

Erklärung: Adjektive und Adverbien

Adjektive beschreiben **Nomen** (Personen, Dinge, Tiere, Orte) und beantworten Fragen wie **“Wie ist etwas/jemand?”**

Beispiele:

- a **beautiful** flower
- an **angry** dog
- a **tall** building

Adverbien beschreiben **Verben, Adjektive oder andere Adverbien** und beantworten Fragen wie **“Wie?”, “Wann?”, “Wo?”** oder **“Wie oft?”**

Beispiele:

- She runs **fast**.
- He speaks **clearly**.
- They worked **hard**.

Merke:

- Adjektive stehen oft **vor dem Nomen**: *a red car*.
- Adverbien stehen oft **nach dem Verb**: *He drives carefully*.
- Viele Adjektive werden zu Adverbien, indem man **-ly** hinzufügt: *happy* → *happily*, *slow* → *slowly*.

Teil 2: Adjektiv oder Adverb?

Unterstreiche die fettgedruckten Wörter und schreibe **Adj.** oder **Adv.** daneben.

1. She runs **fast**.
2. The **tall** man helped me.
3. He answered the question **correctly**.
4. The **angry** dog barked loudly.
5. We worked **hard** to finish the project.
6. That was a **beautiful** painting.
7. He smiled **happily** when he heard the news.
8. She wore a **red** dress to the party.
9. The teacher spoke **clearly**.
10. I saw a **strange** bird in the garden.

Teil 3: Adjektiv → Adverb umwandeln

Schreibe die richtige Adverbform der Adjektive in Klammern:

1. She drives _____. (careful)
2. He speaks _____ in public. (confident)
3. The children played _____ in the yard. (happy)
4. The dog barked _____ at the stranger. (angry)
5. I solved the problem _____. (easy)
6. We waited _____ for the bus. (long)
7. She completed her homework _____. (quick)
8. He explained the rules very _____. (clear)

Teil 4: Lückentext

Fülle die Lücken mit der richtigen Form (Adjektiv oder Adverb) des Wortes in Klammern:

Yesterday, I saw a _____ (beautiful) bird. It flew _____ (high) in the sky. The children were _____ (excited) and shouted _____ (loud). We had a _____ (wonderful) day at the park. The sun was shining _____ (bright), and everyone felt _____ (happy).

Teil 5: Steigerungsformen

Setze die richtige Form (Komparativ oder Superlativ) ein:

1. My house is _____ (big) than yours.
2. This is the _____ (interesting) book I have ever read.
3. He runs _____ (fast) than his brother.
4. She is the _____ (kind) person in our class.
5. Today is _____ (cold) than yesterday.

Teil 6: Satzbau

Bilde Sätze mit den folgenden Wörtern. Achte auf die richtige Form von Adjektiv oder Adverb:

1. careful / he / drives
2. happy / children / the / are
3. beautiful / sky / the / is

4. quickly / she / finished / homework
5. old / building / that

Teil 7: Herausforderung – gemischte Aufgaben

Setze die richtige Form ein und entscheide, ob es ein Adjektiv oder Adverb ist:

1. The baby slept _____ (peaceful).
2. He is a _____ (brave) soldier.
3. She sings _____ (beautiful).
4. That was a _____ (strange) noise.
5. They worked _____ (hard) all day.
6. The exam was _____ (easy) than expected.
7. I felt _____ (happy) after hearing the news.
8. The cat moved _____ (silent) through the room.