.

#### Exercise 2: Underline the opinion adjectives, circle the fact ones, then put them in order.

1. lace/ blue/ beautiful/ handkerchief  
*a beautiful blue lace handkerchief*
2. a(n) stone/ ancient/ small/ cottage
3. a(n) English/ huge/ wooden/ wardrobe
4. a(n) Chinese/ amazing/ old/ story
5. a(n) American/ new/ exciting/ film
6. a pair of/ wire/ old/ reading/ glasses

7. a(n) wooden/ lovely/ old-fashioned/ table

8. a(n) white/ linen/ Irish/ tablecloth

9. a chocolate/ large/ delicious/ cake

10. a(n) orange/ ugly/ velvet/ sofa

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**Exercise 3: Fill in: the + adjective or the+adjective+people.**

1. This charity provides shelter for the homeless people (homeless) of London.
2. It is important to look after \_\_\_\_\_ (elderly), especially in winter.
3. Ambulances took \_\_\_\_\_ (injured) to hospitals in the area.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (old) in the village are upset about the new road.
5. They are changing the building to make it easier for \_\_\_\_\_ (disabled) to get around.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (young) in the audience cheered loudly at the end of the concert.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (poor) of our town receive help from the council.
8. Christine is a nurse who looks after \_\_\_\_\_ (sick).
9. \_\_\_\_\_ (strong) in the group carried the heavy equipment.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (rich) can afford to live in luxury.

**Exercise 4: Make compound adjectives to describe the following:**

1. A walk that takes ten minutes.  
A ten-minute walk
2. A story which is written well.
3. A building which has twelve storeys.
4. A train which moves fast.
5. A student who works hard.
6. An office which has good lighting.
7. A holiday which lasts two weeks.
8. A report which has ten pages.

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### **Exercise 5: Underline the correct item:**

While Lizzie was tidying the attic of her grandmother's house, she came across an old 1) wooden/ wood chest. When she looked inside, she found a doll wrapped in 2) silk/ silky paper. The doll had 3) gold/ golden hair and was wearing a long 4) woolen/ wool coat. She was beautiful and Lizzie had never seen her before. She sat down on the cold 5) stony/ stone floor to examine the doll more carefully. She was wearing a real 6) gold/ golden necklace and, underneath the coat, a 7) silky/ silk dress. The doll had belonged to her grandmother when she was young. Lizzie carefully wrapped her up again and placed her gently back in the box.

### **Exercise 6: Underline the correct item:**

1. Don't eat the fish. It smells bad/ badly.
2. It's a two-hours/ two-hour train journey from here to Manchester.
3. I stumbled across an asleep/ a sleeping man in the doorway.
4. They ran home through the rain, and when they arrived were sheer/ soaking wet.
5. As far as Maria was concerned, it was a losing/ lost opportunity.
6. Tom opened the door and found a very large/ enormous parcel on the doorstep.
7. I read that article, but I thought it was mere/ complete rubbish.
8. The smell of baking-fresh/ freshly-baked bread made me feel hungry.
9. That suitcase looks really heavy/ heavily.
10. What's the matter with you? You look worrying/ worried.

### **Exercise 7: Make an adjective+noun phrase which fits the explanation:**

1. Clothes you only wear in the winter - winter clothes
2. Shirts made of silk - \_\_\_\_\_
3. Batteries used for a torch - \_\_\_\_\_
4. Sales held in the spring - \_\_\_\_\_
5. An overcoat made of leather - \_\_\_\_\_
6. Equipment used in an office - \_\_\_\_\_
7. Fans who are supporters of football clubs - \_\_\_\_\_
8. A bowl made of glass - \_\_\_\_\_
9. Holidays we take in summer - \_\_\_\_\_
10. Software which is used in a computer - \_\_\_\_\_
11. A bracelet made of silver - \_\_\_\_\_
12. Leaves that fall in autumn - \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 8: Use the word in capitals to form an adjective+noun phrase which fits the explanation:**

1. A masterpiece which nobody cares about – NEGLECT  
*a neglected masterpiece*

2. The headlines at the end of a news broadcast – CLOSE

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Very low temperatures – FREEZE

