

# ADVERBS

Only listen to the adverb songs  
and power point if you have  
data!  
SING ALONG!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=StyV3acYm0g>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kKw1j7sZni0>

**Read the information below on adverbs**

**Adverbs of manner, time, frequency, place and degree**

Adverbs modify (describe) verbs to tell us more about how, when, how often, where or to what degree an action is done. Adverbs can also modify (describe) adjectives or other adverbs. Ask the following questions to work out what type of adverb is being used.

How	manner
When	time
How often	frequency
Where	place
To what extent	degree

## **What Do Adverbs Modify?**

An adverb is a word that modifies (describes) a verb (he sings **loudly**), an adjective (**very** tall), another adverb (ended **too** quickly), or even a whole sentence (**Fortunately**, I had brought an umbrella).

Adverbs often end in -ly.

Tom did not run **badly**.

Tom is **very** tall.

Tom's race finished **too** quickly.  
**Fortunately**, Lucy recorded Tom's win.

### **Adverbs and Verbs**

One of the things adverbs do is modify verbs. This means that they describe the way an action is happening.

Phillip sings **loudly** in the shower.  
My cat waits **impatiently** for his food.  
I will **seriously** consider your suggestion.

The adverbs in each of the sentences above answer the question *how so they are adverbs of manner?*

How does Phillip sing? Loudly.  
How does my cat wait? Impatiently.  
How will I consider your suggestion? Seriously.

Adverbs can answer other types of questions about time and about when an action was performed.

We arrived *early*. When did you arrive? Early.

### **Adverbs and Adjectives**

Adverbs can also modify adjectives and other adverbs. Often, the purpose of the adverb is to add a degree of intensity to the adjective.

The woman is **quite** pretty.  
This book is **more** interesting than the last one.  
The weather report is **almost always** right.

The adverb *almost* is modifying the adverb *always*, and they're both modifying the adjective *right*.

"Is my singing **too** loud?" asked Phillip.  
My cat is **incredibly** happy to have his dinner.  
We will be **slightly** late for the meeting.  
This bridesmaid dress is **very** flattering.

### **Adverbs and Other Adverbs**

You can use an adverb to describe another adverb.

Phillip sings **too** loudly.

### **Adverbs and Sentences**

Some adverbs can modify entire sentences—unsurprisingly, these are called **sentence adverbs**. Common ones include *generally*, *fortunately*, *interestingly*, and *accordingly*.

Sentence adverbs don't describe one particular thing in the sentence—instead, they describe a general feeling about all of the information in the sentence.

**Fortunately**, we got there in time.

**Interestingly**, no one at the auction seemed interested in bidding on the antique spoon collection.

**Read these words out loud.**



# List of Adverbs For Kids

**Adverbs** describe a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

- Abruptly
- Absently
- Accusingly
- Actually
- Adversely
- Amazingly
- Angrily
- Arrogantly
- Bashfully
- Beautifully
- Boldly
- Carefully
- Clearly
- Closely
- Commonly
- Coolly
- Correctly
- Crossly
- Dearly
- Delightfully
- Desperately
- Determinedly
- Doggedly
- Energetically
- Extremely
- Especially
- Exactly
- Excitedly
- Famously
- Ferociously
- Finally
- Freely
- Gently
- Greedily
- Guiltily
- Harshly
- Heartily
- Heavily
- Helplessly
- Immediately
- Increasingly
- Innocently
- Jokingly
- Knowingly
- Powerfully
- Properly
- Proudly
- Quickly
- Rapidly
- Ravenously
- Reassuringly
- Sadly
- Scarcely
- Stingily
- Stubbornly
- Suspiciously
- Thoroughly
- Thoughtfully
- Tremendously
- Truthfully
- Understandingly
- Unfairly
- Unhappily
- Unwillingly
- Viciously
- Wholly



[www.englishstudyhere.com](http://www.englishstudyhere.com)

Read this table out loud.

# Types of Adverbs

Manner	Place	Time	Frequency
<b>Adverbs of manner</b> tell us <i>how</i> the action occurred.	<b>Adverbs of place</b> tell us about <i>where</i> something occurred.	<b>Adverbs of time</b> tell us <i>when</i> something occurred.	<b>Adverbs of frequency</b> tell us <i>how many times</i> the action occurred.
E.g., carefully, correctly, easily, fast, fondly, happily, kindly, loudly, nicely, quite, resolutely, sadly, slowly, swiftly	E.g., ahead, here, near, outside, somewhere, there, upstairs	E.g., again, early, never, now, soon, then, today, tomorrow, tonight, yesterday	E.g., always, daily, ever, frequently, generally, monthly, often, rarely, seldom, sometimes, usually, weekly, yearly

Adverbs are words that modify/describe adjectives, verbs, clauses, or other adverbs (e.g., quite, very, not, more, less, rarely, tonight, correctly, here, always).

