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## Forming Adverbs

### Introduction

1) An adverb is a word or set of words that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Usually adverbs modify verbs, telling us how, how often, when, or where something was done.

*We walked **really slowly**.*

2) In most cases, an adverb is formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective.

*slow – **slowly***

Adverbs formed from adjectives ending in *-l* have double *l*.

*careful – **carefully***

If the adjective ends in *-y*, replace the *y* with *i* and add *-ly*

*easy – **easily***

If the adjective ends in *-able*, *-ible*, or *-le*, replace the *-e* with *-y*.

*probable – **probably**, terrible – **terribly**, gentle – **gently***

If the adjective ends in *-ic*, add *-ally*. There is an exception: *public – publicly*.

*economic – **economically***

Adjectives that end in *-ly*, such as *friendly* or *lively*, can't be made into adverbs by adding *-ly*. We can use 'in a friendly way/manner' instead.

*He talked to me **in a friendly manner**.*

The following adverbs have the same form as the adjectives: *early, fast, hard, high, late, near, straight, wrong*.

*The train is very **fast**. (adjective)*

*The train goes **fast**. (adverb)*

Note that the adverb *well* corresponds to the adjective *good*.

*Tom is a **good** student. He studies **well**.*

Note that the adverb *hardly* is not related to the meaning of hard. The adverb *hardly* has the meaning 'almost not'.

***Hardly** anyone writes to me these days. = Almost no one writes to me these days.*

*Susan ate **hardly** anything. = Susan ate almost nothing.*

### Short Story Dialogue

*– I miss Ann **terribly!** We **hardly ever** see her.*

*– I understand you **completely**. I haven't seen her **for ages**. At least she **often** calls us.*

*– Yeah, she doesn't forget calling us **regularly**.*

*– **Especially** with her job – she works **very hard!** She told me **yesterday** that she had to work **overtime**. She must be **so** tired!*

*– I'll try to persuade her to take a vacation and come here. She **definitely** needs to rest to work **productively**.*

**Independent Practice - Forming Adverbs**

**1) Fill in the gaps with the adverbs from the box.**

<i>hard</i>	<i>happily</i>	<i>hardly</i>	<i>well</i>	<i>successfully</i>
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- a. Alan dances very ..... and never steps on people's feet.
- b. I can ..... believe it!
- c. And they lived ..... ever after.
- d. We completed the course .....
- e. Susan worked very ..... and was promoted in February.

**2) Rewrite each sentence so that it has a similar meaning and contains the adverb in brackets.**

a. Sam didn't sleep well. (badly)	..... .....
b. Jane lives abroad so her friends almost never see her. (hardly ever)	..... .....
c. Lucy's parents are slow walkers. (slowly)	..... .....
d. The couple lived together and were happy. (happily)	..... .....
e. Philip is ill. (well)	..... .....

### Independent Practice: Answers - Forming Adverbs

#### 1) Fill in the gaps with the adverbs from the box.

- a. Alan dances very **well** and never steps on people's feet.
- b. I can **hardly** believe it!
- c. And they lived **happily** ever after.
- d. We completed the course **successfully**.
- e. Susan worked very **hard** and was promoted in February.

#### 2) Rewrite each sentence so that it has a similar meaning and contains the adverb in brackets.

- a. Sam slept **badly**.
- b. Jane lives abroad so her friends **hardly ever** see her.
- c. Lucy's parents walk **slowly**.
- d. The couple lived **happily** together.
- e. Philip isn't feeling **well**.

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## Adverbs of Manner

### Introduction

1) An adverb is a word or set of words that modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Usually adverbs modify verbs, telling us how, how often, when, or where something was done.

*We walked **really slowly**.*

2) There are many kinds of adverbs. Among them there are adverbs of manner. These adverbs tell us how something happens.

*I **carefully** read the note left on the counter.*

Adverbs of manner are usually placed either before the main verb or after the object.