\_\_\_\_\_

4. A door anyone can go through – UNLOCK

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Different feelings about smth at the same time – MIX

\_\_\_\_\_

6. A marriage which the family of the couple organizes – ARRANGE

\_\_\_\_\_

7. An author people think well of – RESPECT

\_\_\_\_\_

8. An attack that causes serious harm – DAMAGE

\_\_\_\_\_

9. A crime without a known culprit – UNSOLVE

\_\_\_\_\_

10. A roof with a hole in it – LEAK

\_\_\_\_\_

11. The scene at the beginning of a play – OPEN

\_\_\_\_\_

12. A taste for smth that you develop after first disliking it – ACQUIRE

\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 9: Complete the sentence with a compound adjective made from a form of the words in brackets:**

1. Ticino is in the Italian-speaking area of Switzerland. (Italy, speak)

2. I usually buy a \_\_\_\_\_ loaf from the local baker's. (bake, fresh)

3. The dog fell into a \_\_\_\_\_ river and was swept away. (flow, fast)
4. We let our flat to a \_\_\_\_\_ couple. (new, marry)
5. The school believes it should educate children to be \_\_\_\_\_. (mind, open)
6. All we could see was a bare \_\_\_\_\_ landscape. (sweep, wind)
7. The building fell to the ground with a/ an \_\_\_\_\_ crash. (shatter, earth)
8. I particularly like \_\_\_\_\_ nuts. (coat, chocolate)
9. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ decision, but we had to make it. (break, heart)
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ hills stretched into the distance. (cover, tree)
11. The automatic ironing machine is described as a \_\_\_\_\_ device. (save, time)
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ tomb is being examined by archaeologists. (discover, new)

**Exercise 10: Choose the best option, A, B or C to complete the sentence:**

1. Fortunately, the surgeon was able to perform a B operation.
2. Two \_\_\_\_\_ children gave flowers to the president.
3. The historic centre of the city is a \_\_\_\_\_ area.
4. This kind of gambling machine is often called a \_\_\_\_\_ bandit.
5. The narrow streets were lined with \_\_\_\_\_ shops.
6. Julia's visit to India was a \_\_\_\_\_ experience.
7. Brian looked out of the window at the \_\_\_\_\_ street.
8. A spokesperson explained that there was a \_\_\_\_\_ situation.
9. Please send me a \_\_\_\_\_ copy.
10. It's a \_\_\_\_\_ journey from here to the other side of the island.
11. There was an \_\_\_\_\_ explosion, followed by a thick cloud of smoke.
12. Dogs used for hunting have a \_\_\_\_\_ sense of smell.
  1. A. life-saver B. life-saving C. life-saved
  2. A. seven-year-old B. seven-years-old C. seven-year-olds
  3. A. traffic-freed B. traffic-freely C. traffic-free
  4. A. one-arm B. one-armed C. one-arm's
  5. A. bright-lit B. bright-lighting C. brightly lit
  6. A. life-changing B. life's-changing C. life-changer
  7. A. rain-soaking B. rained-soak C. rain-soaked
  8. A. rapid-changing B. rapidly changing C. rapid-change
  9. A. typewriting B. typewriter C. typewritten
  10. A. three-hours B. three-hour C. three-hourly
  11. A. car-shattering B. cars-shattering C. car-shattered
  12. A. high-developed B. highly-developing C. highly developed

**Exercise 11: Complete each sentence with an adjective from the list. Use a dictionary to check the meaning:**

*fine, great, heavy, high, light, long, low, narrow, open, short, small, wide*

1. We don't want to eat too much before the theatre, so we just had a *light* meal.
2. Jane is a very easy person to talk to, and is very friendly and \_\_\_\_.
3. There was a \_\_\_\_ shower of rain, and we got soaked through.
4. Bill was very thirsty and ordered a \_\_\_\_ drink.
5. They didn't have a lot to say to one another, but spent the time on \_\_\_\_ talk.
6. His name is Alexander, or Ales for \_\_\_\_.
7. If you're looking for gifts, try Bentley's which sells a \_\_\_\_ selection of local products.
8. There's a very \_\_\_\_ line between being surprised and being amazed.
9. Julia and I are \_\_\_\_ friends, and we get on really well.
10. I think it's \_\_\_\_ time you stopped watching television and did some work!
11. Ellis scored in the last minute, giving the team a \_\_\_\_ 89-88 victory.
12. The government has promised to do more to help people on \_\_\_\_ incomes.

