

# **LEARNING ENGLISH GRAMMAR ONLINE**

Concepts of Adverbs



## What are Adverbs?

Adverbs are words that modify verbs, adjectives or even other adverbs used in a sentence. They answer the questions like when? where? how? how much? how often?

#### Examples-

- Jane really likes ice cream.
- He briefly spoke with us before leaving for the airport.
- We should work **extremely** hard to get the desired results.

Here, the adverbs used are **really**, **briefly**, and **extremely**.

## What are the different types of adverbs?

We generally classify adverbs into six parts-

## **Conjunctive Adverbs**

Conjunctive Adverbs are used to link two independent clauses. These are also called connectors. These include- nonetheless, consequently, however, etc.

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#### **Examples-**

- Suzan was unwell; **consequently**, she could not finish her work.
- He studied hard; **however**, he could not score well on the test.

#### Sentence Adverbs

Sentence Adverbs are adverbs used at the beginning of the sentence. They modify the whole sentence. These include- apparently, certainly, definitely, basically, normally, actually, hopefully, etc.

#### **Examples-**

- Apparently, many guests fell sick after the party.
- **Certainly**, you can work hard to achieve your goals.
- Hopefully, our project will qualify for the next level.

## Adverbs of time (frequency)

Adverbs of time (frequency) depict the time/ frequency of the action in that particular sentence. These include- always, frequently, eventually, occasionally, once, seldom, never, often etc.

#### **Examples-**

- We visit the park quite **often** for a morning walk.
- Johnson goes to the nearby gym frequently.
- We bake bread at home occasionally.

## Adverbs of place (direction)

Adverbs of place (direction) talk about the place and direction of the action in that particular sentence. These include- across, over, under, backward, upstairs, sideways etc.

#### **Examples**-

- I went through the door of that building.
- She was very tired; hence she was resting upstairs.
- The cat plays in the garden **near** our building.



## Adverbs of degree (how much)

Adverbs of degree depict the importance, degree or level of action performed in that sentence. These include completely, nearly, hardly, thoroughly, somewhat, entirely etc.

#### **Examples**-

- I have thoroughly enjoyed reading this book.
- He hardly cooks anything for her family members.
- The results are **entirely** different from what we expected.

## Adverb of Manner (how)

Adverb of Manner depicts the manner, approach or process of action in that particular sentence. These include carefully, thankfully, quickly, resentfully, nicely, equally etc.

#### Examples-

- The father divided the cake **equally** among all the children.
- We should handle fragile objects carefully.
- A tortoise moves **slowly** as compared to a hare.

## Practice Exercise

# Fill in the blanks using suitable forms of adverbs. For reference, words are given in parenthesis ().

- 1. She was \_\_ dressed in her sparkling red dress. (beautifully, slowly)
- 2. Thomas visits Africa and Korea \_\_. (soon, often)
- 3. We can rely on her \_\_ as she is trustworthy. (quickly, completely)
- 4. The storm was quite intense; \_\_ the crops were damaged. (consequently, however)
- 5. Jerry is indisciplined, and he is \_\_ late for school. (none, always)
- 6. He kept some old newspapers \_\_ the shelf. (down, over)
- 7. Some people know how to express their thoughts \_\_ . (well, less)
- 8. The chef prepared an exotic dish \_\_ for the guests. (often, quickly)
- 9.1 \_\_ agree with you. Your suggestion is appropriate.(entirely, nonetheless)
- 10. The prices of essential goods have been rising; \_\_ it is unlikely that they will continue to rise. (apparently, however)



## Answers

1.beautifully	6. over
2.often	7. well
3.completely	8. quickly
4. consequently	9. entirely
5.always	10. however

## How to form adverbs from adjectives?

Most of the time, an adverb is formed by adding -ly to the adjectives.

#### Examples-

- quick becomes quickly
- slow becomes **slowly**

#### The sentences can be framed like this-

- Victoria ran quickly to catch the bus.
- Thomas walks very **slowly** as he is unwell.

#### Some points to remember-

1. If the adjective ends in -y, we add -ily.

#### **Examples**-

- easy becomes easily
- angry becomes angrily
- happy becomes happily
- lucky becomes luckily

The sentences can be framed like this-

- I can do this work **easily**.
- They lived **happily** after settling in a new city.

#### 2. If the adjective ends in -able, -ible, we add -y in the end.

#### **Examples-**

- probable becomes probably
- terrible becomes terribly

The sentences can be framed like this-

- We can't **probably** trust her words.
- The painting was terribly damaged after he threw water over it.
  - 3. If the adjective ends in -ic, we add -ally in the end.

#### **Examples**-

- basic becomes **basically**
- tragic becomes tragically
- economic becomes economically

The sentences can be framed like this-

- The neighbouring country was tragically affected by floods.
- We need to design **economically** feasible strategies.

