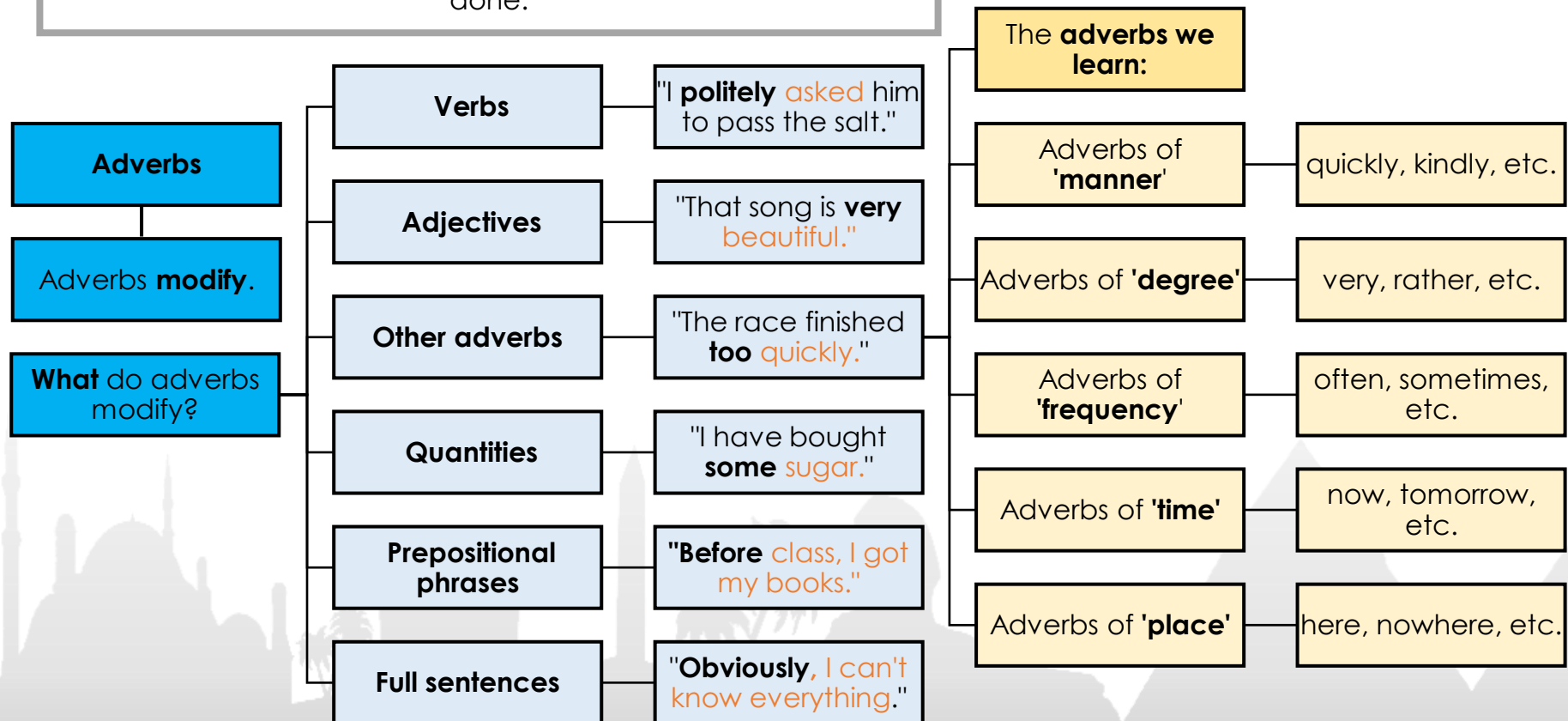


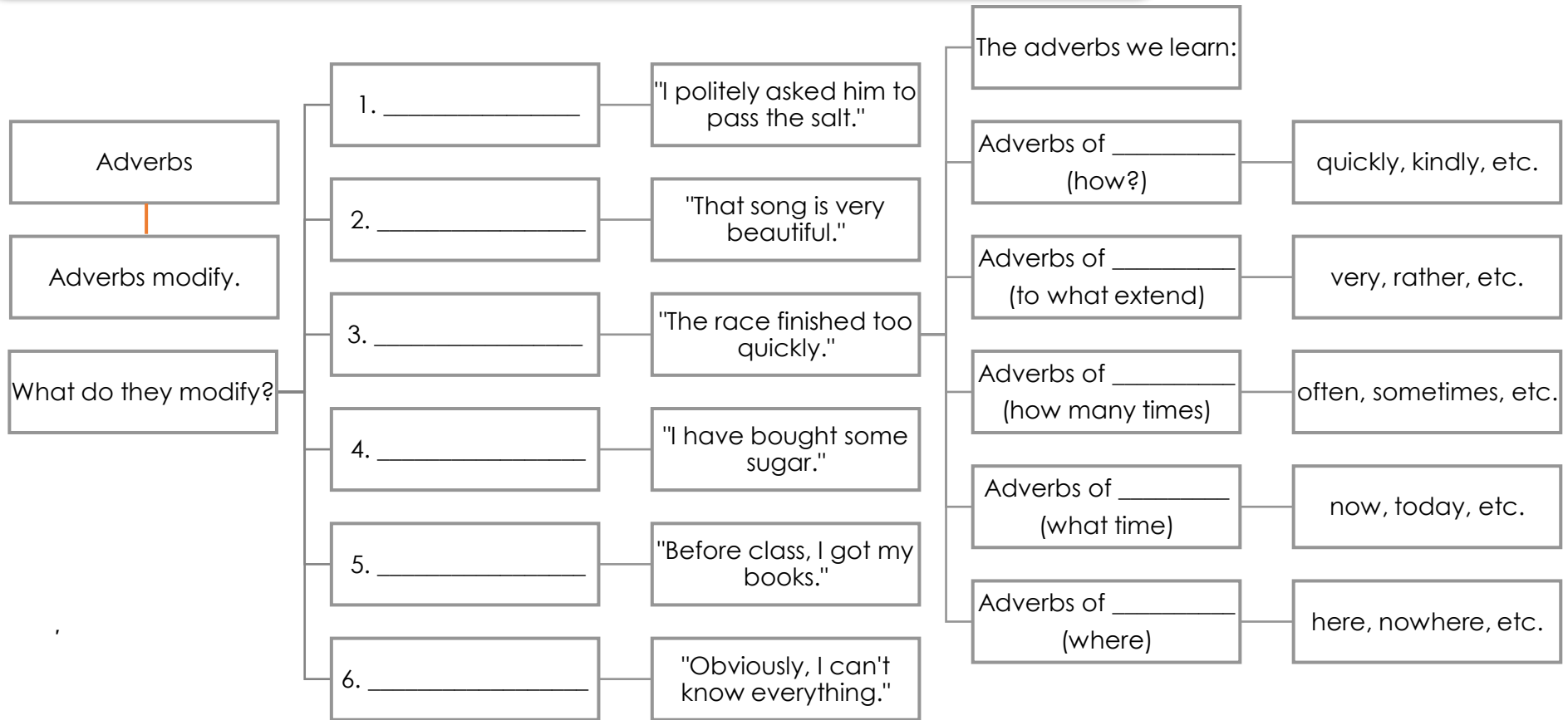
'**Adverbs**' is a rather extended topic. We therefore start this topic with a schematic overview that will help you to understand the subject already partially before we start explaining it. Print this page if possible and keep it for consultation.

To **modify**:

Modifying a word means **making partial or minor changes**. We modify words to improve them or to make them less extreme. We **modify** by adding a **new word: the adverb**. The adverb gives extra information and a better insight into how the action is done.



Here you see a copy of the overview on page 1. Study page 1 and then write the missing words in the 2nd and 4th column of this page. Also answer the question about 'modifying' in the separate block below.