## ***UNIT 2: DEGREES OF COMPARISON***

The only grammatical category of adjectives which has survived into Modern English is that of comparison. There are three degrees of comparison -the **positive** (absolute), the **comparative**, the **superlative**. Degrees of comparison are found only with qualitative adjectives which denote qualities varying in intensity (*tall-taller-tallest*).

The comparative and superlative degrees may be expressed synthetically (with the help of the suffixes **-er**, **-est**) and analytically (with the help of the auxiliaries **more**, **most**).

### ***GRAMMAR PRACTICE***

#### **Exercise 1: Compare the following items, as in the example.**

1. a pebble/ a stone/ a rock (big)  
A stone is bigger than a rock.  
A rock is the biggest of all.
2. cotton/ wood/ iron (heavy)
3. bronze/ silver/ gold (expensive)
4. a bicycle/ a car/ a train (fast)
5. a cheetah/ a cat/ a snail (slow)
6. a sheep/ a horse/ a giraffe (tall)
7. steel/ wood/ wool (soft)

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#### **Exercise 2: Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form, adding any necessary words.**

1. A: Did you enjoy the film?  
B: Yes. It was the funniest (funny) film I've ever seen.
2. A: James is very tall.  
B: Yes. He's \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) boy in our class.
3. A: Was it a good party?  
B: Yes. I left far \_\_\_\_\_ (late) I had intended to.
4. A: Did you like the black dress?  
B: Yes, but it was far \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) the blue one.
5. A: Why do you want to go to Spain?  
B: Because it's much \_\_\_\_\_ (warm) England.

6. A: Do you enjoy your job?  
B: Oh, yes. It's \_\_\_\_ (good) job I've ever had.
7. A: If you need any \_\_\_\_ (far) help, just ask me.  
B: Thank you. That's very kind of you.
8. A: My teacher is very clever.  
B: Yes. She's \_\_\_\_ (intelligent) woman I've ever met.
9. A: Dinosaurs were \_\_\_\_ (big) houses.  
B: I know. They were enormous.
10. A: How much did you pay for that bag?  
B: £5. It was \_\_\_\_ (cheap) one I could find.
11. A: That exam was really difficult.  
B: I agree. It was a lot \_\_\_\_ (difficult) I had expected.
12. A: Have you heard James playing the piano lately?  
B: Yes, but he doesn't seem to be getting \_\_\_\_ (good).

**Exercise 3: Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form, adding any necessary words.**

Dear Anita,

I'm writing to tell you about the auction I went to last weekend. It was held in 1) the largest (large) house in the village and the items being sold were far 2) \_\_\_\_ (beautiful) I had expected.

I saw 3) \_\_\_\_ (pretty) vase I've ever seen, but it was also 4) \_\_\_\_ (expensive) item there, so I couldn't afford to buy it. I bid for some chairs. They were far 5) \_\_\_\_ (nice) mine, but unfortunately someone made a 6) \_\_\_\_ (good) offer than me and I couldn't afford to make a 7) \_\_\_\_ (high) bid.

In the end, I bought 8) \_\_\_\_ (small) item of all, although it was not 9) \_\_\_\_ (cheap) of all! It was a good locket, which I'm going to give to my 10) \_\_\_\_ (old) daughter on her 18<sup>th</sup> birthday. I think it's 11) \_\_\_\_ (lovely) necklace I've ever seen and it was 12) \_\_\_\_ (easy) to carry home than a set of chairs!

I enjoyed the auction very much and hope to go to another one soon. Perhaps next time you'll come with me.

Write soon and tell me all your news.

Love,  
Maggie

**Exercise 4: Write the correct form of the comparative or the superlative and complete the sentences with your own ideas.**

1. In my opinion, the tiger is the most dangerous (dangerous) animal of all.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ (nice) place I have ever been to.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (sweet) sugar.
4. I can \_\_\_\_\_ (good), but I can \_\_\_\_\_ even \_\_\_\_\_ (good)
5. I think \_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) subject of all.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (healthy) food of all.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (efficient) old ones.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (intelligent) person I have ever met.