## Practice Exercise

#### Fill in the blanks using suitable adverbs. For reference, adjectives are given in parenthesis().

- 1. She \_\_ handled the glass jar. (careful)
- 2. The dress was \_\_ damaged from the ink stains. (horrible)
- 3. The children played \_\_ at the playground. (happy)
- 4. The presentation was \_\_ created by the employee. (beautiful)
- 5. The patient looked \_\_ at the doctor. (hopeful)
- 6. That building was \_\_ significant. (historic)
- 7.\_\_, I had an alternative plan to escape this situation. (lucky)
- 8. Some celebrities behave \_\_ with the media people. (angry)
- 9. She is \_\_ helpful as compared to her family members. (extreme)
- 10.1 was \_\_ mad at him for ruining the plan. (absolute)

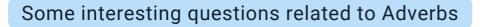
## Answers

- 1.carefully
- 2. horribly
- 3.happily
- 4. beautifully
- 5. hopefully

6. historically

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- 7. luckily
- 8. angrily
- 9. extremely
- 10. absolutely





#### Do adverbs always end in -ly?

Most of the adverbs end in -ly, however, this is not a thumb rule that is to be followed every time. Examples include- very, never, often, always, etc.

#### What are adverbs used for?

Adverbs modify verbs, clauses and even other adverbs in a particular sentence.

#### **Examples**-

- She **quickly** ran outside to check the source of the strange noise.
- He can **easily** cook any kind of cuisine.

Here, **quickly** and **easily**, tell about the approach to doing something.

#### How are adverbs used with verbs?

When used with verbs, adverbs give more information about them in terms of intensity, degree, time, place, etc.

#### **Examples-**

- Jane **slowly** called out to her child while he was sleeping on the couch.
- My friend **carefully** took the package and delivered it to the concerned person.

Here, the adverbs used are- **slowly**, **carefully**. They are used to give information about verbs.

#### Can we use adverbs with other adverbs?

Yes, we can use two adverbs in a sentence. The first adverb will give more information about the second.

#### **Examples-**

- The tiger runs **very** quickly when he sees his prey.
- Robin speaks **really** softly.





## Practice Exercise

#### Rewrite the following sentences with the correct adverbs.

- 1. He runs very fastly and has great stamina.
- 2. The team players played very good which made them win.
- 3. Rogen hard made any effort to compensate for his mistake.
- 4. We need to have focus and dedication nonetheless we can't succeed.
- 5. She felt incredible miserable after that incident.
- 6. Unfortunate, Jennifer could not win the match as she was unwell.
- 7. Surprise, they could make it to the next level.
- 8. He ease solved this difficult puzzle without anyone's help.
- 9. My mother gentle placed the glass vase on the table.
- 10. The blue car got terrible damaged after the accident.

### Answers

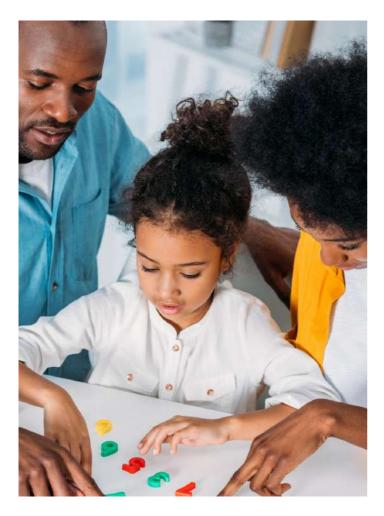
- 1. He runs very fast and has great stamina.
- 2. The team players played very well which made them win.
- 3. Rogen hardly made any effort to compensate for his mistake.
- 4. We need to have focus and dedication otherwise we can't succeed.
- 5. She felt incredibly miserable after that incident.
- 6. Unfortunately, Jennifer could not win the match as she got unwell.
- 7. Surprisingly, they could make it to the next level.
- 8. He easily solved this difficult puzzle without anyone's help.
- 9. My mother gently placed the glass vase on the table.
- 10. The blue car got terribly damaged after the accident.

#### Make correct and complete sentences from the jumbled words given below.

- 1.Is/ she/ shy/ somewhat/ it/ when/ to/ comes/ new/ meeting/ people
- 2. Can/ we/ for/ go/ a/ quickly/ walk/ after/ dinner
- 3. Looked/ Maria/ pretty/ extremely/ the/ at/ party/ yesterday
- 4. Decided/ we/ have/ to/ the/ outside/ dinner
- 5. Naughty/ the/ behaved/ kid/ badly/ everyone/ with
- 6.Hannah/ both/ her/ and/ brother/ very/ tried/ hard/ could/ unfortunately/ not/ good/ score/ marks/they
- 7. Can/ you/ this/ buy/ necklace/ it/ however/ is/ expensive/ quite/ pearl
- 8. Employees/ the/ reluctantly/ the/ accepted/ new/ guidelines
- 9. Visits/ she/ place/ this/ often
- 10. Am/dinner/l/set/you/meanwhile/making/the/table/can

### Answers

- 1. She is somewhat shy when it comes to meeting new people.
- 2. We can go for a walk quickly after dinner.
- 3. Maria looked extremely pretty at the party yesterday.
- 4. We decided to have dinner outside.
- 5. The naughty kid behaved badly with everyone.
- 6.Both Hannah and her brother tried very hard; unfortunately, they could not score good marks.
- 7. You can buy this pearl necklace; however, it is quite expensive.
- 8. The employees reluctantly accepted the new guidelines.
- 9. She visits this place often.
- 10.1 am making dinner; meanwhile you can set the table.





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