*Tom **quickly** left the building.*

*Tom left the building **quickly**.*

Note that such adverbs as *well*, *badly*, *hard*, *fast* are always placed after the verb.

*~~Alice hard worked~~: Alice worked **hard**.*

When there is more than one verb in a clause, the position of the adverb is very important. If it is placed with the verb, it modifies the action described by the verb. If it is placed at the end of the clause, it describes the manner of the whole action described in the clause.

*Samuel **slowly decided** to leave the party. (The adverb modifies the verb 'decided'.)*

*Samuel decided **to leave the party slowly**. (The adverb describes the clause 'to leave the party'.)*

Sometimes a writer puts an adverb of manner at the beginning of the sentence to catch the reader's attention.

***Confidently** she entered the room.*

### Short Story Dialogue

– I don't know what's going on with Kate...

– What do you mean?

– Well, she finishes her meals **quickly** and storms back to her room. When she is in the living room she just **quietly** reads something and doesn't say a word. And today she **angrily** slammed the door right in front of me!

– Maybe she is upset? Or is she angry with you?

– I don't know! Whenever I try to initiate a conversation, she answers **passively-aggressively**.

– Be bold and ask her! You are siblings after all. She can't stay mad forever.

### Independent Practice - Adverbs of Manner

#### 1) Fill in the gaps with the adverbs from the box.

<i>truthfully</i>	<i>badly</i>	<i>patiently</i>	<i>safely</i>	<i>recklessly</i>
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- a. The score was 3-2. Even though we lost, I don't think we played .....
- b. I don't want to be with her in the same car ever again! She drives .....
- c. The plane landed ..... on the runway.
- d. The judge asked him to answer the questions .....
- e. Everyone waited ..... for Mr. Smith to arrive.

#### 2) Complete the sentences by changing the adjectives in brackets into adverbs.

- a. 'Is anyone here?' whispered Meghan ..... (cautious).
- b. She spoke so ..... (quiet) that the class couldn't hear her.
- c. 'You are late!' said Jane ..... (angry).
- d. I think our national football team played really ..... (good).
- e. She ..... (happy) ran into his open arms.

### Independent Practice: Answers - Adverbs of Manner

#### 1) Fill in the gaps with the adverbs from the box.

- a. The score was 3-2. Even though we lost, I don't think we played **badly**.
- b. I don't want to be with her in the same car ever again! She drives **recklessly**.
- c. The plane landed **safely** on the runway.
- d. The judge asked him to answer the questions **truthfully**.
- e. Everyone waited **patiently** for Mr. Smith to arrive.

#### 2) Complete the sentences by changing the adjectives in brackets into adverbs.

- a. 'Is anyone here?' whispered Meghan **cautiously**.
- b. She spoke so **quietly** that the class couldn't hear her.
- c. 'You are late!' said Jane **angrily**.
- d. I think our national football team played really **well**.
- e. She **happily** ran into his open arms.

## Adverbs of Frequency

### Introduction

1) An adverb is a word or set of words that modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Usually adverbs modify verbs, telling us how, how often, when, or where something was done.

*We walked **really slowly**.*

2) There are many kinds of adverbs. Among them there are adverbs of frequency. These adverbs tell us how often something happens. They are also used to indicate routine or repeated activities.

*I **always** do my homework.*

These adverbs are usually placed before the main verb but after auxiliary verbs (such as *to have, may, must*).

*Our company **frequently** has brunches with potential clients.*

*You should **always** wait for the green light to cross the road.*

The only exception is when the main verb is *to be*, in which case the adverb goes after the main verb.

