Adjectives and adverbs – Worksheet 1

**EXERCISE 1** Bilde das passende Adverb. Achte auf die richtige Schreibung!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nice</td>
<td>horrible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td>real</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fantastic</td>
<td>slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loud</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terrible</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hard</td>
<td>quick</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE 2** Vervollständige die Merkregel zur Bildung der Adverbien aus Adjektiven.

**MERKE:**
1. Um aus einem Adjektiv ein Adverb zu bilden, hängt man __ __ an.
2. Endet ein Adjektiv auf y, dann _______________________________________________________
3. Endet ein Adjektiv auf -le, dann ______________________________________________________
4. Endet ein Adjektiv auf -ic, dann _____________________________________________________
5. Die Adjektive **hard** und **fast** _____________________________________________________
6. Das Adverb zu **good** heißt _______________________________________________________

**EXERCISE 3** In diesen Sätzen musst du einmal das Adjektiv, einmal das Adverb einsetzen.

**REMEMBER:** Ein Adjektiv beschreibt ein **Substantiv**, ein Adverb beschreibt, **wie etwas gemacht wird**. Adjektive kommen deshalb häufig in einem Satz mit to be (am, is, are, was ...) vor (Tony is nice), oder sie stehen vor einem Substantiv (a nice dog). Noch ein Tipp: Wenn du das Wort im Deutschen durch „gerne“ ersetzen kannst und der Satz immer noch funktioniert, ist es ein Adverb!

1. loud / loudly
   My little brother is very _____________ . He screams _____________ all the time.

2. easy / easily
   This is an _____________ question! I can answer it _____________.

3. sad / sadly
   Sarah said good-bye to us ____________ . She is _____________ because she can't come with us.

4. slow / slowly
   Ken is working very ____________ today. He isn’t usually that ____________ !

5. nice / nicely
   They bought a _____________ present for their mum and wrapped (einpacken) it _____________.

6. careful / carefully
   A zookeeper must be a _____________ person. You have to handle wild animals ____________.
EXERCISE 3 Adjektiv oder Adverb? Setze das Wort in der richtigen Form ein.

a) Peter is ________________ (nice). He always helps ________________ (old) people.

b) My sister sings ________________ (good), but she plays the piano ________________ (bad).

c) The students screamed ________________ (loud) when a ________________ (heavy) stone dropped from the mountain.

d) My dad cleans his car very ________________ (careful). But he isn’t a ________________ (careful) driver! He often drives too ________________ (fast).

e) I can run ________________ (good). But you can swim ________________ (quick).

f) You’re walking so ________________ (slow)! It’s ________________ (boring).

g) She talked about her ________________ (dead) husband ________________ (sad).

h) The singer sang ________________ (beautiful). Her voice was very ________________ (clear).

i) I know him ________________ (good). He is a ________________ (good) friend.

j) She smiled at him ________________ (happy). He smiled back ________________ (nervous).

k) “I’ve passed the test!” she called ________________ (loud).

l) All the people lived together ________________ (peaceful). It was a ________________ (good) time.

m) Susan is a very ________________ (pretty) girl. Her brother Nick is ________________ (tall).

n) If you want to be ________________ (good) at sports, you must work ________________ (hard).

o) They opened the ________________ (big) box ________________ (careful).

p) The boys were ________________ (surprised); they ran away ________________ (quick).

q) The teacher spoke too ________________ (fast), so the ________________ (poor) students couldn’t understand him.

r) You are ________________ (pale) today. – Well, I didn’t sleep very ________________ (good).

s) Bill is ________________ (clever), but he reads and writes ________________ (slow).

Therefore his teacher thinks that he is ________________ (stupid).
Grammatik

Lösungen

EXERCISE 1 Bilde das passende Adverb. Achte auf die richtige Schreibung!

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<tr>
<th>nice</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>well</td>
<td>fast</td>
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</tr>
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<td>dangerous</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>hard</td>
<td>quick</td>
<td></td>
<td>quickly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE 2 Vervollständige die Merkregel zur Bildung der Adverbien aus Adjektiven.

MERKE:
1. Um aus einem Adjektiv ein Adverb zu bilden, hängt man -ly an.
2. Endet ein Adjektiv auf y, dann wird das y zu einem i: happy -> happily
3. Endet ein Adjektiv auf -le, dann fällt das e weg: terrible -> terribly
4. Endet ein Adjektiv auf -ic, dann hängt man -ally an: fantastic -> fantastically
6. Das Adverb zu good heißt well.

EXERCISE 3 Adjektiv oder Adverb? Setze das Wort in der richtigen Form ein.

a) Peter is nice. He always helps old people.
b) My sister sings well, but she plays the piano badly.
c) The students screamed loudly when a heavy stone dropped from the mountain.
d) My dad cleans his car very carefully. But he isn’t a careful driver! He often drives too fast.
e) I can run well. But you can swim quickly.
f) You’re walking so slowly! It’s boring.
g) She talked about her dead husband sadly.
h) The singer sang beautifully. Her voice was very clear.
i) I know him well. He is a good friend.
j) She smiled at him happily. He smiled back nervously.
k) “I’ve passed the test!” she called loudly.
l) All the people lived together peacefully. It was a good time.
m) Susan is a very pretty girl. Her brother Nick is tall.
n) If you want to be good at sports, you must work hard.
o) They opened the big box carefully.
p) The boys were surprised; they ran away quickly.
q) The teacher spoke too fast, so the poor students couldn’t understand him.
r) You are pale today. – Well, I didn’t sleep very well.
s) Bill is clever, but he reads and writes slowly. Therefore his teacher thinks that he is stupid.
Adjectives and adverbs – Worksheet 2

EXERCISE 1 Complete the rule!

