



Hi, I am EeBee



Adverbs

Learning Outcomes

- Students will learn the types of adverbs and their functions.
- They will identify adverbs and their positions in sentences.
- They will use adverbs effectively to enhance sentence meaning.



Lead in

Circle the word in each sentence which qualifies the verb.

(a)



The car is running swiftly.

(b)



Birds are flying high.

Adverbs

Read the following sentences:

1. The aeroplane flew **swiftly**.
2. Today it's **very** hot.

In the above sentences, the highlighted words are all adverbs.

In sentence 1, the adverb **swiftly** adds to the meaning of the verb **flew**.

In sentence 2, the adverb **very** adds to the meaning of the adjective **hot**.

Kinds of Adverbs

1. Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs that tell how an action is performed are called **Adverbs of Manner**.

Example : We ran **slowly**.



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Adverbs of manner answer the question - how task is done?

Examples : bravely, quickly, politely, sweetly etc.



2. Adverbs of Place

Adverbs that tell where an action is performed are called **Adverbs of Place**.

Example : She is coming **here** today.



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Adverbs of place answer the question - where task is done?

Example : there, near, down, upstairs, downstairs etc.

3. Adverbs of Time

Adverbs that tell when an action is performed are called **Adverbs of Time**.

Example : She is **now** going to Delhi.



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Adverbs of time answer the question - when task is done?

Examples : soon, yet, still, tonight, yesterday etc.

4. Adverbs of Degree

Adverbs that tell how much or to what extent an action has taken place are called **Adverbs of Degree**.

Example : This phone is **very** costly.



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Adverbs of degree answer the question how much or to what extent task is done?

Examples : almost, quite, nearly, enough, just etc.

5. Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs that tell how often an action has taken place are called **Adverbs of Frequency**.

Example : She **usually** takes her dog for a walk.



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Adverbs of frequency answer the question - how often task is done?

Examples : generally, twice, often, always, occasionally etc.





6. Interrogative Adverbs

Adverbs that are used to ask questions are called **Interrogative Adverbs**.

Example : **How** did you reach here?



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Interrogative adverbs ask questions.

Examples : *why, when, where, how etc.*

A. Identify the adverbs in the following sentences, circle them and mention their kinds. One has been done for you.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Shreya sang a song sweetly. | Adverb of manner |
| 2. He often visits him. | _____ |
| 3. They went downstairs. | _____ |
| 4. We will come back soon. | _____ |

Formation of Adverbs

- Most adverbs are formed by adding **ly** to an adjective.

Examples : slow - slowly quick - quickly

- Sometimes an adjective ends in **y**. In these cases, replace the **y** with **i** and add **ly** to form an adverb.

Examples : happy - happily easy - easily

In some cases an adjective ends in **le**, **able** or **ible**. In these cases, replace the **e** with **y**.

Examples : capable - capably terrible - terribly

- When an adjective ends in **ic**, then **ally** is added to form its adverb form.

Examples : basic - basically energetic - energetically

Exception : public - publicly

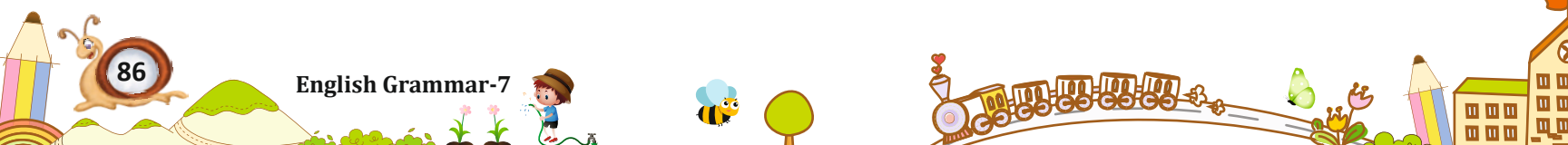
- Some adverbs have the same form as their adjective.

Examples :

late	-	late	early	-	early
daily	-	daily	far	-	far
fast	-	fast	low	-	low
high	-	high	long	-	long

B. Form adverbs from the following words.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. beautiful | _____ | 2. abrupt | _____ |
| 3. lucky | _____ | 4. gentle | _____ |





C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate adverbs choosing from the brackets.

- Even after one year of training she plays the piano _____ (bad/badly).
- She always prefers to study in the library. It's always _____ (quiet/quietly).
- He drove the car _____ (careful/carefully).
- She _____ (complete/completely) failed in her effort to win the 200m race competition.

Comparison of Adverbs

Some adverbs are compared like adjectives.

They have the same three degrees of comparison:

1. Positive

2. Comparative

3. Superlative

Degrees of comparison are formed in the following ways:

- Adverbs of one syllable form their comparative degree by adding **-er** and superlative by adding **-est**.

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
slow early	slower earlier	slowest earliest

- Adverbs ending in **-ly** generally take **more** and **most** before them to form comparative and superlative degree.

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
loudly beautifully	more loudly more beautifully	most loudly most beautifully

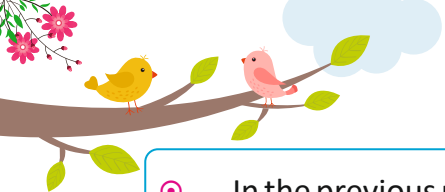
- Some adverbs form degree of comparison in irregular way:

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
much bad	more worse	most worst

Read the following examples:

- The horse runs **fast**. (Positive)
The cheetah runs **faster** than the horse. (Comparative)
The deer runs **fastest** of all. (Superlative)
- Rubi came **early**. (Positive)
Megha came **earlier** than Rubi. (Comparative)
Disha came the **earliest** of all. (Superlative)





- In the previous page sentences, **fast** and **early** are adverbs.
- When they are used for one person or thing, and no comparison is made, they are in **the positive degree** : fast, early.
- When comparison is made between two persons or things **-er** is added to the positive degree and this form is called the **comparative degree** : **faster, earlier**. **Than** is also used in the **comparative degree**.
- When comparison is made between more than two persons or things **-est** is added to the positive degree and this form is called **superlative degree**. **Fastest, earliest**. **In, of, or among** is also used in the **superlative degree**.

