



Hi, I am EeeBee



Adverbs

Learning Outcomes

- Students will understand the definition and role of adverbs in sentences.
- They will identify different types of adverbs: manner, time, place, frequency, and degree.
- They will learn how to modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs using adverbs.



Lead in

Underline the words that put more emphasis on the verbs.

(a)



The old man is walking slowly.

(b)



The soldier fought bravely.

Adverbs

An adverb is a word that adds to the meaning of a verb.

Adverbs can sometimes also modify the meaning of another adverb. Adverbs tell us how, when, where and how often actions take place.

Examples:

1. The girl sang **sweetly**.
2. The girls are waiting **outside**.
3. God is **everywhere**.

In the above sentences, the highlighted words are adverbs.



Kinds of Adverbs

Adverbs are of following kinds:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Adverbs of Manner | 2. Adverbs of Time |
| 3. Adverbs of Place | 4. Adverbs of Degree |
| 5. Adverbs of Frequency | 6. Interrogative Adverbs |



⦿ Adverbs of Manner

Read the following sentences:

1. He finished his project **quickly**.
2. The girl danced **beautifully**.

In the above sentence the word **beautifully** says how the girl danced. The word **beautifully** is used as an adverb of manner here.

⦿ Adverbs of Time

Read the following sentences carefully:

1. She left for Delhi **yesterday**.
2. Our school will open **tomorrow**.

In the above sentences the words, **yesterday** and **tomorrow**, show when an action is done. These are called **adverbs of time**.

⦿ Adverbs of Place

Study the following sentences carefully:

1. Please come **here**.
2. He went **up** the hill.

In the above sentences the words **here** and **up** show where an action is done. These are called **adverbs of place**.

⦿ Adverbs of Degree

Read the following sentences carefully:

1. This dress is **very** costly.
2. She is **quite** good at English.

In the above sentences the words **very** and **quite** show how much or to what extent a thing is done. These are called **adverbs of degree**.

⦿ Adverbs of Frequency

Read the following sentences carefully:

1. He **often** visits me.
2. Ram **always** speaks the truth.

In the above sentences, the words **often** and **always** show how often an action is done. These are called **adverbs of frequency**.



Grammar Byte

- ⦿ Adverbs of manner answer the question – ‘How?’



Grammar Byte

- ⦿ Adverbs of time answer the questions - ‘when?’



Grammar Byte

- ⦿ Adverbs of place answer the question - ‘where?’



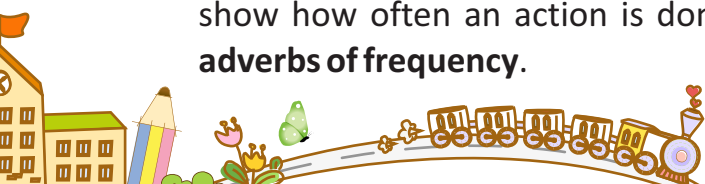
Grammar Byte

- ⦿ Adverbs of degree answer the question - ‘How much?’



Grammar Byte

- ⦿ Adverbs of frequency answer the question - ‘How often?’





◎ Interrogative Adverbs

Read the following sentences carefully:

1. **Where** did you meet him ?
2. **How** did you cross the river ?

In the above sentences, the words **where** and **how** are used for asking questions. The adverbs which are used to ask questions are called **interrogative adverbs**.

A. Underline the adverbs in the following sentences and state their kind.

1. Why did you go ?
2. His voice changed suddenly.
3. We had our dinner early.
4. He often comes here.



Skills/Level
WRITING/A1



B. Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs given in the box.

always, shortly, mercilessly, heavily

1. He writes _____.
2. The train will arrive _____.
3. She beat the dog _____.
4. It is raining _____.



Skills/Level
WRITING/A1



C. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. He is **very** angry:

- (a) Adverb of Manner
- (c) Adverb of Degree

☐
☐

- (b) Adverb of Time

☐

2. **How often** do you brush your teeth ?

- (a) Interrogative Adverb
- (c) Adverb of Frequency

☐
☐

- (b) Adverb of Degree

☐

3. He solved the sum **quickly**:

- (a) Adverb of Manner
- (c) Adverb of Time

☐
☐

- (b) Adverb of Degree

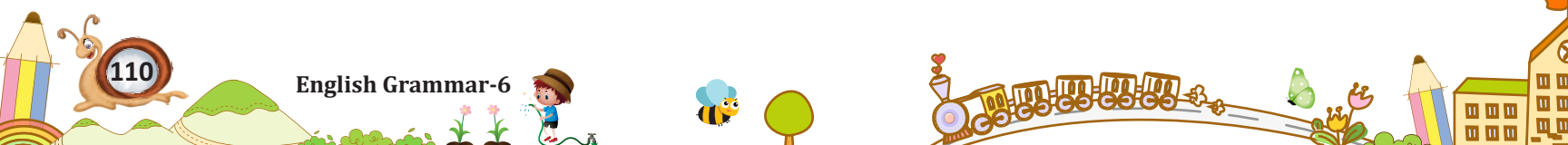
☐

4. **When** did you come ?

- (a) Adverb of Manner
- (c) Interrogative Adverb

☐
☐

- (b) Adverb of Place

☐




Formation of Adverbs From Adjectives

- Most adverbs of manner and some adverbs of degree are formed by adding **ly** to the corresponding adjectives.

Examples :

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
sweet	sweetly	beautiful	beautifully
polite	politely	careless	carelessly
bad	badly	sincere	sincerely
great	greatly	clever	cleverly
wise	wisely	foolish	foolishly

- In some adjectives the final **y** changes to **i** before adding **ly**.

Examples : lazy - lazily; easy - easily
happy - happily; gay - gaily

- Some adjectives ending in **e** drop the **e** before adding **ly**.

Examples : true - truly; whole - wholly

D. Form adverbs from the adjectives and use them in your own sentences.



Skills/Level
LISTENING & WRITING/A2



- beautiful : _____
- firm : _____
- easy : _____
- careless : _____
- glad : _____

Adjectives as well as Adverbs

Some words are used both as adjectives and adverbs.

- Adjectives are words that add meaning to nouns.
- Adverbs are words that add meaning to verbs.

Read the following usage of words both as adjectives and adverbs:

1. fast

- She is a **fast** runner. (adjective)
- The train runs **fast**. (adverb)





Points to Remember

- An adverb is a word that adds to the meaning of a verb.
- **Adverbs of manner** show how an action is done.
- **Adverbs of time** show when an action is done.
- **Adverbs of place** show where an action is done.
- **Adverbs of degree** show how much or to what extent something is done.
- **Adverbs of frequency** show how often an action is done.
- Adverbs that are used to ask questions are called **Interrogative adverbs**.



My Activity Corner

Make sentences of your own using these adverbs.

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. politely | 4. outside | ▪ extremely |
| 2. quietly | 5. never | ▪ cheerfully |
| 3. always | 6. everywhere | ▪ angrily |



My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

