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

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An adverb is an article of speech that modifies: verbs, adjectives or other adverbs:

When an adverb is used in a sentence it will answer one of the following questions:

- How?
- Where?
- In what way?
- In what condition?
- When?
- Why?
- How often / much?
- To what degree?

Many adverbs end with "ly" but not all! 
*I went to the shop today.*

The five main adverb categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverbs of Time</th>
<th>Answer the question of when something happened. They can also tell us for how long or how frequently something happened.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adverbs of Locations</td>
<td>Answer question of where something happened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverbs of Manner</td>
<td>Answer the question of how something happened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverbs of Frequency</td>
<td>Answer the question of how often something happened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverbs of Degree</td>
<td>Tells us to what degree or intensity something happened.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Put the adverbs you know into their categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Manner</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>early</td>
<td>outside</td>
<td>happily</td>
<td>rarely</td>
<td>completely</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adverbs

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>verb(s)</th>
<th>indirect object</th>
<th>direct object</th>
<th>time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>will tell</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>the story</td>
<td>tomorrow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>verb(s)</th>
<th>direct object</th>
<th>time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>didn't see</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>there</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>verb(s)</th>
<th>direct object</th>
<th>time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>drove</td>
<td>the car</td>
<td>carefully</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>auxiliary / be</th>
<th>adverb</th>
<th>main verb</th>
<th>object, place or time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td>often</td>
<td>go swimming</td>
<td>in the evenings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If “be” is the main verb, the adverb goes after “be”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>auxiliary / be</th>
<th>adverb</th>
<th>main verb</th>
<th>object, place or time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>usually</td>
<td></td>
<td>here in the summer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>auxiliary / be</th>
<th>adverb</th>
<th>main verb</th>
<th>object, place or time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>doesn’t</td>
<td>always</td>
<td>play</td>
<td>here in the summer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

- *She hardly knows me* modifies the verb
- *The dog was hardly angry* modifies the adjective

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 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)

Use the adverbs provided to complete the sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Almost</td>
<td>Very</td>
<td>There</td>
<td>Ever</td>
<td>So</td>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearly</td>
<td>Perhaps</td>
<td>Seldom</td>
<td>Certainly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.