D. Adverbs in the following sentences are used incorrectly. Rewrite the following sentences by using the adverbs correctly.



Skills/Level
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1. His health became bad than it was yesterday.

2. Nikhil ran fast than Vivek.

3. Neelima drew the picture beautifully than Divya.

4. My friend came early than me.

Position of Adverbs

Mainly in a sentence an adverb may be put at one of the three positions.

➤ **Front Position**

Generally interrogative adverbs (where, when, how etc.) or yes/no/still/perhaps/certainly, etc. are used in the beginning of a sentence.

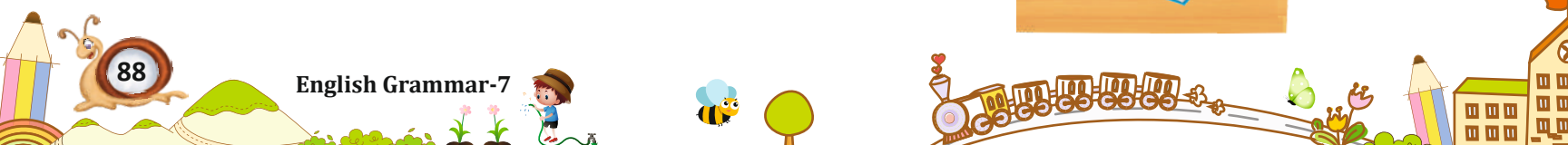
1. **Where** does your brother work?
2. **How** do you go to school?
3. **Perhaps** you have forgotten her address.
4. **Certainly** he will call me on phone today.



➤ **Mid Position**

The adverbs which modify adjective/verb/adverb or a preposition are placed just near them and are called **mid position adverbs**.

1. I **quite** understand your difficulty.
2. He has **almost** completed all the assignments.
3. They arrived **just** at ten.
4. You are **very** fond of singing.





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- Adverbs of degree (almost, nearest, just, quite, too etc.) when they modify an adjective or an adverb, are put before the adjective or adverb.
- But when these adverbs of degree modify a verb, they are put before the verb and if there is an auxiliary verb also, they are put between auxiliary and main verb.
 - You **hardly** realise my difficulty.
 - I am **just** returning your money.
- Adverbs of frequency (never, always, often, usually, rarely, sometimes, seldom etc.) are generally placed after full verb 'be' (is, am, are, was, were). If the full verb is other than 'Be' they are placed before the full verb.

- He is **never** late.
- I **never** sing.
- The Sun **always** rises in the east.
- She was **usually** late for her class.



➤ End Position

The adverbs of manner (wisely, foolishly, quietly, gently, slow, fast, hard etc.) and adverbs of place and direction (here, there, somewhere, everywhere) are generally put after the direct object. If there is no direct object, they are put after verbs. Such adverbs are called end position adverbs.

- I have seen you **somewhere**.
- He entered the classroom **quietly**.
- Your brother is not **here**.
- Please wait for me **there**.

J. Rewrite the following sentences, using the words in the brackets in its proper place.

- We have breakfast at 8 o'clock. (usually)

- He has not finished his homework. (yet)

- She comes late for school. (often)

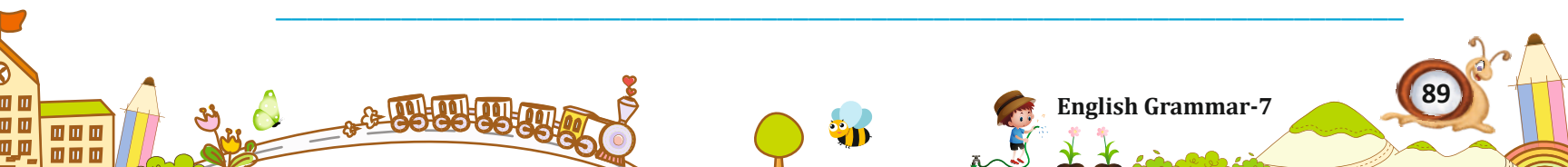
- He fell off the bike. (almost)

- They won the match. (nearly)

- I have arrived at the station. (just)



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Points to Remember

- An adverb is a word that adds something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.
- Adverbs are of different kinds— Adverbs of manner, adverbs of place, adverbs of time, adverb of degree, adverbs of frequency, interrogative adverbs, etc.
- Most adverbs are formed by adding **ly** to an adjective.
- Some adverb have the same form as their adjective.



My Activity Corner

Cross the odd ones out.

1. Adverbs of manner

(a) swiftly

☐

(b) really

☐

(c) nicely

☐

(d) always

☐

2. Adverbs of place

(a) here

☐

(b) there

☐

(c) upstairs

☐

(d) happily

☐

3. Adverbs of time

(a) never

☐

(b) now

☐

(c) always

☐

(d) inside

☐

4. Adverbs of degree

(a) very

☐

(b) extremely

☐

(c) today

☐

(d) almost

☐

(e) carefully

☐


My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