What is the meaning of the word 'modify'?

Refresh your memory.

1. A **verb** describes an action or a state of being (walk, work, love, cry etc.).
2. A **noun** is a person, place, animal, thing, or idea (king, temple, pencil, dog).
3. An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun (a **beautiful** house).
4. A **quantity** is the amount or number of something (**five** kilo. **three** horses).
5. A **prepositional phrase** is a phrase that starts with a preposition and has an object.

Before you study this chapter, it would be good that you have some knowledge about adjectives.

You can consult the first pages of our chapter 'Adjectives' if necessary.

We explain 'adverbs' with next 2 sentences:

A. "John is a **slow driver**."

B. "Yesterday, John did not **drive slowly**."

In sentence A 'slow' is **an adjective** because it modifies (describes) **the noun** 'driver'.

In sentence B 'slowly' is an **adverb** because it modifies the **verb** 'drive'.

Conclusion 1.

Adverbs modify Verbs

We can say the adverb improves the **verb** or makes it less extreme. The adverb gives extra information and a better insight into how the action is done.

The boy talks loudly." **How** does the boy talk? **Loudly**. 'Loudly' is an **adverb of manner**.

"Afterwards they went shopping." **When** did they go shopping? **Afterwards**. 'Afterwards' is an **adverb of time**.

“She went downstairs to meet her family.” **Where** did she go? **Downstairs.**

‘Downstairs’ is an **adverb of place.** ,

In these sentences the adverb modifies a verb.

Exercise 1 (adverbs modifying the verb)

Underline the verb. Circle the adverb. Write on the line what kind of adverb it is: ‘manner’, ‘degree’, ‘frequency’, ‘time’, or ‘place’.

1. I opened the door carefully. _____
2. I will drive to the north tomorrow. _____
3. The students speak very politely. _____
4. I saw your mother yesterday. _____
5. I always put the trash outside. _____
6. He took the girl inside. _____
7. She spoke softly. _____
8. She has almost finished. _____
9. I searched outside too but could not find the place. _____
10. He washed the dishes reluctantly. _____
11. She plays the harp beautifully. _____
12. They built a new garage nearby. _____

Exercise 2. Adverbs modifying verbs.

Underline the verbs. Circle the adverbs and write them in the correct column below.

1. Does he fully understand adverbs?
2. They always eat Italian food.
3. My sister quickly cleaned the bathtub.
4. I don't want to go there.
5. The cake looks good.
6. I will call you later.
7. The bottle is here.
8. Maria sings loudly in the shower.
9. The cat left the house silently.
10. I heard a noise downstairs.
11. I saw him last year.
12. Our cat waits impatiently for her food.

Manner	Degree	Frequency	Time	Place

2. An adverb modifies an adjective.

An adverb that **modifies an adjective** is also called **intensifier**.

We can say the adverb improves the adjective or makes it less extreme.

"That painting is **really** beautiful." **How** beautiful is that painting? **Really** beautiful. 'really' is an adverb.

"That is **very** kind of you." **How kind** is that? **Very** kind. 'very' is an adverb of degree.

Conclusion 2.

