

# 45 Describing actions

Words such as "quietly" and "loudly" are called adverbs. They give more information about verbs, so you can use them to describe how you do something.

 **New language** Regular and irregular adverbs

 **Aa Vocabulary** Hobbies and activities

 **New skill** Describing activities

## 45.1 KEY LANGUAGE USING ADVERBS

Adverbs often come after the verb they describe.

"Quietly" describes how I speak.

I speak **quietly**.  
He speaks **loudly**.

"Loudly" describes how he speaks.



## 45.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES USING ADVERBS



A tortoise moves **slowly**.



Horses can run **quickly**.



She sings **beautifully**.



I can play the piano **badly**.



## 45.3 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL



Tommy plays the guitar badly.



The old man walks \_\_\_\_\_.



Mary can speak French \_\_\_\_\_.



He talks very \_\_\_\_\_.



Roger can run very \_\_\_\_\_.



She won the race \_\_\_\_\_.

excellently

badly

loudly

quickly

easily

slowly

## 45.4 KEY LANGUAGE REGULAR AND IRREGULAR ADVERBS

### REGULAR ADVERBS

To make most adverbs, just add “-ly” to the adjective. If the adjective ends in “y,” leave out the “y” and add “-ily” to make the adverb.

bad  
badly

careful  
carefully

easy  
easily

Drop the “y” and add “-ily.”

### IRREGULAR ADVERBS

Some adverbs are totally different to the adjective. Others are the same. These are called irregular adverbs.

good  
well

The adverb is totally different to the adjective.

hard  
hard

The adverb is the same as the adjective.

early  
early

Adjectives ending “-ly” don’t change to become adverbs.

### Aa 45.5 FIND 8 ADVERBS AND WRITE THEM IN THE CORRECT COLUMN

E A S I L Y W L K Q G  
B N O Y U T E O A U R  
A J S L O X L S G I W  
D F L O U D L Y T C E  
L F H A B L W H F K M  
Y A G A R U E A R L Y  
C S F U S Y Q R V Y W  
I T R S L K A D B M S

#### REGULAR

1 Loudly

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

#### IRREGULAR

5 Fast

6 \_\_\_\_\_

7 \_\_\_\_\_

8 \_\_\_\_\_



### 45.6 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

My friend John walks very **quick**.

My friend John walks very quickly.

1 You speak English very **good**.

2 Damian cooks burgers **bad**.

3 I can get to your house **easy**.

4 Benji always listens **careful**.

5 My brother always works **hardly**.

6 Sammy always plays his guitar **loud**.



## 45.7 ANOTHER WAY TO SAY I DO SOMETHING WELL

If you're "good at" doing something, you do it well. Use a gerund or nouns after the phrase to say what you're "good at."

**She can run well.**

**She's good at running.**

You can use the gerund after "good at."



## 45.8 HOW TO FORM "GOOD AT / BAD AT"

The negative form of "good at" is "bad at."

SUBJECT + VERB

"GOOD AT / BAD AT"

GERUND / NOUN

**She's**

**good at  
bad at**

**skiing.  
English.**

## 45.9 FURTHER EXAMPLES "GOOD AT / BAD AT"



**Aziz is good at climbing trees.**



**I am bad at making cakes.**



**Kate is good at soccer.**



**Harris is bad at chess.**



## 45.10 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

the guitar. good at playing Pablo is

Pablo is good at playing the guitar.

③ writing Mary is bad at German.

① is at good My horse jumping.

④ good swimming. at are Jo and Bob

② bad at early. getting up I am

⑤ cleaning. is Millie bad at



## 45.11 REWRITE EACH SENTENCE IN ITS OTHER FORM

She can play the piano well.

She's good at playing the piano.

1 Conchita can play basketball well.

2 You're good at driving a van.

3 Shania and Dave can surf well.

4 My father is bad at speaking English.

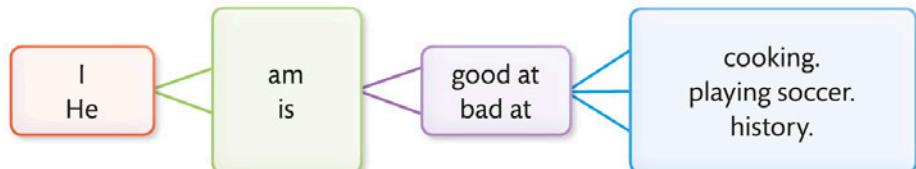
5 Manu can't write stories well.



## 45.12 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK WHO IS GOOD AT OR BAD AT EACH ACTIVITY



## 45.13 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 12 CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD



### 45 ✓ CHECKLIST

Regular and irregular adverbs

Aa Hobbies and activities

Describing activities