**Kinds of Adverbs Journal Pages**

**Adverbs of Manner**

Adverbs of Manner tell us the manner or way in which something happens. They answer the question "how?” Adverbs of Manner mainly modify *verbs*.

* He *speaks* **slowly**. (How does he speak?)
* They *helped* us **cheerfully**. (How did they help us?)
* James Bond *drives* his cars **fast**. (How does James Bond drive his cars?)

We normally use Adverbs of Manner with **dynamic (action)** verbs, not with stative or state verbs.

* He ran fast. She came quickly. They worked happily.
* ~~She looked beautifully. It seems strangely. They are happily.~~

**Exercise 1**

How are the speakers saying the sentences below? Match each sentence with the best adverb. Write the adverb in the blank.

Example: “Shhhhh, don’t say a word,” she said ***quietly***.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| politely | sadly | nervously | quickly | shyly |
| incorrectly | impolitely | happily | angrily | kindly |

1. “I just got engaged!” she said \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. “My dog just died,” he said \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. “I’m in a hurry,” she said \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. “I no make mistakes,” he said \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. “May I please make a telephone call?” she asked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. “Bring me a menu, fast!” he said \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. “This is the last time I’m telling you! Clean up your room!” she said \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. “W-w-will you m-m-marry m-m-me?” he asked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. “Please don’t ask me to speak in front of the class,” she said \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. “Can I help you?” he asked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Adverbs of Place**

Adverbs of Place tell us the place where something happens. They answer the question "where?” Adverbs of Place mainly modify *verbs*.

* Please *sit* **here**. (Where should I sit?)
* They *looked* **everywhere**. (Where did they look?)
* Two cars were *parked* **outside**. (Where were two cars parked?)

Read each sentence. Put them in the correct order. Then circle the adverb in the sentence. Draw an arrow to show what the adverbs describes.

1. is / *over there* / the cinema - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. *inside* / go / let's - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. the kitchen / *downstairs* / is - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. playing / the kids / are / *outside* - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. she / not / been / *here* / has - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. the bathroom / is / *upstairs* - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. were / *everywhere* / we / for / looking / you - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. we / *anywhere* / you / find / couldn't - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. ? / there / a post office / *nearby* / is - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. must / we / walk / *back home* - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Adverbs of Time**

Adverbs of Time tell us something about the time that something happens. Adverbs of Time mainly modify *verbs*.

They can answer the question "when?”

* He *came* **yesterday**. (When did he come?)
* I *want* it **now**. (When do I want it?)

Or they can answer the question "how often?" ([frequency](https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/adverbs-frequency.htm)):

* They *deliver* the newspaper **daily**. (How often do they deliver the newspaper?)
* We **sometimes** *watch* a movie. (How often do we watch a movie?)

**Please, fill in the sentence using the correct adverb of time.**

**now**  **tomorrow**

**then** **tonight**

**today**  **yesterday**

Can I see you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at noon to discuss the assignment.

I was late \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for my meeting at work. I was caught in traffic.

Starting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_­\_ I will leave earlier to be on time for work.

I had a wonderful day at work. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I am planning on going to the cinema.

After the cinema, I will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take my coworker out to dinner.

Today, I am going to ask my coworker to go to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Adverbs of Frequency**

Adverbs of Frequency tell us the amount or extent to which something happens. They answer the question "how much?" or "to what degree?” Adverbs of Frequency can modify *verbs*, *adjectives* and other *adverbs*.

* Describes *HOW OFTEN* something happens.
* Is placed before the verb, except the verb TO BE.
* *Always, frequently, generally, never, hardly ever, infrequently, normally, regularly, seldom, sometimes, usually*

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late on Saturdays.

a. Get up usually

b. Get usually up

c. Usually get up

2. Jared \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late for work.

a. Never is

b. Is never

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on weekends?

a. Often do you travel

b. Do you often travel

c. Often you do travel

4. Susan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ early for class.

a. Often is

b. Are often

c. Often are

d. Is often

5. When do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go on vacation each year?

a. Always

b. Never

c. Usually

d. Ever

**Comparative Adverbs**

.You use them when you want to compare *two* people, places, or things. They’re formed just like a comparative adjective is created. If it’s a short word, **adding an –er to the end will transform a regular adverb into a comparative one**. Like this:

Lance runs fast but Matt runs *faster*.

The cat is quick but the mouse is *quicker*.

**Other times the words m*ore* and *less* will need to precede the adverb to form the comparative.** This is the case with adverbs that end in –ly.

With her new computer, she could work *more efficiently* at her tasks.

**There are some adverbs that do not have a comparative form,** such as *sometimes, never, here, there, now, then, first, again, yesterday,* and *daily.*

Adverbs don’t always stand alone. Another point to understand is that **comparative adverbs can be combined with phrases or clauses**. For example:

He plays *better* in front of the fans **than** he does in practice.

**Examples of Comparative Adverbs**

Below is the list of a few regular adverbs with their comparative forms.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| fast – faster | slow – slower |
| quick – quicker | early – earlier |
| bright – brighter | high – higher |
| recently – more recently | effectively – more effectively |
| carefully – more carefully | completely – more completely |
| gracefully – more gracefully | horribly – more horribly |