Adverbs modify Adjectives

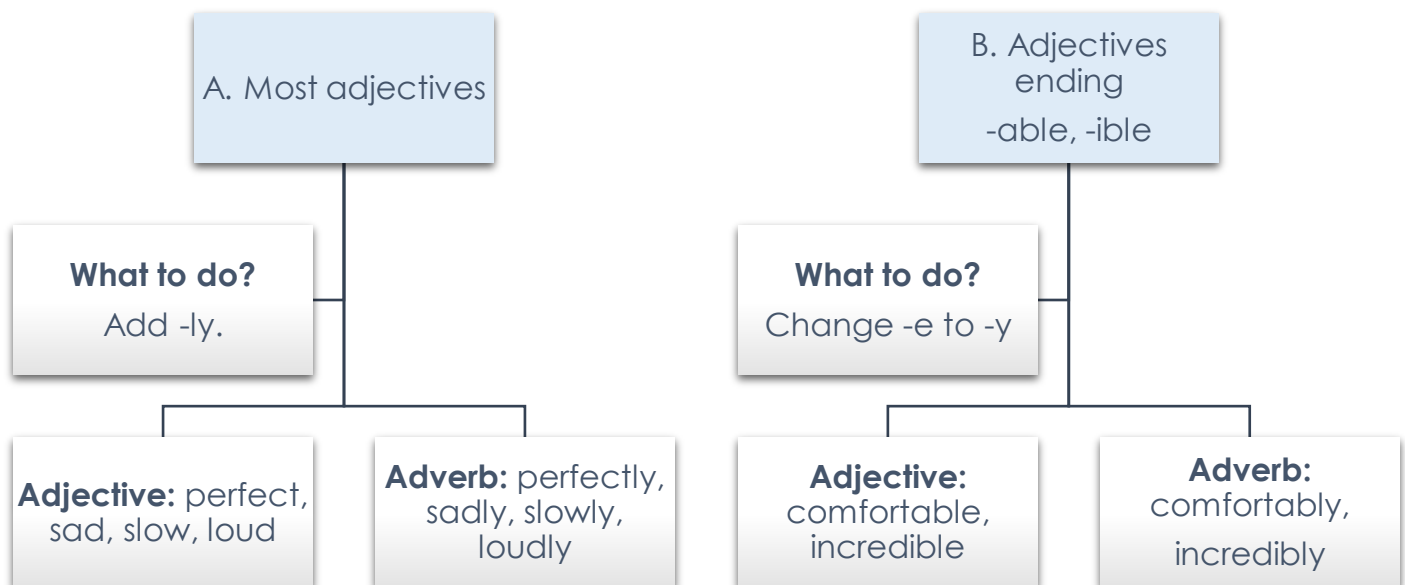
How do we modify adjectives?

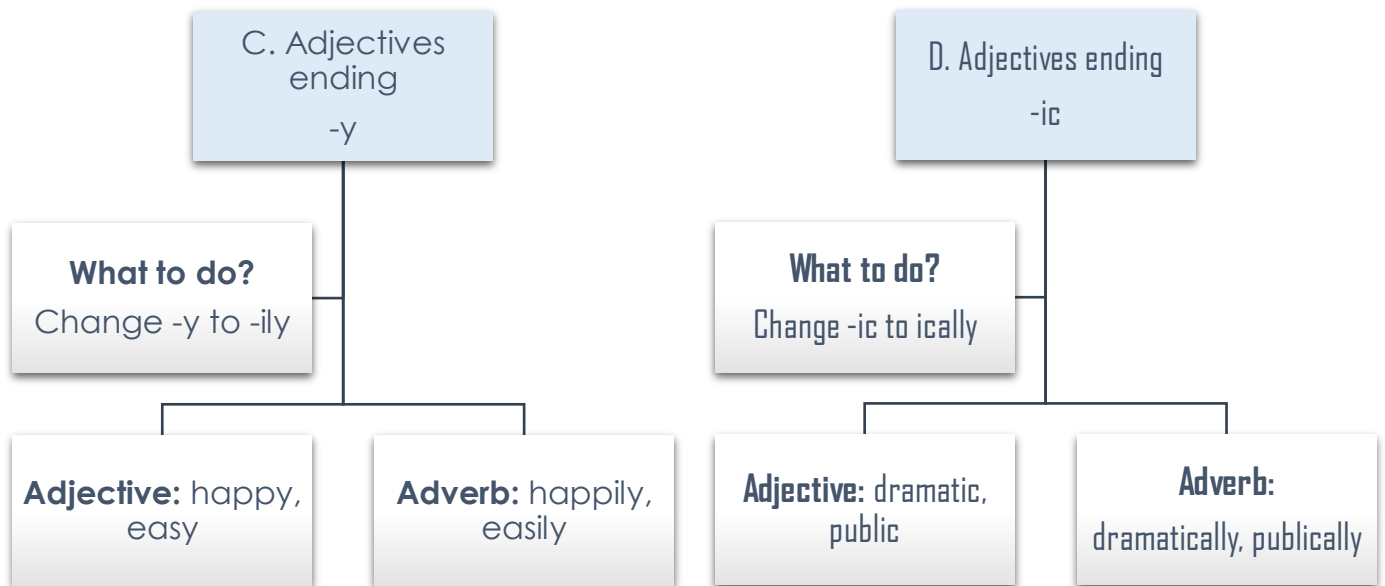
Some examples of adverbs modifying adjectives in sentences.

