

12. I was ____ moved by her farewell speech.
a) deep
b) depth
c) deepen
d) deeply
13. We woke up ____ to catch the first train.
a) earlyness
b) early
c) earlily
d) earliness
14. You did really ____ on the exam. Congratulations!
a) good
b) better
c) well
d) goodness
15. The car ____ hit the tree. It stopped just in time.
a) nearly
b) nearing
c) near
d) neared
16. Go ____ down this road and turn left at the traffic lights.
a) straight
b) straightly
c) straighten
d) straightness
17. Don't go too ____ the edge of the cliff.
a) nearer
b) nearing
c) nearly
d) near
18. He plays the guitar really ____.
a) well
b) goodness
c) better
d) good
19. The birds flew ____ around the large aviary.
a) free
b) freedom
c) freely
d) freer
20. Don't stay up too _____. You have school tomorrow.
a) later
b) late
c) lately
d) latest



Answers

1. a) well
2. b) hard
3. b) lately
4. d) good
5. b) hardly
6. a) high
7. d) highly
8. c) free
9. d) late
10. c) fast
11. c) deep
12. d) deeply
13. b) early
14. c) well
15. a) nearly
16. a) straight
17. d) near
18. a) well
19. c) freely
20. b) late



Explanations

1. “well” (a)

'Well' is the adverb form of 'good'. After the action verb 'speaks', we use an adverb. 'Good' is an adjective and cannot modify a verb. Remember: 'good' describes nouns (a good student), while 'well' describes verbs (speaks well, plays well).

2. “hard” (b)

'Hard' can be both an adjective and an adverb. As an adverb, 'hard' means 'with great effort'. Be careful: 'hardly' does NOT mean 'in a hard way' — it means 'barely' or 'almost not'. 'Worked hard' = worked with effort, but 'hardly worked' = barely worked at all!

3. “lately” (b)

'Lately' is an adverb meaning 'recently'. 'Late' as an adverb means 'not on time' (e.g., 'He arrived late'). These two words have completely different meanings despite looking similar.

4. “good” (d)

'Good' is an adjective that describes the noun 'dancer'. Before a noun, we always use an adjective. 'Well' is the adverb form used with verbs (e.g., 'She dances well'), but here we need an adjective to describe the person.

5. “hardly” (b)

'Hardly' is an adverb meaning 'barely' or 'almost not'. 'I hardly know anyone' = I know almost no one. Remember: 'hardly' does NOT mean 'in a hard way'. 'Hard' (as adverb) means 'with great effort' (e.g., 'She studied hard').

6. “high” (a)

'High' can be both an adjective and an adverb. As an adverb, 'high' refers to physical height or figurative ambition. 'Aim high' = set ambitious goals. 'Highly' is a different adverb meaning 'very much' (e.g., 'highly recommended'). You cannot say 'aim highly'. 'Height' is a noun and 'heighten' is a verb.

7. “highly” (d)

'Highly' is an adverb meaning 'very much' or 'to a great degree'. 'Highly recommended' = very strongly recommended. 'High' as an adverb refers to physical height (e.g., 'The bird flew high'). You cannot say 'high recommended'.

8. “free” (c)

'Free' can be both an adjective and an adverb. As an adverb, 'free' means 'without charge'. 'Enter free' = enter without paying. 'Freely' is a different adverb meaning 'without restriction' (e.g., 'speak freely').

9. “late” (d)

'Late' can be both an adjective and an adverb. As an adverb, 'late' means 'after the expected time'. Here the sentence says the bus should have been here at 3:00, so 'arrived 20 minutes late' = arrived behind schedule. 'Lately' means 'recently' (e.g., 'I've been busy lately') — a completely different meaning. 'Lateness' is a noun.

10. “fast” (c)

'Fast' has the same form as both an adjective and an adverb. 'Drives fast' (adverb) = drives at high speed. There is no word 'fastly' in English! 'A fast car' (adjective) = a car that can go at high speed.

11. “deep” (c)

'Deep' can be both an adjective and an adverb. As an adverb, 'deep' refers to physical depth. 'Dived deep' = went to a great physical depth. 'Deeply' is used for figurative or emotional meanings (e.g., 'deeply moved', 'deeply grateful').

12. “deeply” (d)

'Deeply' is an adverb used for figurative and emotional meanings. 'Deeply moved' = emotionally affected to a great degree. 'Deep' as an adjective is used for physical depth (e.g., 'dig deep'). For emotions and feelings, always use 'deeply'.

13. “early” (b)

'Early' has the same form as both an adjective and an adverb. 'Woke up early' (adverb) = woke up before the usual time. 'An early train' (adjective) = a train that departs at an early time. There is no word 'earlyly' in English — 'early' already works as an adverb.

14. “well” (c)

'Well' is the adverb form of 'good'. After the action verb 'did', we use an adverb. 'You did well' = you performed well. A common mistake is to say 'You did good' — 'good' is an adjective and should not modify a verb in standard English.

15. “nearly” (a)

'Nearly' is an adverb meaning 'almost'. 'Nearly hit the tree' = almost hit the tree. 'Near' as an adjective means 'close in distance' (e.g., 'Don't come near'). In this context about almost having an accident, 'nearly' is correct.

16. “straight” (a)

'Straight' has the same form as both an adjective and an adverb. As an adverb, 'straight' means 'in a direct line, without turning'. 'Go straight' = continue without turning. There is no standard word 'straightly' in English.

17. “near” (d)

'Near' can function as an adjective meaning 'close to'. 'Don't go too near the edge' = don't get too close. 'Nearly' means 'almost' (e.g., 'It's nearly finished') — a completely different meaning.

18. “well” (a)

'Well' is the adverb form of 'good'. After the action verb 'plays', we use an adverb to describe how he plays. 'Good' is an adjective (e.g., 'a good guitarist') and cannot modify a verb in standard English.

19. “freely” (c)

'Freely' means 'without restriction'. 'Flew freely' = flew without being constrained. 'Free' as an adjective means 'without charge' (e.g., 'enter free'). In this context about birds flying without restriction, 'freely' is correct.

20. “late” (b)

'Late' as an adjective means 'until a late hour'. 'Stay up late' = stay awake until a late hour. 'Lately' means 'recently' (e.g., 'I haven't slept well lately') — it doesn't fit this context.