*We are **usually** optimistic.*

Here are the most common adverbs of frequency:

Frequency	Adverb of Frequency	Example
100 %	<i>always</i>	<i>Sarah <b>always</b> helps her mom with dinner.</i>
90 %	<i>usually</i>	<i>We <b>usually</b> go out on Fridays.</i>
80 %	<i>normally/generally</i>	<i>Shaun <b>normally</b> eats breakfast at 8 a.m.</i>
70 %	<i>often/frequently</i>	<i>They <b>often</b> go to their parents at weekends.</i>
50 %	<i>sometimes</i>	<i>Peter <b>sometimes</b> forgets his kids' birthdays.</i>



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30 %	<i>occasionally</i>	<i>I <b>occasionally</b> eat vegetarian food.</i>
10 %	<i>seldom</i>	<i>We <b>seldom</b> go on vacation together.</i>
5 %	<i>hardly ever/rarely</i>	<i>Meredith <b>hardly ever</b> drinks coffee.</i>
0 %	<i>never</i>	<i>They <b>never</b> eat junk food.</i>

We can also use the following expressions when we want to be more specific about the frequency: *every day, once a month, twice a year, three times a day, every other week, daily, monthly, annually etc.*

*I usually eat pizza **once a month**.*

If you need to use more than one adverb of time in a sentence, use them in the following order: (1) *how long*, (2) *how often*, (3) *when*.

*Peter worked at the mall **for 4 days (1) every week (2) last year (3)**.*

### III. Short Story Dialogue

- *Maggie, you look fantastic!*
- *Thank you, Liz!*
- *Have you been working out?*
- *Yeah! Actually, I **usually** work out **every other day**. I think it helps me to always stay in shape. Plus I've noticed that my mood has got better too.*
- *And do you have a special diet?*
- *Honestly, no. But I try to eat healthy **every day**. Of course I can have pizza **once in a while** but it doesn't happen that **often**.*

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## Independent Practice - Adverbs of Frequency

### 1) Fill in the gaps with the adverbs from the box.

<i>twice a year</i>	<i>annually</i>	<i>occasionally</i>	<i>every other day</i>	<i>seldom</i>
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- a. Pam ..... orders food online.
- b. Nina ..... drinks alcohol. She doesn't like the taste of it.
- c. I have exams at uni .....
- d. Birthdays are celebrated .....
- e. Sam goes to the gym ..... He is too lazy to do it daily.

### 2) Restore the word order in the following sentences.

- a. (I/late/to get up/often/on Saturdays).
- b. (how often/to travel/you)?
- c. (when/usually/to go on vacation/you)?
- d. (Samantha/for work/never/to be late).
- e. (he/three times a day/not to take a shower).

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## Independent Practice: Answers - Adverbs of Frequency

### 1) Fill in the gaps with the adverbs from the box.

- a. Pam **occasionally** orders food online.
- b. Nina **seldom** drinks alcohol. She doesn't like the taste of it.
- c. I have exams at uni **twice a year**.
- d. Birthdays are celebrated **annually**.
- e. Sam goes to the gym **every other day**. He is too lazy to do it daily.

### 2) Restore the word order in the following sentences.

- a. I often get up late on Saturdays.
- b. How often do you travel?
- c. When do you usually go on vacation?
- d. Samantha is never late for work.
- e. He doesn't take a shower three times a day.

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## Topic: Adverbs of Place

### Introduction

1) An adverb is a word or set of words that modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Usually adverbs modify verbs, telling us how, how often, when, or where something was done.

*We walked **really slowly**.*

2) There are many kinds of adverbs. Among them there are adverbs of place. These adverbs tell us where something happens. Adverbs of place do not modify adjectives or other adverbs.

*I'm going **back** to school in a month.*

Adverbs of place are usually placed after the main verb or after the clause that they modify.

*Come **in**!*

*Helen looked **around** trying to find a familiar face in the crowd.*

Adverbs of place that end in *-where* express the idea of location without specifying a specific location or direction.

*I couldn't find my cat **anywhere**.*

Adverbs of place that end in *-wards* express movement in a particular direction.

*Our dog likes to walk **backwards**.*

*Here* and *there* are common adverbs of place. They give a location relative to the speaker. With verbs of movement, *here* means 'towards or with the speaker' and *there* means 'away from, or not with the speaker'.