**Exercise 5: Fill in the gaps with *like* or *as*.**

1. A: Tara is a wonderful artist.  
B: Yes. No one else can paint like her.
2. A: I wish Sarah would stop being so immature.  
B: I agree. She acts as a child sometimes.
3. A: How shall I tie my shoelaces?  
B: Do it as we taught you.
4. A: The play last night was fantastic.  
B: Yes. The lead actor was wonderful as Macbeth.
5. A: What does Mark do for a living?  
B: He works as a hotel manager.
6. A: What kind of meat is this?  
B: I'm not sure. It tastes like beef.
7. A: I've just bought this dress.  
B: Gosh! It's exactly the same as the one I bought.
8. A: I'm sure I know that man.  
B: Me too. He looks like my old Maths teacher.
9. A: It was far too hot in that room.  
B: I know. It was as being in an oven.
10. A: Eric Clapton is very talented, isn't he?  
B: Yes. He is known as one of the greatest rock musicians of our time.
11. A: What is Peter cooking?  
B: I don't know. It smells like fish.

**Exercise 6: Complete the sentence with *like*, *as*, *too* or *enough*.**

1. You can use the pool as many time as you like in a week.
2. We called the fire brigade but they didn't get to the house soon enough to save it.
3. Wear some warm clothes. It looks like snow.
4. Harry walked into the city centre, but it was too early to get any breakfast.

5. A kilt is a bit \_\_\_\_ a skirt, but for men.
6. At weekends Tony works \_\_\_\_ a cashier in a supermarket.
7. They wouldn't let Dave into the club because he didn't look old \_\_\_\_.
8. You don't look as well \_\_\_\_ you did last week.
9. Open a window! This room smell \_\_\_\_ a farmyard!
10. The man next to me on the train was snoring \_\_\_\_ a pig.
11. Quite honestly, I thought the news was \_\_\_\_ good to be true.
12. The ladder wasn't quite long \_\_\_\_ to reach the upstairs window.

**Exercise 7: Choose the best option, A, B or C, to complete the sentence.**  
**MEMORY**

It's quite common to hear someone complain that their memory is 1) C as it used to be, or that the more things they try to remember, 2) \_\_\_\_ quickly they seem to forget. However, memory is 3) \_\_\_\_ complicated than we usually think. For example, remembering facts is not at all 4) \_\_\_\_ remembering how to perform an action, and it seems that we don't 'forget' how to ride a bicycle or drive a car. For some people, it may be 5) \_\_\_\_ to remember what they have just read 6) \_\_\_\_ recall where they left their car keys. Of course, 7) \_\_\_\_ interesting a topic is, the more we remember about it, and we are almost certainly 8) \_\_\_\_ to recall something we have read or seen recently, because it remains active in our memory. Where studying is concerned, there are certainly ways of making the memory 9) \_\_\_\_\_. It's 10) \_\_\_\_ to remember disorganized information, so note-taking and summarizing are important, and the learner, not the teacher, has to do this. Regular reviewing of what has been learned is 11) \_\_\_\_ ways of strengthening memory. Some learners have 12) \_\_\_\_ visual than a verbal memory, and may remember more by associating ideas with visual images. There are plenty of books on the matter which illustrate these techniques, always assuming that you can remember to buy one!

1. A. less good      B. worse      C. not as good
2. A. not nearly as      B. the more      C. it's just as
3. A. by far      B. easily      C. a lot more
4. A. the same as      B. like      C. as if
5. A. probably      B. much easier      C. nowhere near as
6. A. as      B. than to      C. the more
7. A. just almost as much      B. more and more      C. the more
8. A. faster and faster      B. far and away      C. more likely
9. A. more efficient      B. as good as      C. every bit as
10. A. just as easy      B. not so easy      C. easier and easier
11. A. as important      B. more and more important      C. one of the best
12. A. just as good      B. easily the best      C. a better

## UNIT 3: ADVERB

Adverbs are words that modify qualities (e.g. *deeply* anxious, *very* heavily) and processes (e.g. married *recently*, laughed *gaily*).

