



Across  
OR  
Through?



slowly carefully beautifully well loudly  
carelessly easily excitedly finally  
suddenly quickly quietly

- Come here \_\_\_\_\_. You have to see this!
- We knew that she had got the job when we saw her \_\_\_\_\_ talking on the phone.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ put the vase on the table. It fell to the floor.
- Sharon is throwing a party on Saturday. She \_\_\_\_\_ finished her PhD.
- Let's walk \_\_\_\_\_.  
I don't want to be the first one at the meeting.
- Alex \_\_\_\_\_ put up the bookshelves. It was too difficult for me to do on my own.
- Every thing happened so \_\_\_\_\_ We had to move to California in less than a month.
- Why does he always have to talk so \_\_\_\_\_ You can hear him in the next room!
- Although she speaks five languages, she did not do \_\_\_\_\_ on the translation exam.
- I was so surprised. His new apartment was \_\_\_\_\_ decorated.

Adjectives  
OR  
Adverbs?



**Fine and finely**  
The **adverb** fine means 'well'. It is used in some informal expressions. She is doing fine.  
The **adverb** finely is used to talk about small careful adjustments.  
• finely ground particles  
• a finely tuned machine

**Free and freely**  
The **adverb** free means 'without payment'. The **adverb** freely means 'without restriction'.  
• Buy two shirts and get one free.  
• Speak freely. (= Speak without fear or inhibition.)

**Hard and hardly**  
The **adverb** hard has a similar meaning to the **adjective** hard.  
• He works hard.  
• Hit it hard.  
Hardly has a negative meaning. It means 'almost not'.  
• We have got hardly any rice left.

**High and highly**  
High is used to talk about height. Highly often means 'very much'.  
• He threw it as high as he could.  
• It is highly amusing.

**Late and lately**  
The **adverb** late has a similar meaning to the **adjective** late. Lately means 'recently'.  
• He arrived late.  
• Have you read anything interesting lately?

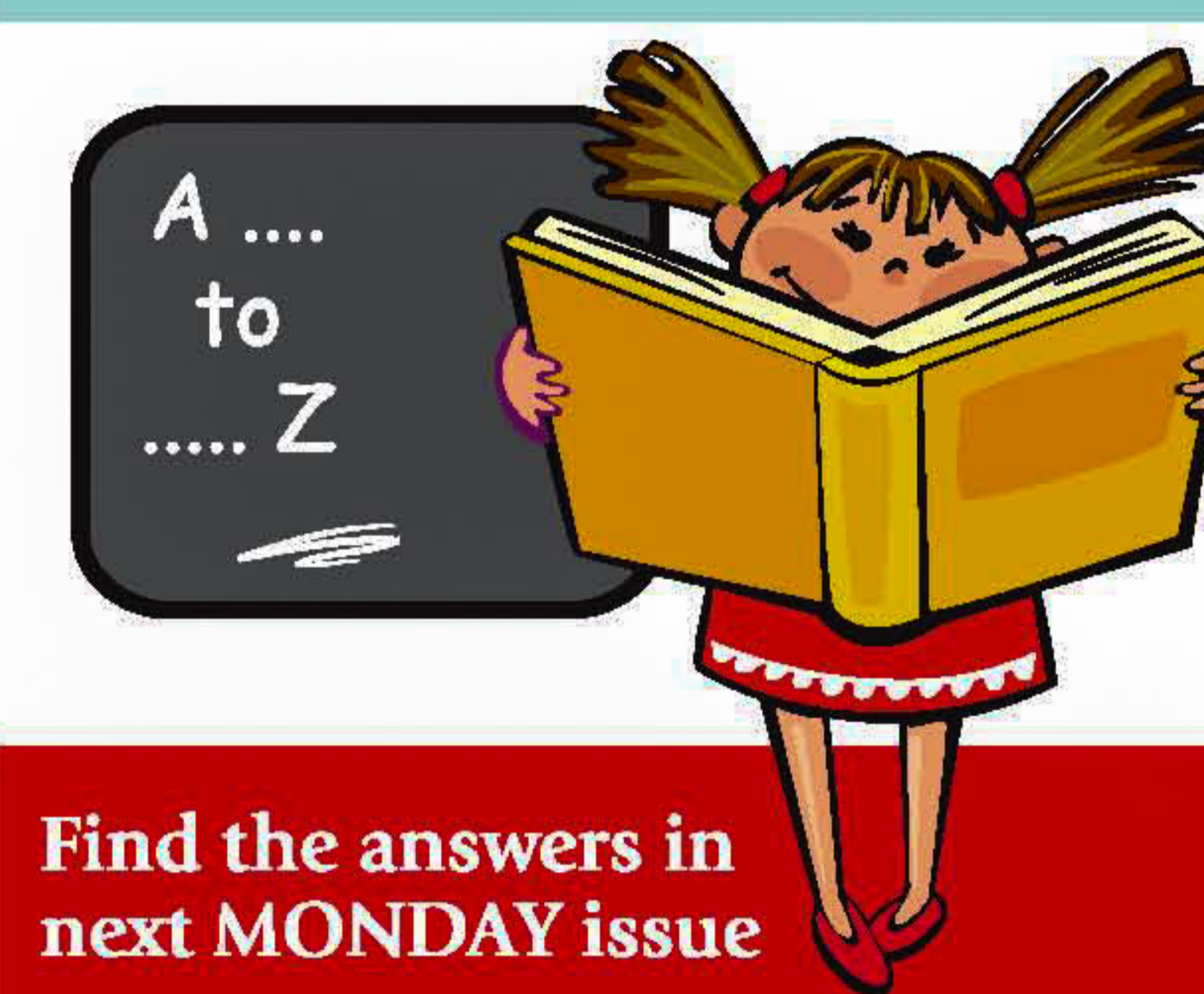
**Most and mostly**  
Most is the superlative form of much.  
• This is the most interesting film I have ever seen.  
• Most can mean 'very' in a very formal style.  
• It is a most interesting novel. (= It is a very interesting novel.)