*You can hang your coat **here**. (You are standing near a hanger.)*

*And you can put your shoes **there**. (You are pointing at the shoes rack. You are not standing near it.)*

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*Here* and *there* are combined with prepositions to make many common adverbial phrases.

*Could you come **over here**?*

*What are you doing **up there**?*

*Here* and *there* are placed at the beginning of the sentence in exclamations or when emphasis is needed. They are followed by the verb if the subject is a noun or by a pronoun if the subject is a pronoun.

***Here** comes the train!*

***There** it is!*

### Short Story Dialogue

– *Mike, have you seen my phone **anywhere**? I can't seem to find it.*

– *Try looking **over there**. I think you were sitting **there** last time.*

– *I've already tried looking **there**. Maybe I left it **somewhere outside** when I went shopping?*

– *I don't think you even took it with you. Wait, I can simply call you.*

***ring-ring***

– ***There** it is!*

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### Independent Practice - Adverbs of Place

#### 1) Fill in the gaps with the adverbs from the box.

<i>eastwards</i>	<i>there</i>	<i>nearby</i>	<i>homewards</i>	<i>nowhere</i>
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- a. After working the whole day straight we headed .....
- b. I have ..... to go. I lost everything.
- c. We wanted to build a small park ..... but we lacked the funds.
- d. The ship sailed .....
- e. Put the bags ..... We can unpack them later.

#### 2) Underline the appropriate word or phrase.

- a. Mary turned *over/backwards* and went back to sleep.
- b. There was a small lake *outside/abroad*.
- c. Is there *everywhere/anywhere* I can find a perfect cup of coffee?
- d. Could you come over *nearby/here*?
- e. Here *the birthday girl comes/comes the birthday girl!*

### Independent Practice: Answers - Adverbs of Place

#### 1) Fill in the gaps with the adverbs from the box.

- a. After working the whole day straight we headed **homewards**.
- b. I have **nowhere** to go. I lost everything.
- c. We wanted to build a small park **nearby** but we lacked the funds.
- d. The ship sailed **eastwards**.
- e. Put the bags **there**. We can unpack them later.

#### 2) Underline the appropriate word or phrase.

- a. Mary turned over/backwards and went back to sleep.
- b. There was a small lake outside/abroad.
- c. Is there everywhere/anywhere I can find a perfect cup of coffee?
- d. Could you come over nearby/here?
- e. Here *the birthday girl comes/comes the birthday girl!*

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## Adverbs of Time

### Introduction

1) An adverb is a word or set of words that modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Usually adverbs modify verbs, telling us how, how often, when, or where something was done.

*We walked **really slowly**.*

2) There are many kinds of adverbs. Among them there are adverbs of time. These adverbs tell us when an action happened, for how long, or how often. Adverbs of time are invariable.

*Sorry, I'll call you **in a minute**.*

Adverbs of time are usually placed at the end of the sentence.

*I'll do it **tomorrow**.*

Sometimes these adverbs can be put at the beginning of the sentence to give a different emphasis.

***Later** they noticed his absence.*

In the adverbial phrases that tell us for how long something has been happening, *for* is always followed by an expression of duration, while *since* is always followed by an expression of a point in time.

*They'll be away **for twenty days**.*

*I haven't seen you **since June!***

Adverbs that tell us how often something happens express the frequency of an action. They are usually placed before the main verb but after auxiliary verbs (such as *to have*, *may*, *must*).

*Sarah **usually** wakes up at **7 a.m.***

*You must **always** be kind to others.*



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The only exception is when the main verb is *to be*, in which case the adverb goes after the main verb.

*I am **never** late.*

If you need to use more than one adverb of time in a sentence, use them in the following order: (1) *how long*, (2) *how often*, (3) *when*.