The words in green are adjectives.

1. That trumpet solo was **really** beautiful.
2. Most things he tells us are **truly** funny.
3. The shopping mall was **incridibly** huge.
4. This movie is **more** interesting than the one we saw yesterday.
5. The boat was **badly** damaged after the storm.

We must follow some basic spelling rules when we use -ly adverbs.





Not all words ending in -ly are adverbs:

1. **Adjectives ending in -ly:** friendly, silly, costly, deadly, holy
2. **Nouns ending in -ly:** ally, bully, Italy
3. **Verbs ending in -ly:** apply, rely, supply

Some adverbs have no particular form of spelling at all:

Well, fast, very, never, always, often, still

Exercise 3. Adverbs modifying the adjective.

Circle the adverbs, underline the adjectives.

1. The milk is hot enough to drink now.
2. The palm tree was impressively tall.
3. The dress was outrageously expensive.
4. She has a very strict father.

5. She was so upset.
6. They felt extremely sorry for him.
7. Don't work too hard.
8. This book is more interesting than that one.
9. That woman is quite pretty.
10. That tall gorilla statue is too cute.
11. The painfully shy boy stayed at home.

3. Adverbs can modify other adverbs

Adverbs that modify other adverbs add extra accuracy or detailed facts.

"I will never go to a disco." means absolutely never.

"I will probably never go to a disco." 'Never' is an adverb of time.

'I will probably never go to a disco' tells us that there is still a small chance that this person will go to a disco in the future. Probably is an adverb.

Linda sang the Christmas song 'Silent Night' amazingly beautifully.

The adverb beautifully is modifying 'sang'. It means that Linda did not only sing this song but she sang it also beautifully.

'Amazingly' strengthens 'beautifully' with extra emotion. Amazingly is an adverb of manner.

Conclusion 3.

Adverbs modify Adverbs

Exercise 4 Adverbs modifying other adverbs.

Circle the adverbs and underline the adverbs they modify.

1. On that day he awoke unusually late.
2. John, do your homework right now!
3. They learned the topic 'adverbs' astonishingly fast.
4. He spoke extremely confidently.
5. The rabbit ran incredibly quickly.
6. He performed extremely well in the piano contest.
7. Their house is almost entirely made of bamboo.
8. He walked into the room very loudly.
9. We arrived too soon at the dentist.
10. The train should arrive quite soon.
11. Could you speak less rapidly please?
12. A good security dog never completely sleeps.

4. An adverb modifies a whole sentence

Obviously, I can't know everything.

Hopefully, Linda will come home soon.

Frankly, I do not wish to go there at all.

Honestly, most television comedies are terribly boring.

Conclusion 4.

Adverbs modify whole Sentences

5. Adverbs modify quantities

There is too much smoke. 'much' is a quantity. 'too' modifies the quantity.

There are too many factories. 'many' is a quantity. 'too' modifies the quantity.

Conclusion 5.

Adverbs modify Quantities

6. Adverbs modify a prepositional phrase:

Under the warm blanket. 'Under' is a preposition. The rest of the sentence is the prepositional phrase.

Neither of these cookbooks have this recipe. 'Neither' is a preposition.

