Adjective or Adverb - Differences and Rules

Adjectives - Adjectives Modify Nouns

• Adjectives are placed directly before a noun:

Examples:

Tom is an excellent singer.



I bought a comfortable chair.

She's thinking about buying a new house.

• Adjectives are also used in simple sentences with the verb 'to be'. In this case, the adjective describes the subject of the sentence:

Examples:

Jack is **happy**.



Peter was very tired.

Mary'll be excited when you tell her.

• Adjectives are used with sense verbs or verbs or appearance (*feel, taste, smell, sound, appear* and *seem*) to describe the noun which comes before the verb:

Examples:

The fish tasted awful.



Did you see Peter? He seemed very upset.

I'm afraid the meat smelled rotten.

IMPORTANT: When using multiple adjectives, you must use a certain order:

opinion \rightarrow size/dimension \rightarrow condition \rightarrow age \rightarrow color \rightarrow material \rightarrow nationality/origin

- A wonderful old Italian clock. (opinion age origin)
- A big brand-new blue box. (dimension condition color)
- A disgusting pink plastic ornament. (opinion color material)
- The slim new French trousers. (dimension age origin)

Adverbs - Adverbs Modify Verbs, Adjectives and Other Adverbs

• Adverbs are easily recognized because the end in '-ly' (with a few exceptions!):

Examples:

Adjective -> careful

Adverb -> carefully

Adjective -> quick

Adverb -> quickly

• Adverbs are often used at the end of a sentence to modify the verb:

Examples:

Jack drove carelessly.



Tom played the match effortlessly.

Jason complained about his classes constantly.

• Adverbs are used to modify **adjectives**:

Examples:

They seemed extremely satisfied.



She paid increasingly high prices.

I was **suddenly** surprised by Alice.

• Adverbs are also used to modify **other adverbs**:

Examples:

The people in the line moved incredibly quickly.



She wrote the report unusually neatly.

Practice

1. Put these	adjectives	in the	correct	order

