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## ONE-TO-ONE SKYPE ENGLISH LESSONS WITH AN AMERICAN, BRITISH OR AUSTRALIAN TEACHER

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# Adverbs



C



## Adverbs of Time:

Are generally used to modify verbs. These adverbs usually come at the end of a sentence..

subject	verb(s)	indirect object	direct object	time
I	will tell	you	the story	tomorrow.

An adverb of time can be placed at the beginning of a sentence to **emphasise** the time.

*Tomorrow, I will tell you the story.*

**One exception** is **still** which appears **before** the main verb.

*They are still learning the basics.*

Be careful with **yet**. This adverb is only used in **questions or negative statements**.

*Are you finished your homework yet?*

*I haven't finished it yet.*

**Not:** *I have finished it yet.*

## Adverb of Location:

Are generally used to modify verbs and appear **after the main verb** or after the object in a sentence.

*I'll meet you **there** after class.*

*She would go **anywhere** with him.*

subject	verb(s)	direct object	time
I	didn't see	him	there.

Adverbs ending with **-wards** express movement in a particular direction

*(backwards, forwards, downwards, upwards, inwards, outwards, northwards, southwards, onwards).*

**Except for towards**, this is a preposition and **must be followed by a noun phrase**.

*(Birds move towards the equator when it gets cold.)*

To determine if an adverb is one of place, ask a **"where"** question.

*I'll meet you there after class.*

Where will I meet you after class?

*She would go anywhere with him.*

Where would she go with him?

## Adverbs of Manner:

Appear **after** the verb or object.

*The boy laughed **loudly**.*

*Elena did a pirouette **gracefully**.*

subject	verb(s)	direct object	time
He	drove	the car	carefully.

The adverb **never goes in between the verb and object!**

*"Ellen did a pirouette gracefully"*

**NOT:** *"Ellen did gracefully pirouette"*

An adverb of manner can be placed at the beginning of a sentence to **emphasise** the statement.

*"Gracefully, Ellen did a pirouette"*

To determine if an adverb is one of manner, ask a **"how"** question.

*The boy laughed loudly.*

How did the boy laugh?

*Elena did a pirouette gracefully.*

How did Elena do a pirouette?

## Adverbs of Frequency:

These adverbs usually go directly **before** the main verb.



subject	auxiliary / be	adverb	main verb	object, place or time
I		often	go swimming	in the evenings.

If **"be"** is the main verb, the adverb goes **after "be"**.

subject	auxiliary / be	adverb	main verb	object, place or time
We	are	usually		here in the summer.

If there is an **auxiliary verb**, the adverb goes **after "be" but before the main verb**.

subject	auxiliary / be	adverb	main verb	object, place or time
He	doesn't	always	play	here in the summer.

To determine if an adverb is one of frequency, ask a **"how often"** question.

*I rarely go to the cinema.*

How often do I go to the cinema?

*He is always late.*

How often is he late?

## Adverbs of Degree:

Are generally placed **before** the main verb or the adjective or the adverb they modify.

<i>She hardly knows me</i>	modifies the verb
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<i>The dog was hardly angry</i>	modifies the adjective
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All adverbs of degree come before the word they modify **EXCEPT** for **enough**.

*Did he study enough?*

"Enough" modifies the verb.

*He is old enough to be you father!*

"Enough" modifies the adjective.

*He runs quickly enough to beat you.*

"Enough" modifies the adjective.

To determine if an adverb is one of degree, ask a **"to what degree"** or **"how much"** question.

*She was entirely wrong in her judgment.*

To what degree was she wrong in her judgment?

*He drove very quickly.*

How quickly did he drive?

*Clarisse strongly believes he is innocent.*

How much does Clarisse believe he is innocent?



# Adverbs



D



## Adverbs of Frequency Exercise:

Make a sentence by adding the adverb, into the sentence provided.

1. She is happy. (seldom)  
*She is seldom happy.*
2. The man goes to the gym in the morning. (usually)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Helen drinks coffee. (rarely)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. James eats ice cream. (often)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The woman is on time. (always)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. John arrives late to work. (hardly ever)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Mary cooks dinner for her husband. (occasionally)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. The boy goes swimming. (once a week)  
\_\_\_\_\_

E



## Use the adverbs provided to complete the sentences.

Almost	Very	There	Ever	So	Sometimes
	Clearly	Perhaps	Seldom	Certainly	

1. I have \_\_\_\_\_ finished.
2. He is \_\_\_\_\_ clever.
3. There is \_\_\_\_\_ something wrong.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ I think I should take a long break.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ her train is late.
6. He is \_\_\_\_\_ late for work.
7. She is \_\_\_\_\_ the right person for the job.
8. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to run away?
9. You can see lots of flowers \_\_\_\_\_.
10. They are \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful.