

107 Interesting and interested

1 Introduction



MIKE IS READING ABOUT UFOs.

INTERESTING

The book is full of information. It's very interesting.

The word **interesting** tells us what the book does to Mike – it interests him. A book can be **interesting, boring, exciting** or **amusing**, for example.

INTERESTED

Mike is very interested in UFOs.

The word **interested** tells us how Mike feels. A person can feel **interested, bored, excited** or **amused**, for example.

2 Adjective pairs

Here are some more examples.

-ING

*Tom told us an **amusing** story.*

*The two-hour delay was **annoying**.*

*I didn't enjoy the party. It was **boring**.*

*This computer has some very **confusing** instructions.*

*This wet weather is so **depressing**.*

*It was very **disappointing** not to get the job.*

*The game was really **exciting**.*

*Going for a jog with Matthew is **exhausting**.*

*I thought the programme on wildlife was **fascinating**.*

*For one **frightening/terrifying** moment I thought*

I was going to fall.

*I just don't understand. I find the whole thing rather **puzzling**.*

*Lying in a hot bath is **relaxing**.*

*I think the way Jessica behaved was quite **shocking**.*

*The test results were **surprising**.*

*What **thrilling** news this is! Congratulations!*

*The journey took all day and night. They found it very **tiring**.*

-ED

*We were **amused** at Tom's story.*

*The passengers were **annoyed** about the delay.*

*I went to the party, but I felt **bored**.*

*I got very **confused** trying to make sense of the instructions.*

*This weather makes me so **depressed**.*

*I was very **disappointed** not to get the job.*

*The United fans were **excited**.*

*I'm **exhausted** after jogging all that way.*

*I watched the programme on wildlife. I was absolutely **fascinated**.*

When I got onto the roof, I felt

***frightened/terrified**.*

*I must say I'm **puzzled**. I just don't understand.*

*I feel **relaxed** when I lie in a hot bath.*

*I was quite **shocked** to see Jessica behaving like that.*

*I was **surprised** at the test results.*

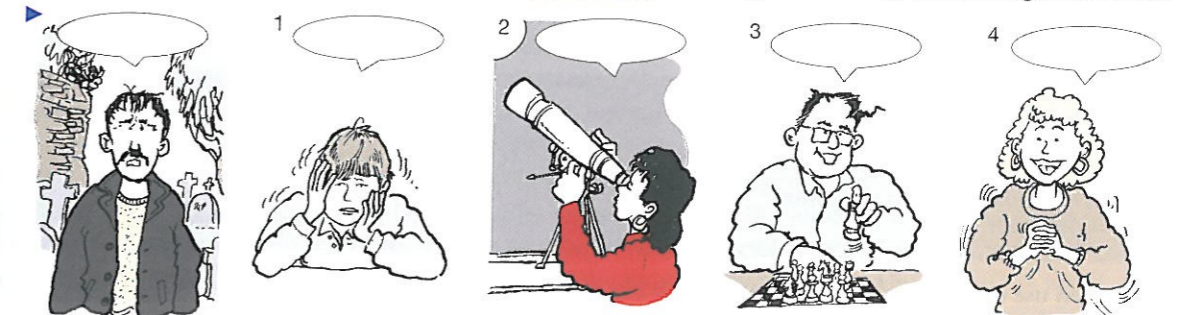
*We were **thrilled** to hear your good news.*

*After travelling all day and night they were very **tired**.*

Practice

A Interesting and interested (1–2)

What are they saying? Put in these words: *depressing, exciting, exhausted, fascinating, interested*



▶ This is a **depressing** place.

- 1 I'm absolutely 3 Chess is a game.
2 I'm in astronomy. 4 This is really!

B Interesting and interested (1–2)

Complete the conversation. Write the complete word in each space.

Vicky: That was an ▶ **exciting** (excit...) film, wasn't it?

Rachel: Oh, do you think so? I'm (1) (surpris...) you liked it. I thought it was rather (2) (disappoint...).

Vicky: Well, I was (3) (puzzl...) once or twice. I didn't understand the whole story. It was (4) (confus...) in places. But the end was good.

Rachel: I was (5) (bor...) most of the time. I didn't find it very (6) (interest...).

C Interesting and interested (1–2)

Complete the conversations using a word ending in *-ing* or *-ed*.

▶ David: I'm surprised how warm it is for March.

Melanie: Yes, all this sunshine is quite **surprising**.

▶ Vicky: I'm not very fit. I was pretty tired after climbing the mountain.

Natasha: Yes, I think everyone felt **tired**.

1 Trevor: I think I need to relax.

Laura: Well, lying by the pool should be

2 Vicky: It was annoying to lose my ticket.

Emma: You looked really when you had to buy another one.

3 Sarah: The cabaret was amusing.

Mark: Claire was certainly She couldn't stop laughing.

4 Daniel: The museum was interesting, wasn't it?

Rachel: It was OK. I was quite in those old maps.

5 Matthew: I'm fascinated by these old photos.

Emma: I always find it to see what people looked like as children.

6 Rachel: Was it a big thrill meeting Tom Hanks?

Vicky: You bet. It was just about the most moment of my life.

7 Sarah: You look exhausted. You should go to bed.

Mark: Driving down from Scotland was pretty

108 Adjective or adverb? (1)

1 Introduction

Vicky: I like that song that Natasha sang.

Rachel: Yes, it's a nice song. And she sang it nicely, too.

An adjective (nice) describes a noun (song).

The man had a quiet voice.

Claire wears expensive clothes.

The runners made a slow start.

An adverb (nicely) describes a verb (sang).

The man spoke quietly.

Claire dresses expensively.

They started the race slowly.

We do NOT say She sang it nice.

We can use adverbs in other ways. An adverb like really or very can be combined with an adjective (hot) or another adverb (carefully) (see Unit 115).

It was really hot in the sun. Andrew checked his work very carefully.

An adverb like fortunately or perhaps says something about the whole situation.

Fortunately nothing was stolen. Perhaps Sarah is working late.

2 The -ly ending

We form many adverbs from an adjective + -ly. For example politely, quickly, safely. But there are some special spelling rules.

- 1 We do not leave out e, e.g. nice → nicely
Exceptions are true → truly, whole → wholly.
- 2 -y → -ily after a consonant, e.g. easy → easily, lucky → luckily
Also angrily, happily, heavily, etc.
- 3 -le → -ly, e.g. possible → possibly
Also comfortably, probably, reasonably, sensibly, terribly, etc.
- 4 -ic → -ically, e.g. dramatic → dramatically
Also automatically, scientifically, etc. (Exception: publicly)

3 Looked nice and looked carefully

Compare these two structures.

LINKING VERB + ADJECTIVE

Tom was hungry.

The children seemed happy.

My soup has got cold.

An adjective can come after a linking verb such as be (see Unit 104.2).

ACTION VERB + ADVERB

Paul ate hungrily.

The children played happily.

The man stared coldly at us.

We use an adverb when the verb means that something happens.

Some verbs like look, taste and appear can be either linking verbs or action verbs.

LINKING VERB + ADJECTIVE

Mike looked angry.

The medicine tasted awful.

The man appeared (to be) drunk.

ACTION VERB + ADVERB

He looked carefully at the signature.

Emma tasted the drink nervously.

A waiter appeared suddenly.

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Practice

A Adverbs (1–2)

This is part of a story about a spy called X. Put in adverbs formed from these adjectives: bright, careful, fluent, immediate, patient, punctual, quiet, safe, secret, slow

The journey took a long time because the train travelled so slowly. It was hot, and the sun shone (1) from a clear sky. X could only wait (2) for the journey to end. When the train finally arrived, he had no time to spare, so he (3) took a taxi to the hotel. Y was on time. She arrived (4) at three. No one else knew about the meeting – it was important to meet (5) 'I had a terrible journey,' said Y. 'But luckily the pilot managed to land (6) Her English was good, and she spoke very (7) X was listening (8) to every word. They were speaking very (9) in case the room was bugged.

B The -ly ending (2)

Look at the information in brackets and put in the adverbs. Be careful with the spelling.

▶ (Emma's toothache was terrible.) Emma's tooth ached terribly.