From my grandmother. 'From' is a preposition.

Conclusion 6.

Adverbs modify a Prepositional Phrase

Different kinds of adverbs

1. Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of manner tell us **how** something is done or **in what way** something is done.

The adverb gives **extra information** and a **better insight** into how an action is done.

To find the adverb of manner, make a question that starts with '**How**'.

Adverbs of manner are **mostly used with verbs**.

Linda coughed **loudly**. (Linda coughed in a loud way)

He ate the chocolate cake **greedily**.

1. Helmond is a nice city. It is _____ (beautiful) situated between Deurne and Eindhoven.
2. Megan started screaming _____ (loud) and _____ (eager) to his parents.
3. The mother yelled _____ (angry) at her naughty son.
4. The crops were _____ (bad) damaged by the storm.
5. He _____ (calm) picked his clothes up and put them back in the drawer.
6. I remember the event as _____ (clear) as if it had happened just yesterday.
7. The waves moved back and back _____ (soft), _____ (gentle) touching the shore.
8. When the two adults were talking, the sweet little girl waited _____ (patient).
9. The playful dog barked _____ (happy) when her owner returned from work.
10. The soldier knew that he was _____ (terrible) injured and already dying.
11. The pilot was able to land the plane _____ (safe), even though the wheels didn't come down.
12. The quiet and humble girl _____ (shy) accepted the man's compliments.

carefully correctly beautifully badly angrily loudly happily
kindly nervously politely naturally easily

1. The future father waited for his child's birth, _____ biting his nails.
2. Despite being very angry, he still answered all questions _____.
3. The boss returned the report to his secretary and _____ told her to re-type it.
4. Tom _____ removed the letter from the envelope.
5. She very _____ lent me her bicycle.
6. It is not easy to speak _____ on the radio.
7. You think her answer was wrong but I think she answered _____.
8. The book is _____ illustrated with original drawings by the author.
9. Frank speaks English so _____ that he is often misunderstood.
10. The _____ married couple prepared for their honeymoon to Thailand.
11. The duck started quacking _____ when we threw them some bread.
12. Wooden buildings catch fire _____.



Adverbs or Adjectives?

Write down if the underlined word is an adjective or an adverb.
(Adj./Adv.)

1. He wore a beautiful new three-piece suit. _____
2. The cats are getting thirsty. _____
3. The musician played Mozart's piano concert easily. _____
4. How is Peter? Thanks, He is doing very well. _____
5. The hungry, lonely woman lived on the streets. _____ + _____
6. He did very well in his first performance on the stage. _____
7. She's wearing a lovely dress. _____
8. I think it's going to rain. The sky is very cloudy. _____
9. He is a slow driver. He never drives quickly. _____ + _____
10. We moved fast when we realized we were late. _____
11. We saw some fast runners in the park yesterday. _____
12. Are you going to the weekly rehearsal of the band? _____

2. Adverbs of Place

Adverbs of place tell us more about the place where an action is done. The adverb of place gives extra information about the place and a better insight into the place. To find the adverb of place make a question with '**Where**'.

My grandmother's cottage is **nearby**.

After a long holiday, we went **homewards**.

Close the door when you go **out**.

3. Adverbs of Time

Adverbs of time tell us more about the time an action is done. The adverb of time gives extra information about the time and a better insight into the time something happens. To find the adverb of time make a question with '**When**'.

Adverbs of time are **mostly used with verbs**.

I saw 'Dances with Wolves' **last year**.

She stayed in her bedroom **all day**.

He lived in Saint Petersburg **for 15 years**.

4. Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency tell us more about how often (how frequently, how many times) an action is done. The adverb of frequency gives extra information about the frequency or a better insight into the frequency something happens. To find the adverb of frequency make a question with '**How often**'.

We have 2 different kinds of adverbs of frequency.