Semantically, adverbs are subdivided into adverbs of time (e.g. *still*, *just*, *yet*), place (e.g. *down*, *outwards*), manner (e.g. *rather*, *too*), cause (e.g. *why*, *therefore*) and concession (e.g. *however*, *nevertheless*, *yet*).

The most common characteristic of the adverb is morphological: most adverbs are formed from adjectives with the suffix **-ly**: *frank* - *frankly*, *happy* - *happily*, etc.

Most adverbs of manner and a few adverbs of time and place can take **comparative** and **superlative** forms, which are made with **more** and **most** (*more lovely*, *most lovely*). But such monosyllabic adverbs as *soon*, *late*, *hard*, *near*, *often* form degrees of comparison synthetically. (However **more often** and **most often** are more common).

She was the one who was being hurt *most deeply*.

You'll have to do it *sooner* or *later*.

As with adjectives, there is a small group with comparatives and superlatives formed from different stems, i.e. suppletively: e.g. *well* - *better* - *best*; *badly* - *worse* - *worst*.

Syntactically, adverbs function in the sentence as adverbial modifiers.

He has arrived *already* (adverbial modifier of time);

*Upstairs* the children were running around (adverbial modifier of place);

He spoke *confidentially* (adverbial modifier of manner).

### GRAMMAR PRACTICE

#### Exercise 1: Underline the correct item

The house was 1) **quiet**/ **quietly**. It had been snowing 2) **heavy**/ **heavily** all day and the ground was covered in a 3) **soft**/ **softly** white blanket. 4) **Sudden**/ **Suddenly**, there was a 5) **loud**/ **loudly** knock at the door. I jumped up 6) **nervous**/ **nervously**. 'Who is it?' I called 7) **anxious**/ **anxiously**. There was no reply. I 8) **slow**/ **slowly** opened the door and looked outside. A rush of 9) **cold**/ **coldly** air entered the house. I 10) **quick**/ **quickly** shut the door and turned around, then I saw the most 11) **horrible**/ **horribly** creature I had ever seen standing in front of me.

#### Exercise 2: Underline the correct item

1. She lives **near**/ **nearly** to the school.
2. Jack **near**/ **nearly** crashed his car yesterday.
3. The prisoners can move around **free**/ **freely**.
4. I got this pen **free**/ **freely** with a magazine.

5. His story sounds **high/ highly** unlikely.
6. We could see the bird's nest **high/ highly** up in the tree.
7. Roger was **late/ lately** for work every day last week.
8. I haven't been feeling very well **late/ lately**.
9. He tried **hard/ hardly** to solve the problem, but he couldn't do it.
10. The music was so loud that I could **hard/ hardly** hear what he was saying.

#### Exercise 3: Fill in *good, well, bad, badly and ill*.

A: Did you get your exam results?

B: Yes. I didn't do very 1) **well** though. I got a very 2) **\_\_\_\_\_** mark in History.

A: Your History exam didn't come at a 3) **\_\_\_\_\_** time though, did it?

B: No. I was very 4) **\_\_\_\_\_** when I had that exam. I'm sure I wouldn't have done so 5) **\_\_\_\_\_** if I had been 6) **\_\_\_\_\_**.

A: Never mind, perhaps they will let you do the exam again if you explain what the problem was.

#### Exercise 4: Say the sentences in as many ways as possible, using the adverbs in brackets.

1. They will clean the house. (tomorrow)  
*Tomorrow they will clean the house. They will clean the house tomorrow.*
2. Fiona has been making cakes with her mum. (all morning)
3. They have been talking. (for an hour/ quietly/ in the office)
4. She read the paper. (on the train/ carefully)
5. I bought some bread. (today/ in the supermarket)
6. James has been playing on the computer. (all evening/ in his room)
7. They arrived. (safely)
8. She ran. (quickly/ out of the house/ after dinner)
9. He knew he had made the right choice. (then)
10. His plan was brilliant. (absolutely)
11. She was confused. (totally)

#### Exercise 5: Fill in the gaps with *quite* or *rather*.

1. A: What was their new house like?  
B: It was **quite** perfect.
2. A: Have you had a **busy** day?  
B: Yes, I have. I'm **\_\_\_\_\_** exhausted.
3. A: What's the weather like in England at the moment?  
B: Actually, it's **\_\_\_\_\_** warm.
4. A: Do you believe in life on other planets?  
B: No, I think the existence of aliens is **\_\_\_\_\_** impossible.
5. A: I heard that David was going to emigrate to Australia.