- 1 (Henry was angry.) Henry shouted at the waiter.
- 2 (I'm happy sitting here.) I can sit here for hours.
- 3 (The switch is automatic.) The machine switches itself off.
- 4 (The debate should be public.) We need to debate the matter.
- 5 (Everyone was enthusiastic.) Everyone discussed the idea.
- 6 (We should be reasonable.) Can't we discuss the problem?
- 7 (The building has to be secure.) Did you lock all the doors?

C Adverb or adjective? (1–2)

Decide what you need to say. End your sentence with an adverb ending in -ly.

▶ Tell the police that you can't remember the accident. It isn't very clear in your mind.

I can't remember the accident very clearly.

- 1 Tell your friend that United won the game. It was an easy win.
- 2 Tell your boss that you've checked the figures. You've been careful.
- 3 Tell your neighbour that his dog barked at you. It was very fierce.
- 4 You are phoning your friend. Tell him about the rain where you are. It's quite heavy.

D Adverb or adjective? (1–3)

Vicky is telling Rachel about a dream she had. Choose the correct forms.

I had a strange/strangely dream last night. I was in a garden. It was getting (1) dark/darkly, and it was (2) terrible/terribly cold. My head was aching (3) bad/badly. I was walking out of the garden when (4) sudden/suddenly I saw a man. He was sitting (5) quiet/quietly on a seat. He seemed very (6) unhappy/unhappily. He looked up and smiled (7) sad/sadly at me. I don't know why, but I felt (8) curious/curiously about him. I wanted to talk to him, but I couldn't think what to say. I just stood there (9) foolish/foolishly.

109 Adjective or adverb? (2)

1 Friendly, likely, etc.

The ending -ly is the normal adverb ending (see Unit 108). But a few adjectives also end in -ly.
*Melanie was very **friendly**. It was a **lively** party. We had a **lovely** time.*

Some more examples are: elderly, likely, lonely, silly, ugly

The words are adjectives, not adverbs (NOT ~~She spoke to us friendly~~). And we cannot add -ly.
 There is no such word as *friendlyly*. But we can say in a friendly way/manner.

*She spoke to us in a **friendly** way.*

If we need to use an adverb, we often choose another word of similar meaning.

*It was **lovely**. Everything went **beautifully**.*

2 Hard, fast, etc.

Compare these sentences.

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
<i>We did some hard work.</i>	<i>We worked hard.</i>
<i>I came on the fast train.</i>	<i>The train went quite fast.</i>

We can use these words both as adjectives and as adverbs:

deep, early, fast, hard, high, late, long, low, near, right, straight, wrong (For hardly, nearly, etc. see 3.)

In informal English, the adjectives cheap, loud, quick and slow can be adverbs.

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
<i>They sell cheap clothes in the market.</i>	<i>They sell things cheap/cheaply there.</i>
<i>Back already! That was quick.</i>	<i>Come as quick/quickly as you can.</i>

3 Hard, hardly, near, nearly, etc.

There are some pairs of adverbs like hard and hardly which have different meanings.
 Here are some examples.

*I tried **hard**, but I didn't succeed.*

*I've got **hardly** any money left. (hardly any = very little, almost none)*

*Luckily I found a phone box quite **near**. I **nearly** fell asleep in the meeting. (nearly = almost)*

*Rachel arrived **late**, as usual. I've been very busy **lately**. (lately = in the last few days/weeks)*

*The plane flew **high** above the clouds. The material is **highly** radioactive. (highly = very)*

*We got into the concert **free**. (free = without paying)*

*The animals are allowed to wander **freely**. (freely = uncontrolled)*

4 Good and well

Good is an adjective, and well is its adverb. The opposites are bad and badly.

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
<i>Natasha is a good violinist.</i>	<i>She plays the violin very well.</i>
<i>Our test results were good.</i>	<i>We all did well in the test.</i>
<i>I had a bad night.</i>	<i>I slept badly last night.</i>

Well can also be an adjective meaning 'in good health', the opposite of ill.

*My mother was very **ill**, but she's quite **well** again now. How are you? ~ Very **well**, thank you.*

Practice

A Friendly, hard, hardly, etc. (1-3)

Decide if each underlined word is an adjective or an adverb.

- ▶ That new building is rather ugly. adjective
- ▶ I'd like to arrive early if I can. adverb
- 1 I haven't seen you for a long time.
- 2 Why are you wearing that silly hat?
- 3 Very young children travel free.
- 4 The temperature is quite high today.
- 5 We nearly missed the bus this morning.
- 6 Do you have to play that music so loud?

