

Lesson 01 : Adverbs

Objective of lesson 01 : To distinguish between the different kind of adverbs and use them appropriately in a sentence

An adverb can be a word (quickly) and a phrase (last night) that describes or modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, and sometimes a sentence. BUT not a noun or pronoun. We can identify many adverbs by their endings. They end in “ly” but not all, some that end in LY are adjectives.

Examples:

- He sings **loudly** in the shower. (the adverb loudly modifies the verb sing)
- I dreamed about him **last night**. (the adverb last night modifies the verb dream)
- The monster was **incredibly** ugly. (the adverb incredibly modifies ugly)
- The woman is **quite** pretty. (the adverb quite modifies pretty)
- She swims **extremely quickly**. (here, the adverb extremely modifies the adverb quickly)
- **Fortunately**, we got there in time. (adverb fortunately modifies the whole sentence)

An adverb answers the question when? Where? How? How much? How long? How often? In what manner? In what way? In what degree?

- **How:** The car drove **fast**.
- **When:** **Yesterday** we went to school.
- **Where:** We saw the bird **there**.
- **How much:** We **mostly** agree with you.
- **In what manner:** He ran **barefoot**.
- **How often:** He ran **daily**.

In the examples above, each adverb is a single word, but an adverb can be made up of more than one word

- **How:** He ran **at 10 miles per hour**.
- **When:** He ran **when the police arrived**.
- **Where:** He ran **to the shops**.
- **How often:** He ran **every day**.
- **How much:** He ran **quicker than me**.

Unlike **adjectives**, **adverbs** do not modify **nouns**

Examples:

- **Incorrect:** That woman has a **beautifully** daughter. (adverb)
- **Correct:** That woman has a **beautiful** daughter. (adjective)
- **Incorrect:** They found the exam quite **hardly**. (adverb)
- **Correct:** They found the exam quite **hard**. (adjective)
- **Incorrect:** We heard a **loudly** explosion, then we saw **thickly** smoke. (adverb)
- **Correct:** We heard a **loud** explosion, then we saw **thick** smoke. (adjective)

Position of Adverbs

Generally, adverbs makes sense directly after the verbs they modify, but they can also be moved around the sentence. It can go at the beginning of the sentence, before the verb, or between a helping verb and the main verb.

Examples:

- I walk my dog **daily**. – **Daily** I walk my dog.
- I **daily** walk my dog. _ I have **daily** walked my dog.

HINT: Do not put an adverb between parts of an infinitive verb. Be careful not to move it to a place where it could be confused with a different meaning.

- I like to **often** read good books. (**incorrect** _ you like it only when you can do it often)
- I like to read **often** good books. (**incorrect** _ The books aren't often good but sometimes not good)
- I like to read good books **often**. (**correct**)

TYPES OF ADVERBS:

- 1- **Adverbs of time:** Tell us **when** an action happened, also **for how long** and **how often**.
- _ He came **last year** (When did he come?)
 - _ They deliver the newspaper **daily**. (How often do they deliver the newspaper?)
 - _ She stayed in her room **all the day**. (How long did she stay in her room)

If you need to use more than one adverb of time at the end of the sentence, use them in this order:

- 1- How long 2- How often 3- When

1+2: I work **for five hours** (1) **everyday** (2).

2+3: The magazine was published **weekly** (2) **last year** (3)

1+3: I was in Paris for two months (1) **last year** (3)

1+2+3: She worked in a hospital for **two days** (1) **every week** (2) **last year** (3)

- 2- **Adverbs of place:** Tell us where something happens. They are usually placed after the main verb or after the object.

Examples:

- I looked (v) **everywhere** (adv). (after the main verb)
- She took the child (o) **outside** (adv) (after the object)
- I'm going (v) **back** (adv). (after the main verb)

- They built a house (o) **nearby** (adv). (after the object)

HERE and **THERE** are placed at the beginning of the sentence in exclamations or when emphasis is needed. They are followed either by verb or pronoun.

- **Here** comes the bus! (followed by verb)
- **There** she is! (followed by pronoun)

Many adverbs of place can be used as prepositions. When used as prepositions, they must be followed by a noun (as an OBJECT).

Around: The marble rolled **around** in my hand. (adv.)

I am wearing a necklace **around** my neck. (Prep)

Behind: Hurry up! You are getting **behind**. (adv.)

Let's hide **behind** the shed. (Prep)

Down: Mary fell **down**. (adv.)

John made his way carefully **down** the cliff. (Prep)

In: We decided to drop **in** on Jake. (adv.)

I dropped the letter **in** the mailbox. (Prep)

Off: Let's get **off** at the next stop. (adv.)

