

Extra Notes and Homework – WEEK 7

Instruction: Make sure to copy the given notes and exercises in your respective copybooks.

Adverbs – Types and Positions

There are several types of adverbs which are distinguished by which questions they answer: “**when?**”, “**where?**”, “**to what extent?**”, “**how?**” or “**how often?**”. The position of the adverb within the sentence depends on the type of adverb.

Types of Adverbs

1. Adverbs of time: Respond to the question “when?”

- *today, tomorrow, last week, next month, already, eventually, still, soon, yet, now, later...*

Position: Adverbs of time generally are located before the verb or at the end of the sentence.

Examples:

- We went to Paris **last year**.
- I **already** finished my homework.
- See you **later!**

2. Adverbs of place: Respond to the question “where?”

- here, there, everywhere, nowhere...

Position: In general, adverbs of place are located after the object of the sentence or after the verb.

Examples:

After the object

- Is she **here**?

After the verb

- I have searched **everywhere**, but I can't find my keys.

3. Adverbs of degree: Respond to the question “to what extent?”

- very, really, almost, hardly, quite, barely...

Position: Adverbs of degree are located in front of the word that they modify.

Examples:

- He was **almost** late for the meeting.
- We are **very** busy this week.
- I **really** hope she passes the exam.

4. Adverbs of manner: Respond to the question “how?”

- loudly, carefully, softly, beautifully, fast, hard...

Position: Adverbs of manner are found after the direct object of the sentence. If there is no object, these adverbs are found after the verb.

Examples:

After the object

- You speak English **perfectly**.
- She read the book **quickly**.

After the verb

- Please drive **carefully**.
- He runs **fast**.

5. Adverbs of frequency: Respond to the question “how often?”

- often, frequently, usually, sometimes, rarely, seldom, never...

Position: Adverbs of frequency are located in front of the verb, but if the verb is “**to be**”, the adverb is located after the verb.

Examples:

- They are **frequently** late.
- She **usually** wears black.
- We **never** eat in restaurants.

 **WARNING!** Adverbs are never located between the verb and the object of a sentence.

Examples:

- ✓ You speak English **perfectly**.
- ~~✗ You speak perfectly English~~

Exercise 1

Find the adjective in the first sentence and fill the gap with the adverb.

1. Joanne is happy. She smiles .
2. The boy is loud. He shouts .
3. Her English is fluent. She speaks English .
4. Our mum was angry. She spoke to us .
5. My neighbour is a careless driver. He drives .
6. The painter is awful. He paints .
7. Jim is a wonderful piano player. He plays the piano .
8. This girl is very quiet. She often sneaks out of the house .
9. She is a good dancer. She dances really .
10. This exercise is simple. You have to put one word in each space.

Exercise 2

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 - 8: Choose a verb (Box A) + an adverb (Box B) to complete the sentences

A	come	know	sleep	win
	explain	listen	think	work
B	carefully	clearly	hard	well
	carefully	easily	quickly	well

1. I'm going to tell you something very important, so please _____
2. Ann! I need your help. _____ !
3. They _____. At the end of the day they're always tired.
4. I'm tired this morning. I didn't _____ last night.
5. You're a much better tennis player than me. When we play, you always _____
6. _____ before you answer the question.
7. I've met Alice a few times but I don't _____ her very _____

8. Our teacher isn't very good. Sometimes he doesn't _____ things very _____

DIRECTIONS for questions 9 – 16: Identify the adverb in the following sentences.

9. He is little known outside India.
10. He works hard all day.
11. You can only guess.
12. She sings well enough.
13. He knows me better than you.
14. I came early this morning.
15. Arjun writes better than Rama.
16. Hari writes best of all.

DIRECTIONS for questions 17 – 20: Place the adverbs in brackets accordingly in the following sentences.

17. He invited me to visit him (often).
18. The train has left (just).
19. He is in time for meals (never).
20. That is not good (enough).