Sarah Madden. Quora 5/6/2018

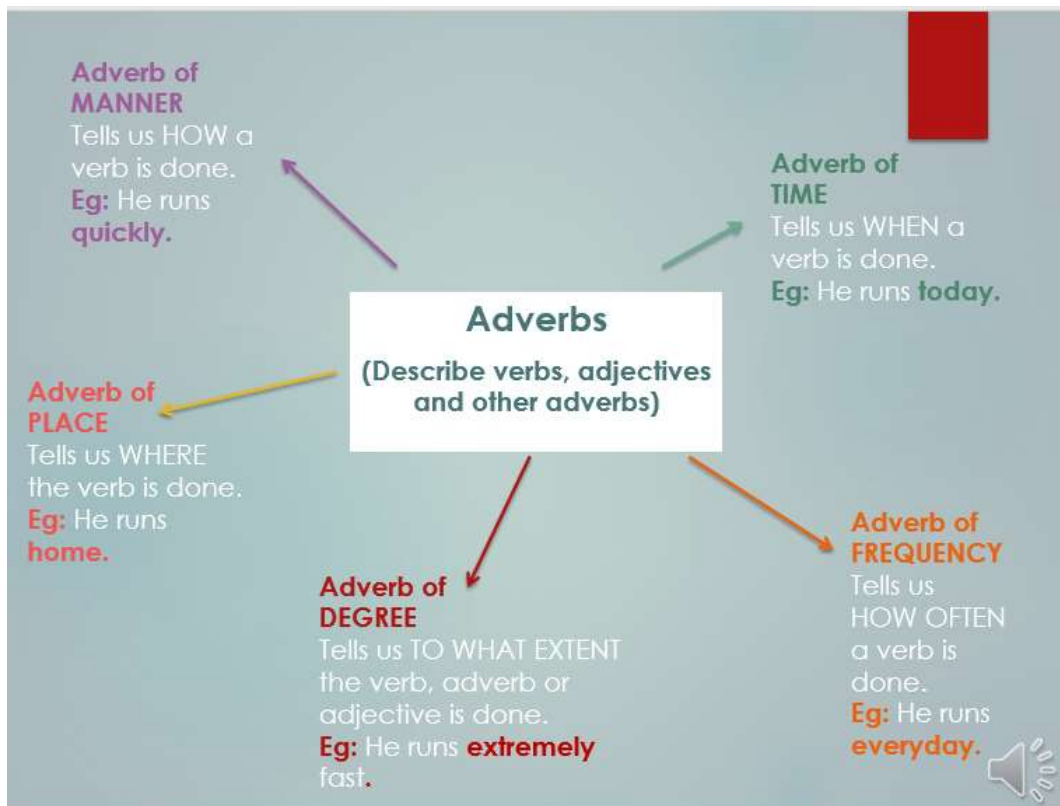
## WRITE.

Now that you understand what adverbs are, in your workbook write today's date and the heading - Adverbs.

Copy the mind map below into your classwork book. Please use colour. Work neatly as you always do in class!

### Date

### Adverbs



**End of today's lesson. You will do the rest tomorrow.**

You have read through the list of adverbs and the types of adverbs.  
Refer to them when you are writing out the work below and when writing your own sentences. Have fun!

**WRITE the information for each type of adverb.  
Then write 3 sentences using the verbs provided.**

### Activity

#### Section 1

Time for you to practice using adverbs.  
Use the lists above to assist you.

## Adverbs of manner

### **EXAMPLE**

#### **SAT**

I sat up quickly.  
How did you sit up?  
Quickly.

Make up your own sentences on HOW you did the following actions.  
Explain the adverb of manner as above using 4 lines.  
Write the word followed by the 3 sentences in your classwork book.

1. LAUGHED
2. ATE
3. SANG

## Adverbs of time

### EXAMPLE

#### SAT

First I stood in the lounge but later I sat on the chair.

When did you stand in the lounge? First

When did you sit on the chair? Later.

Make up your own sentences on **WHEN** you did the following actions.

Explain the adverb of time as above using 4 lines.

Write the word followed by the 3 sentences in your classwork book.

4. LAUGHED
5. ATE
6. SANG

## Adverbs of frequency

### EXAMPLE

#### SAT

I rarely sat in the garden.

When do you sit in the garden?

Rarely.

Make up your own sentences on **HOW OFTEN** you did the following actions.

Explain the adverb of frequency as above using 4 lines.

Write the word followed by the 3 sentences in your classwork book.

7. LAUGHED
8. ATE
9. SANG



## Adverbs of place

### EXAMPLE

#### SAT

I sat down.

Where did you sit ?

Down.

Make up your own sentences on WHERE you did the following actions.

Explain the adverb of place as above using 4 lines.

Write the word followed by the 3 sentences in your classwork book.

10. LAUGHED

11. ATE

12. SANG

## Adverbs of degree

These add to adverbs of manner, frequency or adjectives.

### Adding to adverbs of manner.

I sat up very quickly.

To what degree did you sit up quickly?

**Very** quickly.

### Adding to adverbs of frequency.

I very rarely sat in the garden.

To what degree did you sit in the garden?

**Very** rarely.

### Adding adverbs to adjectives.

I saw an **extremely** excited child at the circus.

Excited is an adjective that describes the child which is a noun.

**Extremely** is the adverb of degree that describes to what extent the child was excited.

To what degree was the child excited?

**Extremely** excited.

Make up your own sentences using adverbs to show the degree to which the verb, adjective or adverb was done.  
Explain the adverb of degree as above using 4 lines.  
Write the word followed by the 3 sentences in your classwork book.

**13. LAUGHED**

**14. ATE**

**15. SANG**

## **Section 2**

Turn to page 59 of your textbook and read the work in the block entitled 'Adverbs' then complete Question 1 in your classwork book.