1. Adverbs of Definite Frequency
2. Adverbs of Indefinite Frequency

A. Adverbs of Definite Frequency

We use an **adverb of definite frequency** when we know exactly or specific how often an action happens.

daily, weekly, monthly, yearly. (once per day, once per week, once per month, or once per year)

- every minute, every second, twice a year
- once, twice, once or twice, four times

I buy a new motorcycle insurance **yearly**.

The security officer reports himself **every hour**.

I clean my bedroom thoroughly **weekly**.

Adverbs of definite frequency come **at the end of the sentence**.

Sometimes, for reasons of emphasis or style, some adverbs of definite frequency may go at the front.

Every day, more than 100 people take a membership.

Adverbs of Indefinite Frequency

100%	always	I always buy coffee at the supermarket.
90%	usually	I usually have bacon and eggs for breakfast.
80%	normally/generally	I normally never do things like this.
70%	often/frequently	I often talk to her.
50%	sometimes	I sometimes forget to brush my teeth.
30%	occasionally	I occasionally eat vegetarian.
10%	seldom	I seldom watch TV.
0%	never	I think that I will never marry.

1. How _____ (70%) does Tom see Mary?
2. _____ (50%) you have to do things you don't want to do.
3. We should _____ (100%) obey the laws.
4. Chimpanzees _____ (80%) have their first child at age 13.
5. Lightning is _____ (90%) followed by thunder.
6. Bob _____ (10%) talks to Maria without making her angry.
7. He _____ (30%) reads detective novels.
8. Richard had _____ (0%) met Mary before that time.
9. _____ (50%) Harry comes home for dinner and we eat together.
10. She drinks beer _____ (30%) when she is out with friends.
11. I _____ (80%) get off work at about 8 o'clock in the evening.
12. We are not _____ (100%) at home on Mondays.

Rewrite the sentences in the correct order.

1. is/impolite/he/always

2. often/wash/do/bedsheets/your/how/you

3. carry/pocket/it/I/always/my/in

4. you/New York/told/that/didn't/never/like/me/you

5. rain/walk/often/in/the/I

6. Sonja/Frank/more/than/does/usually/drinks/a lot

7. never/she/shopping/goes

8. dark/sometimes/afraid/are/the/of/children

9. school/chess/often/after/we/play

10. the/almost/discussed/Jean/problem/an/for/and/Patricia/hour

Write down how often you do the mentioned activities. Only use the 8 adverbs of frequency in your answers.

1. How often do you eat fast food?

1. _____

2. How often do you buy clothes?

2. _____

3. How often do you visit Facebook?

3. _____

4. How often do you go to the cinema?

4. _____

5. How often do you drink alcohol?

5. _____

6. How often do you go to the library?

6. _____

7. How often do you have your hair cut?

7. _____

8. How often do you take a shower?

8. _____

9. How often do you take medicine?

9. _____

10. How often do you play sports?

10. _____

11. How often do you visit a restaurant?

11. _____

12. How often do you use your phone?

12. _____

13. How often do you visit a market?

13. _____

14. How often do you study English?

14. _____

15. How often should you exercise?

15. _____

Adverbs of Degree

Adverbs of degree tell us the degree or extent to which an action is done. It gives us extra information about the degree to which something happens. To find the adverb of degree make a question with '**How much**' or '**To what degree**'. (almost, barely, completely etc.)

The water is **extremely** cold there.

I cannot **entirely** agree with you.

He has **barely** eaten anything.

Adverbs of Manner

angrily

quickly

quietly

calmly

carefully

clearly

safely

generously

And many more!

Adverbs of Time

yesterday

now

tomorrow

tonight

early

later

then

since

Adverbs of Indefinite Frequency

usually

often

rarely

sometimes

seldom

hardly ever

once in a
while

repeatedly

Adverbs of Degree

extremely

quite

just

almost

absolutely

barely

fully

hardly

Adverbs of Place

here

there

behind

down

in

above

near

far

Adverbs of Definite Frequency

daily

hourly

weekly

annually

every
day

monthly

quarterly

every 2
months

On the next page we finally learn the sentence positions of adverbs.