B: It's \_\_\_\_ true. He's been planning it for some time.

6. A: How much was your new car?  
B: Well, it was \_\_\_\_ more expensive than I had expected.

7. A: Do you like this red skirt?  
B: I'm not sure – it's \_\_\_\_ short.

**Exercise 6: Underline all the forms that are correct.**

1. Bye for now. I'll see you rather *later/ soon/ obviously*.
2. Everyone acted well, but I thought that Naomi did *absolutely/ fairly/ particularly* well.
3. Tony can't *quite/ really/ surprisingly* decide what he wants to study at university.
4. If you work *hard/ extremely/ hardly*, I'm sure you'll be a success.
5. *Technically/ Exactly/ Apparently*, this is one of the best low-cost cameras currently available.
6. Sorry, can you speak up – I can't *quite/ rather/ really* hear you.
7. The thatched cottage was *completely/ structurally/ awfully* destroyed by a devastating fire.
8. I'm leaving tomorrow *early/ extremely/ quite* in the morning, so I'll say goodbye now.
9. See you again soon. Yours *truly/ fairly/ friendly*, Your friend Carl.
10. *Luckily/ Really/ Fortunately*, we managed to catch the train at the last moment.

**Exercise 7: Underline all the words in brackets that can be used to complete the sentence.**

1. This French cheese you bought is \_\_\_\_ tasty. (absolutely, really, completely)
2. The hotel turned out to be \_\_\_\_ expensive. (clearly, incredibly, luckily)
3. Gina Evans is \_\_\_\_ expected to become Deputy Prime Minister. (considerably, greatly, widely)
4. The glue I bought was \_\_\_\_ useless so I had to buy some more. (completely, extremely, utterly)
5. It was \_\_\_\_ obvious that Jack had made a mistake. (completely, perfectly, really)
6. Sue was \_\_\_\_ disappointed to lose the match. (awfully, terribly, very)
7. The police decided that Tom was \_\_\_\_ blameless. (entirely, extremely, greatly)
8. We \_\_\_\_ appreciate all the help you gave us. (completely, greatly, widely)
9. I \_\_\_\_ liked the first beach we went to. (absolutely, especially, particularly)
10. Quite honestly, I think this is \_\_\_\_ ridiculous. (totally, utterly, very)

**Exercise 8: Write a new sentence with the same meaning containing the words in capitals.**

1. I really do understand how you feel. – QUITE  
*I quite understand how you feel.*
2. Nobody came to the party, which was unfortunate. – UNFORTUNATELY
3. I didn't find the match very exciting. – RATHER
4. The decision was disastrous from a financial point of view. – FINANCIALLY
5. We really didn't expect this result. – ENTIRELY
6. Mrs Barns has agreed to provide sandwiches, which is kind of her. – KINDLY
7. This printer is of no use at all! – COMPLETELY
8. I can't see the end of the road very well! – HARDLY
9. The answer is as obvious as it could be. – PERFECTLY
10. It's logical to suppose that the missing money must be in this room. – LOGICALLY

**Exercise 9: Complete these sentences with *as much as*, *as many as*, *as little as* or *as few as*.**

1. When it was really hot I was having \_\_\_\_\_ for showers a day.
2. The elephant population may soon fall to \_\_\_\_\_ 1,000 from 5,000 10 years ago.
3. At the end of the 200-metre race there was \_\_\_\_\_ 50 metres between the first and second runners.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5,000 people phoned in to complain about last night's TV programme.
5. Lit continuously, the life of a light bulb varies from \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks to three months.
6. Some days there were \_\_\_\_\_ three or four students at his lectures.
7. We don't use much electricity. Sometimes our bill is \_\_\_\_\_ £20 a month.
8. The country spends \_\_\_\_\_ 25% of its revenue on defence.

