



Hi, I am EeeBee



# Adverbs

## Learning Outcomes

- Students will learn the definition of an adverb and how it describes verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.
- They will identify different types of adverbs (time, manner, place, degree).



## Lead in

Underline the words, that qualify the verb.

(a)



The soldiers fought bravely.

(b)



The girl is singing sweetly.

(c)



The baby is crying loudly.

## Adverb

An **Adverb** is a word that adds something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

### Examples:

1. Seema sings **sweetly**. (adds to the meaning of a verb)
2. Dog is a **very** faithful animal. (adds to the meaning of an adjective)
3. The bird flies **very** swiftly. (adds to the meaning of another adverb)

## Kinds of Adverbs

Adverbs are of following kinds:

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

### 1. Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs that tell how an action is performed are called **Adverbs of manner**. Such adverbs are generally used at the end of a sentence.

**Example:** She runs **quickly**.

### 2. Adverbs of Place

Adverbs that tell where an action takes place are called **Adverbs of place**. They are most commonly used after the verb in a sentence.



**Example :** Put the bag **there**.

### 3. Adverbs of Time

**Adverbs of time** are used to say at what time something happened and for how long. They are placed at the beginning or at the end of a sentence.

**Example :** I visited the Taj Mahal **yesterday**.

### 4. Adverbs of Degree

Adverbs that tell how much or to what extent an action takes place are called **Adverbs of degree**. Adverbs of degree are generally used in the middle of a sentence.

**Example :** The weather was **extremely** cold.

### 5. Adverbs of Frequency

**Adverbs of Frequency** are used to say how often something happens. They are generally used in the middle of a sentence.

**Examples :** He **always** tells the truth.

### 6. Interrogative Adverbs

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

Interrogative adverbs are generally used in the beginning of a sentence.

**Example :**

1. **Where** did you find it?
2. **Why** did you leave the job?
3. **How** did you get that?

**A. Circle the adverbs in the following sentences. Also mention their kinds.**

1. He almost finished the work.
2. She goes to the cinema occasionally.
3. The lion growled at the people fiercely.
4. Daisies grow everywhere.
5. He went to Delhi yesterday.
6. Neha sings sweetly.
7. The church bell rang loudly.
8. I searched for the book everywhere.



**Skills/Level**  
READING & WRITING/B1




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### Degrees of Comparison of Adverbs

Like adjectives, adverbs also have three degrees of comparison : **Positive, Comparative and Superlative**.

➤ Adverbs of one syllable generally form the comparative by adding **-er** and the superlative by adding **-est**.

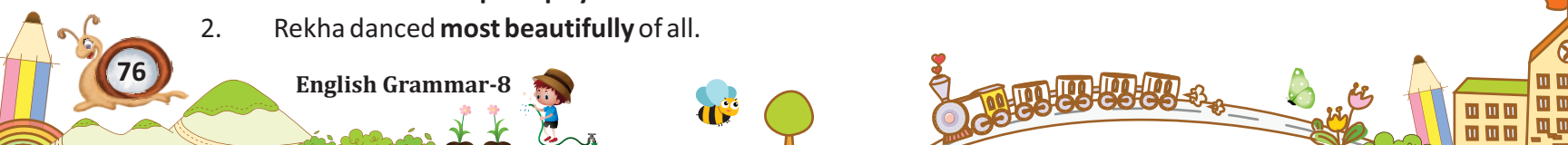
**Examples :**

hard - harder - hardest      high - higher - highest

1. Virat hit the ball **harder** than Rohit did.
2. ABD went **highest** of all.

➤ Adverbs that have two or more syllables form the comparative and superlative degree by using **more** and **most** before them      promptly - more promptly - most promptly  
beautifully - more beautifully - most beautifully

1. Rahul came **more promptly** than Rohan.
2. Rekha danced **most beautifully** of all.





- Some adverbs form the comparative and the superlative degree by using **less** and **least** before them.
  1. Yuvi played **less** confidently after his marriage.
- Several adverbs have irregular comparison.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
late	later	latest/last
little	less	least
much	more	most

While using adverbs to compare, we can use **as ... as** to express equality.

#### Example :

Rohit ran **as fast as** a cheetah.

