

Adverbs

Definition of Adverb:

An adverb is a word that adds to the meaning of a verb. It tells us how, when, where, and how often an action takes place. Adverbs can also modify the meaning of another adverb or an adjective.

Examples:

- The girl sang sweetly. (How?)
- The girls are waiting outside. (Where?)
- God is everywhere. (Where?)

Learning Outcomes:

- Understand the definition and function of adverbs.
- Identify the different kinds of adverbs.
- Modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs using adverbs.

Kinds of Adverbs:

Adverbs of Manner – How?

These describe the manner in which something happens.

Examples:

- ❖ He finished his project quickly.
- ❖ The girl danced beautifully

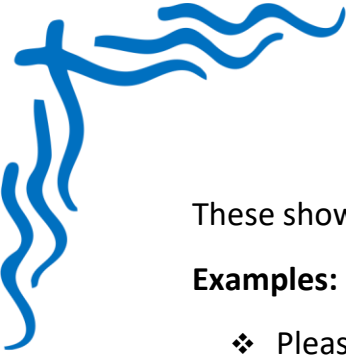
Adverbs of Time – When?

These indicate the time of an action.

Examples:

- ❖ She left for Delhi yesterday.
- ❖ Our school will open tomorrow.

Adverbs of Place – Where?



These show the place where the action occurred.

Examples:

- ❖ Please come here.
- ❖ He went up the hill.

Adverbs of Degree – How much?

These express the extent or intensity of an action or quality.

Examples:

- ❖ This dress is very costly.
- ❖ She is quite good at English.

Adverbs of Frequency – How often?

These describe how often an action takes place.

Examples:

- ❖ He often visits me.
- ❖ Ram always speaks the truth.

Interrogative Adverbs – Used to ask questions.

Examples:

- ❖ Where did you meet him?
- ❖ How did you cross the river?

Points to Remember:

- Adverbs of manner usually answer “How?”
- Adverbs of time answer “When?”
- Adverbs of place answer “Where?”
- Adverbs of degree answer “How much?”
- Adverbs of frequency answer “How often?”
- Interrogative adverbs are used to ask questions like “When?”, “Where?”, “Why?”, “How?”



Formation of Adverbs from Adjectives:

- Most adverbs of manner and degree are formed by adding -ly to adjectives:
 - **sweet** → sweetly
 - **beautiful** → beautifully
- Adjectives ending in -y change to -ily:
 - **lazy** → lazily
 - **happy** → happily
- Adjectives ending in -e drop the -e before adding -ly:
 - **true** → truly
 - **whole** → wholly

Some Words as Both Adjectives and Adverbs:

- **fast:**
 - ❖ Adjective: She is a fast runner.
 - ❖ Adverb: The train runs fast.

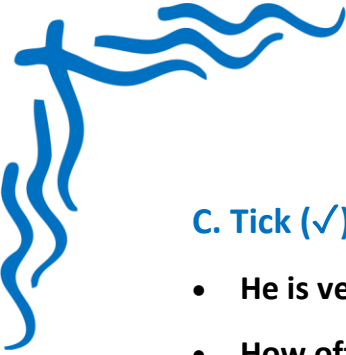
Practice Exercises from Book:

A Underline the adverbs and state their kind:

- **Why did you go?** — Interrogative Adverb
- **His voice changed suddenly.** — Adverb of Manner
- **We had our dinner early.** — Adverb of Time
- **He often comes here.** — Adverbs of Frequency and Place

B. Fill in the blanks:

- He writes always.
- The train will arrive shortly.
- She beat the dog mercilessly.
- It is raining heavily.



C. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- **He is very angry** → (c) Adverb of Degree
- **How often do you brush your teeth?** → (c) Adverb of Frequency
- **He solved the sum quickly** → (a) Adverb of Manner
- **When did you come?** → (c) Interrogative Adverb

D. Form adverbs and use in sentences:

- **beautiful** → beautifully: She painted beautifully.
- **firm** → firmly: He held my hand firmly.
- **easy** → easily: I solved the puzzle easily.
- **careless** → carelessly: He threw the books carelessly.
- **glad** → gladly: She gladly accepted the prize.

Make Your Own Sentences Using These Adverbs:

- **politely**: He answered the question politely.
- **quietly**: She entered the room quietly.
- **always**: I always do my homework.
- **outside**: The children are playing outside.
- **never**: I never lie to my parents.
- **everywhere**: Flowers bloom everywhere in spring.
- **extremely**: She was extremely tired.
- **cheerfully**: He cheerfully accepted the challenge.
- **angrily**: The dog barked angrily.