B Friendly, hard, hardly, etc. (1-3)

Complete the conversation. Decide if you need -ly with the words in brackets.

Mark: How did you get on with Henry today?

Sarah: Oh, we had a nice lunch and some (▶) lively (live) conversation. Henry was charming, as usual. He gave me a lift back to the office, but it was (1) (hard) worth risking our lives to save a few minutes. He (2) (near) killed us.

Mark: What do you mean?

Sarah: Well, we'd sat a bit too (3) (long) over our meal, and we were (4) (late) getting back to work. Henry drove very (5) (fast). I tried (6) (hard) to keep calm, but I was quite scared. We went (7) (wrong) and missed a left turn, and Henry got annoyed. Then a van came round the corner, and it was coming (8) (straight) at us. I don't know how we missed it.

Mark: Well, I'm glad you did. And next time you'd better take a taxi.

C Good and well (4)

Complete the conversation. Put in *good, well (x2), bad, badly* and *ill*.

Rachel: How did you and Daniel get on in your tennis match?

Matthew: We lost. I'm afraid we didn't play very (▶) well. Daniel made some (1) mistakes. It wasn't a very (2) day for us. We played really (3)

Andrew: I heard Daniel's in bed at the moment because he isn't very (4)

Matthew: Yes, I'm afraid he's been (5) for several days, but he's better now.

D Friendly, hard, hardly, etc. (1-4)

Complete the conversation. Choose the correct form.

Daniel: Is it true you saw a ghost last night?

Vicky: Yes, I did. I went to bed (▶) late/late, and I was sleeping (1) bad/badly. I suddenly woke up in the middle of the night. I went to the window and saw the ghost walking across the lawn.

Daniel: Was it a man or a woman?

Vicky: A woman in a white dress. I had a (2) good/well view from the window, but she walked very (3) fast/fastly. She wasn't there very (4) long/longly. I'd (5) hard/hardly caught sight of her before she'd gone. I (6) near/nearly missed her.

Daniel: You don't think you've been working too (7) hard/hardly? You've been looking a bit pale (8) late/late.

Vicky: I saw her, I tell you.

Daniel: It isn't very (9) like/likely that ghosts actually exist, you know. I expect you were imagining it.

- B 1 someone 4 anywhere
2 anyone 5 anything
3 somewhere 6 something

- C 1 his 3 likes, they
2 it 4 has, their

- D 1 I once met someone famous.
2 Someone's car is blocking me in.
3 I've got something else/something different to tell you.
4 We know everyone's opinions/opinion.
5 Everyone else except you is going.
6 Nothing exciting ever happens here.

Unit 104

- A 1 modern chairs 4 classical music
2 a black cat 5 an old car
3 solar power 6 a tall building

- B pleasant, ideal, quiet, short, popular, lovely, friendly, helpful, good, marvellous, excellent, local

- C 1 The world is asleep
2 My chief desire
3 My heart is content
4 The main thing to remember
5 The night is alive
6 Inner secrets
7 The only girl for me

Unit 105

- A 1 a small white car
2 an attractive old building
3 an expensive wooden garden seat
4 a famous Italian opera singer

- B 1 a lovely old glass vase
2 an attractive wall mirror
3 a modern office desk
4 red metal kitchen chairs
5 a splendid old model boat
6 valuable Australian postage stamps
7 a small wooden coffee table

- C 1 This is a powerful Japanese business computer.
2 This is an excellent small electric fire.
3 This is a big new chocolate bar.
4 This is a terrific American television comedy.
5 These are stylish aluminium garage doors.
6 These are wonderful modern sports shoes.
7 This is a very good German mobile phone.

Unit 106

- A 1 the hungry 4 the unemployed
2 the homeless 5 the old
3 the sick

- B 1 We live near a special school for the deaf.
2 The old soldiers were holding a service for the dead.
3 The government should do more for the poor.
4 I'm doing a course on caring for the mentally handicapped.