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Find the answers in next MONDAY issue

ANSWER KEY TO THE LAST EIS PAGE ACTIVITIES (DATED JUNE 22, 2015)

KEY : How Good Is Your Grammar ?  
1) boils 2) it is 3) to keep 4) weather 5) it rains 6) isn't any 7) warm 8) the coldest 9) Most 10) Very few 11) won 12) had won 13) made him 14) had lost 15) both as a 16) all over 17) believe 18) in 19) had 20) will 21) aeroplane 22) quite a 23) are trying 24) little 25) succeeded in flying 26) next 27) was 28) which 29) which 30) Theirs 31) so common 32) could 33) not much 34) would be landed 35) man 36) for 37) on 38) information 39) they are 40) is coming 41) would 42) have 43) will be 44) when 45) Except 46) of 47) that 48) flying 49) but 50) I've realized 51) tell 52) same as 53) a long 54) hardest 55) which 56) are willing 57) to studying 58) had started 59) on 60) any 61) listening to 62) Living 63) trying 64) would rather not 65) should learn 66) joined 67) working 68) moving 69) was / was 70) hasn't 71) would 72) as 73) have 74) was living 75) were 76) who 77) will be staying 79) younger 80) used to 81) have moved 82) near 83) in order to 84) the 85) had 86) will go 87) which 88) will be 89) will stay 90) don't underline the correct question tags in the following sentences.  
91) Isn't he 92) haven't you? 93) isn't he 94) will he? 95) haven't you? 96) don't I 97) wouldn't you 98) have they? 99) didn't we 100) don't I?

Josiah Hodge collapsed in a seat at the Café du Monde restaurant in New Orleans. He put his head in his hands and let out a deep sigh.  
Josiah had come to New Orleans to do a public service. He had come up with the idea to develop a play for children affected by Hurricane Katrina, and he had secured a modest grant from the government to do so. But he hadn't accounted for the major hindrance he would face: blistering heat in August with no clean water to drink.  
Buying water for his crew of 38 volunteers for weeks on end would be far too expensive to do on his shoestring budget, and he had no one to turn to on such short notice for help. Josiah feared he would have to close up the production and return home.  
As he sipped on a glass of soda, he found it ironic that water, which flooded this city and left many residents without homes or hope, would now be his downfall as he tried to spread the joy of theater to its children.  
"Hello, sir," a man at the table next to him said.  
"What brings you to New Orleans?"  
Josiah shook his head. Later, he would find it amusing that this man knew just by looking that Josiah was not a local. For now, he was just tired and irritated.  
"Look, I don't mean to be rude, but I've had a bad day," Josiah said. "I don't much feel like talking."  
"What brings you to town?" the man said, pleasantly.  
Josiah grudgingly talked a bit about his work as a theater director in Manhattan and his dream to bring a top-flight play to the children of New Orleans.  
The next day, as Josiah left a blazing hot outdoor studio, he noticed the same man from the restaurant, parked on the street. A shock of fluffy white hair framed his dark face, making him look almost saintly.  
"Look, sir, what do you want?"  
"To help."



"How?"  
"What do you need?"  
"What I really need is clean water. That's all I need." Josiah turned and walked away. He had been rude, he knew, but he was so frustrated by this problem. When he arrived back at his hotel room that evening, the front desk clerk handed Josiah an unmarked envelope. Inside was a check for \$2,000. The memo line read, "For water."  
Josiah was flabbergasted. Who was this man? As he pondered his good fortune, the phone rang in his hotel room.  
"Will that get you some water?" a voice said on the other end.  
"Why, yes, yes it will," Josiah said. "Thank you so much for your generosity."  
"My wife and I would like to take you to dinner." Josiah could not refuse! This man was his savior, and his curiosity had gotten the best of him. Who was this benefactor?  
At dinner, Etienne Fanchon and his wife, Adelaide, formally introduced themselves. Mr. Fanchon never graduated from high school, but inherited 5 acres of land from his father upon his death. For years, Mr. Fanchon grew cucumbers on the land, barely making a living. One day, a neighbor offered Fanchon a bag of money if Mr. Fanchon would let him bury three old trucks at the back of his property.  
Mr. Fanchon took the bag and agreed. Later, he could not believe how much money was in the bag. "And just for letting him bury some trucks!"  
The next morning, Mr. Fanchon said, he woke up, picked all the cucumbers off his land, and converted the 5 acres into a waste management facility. He is now one of New Orleans' few multimillionaires.  
"So, I have all this money now and live to help others," said Mr. Fanchon. "That is why I've helped you."