Wind blew the flowers **off** the tree. (Prep)

On: We rode **on** for several more hours. (adv.)

Please put the books **on** the tables. (Prep)

Over: He turned **over** and went back to sleep. (adv.)

I think I will hang the picture **over** my bed. (Prep)

3- Adverbs of manner: Tell us **how** something happens. They are usually placed **after the main verb or after the object**.

Most of adverbs of manner end in -ly- such as clearly, easily, happily, equally, slowly.....and there are some others which do not end in _ly_ like fast, hard, straight, well, so.....

- He swims (v) **well** (adv). (after the main verb)
- She plays the flute (o) **beautifully** (adv). (after the object)
- I eat the chocolate cake (o) **greedily** (adv). (after the object)
- He spoke (v) **aggressively** (adv). (after the main verb)

NOTE 01: The adverb should not put between the verb and the object

Eg: I eat (v) greedily (adv) the chocolate cake (adv) . INCOORECT

I eat the chocolate cake (o) greedily (adv). CORRECT

NOTE 02: If there's a preposition before the object, we can place the adverb either **before the preposition or after the object**.

Eg: The child ran **happily** (adv.) towards (prep) his mom (o).

The child ran towards (prep) his mom (o) **happily** (adv.)

NOTE 03: Adverbs of manner should always come immediately **after Intransitive verbs**

Eg: The town grew **quickly**. / He waited **patiently**.

NOTE 04: Some writers put an adverb of manner at the beginning of the sentence to catch our attention. Eg: **Slowly** she picked up the knife. Here we want to know what happened slowly, who did it slowly? Why they did it slowly?

- 4- **Adverbs of frequency:** We use adverbs of frequency to say how often we do something. They are often used with the present simple because they indicate repeated or routine activities.

Always, Usually, Often, Sometimes, Seldom, Rarely, Never, Occasionally, Frequently, Twice Again.....

Examples: - They **often** go out for dinner

- I **never** go to cinema. I don't like it
- I don't mind going to the theater. I **sometimes** go with my husband.
- She likes dancing. She **always** goes to the night club to dance.
- They **usually** quarrel. I rarely see them in good terms with each other.

Position of adverbs of frequency: Generally speaking, they come before the main verb except the main verb 'to be'.

- 5- **Adverbs of degree:** Tell us about the intensity or degree of an action. Adverbs of degree are usually **placed before the adjective, adverb or verb** they modify.

Common adverbs of degree: almost, nearly, quite, just, too, enough, hardly, completely, very, extremely.

Examples:

- The water was **extremely** cold. (before adj)
- They are **completely** exhausted from the trip. (before adj)
- He was **just** leaving. (before the main verb)
- She has **almost** finished. (before the main verb)
- You are **too** slowly. (before adv.)
- You are running fast **enough**. (before adv.)

Important:

When there is more than one adverb, they should be ordered as follows: **MANNER, PLACE, FREQUENCY, TIME, PURPOSE**

Example:

He runs **quickly** outside **every evening** before dinner for exercise

She works **tiredly** in her office **afternoon** Tuesday to make money

PRACTICE ACTIVITIES:

Activity 01: Put the adverb between brackets in the right place

- 1- I get headaches. (daily)
- 2- I have understood her. (never)
- 3- My girlfriend forgot my birthday. (completely)
- 4- He got dressed. (quickly)
- 5- We are invited to parties at the weekends. (often)
- 6- I have finished painting the house. (almost)
- 7- It will rain this evening. (probably)
- 8- My uncle is moving to Stockholm soon. (definitely)
- 9- He drives his car. (carefully)
- 10- Her boyfriend will buy her some flowers (probably)
- 11- I study at my home in the morning. (seriously)
- 12- George ran the last mile (with difficulty.)
- 13- They watched TV until dinner (happily)
- 14- I had a tennis lesson (last week)
- 15- I appreciate it. (very much)

Activity 02 : Fill in the blanks with the appropriate adverb. Beautiful – high- good- late – slow- careful – loud – polite – well.

- 1- She sings.....
- 2- My father drives.....
- 3- This journalist interviewed the star.....
- 4- The employee always arrives to work.....
- 5- This football player plays.....
- 6- The teacher speaks.....
- 7- Eat.....
- 8- Enjoy yourself..... with our program !
- 9- This athlete jumps.....

Activity 03 : Adverb or preposition

- 1- The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.
- 2- It's sunny; go play outside.
- 3- The teacher has gone upstairs.
- 4- Mick fell down the stairs playing Pokemon Go
- 5- Maria looked out the window.
- 6- The guards wouldn't let us go through
- 7- We walked through the area.
- 8- Sign your name on the line below
- 9- They talked in circles and couldn't reach a decision