Adverbs of Manner

- Use adverbs of manner **behind the direct object at the end of the clause.**
- He drove the car carefully.

Adverbs of Frequency

- An adverb of frequency goes **before a main verb** (except with verb 'To be').
- He normally gets good marks in exams.
- An adverb of frequency goes **after the verb 'To be'**.
- They are never pleased to see me.
- **When we use an auxiliary verb (have, will, must, might, could, would, can etc.) the adverb is placed between the auxiliary and the main verb. Also for 'To be'.**
- She can sometimes beat me in a race.
- I would hardly ever be unkind to someone.
- They might never see each other again.
- They could occasionally be heard laughing.

Adverbs of Place

- **Behind the direct object or the verb mostly at the end of the clause.**
- I didn't see him **there**.

Adverbs of Time

- **Usually at the end of the sentence.**
- I will tell you the **story tomorrow**.

Adverbs of Degree

- This category of adverbs is used with verbs, adjectives and adverbs.
The adverb always comes first.
- The boy's plan almost succeeded.

Answer Key 1

Adverbs

RAINBOW OF EDUCATION

Page 4.

1. I opened the door carefully. manner
2. I will drive to the north tomorrow. time
3. The students speak very politely. manner
4. I saw your mother yesterday. time
5. I always put the trash outside. frequency and place
6. He took the girl inside. place
7. She spoke softly. manner
8. She has almost finished. time
9. I searched outside too but could not find the place. place
10. He washed the dishes reluctantly. manner
11. She plays the harp beautifully. manner
12. They built a new garage nearby. place

Page 5.

1. Does he fully understand adverbs? degree
2. They always eat Italian food. frequency
3. My sister quickly cleaned the bathtub. manner
4. I don't want to go there. place
5. The cake looks good. manner
6. I will call you later. Time

7. The bottle is here. place
8. Maria sings loudly in the shower. manner
9. The cat left the house silently. manner
10. I heard a noise downstairs. place
11. I saw him last year. time
12. Our cat waits impatiently for her food. manner

Page 7.

1. The milk is hot enough to drink now. degree
2. The redwood tree was impressively tall. manner
3. The blouse was outrageously expensive. degree
4. She has a very strict father. degree
5. She was so upset. degree
6. I felt extremely sorry for her. degree
7. Don't work too hard. degree
8. This book is more interesting than the last one. degree
9. That woman is quite pretty. degree
10. That tall gorilla statue is too cute. degree
11. The painfully shy boy stayed at home. degree

Page 9.

1. On that day he awoke unusually late.
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6. He performed extremely well in the piano contest.
7. Their house is almost entirely made of bamboo.
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11. Could you speak less rapidly please?
12. A good security dog never completely sleeps.

Page 11.

- 1 beautifully 2 loudly, eagerly 3 angrily 4 badly 5 calmly 6 clearly 7 softly, gently, 8 patiently
9 happily 10 terribly 11 safely 12 shyly

Page 12.

1 nervously 2 politely 3 angrily 4 carefully 5 kindly 6 naturally 7 correctly 8 beautifully 9 badly 10 happily 11 loudly 12 easily

13.

1 adj 2 adj 3 adv 4 adv 5 adj 6 adv 7 adj 8 adj 9 adj, adv 10 adv 11 adj 12 adj

16.

1 often 2 Sometimes 3 always 4 normally 5 usually 6 seldom 7 occasionally 8 never 9 sometimes 10 occasionally 11 normally 12 always

17.

1. He is always polite.

2. How often do you wash your bedsheets?

3. I always carry it in my pocket.

4. You never told me that you didn't like New York.

5. I often walk in the rain.

6. Frank usually drinks a lot more than Sonja does.

7. She never goes shopping

8. Sometimes children are afraid of the dark.

9. We often play chess after school.

10. Tom and Patricia discussed the problem for almost an hour