

Adjectives and adverbs

Exercise 1:

Forme die Adjektive in Adverbien um.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|------------------|
| 1. perfect | → | <u>perfectly</u> |
| 2. quiet | → | <u>quietly</u> |
| 3. careful | → | <u>carefully</u> |
| 4. regular | → | <u>regularly</u> |
| 5. nice | → | <u>nicely</u> |
| 6. terrible | → | <u>terribly</u> |
| 7. heavy | → | <u>heavily</u> |
| 8. good | → | <u>well</u> |
| 9. hard | → | <u>hard</u> |
| 10. fast | → | <u>fast</u> |



Tip:

If you need help you can look up the grammar rules for *adjectives* and *adverbs* here:
<http://www.lern-einfach-englisch.de/blog/anfaenger/adjektive-adverb/>

Exercise 2:

Setze die richtigen Adverbien ein.

1. He reads a book quickly. (quick)
2. You can open the door easily. (easy)
3. She sings the song well. (good)
4. He drives the car carefully. (careful)
5. The dog barks loudly. (loud)
6. Jack is terribly upset about losing his keys. (terrible)
7. Maria opened her present slowly. (slow)
8. Kevin is extremely clever. (extreme)
9. Our basketball team played badly last Friday. (bad)
10. The bus driver was seriously injured. (serious)

Exercise 3:

Adjektiv oder Adverb? Streiche die falsche Antwort durch.

Last month Class 9G went on an **exciting** • ~~excitingly~~ camping trip to Wales. We climbed Mount Snowdon on Saturday. It started to rain **heavy** • **heavily** so we had to find a dry place ~~quick~~ • **quickly**. At lunchtime we ate our picnics ~~hungry~~ • **hungrily**. Then the sun came out and the weather was **nice** • ~~nicely~~ again. On Sunday we went canoeing at Llanberis. We went down the river ~~slow~~ • **slowly**. Everything went **good** • ~~well~~ and no one fell in the water. Phew! You could see that our teacher, Mrs Kent, was **happy** • ~~happily~~ about that too.

The present perfect



Tip:

If you need help you can look up the grammar rules for the *present perfect* in your textbook on page 176 or use the list of irregular verbs on pages 252 & 253!

Exercise 4:

Finde das **past participle** der unregelmäßigen

Verben im Wortsalat und schreibe sie dann hinter die dazugehörigen Verben.

have - had do - done buy - bought
 come - come drink - drunk drive - driven
 get - got give - given go - gone
 know - known make - made ride - ridden
 say - said see - seen take - taken

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

Exercise 5:

Kreise die Formen der Verben, die zusammen gehören, in derselben Farbe ein. Schreibe sie dann in einer Tabelle in deinem Heft in dieser Form auf.

infinitive	simple past	past participle
go	went	gone
...

fly see played had be ate gone make
 do buy eat take saw bought laugh have
 played go cleaned laughed went made
 bought eaten done laughed drank play clean had did
 flown seen cleaned was/were took
 taken been made drink flew drunk

Exercise 6:

Setze die korrekte **past participle Form** des Verbes in die Lücken der Sätze ein. Nutze folgende Verben:

break, buy, cut, do, drink, eat, finish, make, paint, wash.

				d	r	u	n	k		
		e	a	t	e	n				
	w	a	s	h	e	d				
			m	a	d	e				
				b	r	o	k	e	n	
		f	i	n	i	s	h	e	d	
				c	u	t				
					d	o	n	e		
					b	o	u	g	h	t
p	a	i	n	t	e	d				

- The cat has ... all the milk.
- Who has ... all the biscuits?
- Helen has just ... her hair.
- Kevin hasn't ... his bed yet.
- Sandra has ... her leg.
- Can I read your comic? - No, I haven't ... it yet.
- John has ... his finger.
- Have you ... your homework yet?
- I've just been shopping. Look what I've ...
- Don't touch that door. I've just ... it.

[understood]

Exercise 7:

Vervollständige die Sätze und setze die Verben in das **present perfect**.

- The teacher has just closed the window. (close)
- I have cleaned the blackboard. (clean)
- Dad has tidied up the garage. (tidy up)
- Mum has bought some oranges. (buy)
- The kids have often written test. (write)
- Sally and Jenny have already done the shopping. (do)