1. Um ein Adjektiv in ein Adverb umzuwandeln, hängt man die Buchstaben __ an.
2. Mit einem Adjektiv beschreibt man ________________________________.
   Mit einem Adverb beschreibt man, wie etwas __________________________ wird.
3. Bei Verben der Sinneswahrnehmung wie look, feel, taste, smell … kommt ein ________, wenn dabei eine Person oder eine Sache beschrieben wird.

EXERCISE 2 Fill in the words in brackets in the right form: adjective or adverb. Underline all verbs of perception (look, smell …) first!

a) Bob reads _________________ (good), but he speaks _________________ (slow). His voice sounds a bit _________________ (strange).

b) Nick is a very _________________ (shy) boy. He speaks so _________________ (quiet) that you can hardly hear him.

c) I talked to a very _________________ (interesting) man yesterday. He was really _________________ (intelligent), and he looked _________________ (great), too!

d) Hm, the soup smells _________________ (delicious)! – Thanks. I know you love some _________________ (hot) soup on a _________________ (cold) day like this. You should eat it _________________ (fast)!

e) This box is very _________________ (heavy). You must carry it _________________ (careful)!

f) Susan sings _________________ (beautiful). Her voice sounds so _________________ (dreamy).

g) I think I’ve got a _________________ (bad) cold. My head feels so _________________ (hot). I should go to bed _________________ (quick).

h) The milk tastes _________________ (funny). It might have gone _________________ (bad). Let’s open a _________________ (new) bottle.

EXERCISE 2 Fill in the word in brackets in the right form: adjective or adverb.

„How was your math lesson?” asked Benny.

“It was _________________ (terrible),” I answered _________________ (moody). “I’ve never seen such a _________________ (boring) lesson. Our _________________ (new) teacher made us do some _________________ (stupid) exercises. They were much too _________________ (difficult) for us. Anyway, he isn’t _________________ (nice) at all! He’s a _________________ (horrible) person! He always speaks too _________________ (quiet) so we can _________________ (hard) understand him. He wears _________________ (funny) clothes. He looks a bit _________________ (scary), too.”
“Oh. My English lesson wasn’t _________________ (great), either,” he said _________________ (sad). “We wrote a test, and I hadn’t prepared _________________ (good) for it. The test didn’t look too _________________ (bad), and at first I felt _________________ (good) about it. But somehow I got very _________________ (nervous) while I was writing – I really needed a _________________ (good) mark, you see. Our teacher was talking _________________ (loud) about some _________________ (stupid) stuff all the time, so I found it _________________ (hard) to concentrate. And to make everything worse, our room even smelled _________________ (funny).”

“Poor you! What are you going to do now?” I asked _________________ (sympathetic).

“Well, as you see,” he _________________ (proud) showed me his exercise book, “I am studying _________________ (careful) now. So the next test will be better.”

**EXERCISE 3** Translate the sentences into English. Use an adjective or an adverb.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>a) Ich habe einen großen Hund.</td>
<td>b) Die Suppe riecht gut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Susan sieht hübsch aus.</td>
<td>d) Mein Bruder ist sehr intelligent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Haie schwimmen schnell.</td>
<td>f) Es ist ein interessantes Buch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) Er sah sich den Plan sorgfältig an.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
Lösungen

EXERCISE 1 Complete the rule!
1. Um ein Adjektiv in ein Adverb umzuwandeln, hängt man die Buchstaben l y an.
3. Bei Verben der Sinneswahrnehmung wie look, feel, taste, smell … kommt ein Adjektiv, wenn dabei eine Person oder eine Sache beschrieben wird.

EXERCISE 2 Fill in the words in brackets in the right form: adjective or adverb.

a) Bob reads well, but he speaks slowly. His voice sounds a bit strange.
b) Nick is a very shy boy. He speaks so quietly that you can hardly hear him.
c) I talked to a very interesting man yesterday. He was really intelligent, and he looked great, too!
d) Hm, the soup smells delicious! – Thanks. I know you love some hot soup on a cold day like this. You should eat it fast!
e) This box is very heavy. You must carry it carefully!
f) Susan sings beautifully. Her voice sounds so dreamy.
g) I think I’ve got a bad cold. My head feels so hot. I should go to bed quickly.
h) The milk tastes funny. It might have gone bad. Let’s open a new bottle.

EXERCISE 2 Translate the sentences into English. Use an adjective or an adverb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>German</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Ich habe einen großen Hund.</td>
<td>I have a big dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Die Suppe riecht gut.</td>
<td>The soup smells good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Susan sieht hübsch aus.</td>
<td>Susan looks pretty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Mein Bruder ist sehr intelligent.</td>
<td>My brother is intelligent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Haie schwimmen schnell.</td>
<td>Sharks swim fast / quickly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Es ist ein interessantes Buch.</td>
<td>It is an interesting book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) Er sah sich den Plan sorgfältig an.</td>
<td>He looked at the plan carefully.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>