



Adverbs

Learning Outcomes

- Students will learn what adverbs are.
- They will identify adverbs that describe how, when, or where something happens.



Lead in

Read the sentences and circle the most appropriate.

- ⊙ Raj sings — neatly / sweetly / honestly
- ⊙ Rupali solves the sum — bravely / easily / truly

Adverbs

Read the following sentences.

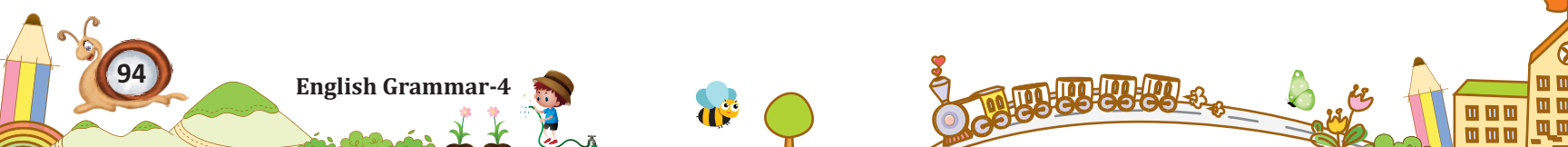
A word that adds some meaning to a verb is called an **Adverb**.

Examples: sweetly, here, yesterday, etc.

- He talks **politely**.
The word **politely** tells how he talks.
- Rahul is leaving for Delhi **tomorrow**.
The word **tomorrow** tells us when Rahul is leaving for Delhi.
- It is raining **outside**.
The word **outside** tells us where it is raining.



In these sentences, **talks**, **leaving** and **is raining** are verbs and **politely**, **tomorrow** and **outside** add something to the meaning of these verbs. These words are called **adverbs**.



Kinds of Adverbs

Adverbs are of different kinds.

Adverbs of Manner (How-adverbs)

Read the following sentences.

1. He talked **gently**.
The word **gently** tells us how he talked.
2. The young man shouted **angrily**.
The word **angrily** tells us how the young man shouted.



In the above sentences, gently and angrily are adverbs. The adverbs tell us how the actions are done. So, these adverbs are called **How-Adverbs**. These adverbs also tell us the manner in which certain actions are done. So, these adverbs are also called **Adverbs of Manner**.



Grammar Byte

- ◉ An **adverb of manner** tells us how or in what manner an action is done.
- ◉ An **adverb of manner** answers the question 'how is the action performed'.



I.Q. Test

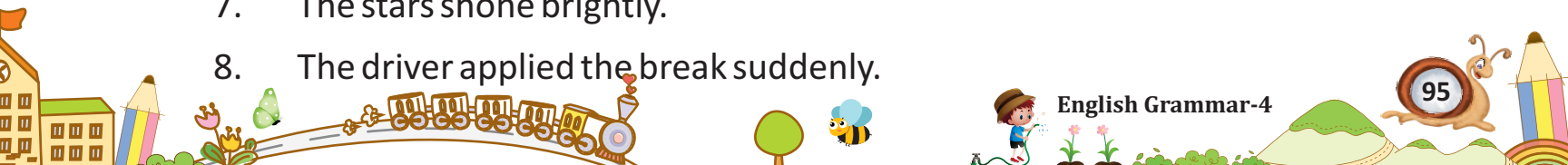
Use some adverbs of manner in sentence of your own.
An adverb of place or where-adverb answers the question 'where'.

A. Underline the adverbs of manner or how-adverbs in the following sentences.

1. Riya danced gracefully.
2. The children played noisily.
3. The bird was singing sweetly.
4. Cross the road carefully.
5. Arjun solved the sums easily.
6. The children spoke to the woman politely.
7. The stars shone brightly.
8. The driver applied the break suddenly.



Skills/Level
READING & WRITING/A2





Adverbs of Place (Where-adverbs)

An **Adverb of Place** or tells where an action is done.

Examples : here, there, up, down, inside, outside, etc.

Read the following sentences.

1. Madhu lives **here**.

The word **here** tells us where Madhu lives.

2. We looked for her **everywhere**.

The word **everywhere** tells us where we looked for her.

3. My father has gone **out**.

The word **out** tells us where my father has gone.