#### B. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate degrees of the adverbs given in the brackets.



**Skills/Level**  
READING & WRITING/B1



1. After the accident, he drives \_\_\_\_\_ (carefully) than he did before.
2. I woke up \_\_\_\_\_ (early) than my brother.
3. Ridhima did \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) than she thought she would do in the exam.
4. Our team played \_\_\_\_\_ (well) of all.
5. I visit my grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ (often) than my sister.
6. Raju can run \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) than Ramu.
7. She speaks English \_\_\_\_\_ (fluently) now than last year.

#### Words Used Both as Adjectives and Adverbs

There are several words that may be used both as **Adjectives and Adverbs**.

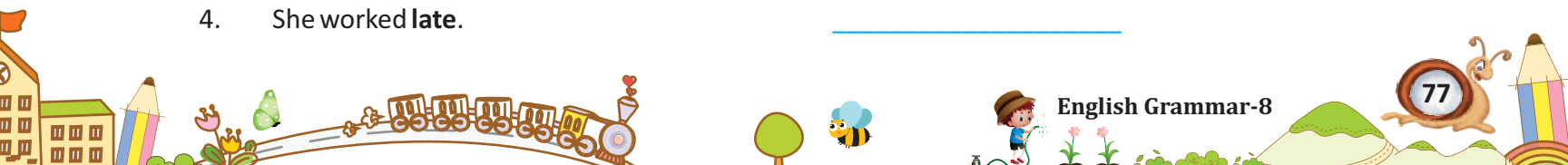
**Examples:** early, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, fair, high

Some more examples are given below.

- **Late**
  1. The get together is scheduled for **late** evening (adjective)
  2. She arrived **late** (adverb)
- **Last**
  1. Modern men lead a **fast** life. (adjective)
  2. She drove her car **fast**. (adverbs)
- **Straight**
  1. Don't expect a **straight** answer from her. (adjective)
  2. He went **straight** home. (adverb)

#### C. Identify the highlighted words as adjectives or adverbs. Write in the blanks provided.

1. We want to play the game **clean**. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Ishant Sharma is a **fast** bowler. \_\_\_\_\_
3. He works on the basis of **daily** wage. \_\_\_\_\_
4. She worked **late**. \_\_\_\_\_





## Adverbs Likely to be Confused

### ➤ Hard, Hardly

#### ➤ **Hardly** - very little, almost not:

Could you speak a bit louder? I can hardly hear you.

(I can hear you very little.)

Megha must be unwell. She hardly ate anything.

(She ate very little.)

#### ➤ Hard and hardly are completely different. Compare :

The teacher advised him to work hard but he hardly did anything.

### D. Fill in the blanks with hard or hardly.

1. He is so lazy, he \_\_\_\_\_ helps me with the housework.
2. Can that old man walk so fast all the time? No, he can \_\_\_\_\_ walk.
3. Although my father is old, he works so \_\_\_\_\_ !
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ leave home before 7:00 in the morning.

### So, Such

1. Look at these sentences:
  1. She was so eloquent.
  2. This story was so funny.
2. We use so + adjective/adverb  
so happy      so good      so silently      so happily
3. We use such + noun  

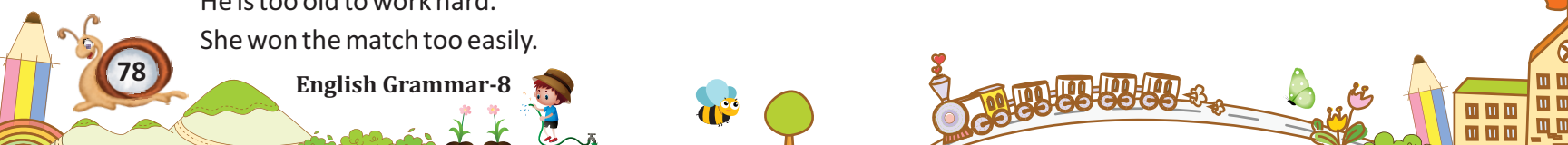
such a long time	such a mistake
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4. We can use so ... that ... such ... that ...  
I was so sleepy that I could not watch the movie any longer.  
It was such a great movie that I've watched it several times.