- Which best describes Josiah's mood at the beginning of this passage?  
A. tired and vindictive  
B. angry and conniving  
C. pensive and high-strung  
D. frustrated and overwhelmed
- Which of the following best describes Josiah's mood after he gets the check?  
A. surprised and curious  
B. confused and questioning  
C. excited and nervous  
D. suspicious and cautious
- The climax of this story happens when  
A. Josiah opens the envelope  
B. Mr. Fanchon shows up at the studio  
C. Mr. Fanchon describes how he got so rich  
D. Josiah accepts Mr. Fanchon's invitation to dinner
- In the middle of the story, the author writes, "A shock of fluffy white hair framed his dark face, making him look almost saintly." Which of the following literary devices is used in this quotation?  
A. euphemism, characterized by the replacement of a harsh or direct word or phrase with a vague or milder word or phrase  
B. allegory, characterized by an extended metaphor in which concrete things represent abstract ideas  
C. foreshadowing, characterized by hinting at what is to come  
D. satire, characterized by the making fun of a human flaw or weakness to make a larger point
- As used in the beginning of the story, which is the best antonym for hindrance?  
A. assistance B. obstacle C. profit D. friend

- In paragraph 3, the author uses the term "shoestring budget." This means to  
A. accept help when it is offered  
B. have to rely on luck  
C. operate with little money  
D. have extreme patience
- As used in the beginning of the story, which is the best antonym for irritated?  
A. acclimated  
B. bashful  
C. melancholy  
D. pacified
- What lesson does Josiah learn in this passage?  
A. It is okay to be somewhat rude on first meeting someone.  
B. Help can come from the most unlikely of places.  
C. Frustration can often cloud one's judgment.  
D. Theater programs are an excellent way to help those in need.
- Why does Josiah grudgingly talk to Mr. Fanchon in the Café du Monde?  
A. He is hungry.  
B. He is irritated and does not feel like being bothered.  
C. He decided conversation might make him feel better.  
D. He wanted to spread the word about his theater program.
- In this passage, how are Josiah and Mr. Fanchon alike?  
A. Both are patient.  
B. Both lack ambition.  
C. Both are quick to share emotion.  
D. Both have philanthropic interests.

MORE ADVERBS!

**Adverbs of degree or quantity**  
Adverbs of degree answer the question 'how much' or 'in what degree' or 'to what extent'.  
Examples are : very, too, fully, quite, rather, enough, any, partly, almost, utterly, as, entirely etc.  
• That was very tragic.  
• I have almost finished.  
• He was rather busy.  
• Is he any good?  
• You are partly right.  
• You are entirely wrong.

- How did he behave? (Interrogative adverb of manner)
- How far did he go? (Interrogative adverb of quantity)
- Why did you resign? (Interrogative adverb of reason)

**Adverbs of reason**  
Adverbs of reason answer the question 'why?'.  
Examples are : therefore, hence, consequently etc.  
• Consequently he refused to go.  
• Therefore they decided to boycott the meeting.  
• He is hence unable to refute the charge.

**Relative adverbs**  
Read the following sentences :  
Do you know the place where the meeting will be held?  
In this sentence, **where** is an adverb as it modifies the verb **will be held**. **Where** a relative is also as it connects the two clauses of the sentence and at the same time refers back to its antecedent, place. **Where** is therefore called a **relative adverb**. Note that a relative adverb connects an adjective clause to the main clause.

**Adverbs of affirmation or negation**  
Examples are : surely, certainly, not, probably, indeed etc.  
• You are certainly right.  
• I am not going.  
• He is a fool indeed.

TASK 4  
Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs from the box. Write the kind of adverb against each sentence. The same adverb can be used more than once.

Occasionally Sometimes Usually Rarely  
Once Very Never Mostly Often always

- Interrogative adverbs**  
Adverbs which are used for asking questions are called interrogative adverbs.  
Examples are : when, where, how, why etc.
- When will you go to New York? (Interrogative adverb of time)
  - How long will you stay here? (Interrogative adverb of time)
  - Where are my keys? (Interrogative adverb of place)
  - How often does the committee meet? (Interrogative adverb of number)

- I \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed at 10 o'clock. (.....)
- I have \_\_\_\_\_ been to the USA. (.....)
- I have been to Australia just \_\_\_\_\_. (.....)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ take a bath before I go to bed. (.....)
- My grandparents live in Kerala. I visit them \_\_\_\_\_. (.....)
- My friends are \_\_\_\_\_ non-smokers. (.....)
- I was \_\_\_\_\_ impressed with her performance. (.....)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ go for a walk in the park. (.....)
- I watch English films \_\_\_\_\_. (.....)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ go out. (.....)