

## 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. Position: (Vị trí)

- 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 (trạng từ):

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. Position: (Vị trí)

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?

1. The girl and the boy are \_\_\_\_\_ to be back from the weekend.

- ☐ happy  
☐ happily

2. Toby is a \_\_\_\_\_ boy.

- ☐ clever  
☐ cleverly

3. Mary spoke \_\_\_\_\_ to the kids.

- ☐ soft  
☐ softly

4. She has called me once a day but she hasn't done that \_\_\_\_\_!

- ☐ late  
☐ lately

5. Kevin drives \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ careful  
☐ carefully

6. His handwriting is very \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ neat  
☐ neatly

7. They \_\_\_\_\_ left the meeting.

- ☐ quick  
☐ quickly

8. He was \_\_\_\_\_ at playing football.

- ☐ good  
☐ well

9. The teacher spoke in an \_\_\_\_\_ voice to the kids.

- ☐ angry  
☐ angrily

10. Mom touched her arm \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ gentle  
☐ gently

11. Father had to come \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ quick  
☐ quickly

12. The dogs barked \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ loud  
☐ loudly

13. I tried to comfort the \_\_\_\_\_ boy.

- ☐ sad  
☐ sadly

14. To learn English is \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ easy  
☐ easily

15. The king and queen lived \_\_\_\_\_ for many years.

- ☐ happy  
☐ happily

16. It is \_\_\_\_\_ hot today.

- ☐ awful  
☐ awfully

17. My father is an \_\_\_\_\_ driver.

- ☐ excellent  
☐ excellently

18. Everyone is \_\_\_\_\_ dressed tonight.

- ☐ beautiful  
☐ beautifully

19. The grandparents watched the grandkids \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ nervous  
☐ nervously

20. We can talk \_\_\_\_\_ about it.

- ☐ open  
☐ openly

21. \_\_\_\_\_ greetings!

- ☐ Warm  
☐ Warmly

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

## ADJECTIVES *and* ADVERBS

- Circle the adjective or the adverb to complete each sentence.

Example: My friend is a \_\_\_\_\_ driver. [careful / carefully]


1. My classmate is a \_\_\_\_\_ person. [ nice / nicely ]
2. I can speak Spanish very \_\_\_\_\_. [ good / well ]
3. Katrina took a painting class, so she can paint \_\_\_\_\_ pictures. [ beautiful / beautifully ]
4. Mr. Smith looked \_\_\_\_\_ at me when I arrived late. [ angry / angrily ]
5. Of course, I was \_\_\_\_\_ when I got an A+ on the exam. [ happy / happily ]
6. The music is too \_\_\_\_\_. Please turn it down! [ loud / loudly ]
7. My friends all tell me that I sing \_\_\_\_\_. [ bad / badly ]
8. The thief \_\_\_\_\_ took the money and walked out the door. [ quiet / quietly ]
9. The cat waited \_\_\_\_\_ for the mouse to come out of the hole. [ silent / silently ]
10. My cousin always walks very \_\_\_\_\_. [ quick / quickly ]
11. The work that my boss gave me was \_\_\_\_\_. [ easy / easily ]
12. Thomas is very \_\_\_\_\_. He always helps me. [ kind / kindly ]
13. The little boy \_\_\_\_\_ kept the cookie for himself. [ selfish / selfishly ]
14. The man \_\_\_\_\_ opened the door and looked inside. [ nervous / nervously ]
15. The fireman \_\_\_\_\_ rescued the people from the burning house. [ brave / bravely ]
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ offered to help my friend study for his exam. [ happy / happily ]
17. She is the most \_\_\_\_\_ person I know. [ polite / politely ]
18. It was midnight, and I heard a \_\_\_\_\_ noise outside. [ strange / strangely ]





## Fill in: adverb — adjective



1. 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)



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) 



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 ..... (careless)
28. Sheila always answers ..... (polite) 
29. We are always ..... in the afternoon. (busy)
30. Oh, there's a ..... wind outside. (strong) 




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 ..... grass. (lucky / high) 



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)



44. You did your work ..... (perfect)
45. Fiona has got such a ..... cat. (sweet)
46. Belinda smiles ..... (nice) 

## 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 <sub>(0)</sub>	S + should + V <sub>(0)</sub>
	Negative		S + shouldn't (cannot) + V <sub>(0)</sub>
	Question		Should + S + V <sub>(0)</sub> ? WH- question + should + S + V <sub>(0)</sub> ?

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 mọi nơi)

Questions: What should we do next weekend?

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

### Can (có thể)

#### 1. Functions:

- 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		<b>can</b>
Example		She can make her own dress.
Structure	Positive	S + <b>can</b> + V <sub>(0)</sub>
	Negative	S+ <b>can't</b> (cannot) + V <sub>(0)</sub>
	Question	<b>Can</b> +S + V <sub>(0)</sub> ? WH- question + <b>can</b> +S + V <sub>(0)</sub> ?

## **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		<b>must</b>
Example		We must be quiet
Structure	Positive	S + must + V <sub>(0)</sub>
	Negative	S+ mustn't (must not) + V <sub>(0)</sub>
	Question	...../.....





Choose  
the right  
option.

# Can, Must, Should

1. 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



4. Tim ... eat two ice Creams. It's not a good idea.

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  
b) 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  
b) 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





# GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES: MUST & MUSTN'T



Complete the following class rules with **MUST** or **MUSTN'T**.

- You.....be quiet when someone else is speaking.
- You.....listen to the teacher.
- You.....arrive in class on time.
- You.....eat in class.
- You.....use a telephone in class.
- You.....answer the teacher's questions.
- You.....bring your books to class.
- You.....do homework.
- You.....cheat or copy in a test.
- You.....write notes to friends in class.



Change the following rules to sentences with **MUST** or **MUSTN'T**.

## HOTEL RULES

- Do not smoke in your room.
- Do not take food into your room.
- Pay for your room on the day you arrive
- Do not wash clothes in your room.
- Return to the hotel by 10:00P.M every night.
- Turn off the T.V after 11:00P.M.
- Do not bring visitors to your room.
- Ask the reception desk if you want to use the telephone.
- Leave the room at 9:00 A.M on the day you leave.

- You.....smoke in your room
- You.....take food into your room.
- You.....pay for your room on the day you arrive.
- You.....wash your clothes in your room.
- You.....return by 10:00P.M. every night.
- You.....turn off the T.V after 11:00P.M.
- You.....bring visitors to your room.
- You.....ask the reception desk if you want to use the telephone.
- You.....leave the room by 9:00A on the day you leave.

Your turn! Write sentences using **MUST** or **MUSTN'T** for the following situations.

- When you are in a library, you.....
- When you are in a library, you.....
- When you are on an airplane, you.....
- When you are on an airplane, you.....
- Before you leave the country, you.....
- Before you leave the country, you.....
- When you take a test, you.....
- When you take a test, you.....
- When your father drives, he.....
- When your father drives, he.....
- When you and your friends eat at a restaurant, you.....
- When you and your friends eat at a restaurant, you.....
- When your sister shops online, she.....
- When your sister shops online, she.....

