

12. She is a ___ respected scientist.
a) highly
b) high
c) highest
d) higher
13. Come here — sit ___ to me.
a) nearly
b) near
c) nearing
d) nearest
14. I ___ missed the train this morning. I arrived just in time.
a) nearest
b) near
c) nearer
d) nearly
15. The museum offers ___ entry on Sundays.
a) free
b) freely
c) freedom
d) freer
16. You can speak ___ here. No one will judge you.
a) free
b) freedom
c) freely
d) freer
17. She works ___ every day to improve her English.
a) harder
b) hardness
c) hardly
d) hard
18. He arrived ___ for the meeting. His boss was annoyed.
a) late
b) lately
c) later
d) latest
19. She is feeling much ___ after taking the medicine.
a) well
b) goodly
c) good
d) better
20. He is a ___ swimmer. He has won many competitions.
a) well
b) goodly
c) good
d) better



Answers

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



Explanations

1. “well” (b)

'Well' is the irregular adverb form of 'good'. We say 'speak well', not 'speak good'. 'Goodly' is archaic and not used in modern English. 'Better' is the comparative form.

2. “fast” (c)

'Fast' is both an adjective and an adverb — there is no 'fastly'. 'He runs fast' (adverb) and 'a fast car' (adjective) are both correct. 'Faster' and 'fastest' are comparative and superlative forms.

3. “hard” (b)

'Hard' as an adverb means 'with great effort'. 'Study hard' = study with effort. Be careful: 'hardly' means 'almost not' — 'I hardly studied' means 'I almost didn't study', which is the opposite meaning!

4. “late” (c)

'Late' is both an adjective and an adverb meaning 'not on time' or 'after the expected time'. Be careful: 'lately' means 'recently', not 'late' — these have completely different meanings.

5. “clearly” (b)

'Clearly' is the adverb meaning 'in a clear way'. While 'clear' can informally be used as an adverb in some fixed expressions (e.g., 'loud and clear'), 'clearly' is the standard adverb form.

6. “early” (c)

'Early' is both an adjective and an adverb — there is no 'earlily'. 'They woke up early' (adverb) and 'an early morning' (adjective) are both correct.

7. “straight” (d)

'Straight' is both an adjective and an adverb — there is no 'straightly'. 'The arrow flew straight' (adverb) and 'a straight line' (adjective) are both correct.

8. “hardly” (b)

'Hardly' means 'almost not'. 'I can hardly hear you' = 'I almost cannot hear you.' Do not confuse with 'hard' (= with great effort): 'I worked hard' means something completely different.

9. “well” (a)

'Well' is the adverb form of 'good'. 'She did well' (adverb modifying 'did'). In standard English, we do not say 'She did good' — 'good' is an adjective.

10. “lately” (a)

'Lately' means 'recently'. 'Have you seen any good films lately?' This is different from 'late' (= not on time). Remember: late (not on time) ≠ lately (recently).

11. “high” (d)

'High' as an adverb describes physical height or altitude. 'The plane flew high.' Be careful: 'highly' means 'very much' or 'to a great degree' — 'a highly respected teacher' (= greatly respected). Here we mean physical height, so 'high' is correct.

12. “highly” (a)

'Highly' means 'very much' or 'to a great degree'. 'A highly respected scientist' = a greatly respected scientist. Here 'highly' modifies the adjective 'respected'. 'High' as an adverb refers to physical height.

13. “near” (b)

'Near' can be used as an adverb meaning 'close by'. 'Sit near to me.' Be careful: 'nearly' means 'almost', not 'near' — 'I nearly missed the bus' = 'I almost missed the bus.' 'Nearing' is a verb form (e.g., 'nearing the end'), and 'nearest' is the superlative.

14. “nearly” (d)

'Nearly' means 'almost'. 'I nearly missed the train' = 'I almost missed the train.' Do not confuse with 'near' (= close by): 'The station is near my house.'

15. “free” (a)

'Free' as an adverb means 'without charge' — 'enter free' or 'free entry'. Be careful: 'freely' means 'without restriction' — 'speak freely' = speak without restrictions. Here we mean 'at no cost', so 'free' is correct.

16. “freely” (c)

'Freely' means 'without restriction or restraint'. 'Speak freely' = speak without holding back. This is different from 'free' as an adverb, which means 'without charge' (e.g., 'Children eat free').

17. “hard” (d)

'Hard' as an adverb means 'with great effort'. 'She works hard every day.' Remember: 'hardly' means 'almost not' — 'She hardly works' would mean she does almost no work!

18. “late” (a)

'Late' as an adverb means 'after the expected time'. 'He arrived late.' Remember: 'lately' means 'recently', not 'late' — they have completely different meanings.

19. “better” (d)

'Better' is the comparative form of both 'good' (adjective) and 'well' (adverb/adjective). After 'feeling', 'better' means 'in improved health'. The word 'much' requires a comparative form, so 'well' or 'good' alone would not work here.

20. “good” (c)

Before a noun, we use the adjective 'good', not the adverb 'well'. 'A good swimmer' (adjective + noun). Compare: 'He swims well' (verb + adverb). 'Goodly' is archaic, and 'better' is comparative.