

ADVERBS



► **What is an Adverb?**

- An adverb is a part of speech that gives more information about a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or even an entire sentence. It helps to describe actions, conditions, or degrees more clearly.

► **Questions Adverbs Answer:**

1. How? (e.g., She spoke softly.)
2. When? (e.g., They arrived yesterday.)
3. Where? (e.g., He looked everywhere.)
4. How often? (e.g., She frequently visits.)
5. To what extent? (e.g., He was extremely happy.)

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Type of Adverb	Description	Examples
Adverb of Manner	Describes how an action is performed.	Quickly, Slowly, Happily
Adverb of Place	Describes where an action occurs.	Here, There, Everywhere
Adverb of Time	Indicates when an action occurs.	Now, Yesterday, Tomorrow
Adverb of Frequency	Shows how often an action occurs.	Always, Never, Often
Adverb of Degree	Indicates the intensity or degree of an action, adjective, or another adverb.	Very, Too, Quite
Adverb of Reason	Explains why an action happens.	Therefore, Thus, Because
Adverb of Affirmation	Expresses agreement or positive confirmation.	Certainly, Definitely, Surely

► Types of Adverbs :

1. Adverbs of Manner

- ☐ Purpose: Describe *how* something is done.
- ☐ Common Usage: Usually placed after the verb or at the end of the sentence.
- ☐ Examples:
 - ☐ carefully, angrily, badly, politely, quickly
- ☐ Sentences:
 - She danced gracefully.
 - He spoke politely to the guests.

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- **Adverbs of Time**

- ☐ Purpose: Tell *when* something happened, happens, or will happen.

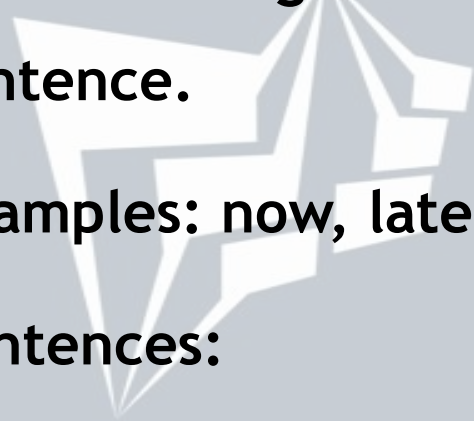
- ☐ Common Usage: Often appear at the beginning or end of a sentence.

- ☐ Examples: now, later, tomorrow, soon, yesterday

- ☐ Sentences:

- ▶ They will leave tomorrow.

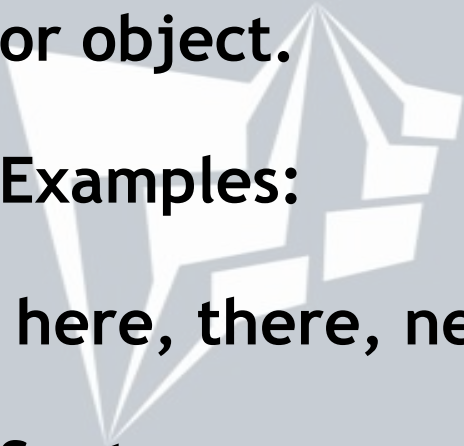
- ▶ Yesterday, we went to the park



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3. Adverbs of Place

- ☐ Purpose: Indicate *where* something happens.
- ☐ Common Usage: Usually placed after the main verb or object.
- ☐ Examples:
here, there, nearby, inside, outside
- ☐ Sentences:
 - ▶ He looked everywhere for his keys.
 - ▶ The kids are playing outside.



4. Adverbs of Frequency

- ☐ Purpose: Tell *how often* something happens.
- ☐ Common Usage: Usually placed before the main verb but after the verb "to be."
- ☐ Examples: always, never, often, rarely, sometimes
- ☐ Sentences:
 - ▶ She often visits her grandparents.
 - ▶ I am always tired after work.

5. Adverbs of Degree

- ❑ Purpose: Express *the intensity* or *degree* of an action, adjective, or another adverb.
- ❑ Common Usage: Typically appear before the word they modify.
- ❑ Examples: very, too, quite, enough, completely, absolutely
- Sentences:
 - ▶ She is extremely talented.
 - ▶ This book is quite interesting.