### E. Fill in the blanks with so or such.

1. We had \_\_\_\_\_ long and tiring trip that we just wanted to go home.
2. The party was \_\_\_\_\_ well organized that everybody had a great time.
3. This test was \_\_\_\_\_ easy that I didn't need to check my answers.
4. I'm having \_\_\_\_\_ a wonderful time in Taghit that I don't want to go home.

### Enough, Too

1. Enough means sufficient and is used in the positive sense. It is placed after adjectives and adverbs but before nouns:  
He is intelligent enough to do the right thing. (after the adjective old)  
She walked fast **enough** to reach the railway station in time. (after the adverb fast)  
He has **enough** money to buy a new car. (before the noun car)  
**Enough can sometimes be used alone also:**  
You can eat a little more if you haven't eaten enough.  
You can take some money from me if you haven't got enough.
2. Too suggests excess of some kind, more than what is proper.  
He is too old to work hard.  
She won the match too easily.





**F. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

1. It was \_\_\_\_\_ so we didn't get it.  
(a) expensive enough ☐ (b) too expensive ☐ (c) enough expensive ☐
2. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to read; I don't understand it at all.  
(a) enough difficult ☐ (b) too difficult ☐ (c) difficult enough ☐
3. They didn't sell \_\_\_\_\_ to make it worthwhile.  
(a) tickets enough ☐ (b) enough tickets ☐ (c) too tickets ☐
4. It's not \_\_\_\_\_ to sort things out.  
(a) enough late ☐ (b) late enough ☐ (c) too late ☐
5. I left because I'd had \_\_\_\_\_ their arguing.  
(a) enough ☐ (b) enough of ☐ (c) too ☐
6. I'm shattered; I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ last night.  
(a) enough sleep ☐ (b) sleep enough ☐ (c) too sleep ☐

**Quite**

1. Quite – less than 'very' but more than a little:

The movie is **quite** interesting.

His life is **quite** different from others.

Quite is placed before a/an:

quite a good book

quite a big company

2. Quite also means completely, for example:

Is this product safe to use?

Yes, it's quite safe. (=completely safe)

When used with the following words, quite means completely:

safe

wrong

clear

obvious

impossible

sure

right

true

certain

necessary

**Fairly, Rather**

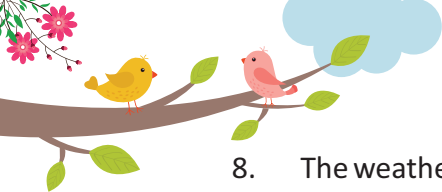
Both fairly and rather mean moderately.

1. She is fairly beautiful.
2. He is fairly well.
3. The weather is fairly fine.
4. He is rather stupid.

**G. Fill in the blanks using quite, fairly and rather. More than one option is possible.**

1. Our house is \_\_\_\_\_ big.
2. He doesn't like going out, he's \_\_\_\_\_ shy.
3. It was \_\_\_\_\_ clear what the problem was.
4. He was \_\_\_\_\_ sure that he was right.
5. I don't like this meal, it's \_\_\_\_\_ tasteless.
6. There were \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of people at the party.
7. It's \_\_\_\_\_ easy.





8. The weather is \_\_\_\_\_ bad.
9. Rahul is \_\_\_\_\_ hopeless in accounts.
10. It's \_\_\_\_\_ warm tonight.



## Points to Remember

- **An Adverb** is a word that adds something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.
- **Adverbs** that tell how an action is performed are called **Adverbs of Manner**.
- **Adverbs** that tell where an action takes place are called **Adverbs of Place**.
- **Adverbs of Time** are used to say at what time something happened.
- Adverbs that tell how much or to what extent an action takes place are called **Adverbs of Degree**.
- **Adverbs of Frequency** are used to say how often something happens.
- Adverbs that are used to ask questions are called **Interrogative Adverbs**.



## My Activity Corner

Circle the adverbs and state their kinds.

1. I often visit my grandparents. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The story is very interesting. \_\_\_\_\_
3. She comes to school late. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Come inside. \_\_\_\_\_
5. It is too cold today. \_\_\_\_\_
6. She will certainly pass the exam. \_\_\_\_\_



## My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



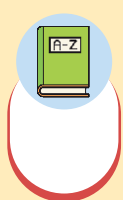
Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