*Peter worked at the mall **for 4 days (1) every week (2) last year (3).***

### Short Story Dialogue

- *When was the last time you cooked?*
- *I cook **every day** so that must be **today!***
- *When was the last time you took a bath?*
- *I don't remember really. I **rarely** take baths. I am more of a shower person.*
- *When was the last time you slept in?*
- *Oh, it was about **a week ago!** It was a wonderful **Sunday**. I woke up **late**, stayed in bed **for a couple of hours** and just enjoyed life.*

**Independent Practice - Adverbs of Time**

**1) Fill in the gaps with the adverbs from the box.**

<i>daily</i>	<i>for hours</i>	<i>today</i>	<i>every year</i>	<i>later</i>
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- a. I don't feel like doing my laundry .....
- b. This newspaper arrives ..... My grandpa reads it while eating breakfast all the time.
- c. When I was a kid, I would play video games .....
- d. We have a great Christmas tradition. .... we send postcards to all the relatives we have!
- e. I think my parents came home. I'll call you .....

**2) Fill in the gaps with *for* or *since*.**

- a. Peter just leaves if he waits for someone ..... more than 5 minutes.
- b. We've been friends with Sarah ..... ages!
- c. Emily moved to Peru and we haven't heard from her .....
- d. You look much healthier ..... I saw you last time.
- e. She's been depressed ..... months! She must see a doctor.

### Independent Practice: Answers - Adverbs of Time

#### 1) Fill in the gaps with the adverbs from the box.

- a. I don't feel like doing my laundry **today**.
- b. This newspaper arrives **daily**. My grandpa reads it while eating breakfast all the time.
- c. When I was a kid, I would play video games **for hours**.
- d. We have a great Christmas tradition. **Every year** we send postcards to all the relatives we have!
- e. I think my parents came home. I'll call you **later**.

#### 2) Fill in the gaps with *for* or *since*.

- a. Peter just leaves if he waits for someone **for** more than 5 minutes.
- b. We've been friends with Sarah **for** ages!
- c. Emily moved to Peru and we haven't heard from her **since**.
- d. You look much healthier **since** I saw you last time.
- e. She's been depressed **for** months! She must see a doctor.

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## Adverbs of Degree

### Introduction

1) An adverb is a word or set of words that modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Usually adverbs modify verbs, telling us how, how often, when, or where something was done.

*We walked **really slowly**.*

2) There are many kinds of adverbs. Among them there are adverbs of degree. These adverbs tell us about the intensity of something. They are usually placed before the adjective, adverb, or verb that they modify.

*I was **too** scared to move forward.*

The most common adverbs of degree are *extremely, quite, just, almost, very, too, enough* etc.

*Enough* can be used as both an adverb and as a determiner. *Enough* as an adverb meaning 'to the necessary degree' goes after the adjective or adverb that it is modifying. It can be used both in positive and negative sentences.

*This bed isn't comfortable **enough**.*

*Enough* is often followed by *to + infinitive* or *for something/something*.

*They're not old **enough to get married**.*

*This suit is big **enough for Mike**.*

The adverb *too* has two distinct meanings, each with its own usage patterns. *Too* as an adverb meaning 'also' goes at the end of the phrase it modifies. *Too* as an adverb meaning 'excessively' goes before the adjective or adverb it modifies. It can be used both in positive and negative sentences. *Too* is often followed by *to + infinitive* or *for something/something*.

*I'd like to go to the cinema **too**!*

*Is he **too young to become a president**? – No, he isn't **too young for that**.*

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Note that there is a big difference in meaning between *too* and *very*. *Very* expresses a fact while *too* suggests that there is a problem.

*She speaks **very quickly**.*

*She speaks **too quickly**. I can't understand her.*

### Short Story Dialogue

– Katie is **incredibly talented!** She plays the piano, she sings, and she is learning the violin **too!**

– Really? That's **just amazing!** I was never **persistent enough to do** something like that. I've always thought that mastering these musical instruments is **simply impossible**.

– Maybe you haven't tried **hard enough?** She told me that she practices **every single day**. Can you believe it?

– That's **too much for me!** I'm **too lazy for that**.