In these sentences, **here**, **everywhere** and **out** are adverbs. These adverbs tell where certain actions happen. So, these are called **Adverbs of Place** or **Where-Adverbs**.

B. Underline the adverbs of place or where-adverbs in the following sentences.

1. The bus stops there.

2. They went upstairs.

3. My father is inside.

4. The boys ran forward.

5. Come here.

6. We looked for her everywhere.

7. He can go anywhere.

8. It's raining heavily. Don't go outside.

9. I looked up and saw the plane falling down.

10. She has hidden my purse somewhere.



Skills/Level
LISTENING & WRITING/A2





Adverbs of Time (When-adverbs)

An **Adverb of Time** tells when a certain action happens.

Read the following sentences.

1. I wake up **early** every day.
The word **early** tells us when I wake up.
2. Rani is eating her breakfast **now**.
The word **now** tells us when Rani is eating her breakfast.
3. Our school will open **tomorrow**.
The word **tomorrow** tells us when our school will open.



In these sentences, the words **early**, **now** and **tomorrow** are adverbs.

These adverbs tell us when certain actions happen.

So, these are called **Adverbs of Time** or **When-Adverbs**.

C. Underline the adverbs of time or when-adverbs in the following sentences.

1. My uncle came to visit us yesterday.
2. He left early today.
3. We are eating our breakfast now.
4. She will arrive tomorrow.
5. He usually comes late.
6. We will reach home soon.
7. He came here yesterday.
8. Have your dinner now.
9. The newspaper arrives today.
10. They should leave immediately.



Skills/Level
LISTENING & WRITING/A2



Adverbs of Frequency (How often-adverbs)

An **Adverb of Frequency** or **How Often-Adverb** tells how often a certain action happens.

Examples: always, sometimes, never, etc.





Read the following sentences.

1. He is **always** happy.
2. She **usually** gets up late.
3. He **never** tells a lie.

In these sentences, **always**, **usually** and **never** are adverbs. These adverbs tell how often or how frequently a certain action happens.

So, they are called **How-Often** adverb or **Adverbs of Frequency**.



Grammar Byte

- ◉ An **Adverb of Frequency** or **How Often Adverb** answers the question 'how often'.

D. Underline the adverbs of frequency or how often adverbs in the following sentences.

1. Lipun often plays games on his computer.
2. Sometimes I go for shopping.
3. He rarely visits us.
4. Always obey your parents.
5. I never come to school late.
6. We never fight with each other.



Skills/Level
READING & WRITING/A2

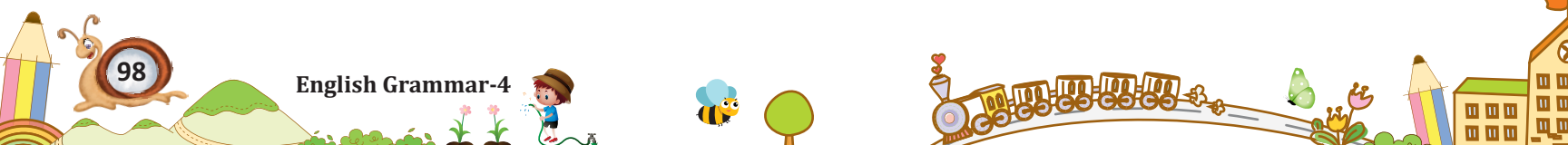


Grammar Byte

- ◉ **Adverbs** add more information about verbs.

Formation of Adverbs

Like nouns, pronouns, verbs and adjectives, adverbs are also one of the different parts of speech. Let's learn about the formation of adverbs.





- Most of the time an adverb is formed by adding **ly** to an adjective.

Examples :

bright	–	brightly	bad	–	badly
loud	–	loudly	clever	–	cleverly
slow	–	slowly	kind	–	kindly
sweet	–	sweetly	active	–	actively

- Sometimes the adjectives end in **y**. In these cases, replace the 'y' with 'i' and add **ly**.

Examples :

angry	–	angrily	easy	–	easily
lucky	–	luckily	lazy	–	lazily
cozy	–	cozily	heavy	–	heavily
hungry	–	hungrily	happy	–	happily

- In some cases, the adjectives end in **le**, or **ible**. In these cases replace the **e** with **y**.

