UNIT 13: GRAMMAR

Adjectives vs adverbs

Adjective: (Tính từ)

1. Function: an adjective describes a noun (Chức năng: tính từ mô tả danh từ.)

EX: Hoa is beautiful.

The adjective "beautiful" describes Hoa. (Tính từ "beautiful" mô tả danh từ Hoa.)

- 2. <u>Position</u>: (<u>Vi trí</u>)
 - An adjective is placed after "to be" (Tính từ được đặt sau động từ "to be")

Ex: Hoa is beautiful.

be adj.

• An **adjective** is placed **before** a **Noun**. (Tính từ được đặt sau danh từ.)

Ex: Hoa is a beautiful girl.

adj. N

Adverb (trang tù):

1. Function: an adverb describes a verb (an action). (Chức năng: trạng từ sẽ mô tả động từ (hành động).)

Ex: Nam runs fast.

The adverb "fast" describes the verb run. (Trạng từ "fast" mô tả động từ run)

How does Nam run? (Nam chạy như thế nào?)

Nam runs fast. (Nam chạy nhanh.)

2. <u>Position</u>: (<u>Vi trí</u>)

An **adverb** is placed **after** an **ordinary verb** (Trạng từ được đặt sau động từ thường)

Ex: Nam runs fast.

verb adv.

Trạng từ "fast" sau động từ thường "runs".

How to make Adverbs (cách để hình thành trạng từ)

We make many adverbs by adding -ly to adjectives.

(chúng ta tạo ra nhiều trạng từ từ bằng cách cộng -ly vào các tính từ)

Adjectives	+ly	Adverbs
Skillful	+ly	Skillfully
slow	+ly	slowly
bad	+ly	badly
quick	+ly	quickly
safe	+ly	safely
careful	+ly	carefully

But there are some irregular adverbs

Adjectives	Adverbs
Good	well
fast	fast
hard	hard
late	late
early	early
wrong	wrong/wrongly
straight	straight
daily	daily

Adverb or Adjective?

I. The girl and the boy are	8. He was at playing football.	15. The king and queen lived
to be back		for many years.
	good	happy
happy	well	happily
happily		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Tahuisa hau	9. The teacher spoke in an voice to the kids.	16. It is hot
2. Toby is a boy.	voice to the kids.	today.
clever	angry	awful
cleverly	angrily	awfully
3. Mary spoke to	10. Mom touched her arm	17. My father is an
he kids.		driver.
soft	gentle	excellent
softly	gently	excellently
1. She has called me once a	11. Father had to come	18. Everyone is
day but she hasn't done that	<u>.</u>	dressed tonight.
	quick	beautiful
late		
lately	quickly	beautifully
•	12. The dogs barked	19. The grandparents
5. Kevin drives		watched the grandkids
careful	loud	
carefully		nervous
carefully	loudly	nervously
. His handwriting is very	13. I tried to comfort the	and and any season
	boy.	20. We can talk
neat	sad	about it.
		open
neatly	sadly	openly
7. They left the	14. To learn English is	
neeting.	easy	21 greetings!
quick		Warm
quickly	easily	Warmly
quickly		wui miy

NAME:	DATE:
GRAMMAR	WORKSHEET
ADJECTIVES	and ADVERBS
Circle the adjective or the	e adverb to complete each sentence.
Example: My friend	is a driver. [careful/ carefully]
My classmate is a p	erson. [nice / nicely]
2. I can speak Spanish very _	[good / well]
3. Katrina took a painting cla	ss, so she can paint pictures. [beautiful / beautifully]
4. Mr. Smith looked at	t me when I arrived late. [angry / angrily]
5. Of course, I was wh	nen I got an A+ on the exam. [happy / happily]
6. The music is too P	lease turn it down! [loud / loudly]
7. My friends all tell me that	I sing [bad/badly]
8. The thief took the n	money and walked out the door. [quiet / quietly]
9. The cat waited for t	the mouse to come out of the hole. [silent / silently]
10. My cousin always walks v	very [quick / quickly]
11. The work that my boss ga	ave me was [easy / easily]
12. Thomas is very H	e always helps me. [kind / kindly]
13. The little boykept	the cookie for himself. [selfish / selfishly]
14. The man opened t	the door and looked inside. [nervous / nervously]
15. The firemanrescu	ed the people from the burning house. [brave / bravely]
16. I offered to help m	ny friend study for his exam. [happy / happily]
17. She is the most pe	erson I know. [polite / politely]
18. It was midnight, and I he	ard a noise outside. [strange / strangely]



🧩 Fill in: adverb — adjective 🎮



 Look out of the window! It's snowing
(heavy)
2. I can do this test (easy)
3. Peter is a very boy. (clever)
4. He shouts (angry)
5. You write so (slow)
6. Mum opened the door (quiet)
7. My sister came into my room (quick)
8. Our homework isn't(difficult)
9. My teacher always speaks
and (clear/slow)
10. Our football team played(good)



21. The children dance (happy)
22. Come here! (quick)
23. Cliff loves skiing, he really skies (good)
24. Oh yes, Mary sings so
(beautiful)
25. Dad looked at Bill (angry)
26. Please, write your text
(careful) it's not (long) and you can do it (easy)
27. Please, don't drop your clothes on the ground
28. Sheila always answers
(polite)
29. We are always in the afternoon. (busy)
30. Oh, there's a wind outside.
(strong)

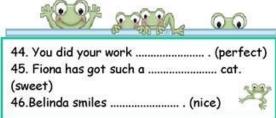


41. The English lesson was fun and it passed
so (quick)
42. Bob will be a basketball
player one day. (famous)
43. They hate karate. (absolute)



