

## ACROSS OR THROUGH ?

**Across** can be used as a preposition or an adverb. When used as a preposition, it is followed by a noun.  
*We walked across the desert. (Here the noun, the desert, acts as the object of the preposition - across.)*  
**Across** means from one side to the other.  
*She walked across the road. (= She walked from one side of the road to the other side.)*  
**Across** can be used to talk about movement from one place, space or line to the other.  
*The airplane was flying across the Atlantic when it developed engine trouble.*  
*They are building a bridge across the river. (= The bridge will extend from one side of the river to the other side.)*  
**Across** can also be used to show the width of something.  
*The river is only a few meters across in some places.*  
**Across** can show position. It means on the opposite side of a road, river, line etc.  
*There is a petrol pump just across the road. (= The petrol pump is on the opposite side of the road.)*  
*The people across the border are moving. (= The people on the opposite side of the border are moving.)*  
**Across** can also be used to show position in many parts of an area or country.  
*They have several offices across Europe. (= They have several offices in many parts of Europe.)*  
**Across** can also be used for saying that something affects a large part of your body.  
*Suddenly he felt a sharp pain across his chest.*  
**Across** is also used for saying that something spreads until it covers the whole of a particular area.  
*A warm smile spread across her face.*  
**When used as an adverb, across is not followed by a noun.**  
*She hurried across to greet us. (Here the adverb across modifies the verb hurried.)*

## TASK 1

Complete the following sentences using **across** or **through**.

- Who was the first woman pilot to fly ..... the Atlantic ?  
a) across  
b) through
- She walked ..... the road and disappeared in the crowd.  
a) across  
b) through
- There is a bridge ..... the river.  
a) across  
b) through
- The train was passing ..... a tunnel.  
a) across  
b) through
- He is staying in a small lodge just ..... the Modern Café.  
a) across  
b) through
- He is broad ..... the shoulders.  
a) across  
b) through
- The light rays peep ..... the hole in the roof.  
a) across  
b) through
- The man at the gate wouldn't let me .....  
a) across  
b) through
- The workmen were drilling ..... the concrete wall.  
a) across  
b) through
- The baby was crying all ..... the night.  
a) across  
b) through
- Most pubs remain open ..... the night.  
a) across  
b) through
- The summer classes will continue ..... to mid-September.  
a) through  
b) across

## 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.)

## TASK 2

Complete the sentences with the best adverb.  
*Hint: Not every adverb is needed.*

- 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.
  - Everything 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.

## TASK 3

Complete the sentence using an adjective or adverb.

- To make adverbs we often add -ly at the end of an adjective (words that describe a noun)  
**Example:** beautiful (adjective) girl (noun)  
beautiful + ly = beautifully (adverb)
- He's always in a rush. I don't understand why he walks so \_\_\_\_\_ (quick/quickly).
  - I prefer studying in the library. It's always \_\_\_\_\_ (quiet/quietly).
  - Michael \_\_\_\_\_ (happy/happily) took the assistant job. He had been looking for a position all summer.
  - Marta dances \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful/beautifully). She's been taking ballet since she was five years old.
  - They speak French very \_\_\_\_\_. (good/well). They lived in France for two years.
  - My neighbor always plays \_\_\_\_\_ (loud/loudly) music on the weekends. It's so annoying.
  - Please be \_\_\_\_\_ (careful/carefully) in the hallway. The walls have just been painted.
  - Dan is very smart, but he is not a very \_\_\_\_\_ (good/well) student.
  - He reacted \_\_\_\_\_ (angry/angrily) to the news. I have never seen him so upset.
  - We didn't \_\_\_\_\_ (complete/complete-ly) understand the teacher's instructions. Most of us did not finish the assignment.



## 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.

**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.

**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.

**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)
- 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)

**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 is also a relative adverb 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.

## 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

- 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. (.....)

Find the answers in next MONDAY issue

ANSWER KEY TO THE LAST EIS PAGE ACTIVITIES  
(DATED MAY 20, 2019)

Simile:KEY: 1. as black as ink 2. as big as a bus 3. as blind as a bat 4. as flaky as a snowstorm. 5. as wise as an owl. 6. as cold as ice. 7. as bright as day. 8.as cute as a cupcake 9.as cute as a button 10.as dead as a doornail. 11. as quiet as a mouse. 12.as proud as a peacock. 13.as free as a bird. 14.as flat as a pancake. 15. as fat as a pig. 16.as light as a feather. 17.like finding a needle in a haystack. 18.as slow as a snail 19. as quiet as a mouse 20.as snug as a bug in a rug.  
Metaphor:KEY: rock of the family// tiger roaring through the water // elephant running on the runway // kitten // thief // cloudy // rainbow of experiences // storm of happiness // sunshine // train wreck // ocean of flavours // encyclopedia of information  
Personification:KEY: danced // looked depressed // howled // flies // passed by // blurted out // flew // ran wild // raced by // growled // skipped // yelled // wrapped // screamed // whispered // ran // travelled // knocked // appeared // smiled  
Idiom:KEY: 1. B. 2. D. 3. D. 4. A. 5. B 6. smelled a rat 7. a cat's nap 8. make a beast of himself 9. a fish out of water 10. a donkey's years