**Independent Practice - Adverbs of Degree**

**1) Fill in the gaps with the adverbs from the box.**

<i>too</i>	<i>really</i>	<i>enough</i>	<i>just</i>	<i>incredibly</i>
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- a. We did ..... well on the test. We have the highest scores among the others.
- b. Jim has ..... left before you arrived.
- c. I want to go there .....! Don't go without me.
- d. He didn't try hard ..... . He gave up really .....

**2) Restore the word order in the following sentences.**

a. (She/sick/to be/to go to school/too/last week).	..... .....
b. (Tom/to leave/rarely/the house).	..... .....
c. (you/silly/that/to be)?	..... .....
d. (It/nice/to be/rather/to see her/yesterday).	..... .....
e. (Look! That lady/stunning/to be/just).	..... .....

### Independent Practice: Answers - Adverbs of Degree

#### 1) Fill in the gaps with the adverbs from the box.

- a. We did **incredibly** well on the test. We have the highest scores among the others.
- b. Jim has **just** left before you arrived.
- c. I want to go there **too!** Don't go without me.
- d. He didn't try hard **enough**. He gave up **really** quickly.

#### 2) Restore the word order in the following sentences.

- a. She was too sick to go to school last week.
- b. Tom rarely leaves the house.
- c. Are you that silly?
- d. It was rather nice to see her yesterday.
- e. Look! That lady is just stunning.

## Comparative and Superlative Adverbs

### Introduction

1) An adverb is a word or set of words that modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Usually adverbs modify verbs, telling us how, how often, when, or where something was done.

*We walked **really slowly**.*

2) Most adverbs can show degree of quality or quantity by forming two degrees of comparison: the comparative degree and the superlative degree. These degrees are formed from the positive degree, which is the usual form of adverbs.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<i>She eats slowly.</i>	<i>She eats <b>more slowly than</b> we do.</i>	<i>She eats <b>the most slowly of</b> us all.</i>

The comparative form is used for comparing two actions or states, while the superlative is used for comparing one action or state with all the others in the same category.

*He runs **faster than** Jack does. But we need to check for sure who runs **the fastest**.*

There are three ways in which the comparatives and the superlatives are formed, depending on the spelling of the base adverbs.

If an adverb ends in *-ly*, add *more* to make the comparative, and *the most* to make the superlative.

*happily – more happily – the most happily*

If an adverb has the same form as an adjective, follow the same rules when you form the comparative or superlative degree of adjectives, i.e. by adding the endings *-er* or *-est*. If an adverb ends in *-y*, then you change the *-y* to *-i* before adding *-er* or *-est*. If an adverb has one syllable and ends in *-e*, simply add *-r* or *-st*.

*late – later – the latest*



Some adverbs do not follow any of the rules explained earlier. They are irregular. Here are the most common irregular adverbs.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<i>well</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>the best</i>
<i>badly</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>the worst</i>
<i>much</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>the most</i>
<i>little</i>	<i>less</i>	<i>the least</i>
<i>far</i>	<i>farther/further</i>	<i>the farthest/the furthest</i>

Note that it is impossible to have comparatives or superlatives of certain adverbs, especially those of time (e.g. *daily, yesterday, then*), place (e.g. *there, up, down*), and degree (e.g. *very, just, too*).

### Short Story Dialogue

– *I haven't thought that Paul can play basketball **that well!***

– *Actually, he was in the basketball club at school, so back **then** he played **even better**.*

**Honestly**, *I think he played **the best** of any teammates.*

– *Yeah? I didn't know that.*

– *Yeah, but after the knee injury he started to play **less and less**. **Sadly**, that was inevitable.*

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**Independent Practice - Comparative and Superlative Adverbs**

**1) Form the comparatives and the superlatives.**

<b>Positive</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
very		
well		
long		
loudly		
badly		

**2) Underline the mistakes in the following sentences. Correct them.**

- a. Susan came to work very lately yesterday.
- b. You should speak more quitlier at the library!
- c. We ran quite farly that day.
- d. Tim sings the bester. Everyone loves his singing.
- e. They drive more careful after the accident.

