

UNIVERSITY of MENTOURI BROTHERS. CONSTANTINE.

Faculty of Arts and Languages.

Department of Arabic Language.

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Course of the First Semester

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➤ *Course № 3: Adverbs*

Academic Year: 2020-2021

+ Adverbs and how to use them :

+ What will i learn from the English lesson adverbs and how to use them ?

+ During this lesson you will learn what adverbs are and why they are different to verbs .

+ What are adverbs?

Adverbs describe verbs and modify adjectives and other adverbs. Adverbs, unlike adjectives, do not modify nouns. Adverbs can also modify phrases, clauses, and sentences. Adverbs answer one of the following questions: When? Where? Why? How? Under what conditions? and To what extent?

Example: The teacher had to speak **loudly** to be heard over the children.

(Loudly modifies the verb speak.)

The children were **really** bad during the movie. (Really modifies the adjective bad.)

John approached the wounded dog **very** slowly. (Very modifies the adverb slowly.)


Clearly, Sarah did not understand the directions. (Clearly modifies the sentence.)

The box is **still** below the stairs. (Still modifies the phrase “below the stairs.”)

How to create an adverb?

You can form an adverb by adding "ly" to an adjective. The words that are black are verbs and the words in red have been altered to make an adverb.

loud loudly recent recently
quick quickly happy happily

 Example: When I arrived at their house, the big dog, which was called Rover, was barking **loudly** because it was lonely.

➤ Types of Adverbs:

1-Adverbs of Time:

An adverb of time answers the question When? Adverbs of time include: *after, always, before, during, early, later, never, now, often, rarely, recently, sometimes, soon, then, today, tomorrow, usually, yesterday, etc.*

Example: John will attend the soccer game **after** he finishes his homework. (**After** answers the question: When will John attend the soccer game?)

2-Adverbs of Manner:

An adverb of manner answers the question How? Adverbs of manner include: *badly, beautifully, better, bravely, cheerfully, fast, hard, quickly, slowly, inadequately, healthy, well, etc.*

Example: Sarah **slowly** walked over the rocky beach. (**Slowly** answers the question: How did Sarah walk?)

3-Adverbs of Place:

An adverb of place answers the question Where? Adverbs of place include: **above, away, below, down, here, inside, near, outside, there, up, etc.**

Example: Susan placed the boxes **above** the file cabinet. (**Above** answers the question: Where did Susan place the boxes?)

4- Adverbs of Degree

An adverb of degree answers the question How much? It describes the strength and intensity at which something happens. Adverbs of degree include: *almost, completely, enough, entirely, extremely, hardly, just, little, much, nearly, quite, rather, very, too, etc.*

Example: John worked *very* hard to complete his part of the project. (**Very** answers the question: How hard did John work?)

5-Adverbs of Frequency:

An adverb of frequency answers the question How often? Adverbs of frequency include: *always, never, usually, frequently, occasionally, rarely, seldom, sometimes, etc.*

✚ We use frequency adverbs to describe how often something happens. We use them with the Present Simple tense.

Example: Bob **always** forgets to check his email before class begins.

(Before answers the question: How often does Bob forget to check his email?)

POSITION:

✚ We place the frequency adverbs **BEFORE** the main verb (in Present Simple).

I **always walk** to work.

He **doesn't usually wear** jeans.

Do you **often write** letters?

✚ **BUT**, we put them **AFTER** the verb **TO BE**.

He **is never** late.

The children **aren't usually** tired after school.

Are you **often** sad?

✚ **Forming Adverbs:**

✚ *Adding -ly to the end*

Many adverbs are formed by adding -ly to an adjective.

Example: clear/clearly hard/hardly

✚ **Irregular Adverbs**

Some adverbs do not use the -ly ending. These adverbs do not have a particular form. Following is a list of some of the most common irregular adverbs: *already, also, always, here, never, not, now, often, quite, seldom, soon, still, then, there, too, very well.*

Adverb Placement

Adverbs are flexible in their placement; therefore, they can be placed just about anywhere within the sentence.

➤ **At the beginning of a sentence or a clause:**

Example: Clearly, John has a problem arriving to work on time.

➤ **At the end of a sentence or a clause:**

Example: Sarah and John attend the opera **frequently**.

➤ **After the verb:**

Example: Bob and John have **always** participated in the soccer tournament.

➤ **Between the subject and the verb:**

Example: Sarah **rarely** forgets to call home when she is out late.

Exercise: Put the adverb in the right place in the sentence:

1. She goes to bed early (always)

.....

2. We watch TV (never)

.....

3. Julie and Tom go to the cinema (often)

.....

4. I eat fast food (sometimes)

.....

5. I go to the park (rarely)

.....

Answers:

1. She always goes to bed early.

2. We never watch TV.

3. Julie and Tom often go to the cinema.

4. I sometimes eat fast food.

5. I rarely go to the park.

✚ Adverbs- quiz

✓ An adverb gives more information about a verb in a sentence. It usually answers the questions: how, how much, where, or when.

✓ Circle the adverbs and adverbial phrases in each sentence. Underline the verb that the adverb or adverb phrase modifies.

1. Alexandra practiced soccer frequently.
2. Jeffrey always wanted to be an astronaut.
3. Aaron's father sang the song loudly.
4. The small girl eagerly licked her ice cream cone.
5. My parents will arrive tomorrow.
6. We expect rain all week.
7. The angry bear in the forest growled menacingly.
8. The captain quickly boarded the boat anchored in the harbor.
9. The show will begin soon.
10. The sneaky snake slithered swiftly and silently.
11. Jessica and Ashleigh are reading their books in the yard.
12. My next-door neighbors often visit their grandmother.
13. Janie and her friend play hopscotch on the sidewalk