Examples :

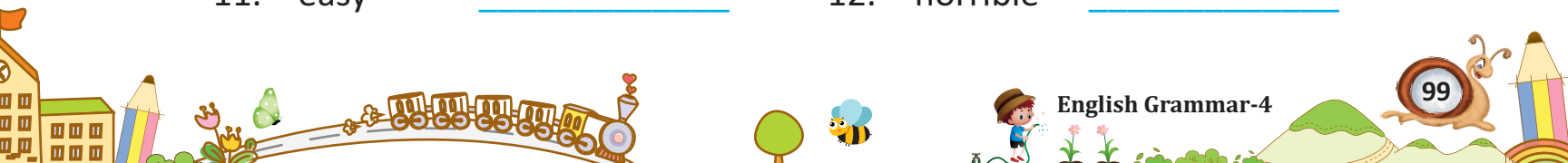
eligible	–	eligibly	simple	–	simply
suitable	–	suitably	gentle	–	gently
incredible	–	incredibly	probable	–	probably
horrible	–	horribly	terrible	–	terribly

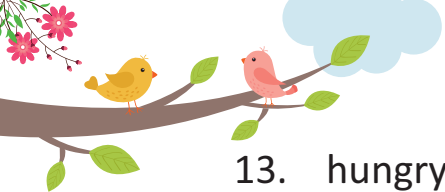
E. Form adverbs from the following adjectives.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. probable | _____ | 2. simple | _____ |
| 3. careful | _____ | 4. sad | _____ |
| 5. happy | _____ | 6. heavy | _____ |
| 7. delicate | _____ | 8. beautiful | _____ |
| 9. late | _____ | 10. early | _____ |
| 11. easy | _____ | 12. horrible | _____ |



Skills/Level
WRITING/A1





13. hungry _____

15. angry _____

17. quick _____

19. fast _____

14. wise _____

16. love _____

18. slow _____

20. suitable _____

I.Q. Test

Some adverbs have the same form as their adjectives. Add more to the list.

Adjectives

far

long

low

fast

daily

early

late

Adverbs

far

long

low

fast

daily

early

late



Grammar Byte

- Some adverbs of manner do not end in *ly*.

Example :

The train arrived *late*.

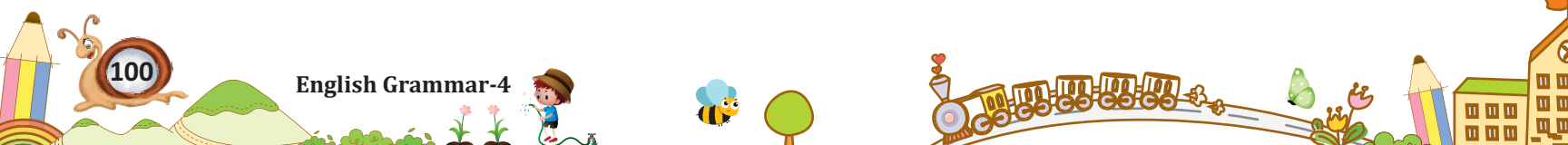
Rahul ran *fast*.

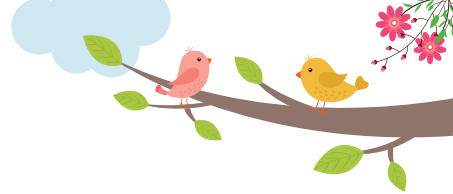
She danced *well*.



Points to Remember

- A word that adds some meaning to a verb is called **an Adverb**.
- Adverbs that tell how the actions are done are called **Adverbs of Manner**.
- Adverbs that tell where something happens are called **Adverbs of Place**.
- Adverbs that tell when something happens are called **Adverbs of Time**.
- Adverbs that tell how often something happens are called **Adverbs of Frequency**.





My Activity Corner

Underline the adverbs in the following sentences. Put a tick in the correct column to show what kind of adverb each is.

	Manner	Time	Place
1. My sister has gone out.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Kavita left early.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The school will reopen tomorrow.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The bus doesn't stop here.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. He will arrive soon.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. It is raining now.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. The children are upstairs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. He worked for his boss honestly.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

