ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

- Adjectives describe nouns or pronouns.
  - The puppy is small.
  - That is unusually happy.

- Adverbs modify everything except nouns and pronouns. **mainly verbs**

- Adverbs answer “how,” “when,” or “where.”
  - He eats quickly. (Answers the question “how.”)
  - The flight arrived early. (Answers the question “when.”)
  - His father still works there. (Answers the question “where.”)

- In general, if a word answers the question “how,” it is an adverb. If it can have an “-ly” ending, use it.
  - He plays football recklessly.
    - How does he play?
  - He is a recklessly player.
    - Is “recklessly” answering “how”? No, it is not used as an adverb here.
  - That clock runs fast.
    - “Fast” does answer the question “how,” but you never add an “-ly” to “fast.”
  - The contestant danced poorly.
    - “Poorly” describes how the contestant danced.

- When four of the senses (taste, smell, look, feel), are the verbs, a special “-ly” rule applies. Is the sense verb being used actively? If so, use “-ly.”
  - The dirty dishes smell horribly.
    - Do dishes have noses?
  - The teenager looks happily.
    - Was the teenager looking to look at something?
  - The teenager looked happily at her new clothes.
    - The teenager was looking at the clothes, so the “-ly” is added.
  - She feels extremely about her friend’s cancelled vacation.
    - She is not feeling with her hands, so the “-ly” is not used.
**GOOD VS. WELL**

- “Good” is an adjective.
- “Well” is an adverb.

Did you write a [good](#). Did you write the [well](#)?

The first sentence describes the story.
The second sentence describes how the story was written.

- Use “well” when you’re referring to health.
  - Michael’s sister did not look well.
  - I didn’t feel well yesterday.

- You should, however, use “good” with “feel” when not talking about health.

  Do you feel good about your decision to spend more time studying?

**ADJECTIVE & ADVERB COMPARISONS**

- Common error is to use wrong form when comparing.

  One
  - soft
  - bad
  - good
  - expensive

  Two
  - softer
  - worse
  - better
  - less expensive

  Three
  - softest
  - worst
  - best
  - most expensive

- Do not drop “-ly” from an adverb when comparing.

  He ran more quickly than his teammates.

  NOT: He ran quicker than ... But it would be “faster than” because there is no such word as “fastly.”

  Talk more slowly so I can understand you.

  NOT: Talk slower.

- Do not drop “-ly” from an adverb when comparing.

**ADJECTIVES AS NOUNS/PRONOUNS**

- “This,” “that,” “these,” and “those” are adjectives when they are followed by nouns.

  - If those words are not followed by nouns, they are pronouns.
    - This house is gray. Is “this” an adjective or a pronoun?
    - That is purple. Is “that” an adjective or a pronoun?

- “This” and “that” are singular.

  - “This” is something nearby; “that” points to something at a distance.
    - This pen is mine. That bicycle is hers.

- “These” and “those” are plural.

  - “These” refers to something nearby; “those” to something farther away.
    - These cupcakes smell good. Those brownies are still baking.
THAN VS. THEN

• “Than” shows comparison.
• “Then” answers the question when.

This truck is more expensive than that car.
First we drove to the dealership, then we bought a new car.

The grilled chicken is more flavorful than the baked chicken.
She lit the grill then she prepared the vegetables.