

# Contents .....

Book **5**

<b>Adjectives</b>	Unit 1	<i>Opposite adjectives</i>	2
-------------------	--------	----------------------------	---

<b>Adverbs</b>	Unit 2	<i>Adverbs of manner</i>	4
----------------	--------	--------------------------	---

<b>Pronouns</b>	Unit 3	<i>Possessive pronouns</i>	6
-----------------	--------	----------------------------	---

Unit 4	<i>Reflexive pronouns</i>	8
--------	---------------------------	---

<b>Question words</b>	Unit 5	<i>Question words (1)</i>	10
-----------------------	--------	---------------------------	----

Unit 6	<i>Question words (2)</i>	12
--------	---------------------------	----

<b>Quiz (Units 1 – 6)</b>			14
---------------------------	--	--	----

<b>Nouns</b>	Unit 7	<i>Country names and adjectives</i>	16
--------------	--------	-------------------------------------	----

<b>Indirect speech</b>	Unit 8	<i>Indirect speech</i>	18
------------------------	--------	------------------------	----

<b>Conjunctions</b>	Unit 9	<i>when, while</i>	20
---------------------	--------	--------------------	----

Unit 10	<i>although, but</i>	22
---------	----------------------	----

Unit 11	<i>because, so</i>	24
---------	--------------------	----

<b>Revision (Units 1 – 11)</b>			26
--------------------------------	--	--	----

<b>Overview of grammar items</b>			30
----------------------------------	--	--	----

<b>Answer key</b>			31
-------------------	--	--	----



## Adverbs of manner

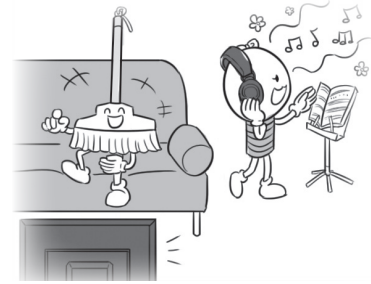
sample

- We use adverbs of manner to describe verbs. They are usually formed by adding the suffix '-ly' to adjectives. 我們用情狀副詞來形容動詞，它們通常在形容詞後加上後綴 '-ly' 而組成。

e.g. Broomie is laughing **loudly**.

Diana is singing **beautifully**.

- There are other rules for forming adverbs from adjectives with different endings: 不同結尾的形容詞，轉換成副詞時有其他規則：



For adjectives ending in ... 以……結尾的形容詞	Rules 規則	Examples 例子
'-y'	'-y' → '-ily'	easy → easily
'-ic'	'-ic' → '-ically'	automatic → automatically (exception: publicly)
'-le'	'-le' → '-ly'	gentle → gently

- Some adverbs have the same form as their adjective forms:  
有些字在其形容詞和副詞的形態上是一樣的：

early

fast

hard

high

late

e.g. Broomie can run **fast**.

Diana wakes up **early** at weekends.

### A. Change the adjectives to adverbs.

1. sad \_\_\_\_\_

2. high \_\_\_\_\_

3. quick \_\_\_\_\_

4. careless \_\_\_\_\_

5. dramatic \_\_\_\_\_

6. bad \_\_\_\_\_

7. terrible \_\_\_\_\_

8. slow \_\_\_\_\_

9. angry \_\_\_\_\_

10. early \_\_\_\_\_



有些形容詞和副詞的形態完全不同，如形容詞 'good' 的副詞是 'well'。

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given words.**

1. Mum picked up the phone \_\_\_\_\_ (quick).
2. Hazel can play the violin \_\_\_\_\_ (good).
3. Jane greeted her teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (polite).
4. Maggie fell off her bike. She hurt her leg \_\_\_\_\_ (bad).
5. The train arrived \_\_\_\_\_ (late) so we were late for school.
6. My brother gets up \_\_\_\_\_ (early) to do exercise every day.
7. The students are singing \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) in the music room.
8. Lily ran very \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) and won the race \_\_\_\_\_ (easy).

**C. Rewrite the sentences with the given words.**

1. Kim speaks English and French. (good)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Dad works every day. (busy)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I could not see the singer during the concert. (clear)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Mum left home just now. (quiet)

\_\_\_\_\_



副詞多按方式、地點和時間的順序來排列。  
e.g. He performed well in the hall yesterday.

↑      ↑      ↑  
方式   地點   時間