

Adverbs

Adverbs mostly modify verbs, giving more information about an action.

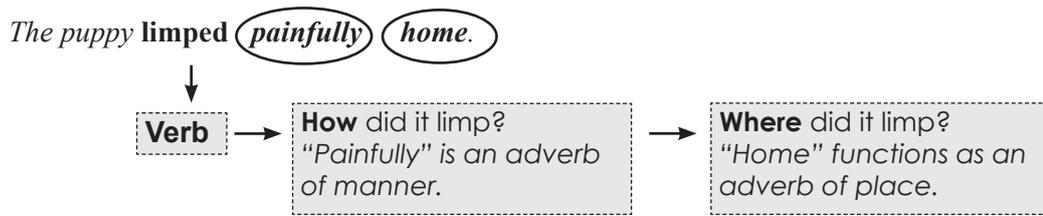
An **adverb** is used with a verb to explain:

- ◆ how? (manner): The girl ran *quickly*.
- ◆ when? (time): They wanted to go *today*.
- ◆ where? (place): She searched *everywhere*.
- ◆ why? (reason): *Therefore*, we left.

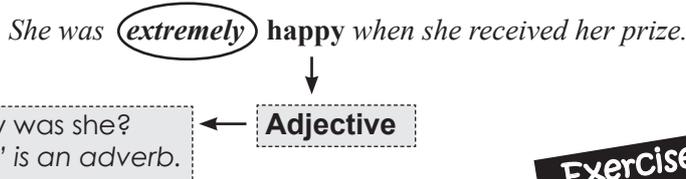


“Ad-verbs are easy. You just add the verbs together.”

→ To find the adverb, look for the verb and ask yourself the questions directly after the verb.



→ Adverbs may also describe adjectives, usually making them more or less intense. Such adverbs answer the questions: “to what extent?” or “in what degree?”



Exercise 29

Please note:
 The phrases:
 1/10. “*to school*”,
 3. “*to Sydney*” and
 9. “*in the park*” also
 function as adverbs
 of place. (See
 “home” in example

Underline the adverb. Is it an adverb of time, place or manner?

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. She ran <u>hurriedly</u> to school. | manner |
| 2. They're staying with us <u>now</u> . | time |
| 3. We come to Sydney <u>often</u> . | time |
| 4. She cried <u>shamefully</u> . | manner |
| 5. Nowadays cyberbullying is relentless. | time |
| 6. I hope it does not rain <u>tonight</u> . | time |
| 7. We played tennis <u>outside</u> . | place |
| 8. It <u>always</u> rains <u>heavily</u> in spring. | time manner |
| 9. We played <u>mischievously</u> in the park. | manner |
| 10. It's back to school <u>tomorrow!</u> | time |

Other kinds of adverbs

- ◆ Some adverbs are used at the beginning of the sentence to ask questions. They are called interrogative adverbs. The words **how**, **when**, **where** and **why** are the most common type of interrogative adverbs:

? **How** much do you know about this plot?
When do you expect the plane to arrive?

- ◆ Adverbs also convey number or frequency. They answer the question “how often?”
 We were here **first**.
 He only came **once**.

- ◆ **There** is an adverb, as in **there** is and **there** are. (See p. 63.)
There are 300 participants in the fun run.

- ◆ Adverbs may modify pronouns or other adverbs.
 He walked **very** slowly.
 We lost **almost** everything in the fire.
Hardly anyone recognises me with this new hairstyle.

Beware! Adverbs do not modify nouns.

Exercise 31

Complete the table inserting the comparative and superlative form of the following adverbs.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1. soon	sooner	soonest
2. gracefully	more gracefully	most gracefully
3. slowly	slower	slowest
4. quickly	quicker	quickest
5. well	better	best
6. badly	worse	worst

Exercise 32

Adjectives (10) and Adverbs (5). (Any of those marked) **How much is fresh?**

These days many parents give children vitamin pills instead of milk, fresh fruit and green, wholesome vegetables.

The John West Healthy Lunchbox Report found 26 per cent of children aged between 5 to 10 years of age took vitamin pills **regularly**. Up to 42 per cent of Australian mothers

thought that healthy food was **too expensive**, even though children liked it **better**.

Nutritionist Evie Milton said parents who give children supplements think they are doing the right thing but there is no substitute for healthy food.

“**Hardly** anyone will recognise broccoli or brussel sprouts if they do not eat such vegetables as children,” says Ms Milton. “It is important that young children **gradually** get used to the taste and they will **soon** realise the enormous health benefits.”

