

Samenvatting Bijvoeglijke naamwoorden (Adjectives) en Bijwoorden (Adverbs)

- Adjectives (bijvoeglijke naamwoorden) zeggen iets over een zelfstandig naamwoord.
- Adverbs (bijwoorden) zeggen iets over alle andere woorden.

Hoe vorm je een bijwoord?		
Meestal maak je een bijwoord door -ly achter het bijvoeglijk naamwoord te zetten		
-ly	Quiet	Quietly
	Beautiful	Beautifully
	Careless	Carelessly
Bijvoeglijke naamwoorden die eindigen op -le krijgen -ly (de -e vervalt)		
-le wordt -ly	Possible	Possibly
	Incredible	Incredibly
Bijvoeglijke naamwoorden die eindigen op -y krijgen -ily (laatste -y wordt -i)		
-y wordt -ily	Happy	Happily
	Angry	Angrily
Bijvoeglijke naamwoorden die eindigen op -ic krijgen -ically		
-ic wordt -ically	Basic	Basically
	Scientific	scientifically

Sommige bijwoorden hebben twee vormen met soms een verschil in betekenis. Bekijk de zinnestjes hieronder:

- I **haven't seen** much of **you lately** (lately = recently).
- You always seem to **come home late** from work. (late = arriving after the expected time)
- Mary can **jump** really **high** on the trampoline. (high = vertical distance)
- Yesterday she **jumped right off it**. It was **highly** amusing. (highly = very)
- Alfonso can **eat free** in the restaurant where he works. (free = without paying)
- You can **speak freely**. Nobody can hear us. (freely = without feeling restricted)

- Can you please **be waiting** for me outside **at nine o' clock sharp**? (sharp = punctually)
- I thought she **spoke** to him rather **sharply**. (sharply = in a harsh tone)
- Don't **talk** so **loud**. Everybody in the room can hear you. (loud = informal usage)
- Jonathan **spoke loudly** and convincingly about the advantages of leasing rather than buying cars. (loudly = more formal usage)

Zet de onderstreepte woorden in de juiste vorm (bijvoeglijk naamwoord of bijwoord)

1. Mr. Jones's trip has not been complete successful.
2. He did the difficult job very careful.
3. He looked at me angry when I interrupted him sudden.
4. I waited nervous in the waiting-room before the interview.
5. Sue is terrible upset about losing her pleasant job.
6. Jack has started his own business. Everything is going quite good.
7. I have bought this shirt incredible cheap.
8. He did quite a good job; in fact he did the job very good.
9. That book on management was published recent.
10. The company's financial situation is not good at present.
11. This new factory, which was opened last year, had a considerable increase in production.
12. She greeted me friendly, after she had investigated the matter close.
13. I am sure I am right; I must have been correct informed.
14. He is whole sincere.
15. He should study serious if he wants to be an accountant.

1. This is real silk, that is impossible.
2. I bought this piece of furniture cheap.
3. Honest speaking, I did not understand what he was talking about.
4. He is a lazy manager, he does not work very hard.
5. Her manager spoke sharp, as if he were annoyed.
6. These office managers work terrible hard.
7. She is an extreme clever girl.
8. That book was published recent.
9. I can impossible translate into Russian.
10. He is an excellent employee, he does his work very good.