

## Adverbs:

An adverb is a word that modifies (describes) an action verb, an adjective or another adverb by telling how, why, when, or in what way or to what extent something exists or is done.

**For example:** He *carefully* drove the bike. (This word describes *how* he drove. The adverb describes a verb.)

- The teacher carefully graded the homework. (*Carefully* is an adverb that modifies the action verb *to grade*.)
- Tom was extremely enthusiastic about doing his homework. (*Extremely* is an adverb that modifies the adjective *enthusiastic*.)
- Bill finished the exam very quickly. (*Very* is an adverb that modifies the adverb *quickly*.)

**Warning:** You need an adjective after linking verbs...**NEVER** an adverb!

For example, *Tom feels bad when he has to leave class.*

Here, *bad* (*guilty*) is an adjective that modifies the proper noun *Tom*. It is an adjective because it follows the linking verb *to feel*.

**HOWEVER**, verbs like *look, sound, smell, feel, and taste* can function as either an action verb or a linking verb.

*Tom feels **badly** (to the touch) after having an accident.*

Here, *bad* is used in its adverbial form (*badly*) since it follows an action verb, *to feel*.

## Types of Adverbs:

### 1. Adverbs of time:

An adverb of **time** provides more information about when a verb takes place. Adverbs of time are usually placed at the beginning or end of a sentence. When it is of particular importance to express the moment something happened we'll put it at the start of a sentence.

*never, lately, just, always, recently, during, yet, soon, sometimes, usually, so far*

**For example:**

- *So far*, we have found three grammar mistakes.
- I haven't been going to the gym *lately*.
- We *recently* bought a new car.

### 2. Adverbs of place:

Adverbs of **place** illustrate where the verb is happening. It's usually placed after the main verb or object, or at the end of the sentence.

*here, there, nowhere, everywhere, out, in, above, below, inside, outside, into*

**For example:**

- We went into the cave, and there were bats *everywhere*!
- One day when the man wasn't paying attention to where he was going, he walked *into* a wall.

### 3. Adverbs of manner:

Adverbs of **manner** provide more information about how a verb is done. Adverbs of manner are probably the most common of all adverbs. They're easy to spot too. Most of them will end in (-ly).

*neatly, slowly, quickly, sadly, calmly, politely, loudly, kindly, lazily*

**For example:**

- The young athlete folded his clothes *neatly* in a bag.
- I *politely* opened the door for my grandmother as she stepped out of the car.

- A fat orange and white cat rested **lazily** on the sofa.

#### 4. Adverbs of degree:

Adverbs of **degree** explain the level or intensity of a verb, adjective, or even another adverb.

*almost, quite, nearly, too, enough, just, hardly, simply, so*

**For example:**

- Can he come to the movie *too*?
- Aren't you hungry? You've *hardly* touched your dinner.
- He's *so* excited to see the new movie!

#### 5. Adverbs of frequency:

Adverbs of **frequency** explain how often the verb occurs. They're often placed directly before the main verb of a sentence.

*never, always, rarely, sometimes, normally, seldom, usually, again*

**For example:**

- He *rarely* eats fast food these days.
- They *never* forget to do their homework.
- Tom *usually* takes his dog for a walk before breakfast.
- They *always* study very hard.