- C 1 The sick 5 the old people
2 the young people 6 The homeless
3 the unemployed 7 the deaf
4 the poor

Unit 107

- A 1 exhausted 3 fascinating
2 interested 4 exciting

- B 1 surprised 4 confusing
2 disappointing 5 bored
3 puzzled 6 interesting

- C 1 relaxing 5 fascinating
2 annoyed 6 thrilling
3 amused 7 exhausting
4 interested

Unit 108

- A 1 brightly 6 safely
2 patiently 7 fluently
3 immediately 8 carefully
4 punctually 9 quietly
5 secretly

- B 1 angrily 5 enthusiastically
2 happily 6 reasonably
3 automatically 7 securely
4 publicly

- C 1 United won the game easily.
2 I've/I have checked the figures carefully.
3 Your dog barked at me very fiercely.
4 It's/It is raining quite heavily (here).

- D 1 dark 6 unhappy
2 terribly 7 sadly
3 badly 8 curious
4 suddenly 9 foolishly
5 quietly

Unit 109

- A 1 adjective 4 adjective
2 adjective 5 adverb
3 adverb 6 adverb

- B 1 hardly 5 fast
2 nearly 6 hard
3 long 7 wrong
4 late 8 straight

- C 1 bad 4 well
2 good 5 ill
3 badly

- D 1 badly 6 nearly
2 good 7 hard
3 fast 8 lately
4 long 9 likely
5 hardly

Unit 110

- A 1 are more interesting
2 is higher
3 is more beautiful

- B 1 richest 5 most popular
2 most modern 6 most successful
3 greatest 7 most attractive
4 most exciting 8 happiest

- C 1 happier 5 bigger
2 faster 6 more restful
3 more helpful 7 more modern
4 lovelier

- D 1 more smartly 4 more carefully
2 longer 5 earlier
3 more often 6 louder/more loudly

- E 1 worst 4 best
2 better 5 furthest
3 worse

- F 1 least 2 less 3 more 4 Most

- G 1 happier 7 more exciting
2 smallest 8 most
3 best 9 wetter
4 shorter 10 lower
5 most important 11 worse
6 older

Unit 111

- A 1 The church is older than the library.
2 Matthew is stronger than Daniel.
3 Harriet is taller than Mike.
4 Claire is more popular than Andrew.
5 Mark's car is bigger than Sarah's.

- B 1 Friday is the busiest day
2 The Metropole is the nicest hotel in (the) town.
3 This watch is one of the cheapest (watches) you can buy.
4 This Beatles album is the best (one) they ever made.
5 Alan is the most successful salesman in the company.

- C 1 Plastic isn't as strong as metal.
2 The stool isn't as comfortable as the armchair.
3 Swimming isn't as exciting as surfing.
4 The post isn't as quick as e-mail.

- D 1 me 2 I am 3 me 4 he has

Unit 112

- A 1 less painful 4 less attractive
2 less busy 5 less seriously
3 less convenient 6 less optimistic

- B 1 Yesterday was a lot colder than today.
2 My coat is a bit longer than is fashionable.
3 I left work slightly earlier than usual this afternoon.
4 The shop is much more expensive than the supermarket.
5 Is the new machine any more reliable than the old one?

- C 1 more and more difficult
2 more and more complicated
3 more and more
4 longer and longer
5 worse and worse

- D 1 the quieter the roads (are).
2 the wider the choice (is).
3 the more confused I get.
4 the more fluently you can speak.
5 the more crowded the beaches get.

Unit 113

- A 1 outside 4 Obviously
2 Perhaps 5 silently
3 always 6 hard

- B 1 mid 5 mid 9 mid
2 end 6 mid 10 mid
3 front 7 end
4 mid 8 front

- C 1 clearly crossed
2 will probably rain
3 didn't fully understand
4 are usually
5 occasionally visited it/visited it occasionally
6 were soon working
7 has obviously forgotten

- D 1 It usually rains when David is on holiday.
2 Rita's friend visits her most weekends.
3 Mark gets a pay rise every year.
4 Rachel never checks her work.

- E 1 I've always known your secret.
2 We certainly can't afford a new car.
OR Certainly we can't afford a new car.
3 The tourists didn't walk far.
4 Tom cut the paper carefully./Tom carefully cut the paper.
5 Natasha can also play the violin.
OR Natasha can play the violin also.
6 I read the newspaper most days./Most days I read the newspaper.