

ADVERB:

An Adverb is a word or phrase that modifies or qualifies an adjective, verb, or other adverb or a word group, expressing a relation of place, time, circumstance, manner, cause, degree, etc. (e.g., *gently, quite, then, there*).

An **adverb** is a part of speech that provides greater description to a verb, adjective, another **adverb**, a phrase, a clause, or a sentence. A great way to pick out an **adverb** from a sentence is to look for the word ending in -ly. ... That just **means** you're looking at two or more words that act as an **adverb**.

There are **six** basic **types of adverbs** in the English language, namely that of Manner, Time, Place, Frequency, and Degree.

Adverbs of Time

Usage:

Describes when or for how long a certain action happened.

Example words: Already, ago, before, yet, never, soon, yesterday, soon, lately...

Adverbs of Frequency

Usage:

Describes how often something occurs, either indefinite or indefinite terms.

Example words:

List of [Adverbs of Frequency](#): Always, usually, normally, often, sometimes, occasionally, once, seldom, rarely, never...

Example sentences:

- *It's **always** cold in this room.*
- *I **usually** just have a sandwich for lunch.*
- *I **normally** go to the gym.*
- *They **often** go out for dinner.*
- ***Sometimes** it's best not to say anything.*
- *I **occasionally** eat junk food.*
- *I **seldom** read the newspaper.*
- *I **hardly ever** drink alcohol.*

- *I **never** go to the cinema. I don't like it.*
- *I have told you **twice**. (definite)*

Adverbs of Place

Usage:

Tells about where something happens or where something is.

Example words:

Here, everywhere, near, nearby, down, away, backwards, upwards...

Example sentences:

- *There was somebody standing **nearby**.*
- *Is that your scarf **there**?*
- *I've lived **here** for about two years.*
- *The sun's going **down** and it'll be dark soon.*
- *Ms Watson is **away** on holiday until the end of the week.*
- *I walked **backwards** towards the door.*
- *She turned her face **upwards** to the sun.*

Adverbs of Manner

Usage:

Shows how or what way something happens or is done.

Example words:

So, slowly, badly, beautifully, delightfully, loudly, anxiously...

Example sentences:

- *The soldiers fought **bravely**.*
- *Is that **so**?*
- *Could you please speak more **slowly**?*
- *She dresses **beautifully**.*
- *He had a **delightfully** dry sense of humour.*
- *We waited **anxiously** by the phone.*
- *I thought he was treated very **badly**.*

Adverbs of Degree

Usage:

Shows how much, or in what degree or to what extent of qualities, properties, states, conditions and relations.

Example words:

Almost, fully, rather, quite, too, enough, perfectly,...

Example sentences:

- *I am **fully** prepared.*
- *I am **rather** busy.*
- *She's **almost** 30.*
- *The two situations are **quite** different.*
- *It's **too** hard (for me) to explain.*
- *Have you had **enough** (to eat)?*
- *They're **perfectly** suited.*

Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation

Usage:

Answers that something is true or some [equivalent](#) negative statement.

Example words:

Certainly, surely, apparently, obviously, no, undoubtedly...

Example sentences:

- ***Surely** you are mistaken.*
- *He is **undoubtedly** the best swimmer in the team.*
- *The design **certainly** looks good on paper.*
- ***Apparently**, it's going to rain today.*
- *He was in tears and **obviously** very upset.*
- *It is **undoubtedly** one of the best movies of the year.*

Exercise – Adverb

Use:

Adverbs can be used to describe verbs. They describe HOW you do something.

Examples: She walks **quickly**; He sings **nicely**.

Form:

1) You can make many adverbs by adding -ly to an adjective.

slow -> slowly; loud -> loudly

If an adjective ends in 'y', change it to an 'i'.

heavy -> heavily; funny -> funnily

Add 'ally' to adjectives ending in 'ic'.

Physical -> physically; energetic -> energetically

2) Some adverbs are irregular, and do not end in **ly**. These include:

good -> **well** *She dances well.*

hard -> **hard** *He works hard.*

fast -> **fast** *He runs fast.*

late -> **late** *He arrives late.*

3a) Usually, the adverb goes after the verb it describes.

She talks quietly NOT ~~*She quietly talks.*~~

He runs fast. NOT ~~*He fast runs.*~~

3b) If the verb has a direct object WITHOUT A PREPOSITION the adverb should go after the object.

You sang that song nicely. NOT ~~*You sang nicely that song.*~~

He did the job well. NOT ~~*He did well the job.*~~

3c) If the verb is followed by a preposition and an object, you can put the adverb in different places.

*He **quickly** walked to the shop.*

*He walked **quickly** to the shop.*

*He walked to the shop **quickly**.*

4) Adverbs are NOT used to describe the following verbs. These verbs use adjectives.

Be *I am quiet.* NOT ~~*I am quietly.*~~

Seem *It seems strange.* NOT ~~*It seems strangely.*~~

Look *That looks nice.* NOT ~~*That looks nicely.*~~

Smell *That smells good.* NOT ~~*That smells well.*~~

Sound *That sounds great.* NOT ~~*That sounds greatly.*~~

Feel *That feels funny.* NOT ~~*That feels funnily.*~~

5) Some words end in 'ly' but they are not adverbs. **Friendly** is an example. Friendly is an adjective. We can say 'She is friendly' but not 'She talks friendly'. There is no adverb for

friendly, but we can say 'She talks in a friendly way'. **Elderly** and **lonely** are also adjectives, not adverbs. **Kindly** and **early** are adjectives and adverbs.

TEST

There are 10 questions in this quiz. Read the grammar explanation below.

1. Which sentence is NOT correct?

- The boys slept heavily.
- They ran quickly.
- We worked hardly.

2. Which verb can

go in the space?

That girl _____ very strangely.

- walks
- looks
- seems

3. Which sentence is correct?

- My uncle tells well stories.
- My uncle tells stories well.
- My uncle well tells stories.

4. Which word can go in the space?

Mr Townsend always works _____.

- lately
- fastly
- carefully

5. Which word goes in the space?
We arrived at the airport too _____.

- lately
- late
- latterly

6. Which sentence is NOT correct?

- Politely Anna spoke to her teacher.
- Anna politely spoke to her teacher.
- Anna spoke politely to her teacher.

7. Complete the sentence.
We greeted our friends _____.

- happily
- happy
- happyly

8. Complete the sentence.
This music sounds _____!

- greatly
- great
- greatly

9. Which sentence is NOT correct?

- She kindly gave me a birthday present.
- We arrived at the school early.
- I lonely walked around the park.

10. Which sentence is NOT correct?

- Your son runs very fast.
- She talks very friendly to the younger children.
- Jonathan energetically ran up the stairs.