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## Independent Practice: Answers - Comparative and Superlative Adverbs

### 1) Form the comparatives and the superlatives.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
very	–	–
well	better	the best
long	longer	the longest
loudly	more loudly	the most loudly
badly	worse	the worst

### 2) Underline the mistakes in the following sentences. Correct them.

- Susan came to work very lately **late** yesterday.
- You should speak more quitlier **quietly** at the library!
- We ran quite farly **far** that day.
- Tim sings the bester **best**. Everyone loves his singing.
- They drive more careful **carefully** after the accident.

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## Order of Adverbs in a Sentence

### Introduction

1) An adverb is a word or set of words that modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Usually adverbs modify verbs, telling us how, how often, when, or where something was done.

*We walked **really slowly**.*

2) As adverbs are used to modify verbs, adjectives, other adverbs, phrases, clauses, or even entire sentences, they are able to function nearly anywhere in the sentence, depending on their type and what it is they are modifying.

If we use more than one adverb to describe a verb, there is a general order in which the different categories of adverbs should appear (sometimes called **the royal order of adverbs**):

*1. manner, 2. place, 3. frequency, 4. time, 5. purpose.*

It is uncommon to use five adverbs in a row to modify the same word, but if a sentence uses two or more, then it is best to follow this order to avoid sounding unnatural.

Adverbs of manner tell us how something happens, how someone does something, or give character to a description.

*Alice sings **beautifully**.*

Adverbs of place tell us about an aspect of location associated with the action of a verb, specifying the direction, distance, movement, or position involved in the action.

*We looked **upwards** at the fireworks.*

Adverbs of frequency tell us how often something happens.

*Peter goes abroad **twice a year**.*

Adverbs of time tell us when or for how long something happens or is the case.

*They've been dating **for 4 years**.*

Adverbs of purpose tell us why something happens.

The dress is handcrafted and **hence expensive**.

Adverbs indicating the attitude and point of view of the speaker or writer usually go at the beginning. These adverbs are called sentence adverbs because they refer to the whole sentence or utterance.

**Actually**, I don't want to go there.

### Short Story Dialogue

– We **hardly ever** meet up! When are you free **this weekend**?

– **Honestly**, I don't know. We have a huge project **at work** and my boss wants everything to be perfect. So as you can imagine, we are working **overtime**.

– **Gosh**, that doesn't sound great. Do sleep **8 hours a day at least**?

– I **usually** sleep **5 hours a day**. I **also** need to do some household chores **to keep my place clean**. I'll give you a call **next week**, OK?

**Independent Practice - Order of Adverbs in a Sentence**

**1) Which of the following is an adverb/adverbial phrase of:**

<i>manner</i>	<i>place</i>	<i>frequency</i>	<i>time</i>	<i>purpose</i>
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- a. at 7 o'clock in the morning
- b. to be more healthy
- c. annually
- d. in the worst way possible
- e. at the park

**2) Restore the word order in the following sentences.**

a. (My little brother/as he can be with his friends/to like/to go to school).	..... .....
b. (The lady/to me/in/to talk/a friendly manner).	..... .....
c. (Honestly/we/can afford/I/not to think/a vacation abroad/this year).	..... .....
d. (Sam/to get up/at weekends/late/usually).	..... .....
e. (I/at 6 o'clock/to go/every morning/for a run).	..... .....

### **Independent Practice: Answers - Order of Adverbs in a Sentence**

#### **1) Which of the following is an adverb/adverbial phrase of:**

- a. at 7 o'clock in the morning – time
- b. to be more healthy – purpose
- c. annually – frequency
- d. in the worst way possible – manner
- e. at the park – place

#### **2) Restore the word order in the following sentences.**

- a. My little brother likes going to school as he can be with his friends.
- b. The lady talked to me in a friendly manner.
- c. Honestly, I don't think we can afford a vacation abroad this year.
- d. Sam usually gets up late at weekends.
- e. I go for a run every morning at 6 o'clock.