**Exercise 10: Write the comparative and superlative forms.**

1. efficiently
2. hard
3. quietly
4. peacefully
5. early
6. friendly
7. satisfactory
8. temporary
9. ugly
10. lately

## **REVISION**

### **Exercise 1: Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the adjective/ adverb in brackets.**

1. That house is too small for our family. We need something much bigger (big).
2. I can't understand you. Could you speak a bit \_\_\_\_\_ (slowly), please?
3. This coffee is bitter. I prefer to drink it a little \_\_\_\_\_ (sweet).
4. That dress is very \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive). I can't afford to buy it.
5. Fiona is by far \_\_\_\_\_ (intelligent) girl in the class.
6. It was very cold yesterday, but it's slightly \_\_\_\_\_ (warm) today.
7. I don't go to that supermarket anymore. This one is far \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap).
8. I like living near the city. It's a lot \_\_\_\_\_ (convenient).

### **Exercise 2: Fill in the blanks as in the example.**

1. The noise got louder and louder (loud) until I couldn't bear it any longer.
2. The harder (hard) he works, the more successful (successful) he becomes.
3. It rained \_\_\_\_\_ (hard) until the river burst its banks.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (cold) it got, \_\_\_\_\_ (many) clothes they had to put on to keep warm.
5. Jake ran \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) and won the race.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (high) he jumped, \_\_\_\_\_ (loud) the crowd cheered.
7. Cars are getting \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap) as the years go by.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (young) you are, \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) you find it to learn things.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ (many) people are opening their own businesses these days.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (old) he gets, \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) he grows.

### **Exercise 3: Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.**

1. Dean finds Maths easier than Chemistry.  
not Chemistry is not as easy as Maths for Dean.
2. Susan enjoys pizza more than she enjoys burgers.  
to Susan \_\_\_\_\_ burgers
3. Lemonade isn't as nice as ice tea.  
better Ice tea \_\_\_\_\_ lemonade.
4. Boots are not as comfortable as trainers.  
less Boots are \_\_\_\_\_ trainers.
5. I'd rather walk home than take the bus.  
prefer I would \_\_\_\_\_ than take the bus.
6. At the party last night I felt more excited than ever.  
as I've never felt \_\_\_\_\_ I did at the party last night.

**Exercise 4: Put the adjectives/ adverbs in brackets into the comparative or superlative form, adding any necessary words.**

1. A: Melanie got straight As again this term.  
B: It doesn't surprise me. She's the most hard-working (hard-working) student of all.
2. A: How was your holiday in the Caribbean?  
B: It was \_\_\_\_\_ (relaxing) trip I've ever taken.
3. A: I have to leave now. It's getting late.  
B: Don't go yet. Stay a bit \_\_\_\_\_ (long).
4. A: Thanks for helping me clean up after the party.  
B: Don't mention it. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (little) we could do.
5. A: How much \_\_\_\_\_ (far) is it to the airport?  
B: About five minutes. Don't worry. We'll get there soon.
6. A: What did you think of Bob's speech?  
B: It was OK, but Mary's was much \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting).
7. A: This place is too noisy. Can we go somewhere \_\_\_\_\_ (quiet)?  
B: Yes, of course.
8. A: Did you have a nice time yesterday?  
B: Yes. The party was great. I stayed far \_\_\_\_\_ (long) than I was expecting to.
9. A: Do you like my homemade vegetarian lasagne?  
B: Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_ (good) lasagne I've ever tasted.
10. A: Did you enjoy Doug Thomson's new adventure film?  
B: Yes, but his last film was much \_\_\_\_\_ (exciting).
11. A: How do you like our new sofa?  
B: I love it. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (comfortable) than your last one.
12. A: The Maths test was quite easy.  
B: I know. It was a lot \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) that I thought it would be.
13. A: Did you enjoy the Dragon roller coaster ride?  
B: Absolutely not! It was \_\_\_\_\_ (frightening) ride I've ever been on.
14. A: I think I'd prefer the brown dress.  
B: I know but this one is \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap).

## *Список использованной литературы*

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**Часть 2:**  
**Имя прилагательное, степени сравнения, наречие**  
*Учебно-методическое пособие*

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