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6. Adverbs of Certainty

- ❑ Purpose: Show how sure or confident the speaker is about an action or event.
- ❑ Examples: surely, definitely, probably, maybe, certainly
- ❑ Sentences:
 - ▶ He will definitely pass the exam.
 - ▶ Maybe, we'll go to the beach later.

7. Interrogative Adverbs

- Purpose: Used to ask questions.
- Examples: when, where, why, how
- Sentences:
 - ▶ When will the train arrive?
 - ▶ Why are you late?

8. Relative Adverbs

- Purpose: Link clauses and provide more information about the noun or verb.
- Examples: where, when, why
- Sentences:
 - ▶ This is the house where I grew up.
 - ▶ Do you remember the time when we first met?

► Placement of Adverbs in Sentences

1. Beginning of a Sentence:

- Fortunately, we found the lost dog.

2. Before the Main Verb:

- She rarely eats junk food.

3. After the Object or Main Verb:

- He speaks English fluently.

4. Before an Adjective:

- She was extremely happy.

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- Identify the adverbs in the sentences below. Specify their type (manner, time, place, frequency, degree, or certainty) and what they modify (verb, adjective, or another adverb).

1. She was almost completely exhausted after the long trip.

☐ Adverb(s): _____

☐ Type(s): _____

☐ Modifies: _____

2. He will undoubtedly win the competition if he works harder.

☐ Adverb(s): _____

☐ Type(s): _____

☐ Modifies: _____

4. Surprisingly, the results were quite satisfactory.

☐ Adverb(s): _____

☐ Type(s): _____

☐ Modifies: _____

5. The cat rarely ventures outside during the winter.

☐ Adverb(s): _____

☐ Type(s): _____

☐ Modifies: _____

6. The children played noisily outside until it got dark.

☐ Adverb(s): _____

☐ Type(s): _____

☐ Modifies: _____

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Each sentence below contains an incorrect use of an adverb. Rewrite the sentences correctly.

1. She speaks very loud during meetings.

1. Corrected Sentence: _____

2. He always eats quick when he is in a hurry.

1. Corrected Sentence: _____

3. They will visit us in tomorrow.

1. Corrected Sentence: _____

4. The train is arriving lately due to the rain.

1. Corrected Sentence: _____

5. She completed the task too efficiently that her boss was surprised.

1. Corrected Sentence: _____

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► Mixed Exercises

1. Rewrite the sentence below by changing the position of the adverb to shift emphasis:

☐ Sentence: She often visits her grandparents.

☐ Revised Sentence: _____

2. Combine the two sentences below into one by adding a suitable adverb:

☐ Sentence 1: He completed his project.

☐ Sentence 2: He did it with great skill.

☐ Combined Sentence: _____

- Create a short paragraph (3-4 sentences) describing a scene with at least 5 adverbs from different categories. Underline the adverbs in your paragraph.

1. Identify the misplaced adverb in the sentence and rewrite it correctly:

☐ Sentence: She quickly finished her homework after dinner to play outside.

☐ Corrected Sentence: _____

1. Use an adverb clause to expand the sentence:

☐ Original: He stayed inside.

☐ Expanded: _____

2. Question: Is the word "fast" an adverb or an adjective in the sentence below? Explain your answer.

☐ Sentence: He runs fast.

☐ Answer: _____

► Logical Reasoning with Adverbs

1. Choose the correct adverb to complete the sentence logically:

1. Sentence: He _____ forgot his notebook at home.

☐ (a) completely

☐ (b) loudly

☐ (c) never

2. Rewrite the sentence to change its meaning by shifting the position of the adverb:

☐ Original: Only she completed the project on time.

☐ Revised: _____

3. Create a sentence that includes two adverbs modifying the same verb:

☐ Sentence: _____

4. Write a sentence that uses an adverb to contradict the tone of the sentence (e.g., "oddly," "ironically"):

☐ Sentence: _____

► Creative Thinking with Adverbs

1. Invent a conversation between two people. Use at least 10 adverbs from different types (manner, place, time, frequency, degree). Underline the adverbs in your dialogue.

2. Example :

A: "Did you really finish your assignment so quickly?"

B: "Yes, I always complete my work efficiently when I focus."

3. Your Conversation:

A: _____

B: _____