11. She understands English
(perfect)
12. Susan is really at Maths.
(perfect)
13. Mick can run very (fast)
14. You must be and listen
! (quiet / careful)
15. She has got a cold. (bad)
16. Grandpa didn't sleep last
night. (good)
17. Aunt Mary is a cook. (good)
18. Tom is an football player.
(excellent)
19. These flowers are really
(cheap)
20. Linda is (sad)

* * * *
31. Jimmy hurts his elbow (bad)
32. Are you before an exam?
(nervous)
33.Mum worked yesterday.
(busy)
34. Nelly always dresses
(beautiful)
35. Mrs Grant got some flowers.
(lovely)
36. Cindy can swim (fantastic)
37. Our kites are very in the sky.
(high)
38. Tim tells us that he's the
winner of the first prize. (proud)
39.Please, give me some bread, I'm so
(hungry)
40.Lucy found her ring in the
arass (lucky / high)



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MODAL VERB (ĐỘNG TỪ KHIẾM KHUYẾT)

Ought to = should (nên)

1. Function:

• We use "ought to/ should" when we say what is the right thing or the best thing to do (chúng ta sử dụng động từ khiếm khuyết ought to/ should khi chúng ta nói điều gì là đúng hoặc điều gì là tốt nhất để làm)

Example:

We ought to recycle/ we should recycle as much as possible (chúng ta nên tái chế càng nhiều càng tốt)

• We use "ought to/ should" for an advice (chúng ta sử dụng ought to cho một lời khuyên.)

Example:

You ought to go to the doctor.

2. Structure:

Modal verbs		ought to	should
Example		We ought to study harder.	We ought to study harder.
Structure	Positive	S + ought to + $V_{(0)}$	$S + should + V_{(0)}$
	Negative		S+ shouldn't (cannot) + $V_{(0)}$
	Question		Should $+S + V_{(0)}$? WH- question $+$ should $+S + V_{(0)}$?

Note: In negatives and questions we **normally** use **should** (trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi chúng ta thường sử dụng should)

Example:

Negative: People shouldn't (should not) leave litter everywhere. (Mọi người không nên vứt rác ở khắp moi nơi)

Questions: What should we do next weekend?

Here are some modal verbs that we studied: can, must

Can (có thể)

1. <u>Functions</u>:

• We use "can" to talk about ability (Chúng ta sử dụng can để nói về một khả năng) Examples:

She can swim. (positive).

She can't (cannot) swim. (negative)

Can she swim? (Yes/ No question)

What can she do? (Information question)

• We use "can" for an opportunity to do something. (Chúng ta sử dụng can cho một cơ hội để làm việc gì đó)

Example:

We can't keep our dog in our apartment (There is no opportunity to keep the dog in our apartment.)

2. Structure:

Modal verbs		can
Example		She can make her own dress.
Structure	Positive	$S + can + V_{(0)}$
	Negative	S+ can't (cannot) + $V_{(0)}$
	Question	Can $+S + V_{(0)}$? WH- question $+$ can $+S + V_{(0)}$?

Must (phải)

1. Function:

• We use "must" to talk about necessity. (Chúng ta sử dụng must để nói về việc cần thiết)

Example: We must wash our hands before meal. (chúng ta phải rửa tay trước bữa ăn (vì đây là việc cần thiết))

• We use "must" to talk about a rule/ a duty (chúng ta sử dụng must để nói về một quy định/ một nhiệm vụ)

Example: We must keep silent in classroom. (a rule in classroom)

Students must do our homework. (a duty of students)

2. Structure:

Modal verbs		must
Example		We must be quiet
Structure	Positive	$S + must + V_{(0)}$
	Negative	S+ mustn't (must not) + $V_{(0)}$
	Question	/



Can, Must, Should

- Steven ... play the drums really well.
- a) Can't
- b) Can
- c) must



- 8. This is dangerous. They ... sit down.
- a) Can
- b) should
- c) mustn't



- 15. ... you drive a tractor? No, because I'm 16!
- a) Can
- b) Must
- c) Should



- 2. You ... be quiet because dad is taking a nap.
- a) Can't
- b) must
- c) shouldn't



- 9. Sam ... protect his skin with some sun cream.
- a) should
- b) must
- c) can



- 16. He ... make you an amazing tattoo now.
- a) Can
- b) must
- c) shouldn't



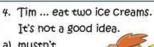
- 3. Arthur ... go shopping. His fridge is empty!
- a) Can
- b) must
- c) shouldn't



- 10. My sister Amanda ... bake delicious biscuits.
- a) Can
- b) must
- c) should



- 17. You ... take your umbrella in trip to London.
- a) Can
- b) must
- c) should



- a) mustn't
- b) Can't
- c) shouldn't



- 11. Your cousin ... surf very well. And you?
- a) Can
- b) must
- c) should



- 18. Drivers ... stop because the kids are crossing.
- a) Can
- b) must
- c) should



- 5. You ... eat much fast food every day.
- a) Can't
- b) mustn't
- c) shouldn't



- 12. Remember that you ... take a selfie in class.
- a) Can't
- b) mustn't
- c) shouldn't



- 19. Ben, you ... drive if you are drunk. It's illegal!
- a) Can't
- b) mustn't
- c) shouldn't



- 6. You ... be afraid, Peter.
- a) Can't
- mustn't
- c) shouldn't



- 13. Sheila ... play the bassoon at all!
- a) Can't
- b) mustn't
- c) shouldn't



- 20. My neighbour ... be on a diet. She's too fat!
- a) Can
- b) must
- c) should



- 7. Wow! Nadia ... speak eight languages.
- a) Can
- must
- c) should



- 14. Freddy sleep. He has a very important exam.
- a) Can't
- b) mustn't
- c) shouldn't



- 21. You ... see well, Samuel. Wear your glasses!
- a) Can
- b) Can't
- c) should

