



Answers

1. c) tired
2. a) carefully
3. d) soft
4. d) slowly
5. b) wonderful
6. b) eagerly
7. d) delicious
8. c) thoughtfully
9. a) amazing
10. c) loudly
11. a) nervous
12. b) briefly
13. b) sleepy
14. a) quickly
15. d) red
16. b) suddenly
17. c) cold
18. a) hurriedly
19. c) confident
20. d) excited



Explanations

1. “tired” (c)

'Look' is a linking verb here, meaning 'appear' or 'seem'. After a linking verb, we use an adjective to describe the subject. 'Tired' describes how 'you' appear.

2. “carefully” (a)

Here 'looked' is an action verb meaning 'examined' or 'gazed'. After an action verb, we use an adverb. 'Carefully' describes how she looked. Compare: 'She looked careful' (linking — she appeared careful) vs 'She looked carefully' (action — she examined with care).

3. “soft” (d)

'Feel' is a linking verb here, describing a quality of the fabric when you touch it. After a linking verb, we use an adjective. 'Soft' describes the fabric.

4. “slowly” (d)

Here 'felt' is an action verb meaning 'searched by touch'. After an action verb, we use an adverb. 'Slowly' describes how he felt along the wall.

5. “wonderful” (b)

'Smell' is a linking verb here, describing the quality of the flowers' scent. After a linking verb, we use an adjective. 'Wonderful' describes the flowers' fragrance.

6. “eagerly” (b)

Here 'smelled' is an action verb meaning 'sniffed'. The dog actively smelled the food. After an action verb, we use an adverb. 'Eagerly' describes how the dog smelled it.

7. “delicious” (d)

'Taste' is a linking verb here, describing the quality of the soup's flavour. After a linking verb, we use an adjective. A common mistake is to say 'tastes deliciously' — but linking verbs take adjectives, not adverbs.

8. “thoughtfully” (c)

Here 'tasted' is an action verb meaning 'sampled' or 'tried'. He actively tasted the dishes. After an action verb, we use an adverb. 'Thoughtfully' describes how he tasted each dish.

9. “amazing” (a)

'Sound' is a linking verb here — the band 'seemed' or 'appeared' amazing to the ear. After a linking verb, we use an adjective. 'Amazing' describes how the band sounded.

10. “loudly” (c)

Here 'sounded' is an action verb meaning 'rang' or 'made a noise'. The alarm actively produced sound. After an action verb, we use an adverb. 'Loudly' describes how the alarm sounded. Compare: 'The alarm sounded loud' (linking — it seemed loud) vs 'sounded loudly through the building' (action — it rang loudly).

11. “nervous” (a)

'Appear' is a linking verb here, meaning 'seemed'. After a linking verb, we use an adjective. 'Nervous' describes how she appeared. The phrase 'about the interview' makes it clear this describes her emotional state.

12. “briefly” (b)

Here 'appeared' is an action verb meaning 'showed up' or 'came into view'. After an action verb, we use an adverb. 'Briefly' describes how long he appeared. Compare: 'He appeared nervous' (linking — he seemed nervous) vs 'He appeared briefly' (action — he showed up for a short time).

13. “sleepy” (b)

'Grow' is a linking verb here, meaning 'gradually became'. After a linking verb, we use an adjective. 'Sleepy' describes the state the children entered. Other linking uses: 'grow tired', 'grow old', 'grow impatient'.

14. “quickly” (a)

Here 'grew' is an action verb meaning 'increased in size'. After an action verb, we use an adverb. 'Quickly' describes the speed of growth. Compare: 'The children grew sleepy' (linking — became sleepy) vs 'The flowers grew quickly' (action — increased in size fast).

15. “red” (d)

'Turn' is a linking verb here, meaning 'became'. After a linking verb, we use an adjective. 'Red' describes the colour his face changed to. 'Redness' is a noun, and 'redden' is a verb. Other linking uses: 'turn pale', 'turn cold', 'turn sour'.

16. “suddenly” (b)

Here 'turned' is an action verb meaning 'rotated his body'. After an action verb, we use an adverb. 'Suddenly' describes how he turned. Compare: 'His face turned red' (linking — became red) vs 'He turned suddenly' (action — rotated his body in a sudden way).

17. “cold” (c)

'Get' is a linking verb here, meaning 'become'. After a linking verb, we use an adjective. 'Cold' describes the temperature change. Other linking uses: 'get angry', 'get tired', 'get better'.

18. “hurriedly” (a)

Here 'got dressed' describes an action — the process of putting on clothes. After an action, we use an adverb. 'Hurriedly' means 'in a rush'. Compare: 'He got nervous' (linking — became nervous) vs 'He got dressed hurriedly' (action — dressed himself in a rush).

19. “confident” (c)

'Become' is always a linking verb, meaning 'changed into a state'. After 'become', we always use an adjective. 'Confident' describes the state she reached. 'Confidently' is an adverb used with action verbs (e.g., 'She spoke confidently').

20. “excited” (d)

'Seem' is always a linking verb, meaning 'appear to be'. After 'seem', we always use an adjective. 'Excited' describes his emotional state. 'Excitedly' is an adverb (e.g., 'He talked excitedly about the job').