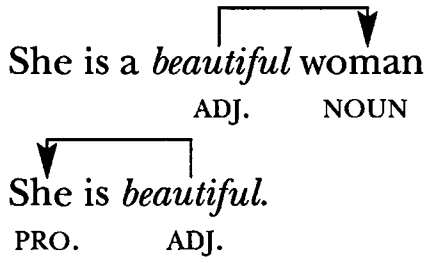
However, there are many adverbs in English that do not end in *-ly*. These adverbs can be recognized from their meanings. They can describe *when* something happens (*often, soon, later*), *how* something happens (*fast, hard, well*), or *where* something happens (*here, there, nowhere*).

There are three skills involving adjectives and adverbs that will help you on written expression questions on the TOEFL test: (1) knowing when to use adjectives and adverbs, (2) using adjectives rather than adverbs after linking verbs, and (3) positioning adjectives and adverbs correctly.

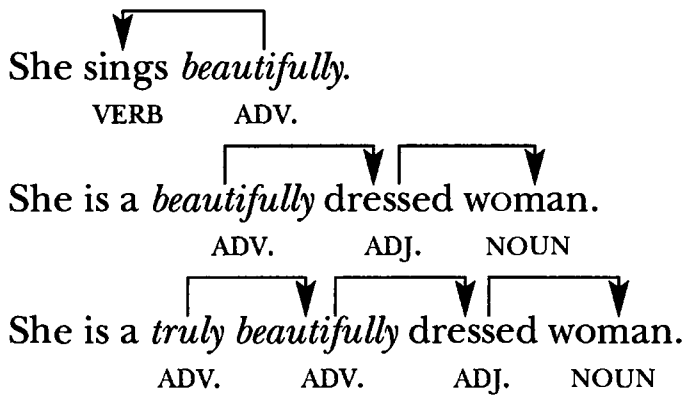
SKILL 46: USE BASIC ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS CORRECTLY

Sometimes in written expression questions on the TOEFL test, adjectives are used in place of adverbs, or adverbs are used in place of adjectives. Adjectives and adverbs have very different uses. Adjectives have only one job: they describe nouns or pronouns.



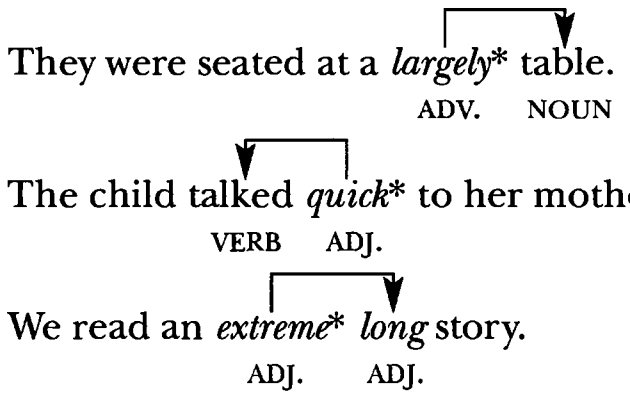
In the first example, the adjective *beautiful* describes the noun *woman.* In the second example, the adjective *beautiful* describes the pronoun *she.*

Adverbs do three different things. They describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.



In the first example, the adverb *beautifully* describes the verb *sings.* In the second example, the adverb *beautifully* describes the adjective *dressed* (which describes the noun *woman*). In the third example, the adverb *truly* describes the adverb *beautifully,* which describes the adjective *dressed* (which describes the noun *woman*).

The following are examples of incorrect sentences as they might appear on the TOEFL test.

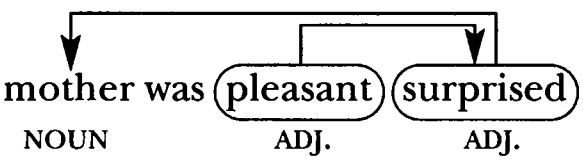


In the first example, the adverb *largely* is incorrect because the adjective *large* is needed to describe the noun *table.* In the second example, the adjective *quick* is incorrect because the adverb *quickly* is needed to describe the verb *talked.* In the last example, the adjective *extreme* is incorrect because the adverb *extremely* is needed to describe the adjective *long.*

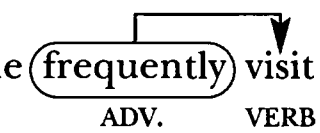
The following chart outlines the important information that you should remember about the basic use of adjectives and adverbs:

BASIC USE OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS	
ADJECTIVES	Adjectives describe *nouns* or *pronouns.*
ADVERBS	Adverbs describe *verbs, adjectives,* or other *adverbs.*

EXERCISE 46: Each of the following sentences has at least one adjective or adverb. Circle the adjectives and adverbs, and label them. Draw arrows to the words they describe. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).



I 1. The mother was pleasant surprised when her daughter came to visit.



C 2. The salespeople frequently visit the East Coast for trade shows.

____ 3. He was driving an expensively sports car.

____ 4. There is a special program on television this evening.

____ 5. She was chosen for the leading part because she sings so well.

____ 6. The car was not complete ready at 3:00.

____ 7. It was difficult to believe that what we read in the newspaper was a truly story.

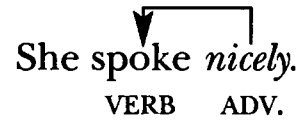
____ 8. Points will be subtracted for each incorrect answered question.

____ 9. The production manager quietly requested a completely report of the terribly incident.

____ 10. The children finished their homework quickly so that they could watch television.

SKILL 47: USE ADJECTIVES AFTER LINKING VERBS

Generally an adverb rather than an adjective will come directly after a verb because the adverb is describing the verb.



In this example, the verb *spoke* is followed by the adverb *nicely.* This adverb describes the verb *spoke.*