

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.

1. Who was the first woman pilot to fly the Atlantic?

a) across

b) through

2. She walked the road and disappeared in the crowd.

a) across

b) through

3. There is a bridge the river.

a) across

b) through

4. The train was passing a tunnel.

a) across

b) through

5. He is staying in a small lodge just the Modern Café.

a) across

b) through

6. He is broad the shoulders.

a) across

b) through

7. The light rays peep the hole in the roof.

a) across

b) through

8. The man at the gate wouldn't let me

a) across

b) through

9. The workmen were drilling the concrete wall.

a) across

b) through

10. The baby was crying all the night.

a) across

b) through

11. Most pubs remain open the night.

a) across

b) through

12. 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

1. Come here You have to see this!

2. We knew that she had got the job when we saw her talking on the phone.

3. He put the vase on the table. It fell to the floor.

4. Sharon is throwing a party on Saturday. She finished her PhD.

5. Let's walk I don't want to be the first one at the meeting.

6. Alex put up the bookshelves. It was too difficult for me to do on my own.

7. Every thing happened so We had to move to California in less than a month.

8. Why does he always have to talk so You can hear him in the next room!

9. Although she speaks five languages, she did not do on the translation exam.

10. I was so surprised. His new apartment was decorated.

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?

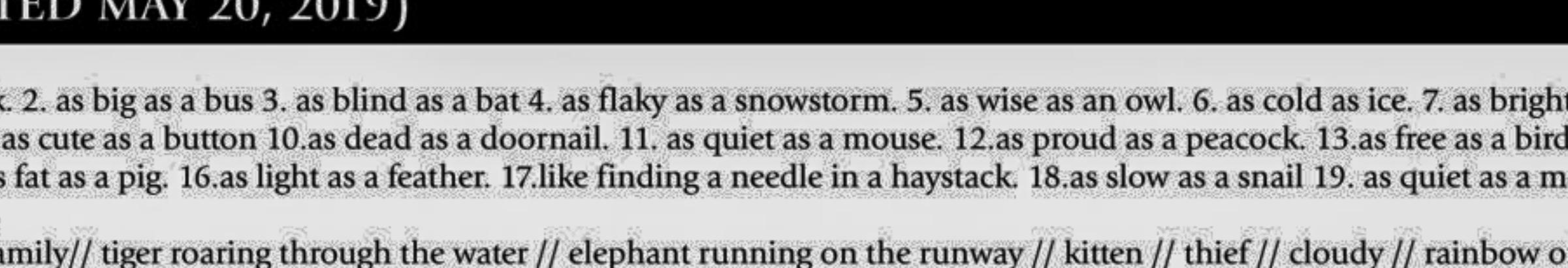
In this sentence, where is an adverb as it modifies the verb will be held? Where is also a relative adverb as it connects the two clauses of the sentence and at the same time refers back to its antecedent, place. Where is therefore called a relative adverb. Note that a relative adverb connects an adjective 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

1. I go to bed at 10 o'clock. (.....)
2. I have been to the USA. (.....)
3. I have been to Australia just (.....)
4. I take a bath before I go to bed. (.....)
5. My grandparents live in Kerala. I visit them (.....)
6. My friends are non-smokers. (.....)
7. I was impressed with her performance. (.....)
8. I go for a walk in the park. (.....)
9. I watch English films (.....)
10. 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 // 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 // blurred 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