

ENGLISH



Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje
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GENERAL ADVERBS

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OBJECTIVES

- To identify the adverbs and its uses.



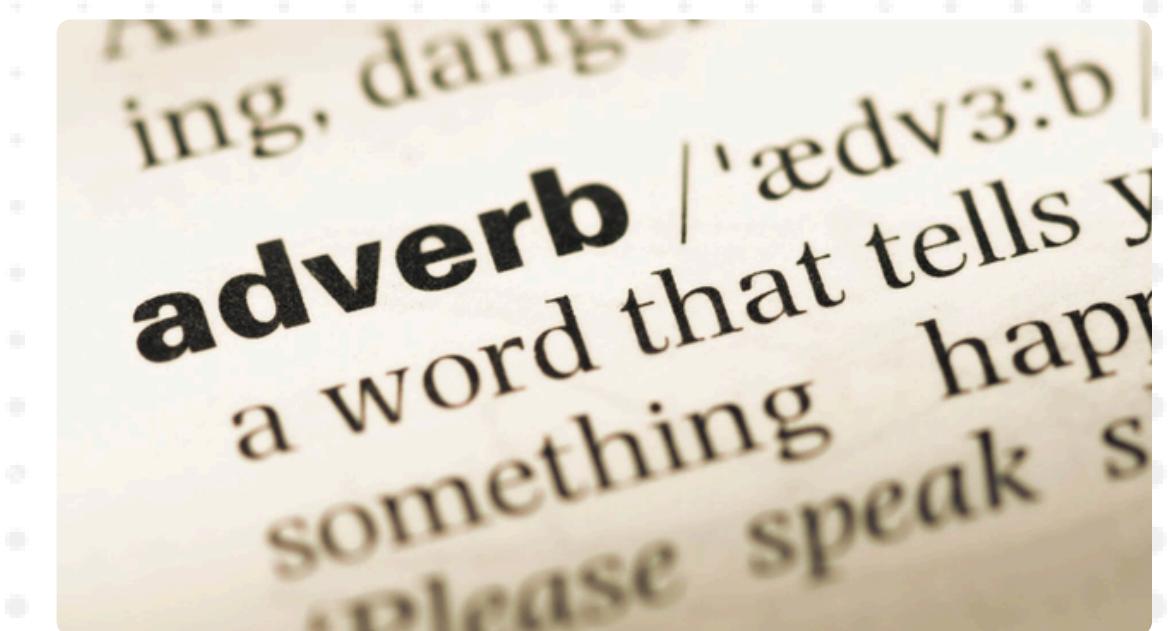
INTRODUCTION



ADVERBS

Adverbs are words that are used to change, modify or qualify various words. These include: adjectives, verbs and other adverbs.

Adverbs provide context when written in a sentence. To be more explicit, adverbs give a description of **how**, **where**, **when**, **in what manner** and **to what extent** something is done or happens.



ADVERBS

For example:

- When? He **sometimes** goes to the park.
- How? He walks **slowly**.
- Where? Is that your cap **there**?
- In what way? He drinks **quickly**.
- To what extent? It is **really cold**.



ADVERBS

Adverbs are usually formed by adding **-ly** to the adjective.

For example: quick + ly = **quickly** / beautiful + ly = **beautifully**.

Spelling

Add **-ly** to the adjective: slow + ly = **slowly**.
polite + ly = **politely**.



When the adjective ends in l, we still add –ly:
beautiful + ly = **beautifully**.

When the adjective ends in y, change the y to i, and add -ly:
happy + ly = **happily**.



ADVERBS

Some adjectives don't change to become **adverbs**. We can tell if they're adjectives or adverbs depending on the word they describe.

Adjective	He's a hard worker.	It's a fast train.	I took the early train.
Adverb	He works hard .	It goes fast .	I woke up early .

Hardly is not the adverb form of hard. **Hard** and **hardly** are two different adverbs. **Hardly** means “almost nothing.” When it is an adverb, **hard** comes after the verb. **Hardly** comes before it.

For example: I worked **hard**. (I worked a lot.)
I **hardly** worked. (I worked very little - almost nothing.)



ADVERBS

Not all words that end in **-ly** are adverbs. Some are adjectives.

For example: She has a **friendly** smile.

Some adverbs describe whole sentences. These adverbs can come at the **beginning** or in the **middle** of a sentence.

For example: **Finally**, you understand how to use adverbs.

You **finally** understand how to use adverbs.



TYPES OF ADVERBS:

Adverbs of Manner

easily
rapidly
justly
eagerly
patiently
politely
gladly
sadly
violently
roughly
stupidly
angrily

Adverbs of Frequency

always
frequently
generally
never
normally
occasionally
often
rarely
seldom
sometimes
usually
regularly

Adverbs of Place

behind
there
down
out
near
abroad
indoors
downstairs
upstairs
above
away
here

Adverbs of Degree

a little
a bit
fairly
quite
rather
extremely
highly
terribly
really
utterly
completely
absolutely

Adverbs of Time

eventually
early
daily
constantly
before
annually
yesterday
yearly
weekly
tonight
tomorrow
today



ADVERBS OF MANNER:

Describe how something happens.

For example it is possible to swim or crawl at different speeds.

- I can swim **quickly**. I can crawl **rapidly**.

easily
rapidly
justly
eagerly
patiently
politely
gladly
sadly
violently
roughly
stupidly
angrily



ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY:

Describe how often something occurs, either in definite or indefinite terms.

For example:

- I **always** have breakfast at 7AM.
- He **never** takes a bus.

always
frequently
generally
never
normally
occasionally
often
rarely
seldom
sometimes
usually
regularly



ADVERBS OF PLACE:

Change or qualify the meaning of a sentence by telling us where things happen are defined as adverbs of place.

For example:

- Put the coat **there**.
- Please bring the pen **here**.

behind
there
down
out
near
abroad
indoors
downstairs
upstairs
above
away
here



ADVERBS OF DEGREE:

It is used to discuss the degree or intensity of an adjective, an action, or another adverb.

For example:

- The weather was **quite** hot.
- The road is **extremely** wet.

a little
a bit
fairly
quite
rather
extremely
highly
terribly
really
utterly
completely
absolutely



ADVERBS OF TIME:

Adverbs that change or qualify the meaning of a sentence by telling us when things happen are defined as adverbs of time.

For example:

- I go to school **all day**.
- We go out for dinner **monthly**.

eventually
early
daily
constantly
before
annually
yesterday
yearly
weekly
tonight
tomorrow
today



ADVERBS

Activity: Video Comprehension



WRITING



READING



Watch the video, then answer the questions in complete sentences using the correct adverb.

1. Does Cynthia always wake up at 6:00 AM?
2. Is Cynthia usually the first person to arrive at the office?
3. Does the man frequently have breakfast at home?
4. Is the man a night owl, and what does that mean for their bedtime?
5. Does Cynthia ever feel sleepy during the day, even if she wakes up early?
6. Does the man work late into the night?



LISTENING



VIDEO



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TqrMWx_aK4M

ADVERBS



READING



Choose the correct answer

- 1.-Martha is always when he talks to you
a)polite b) politely
- 2.-She put the glasses on the table
a)carefully b) careful
- 3.-Your granny walks
a)slow b)slowly
- 4.-That's a work for him.
a)easy b)difficult
- 5.-She's been working
a)hard b)hardly
- 6.-There's a man in the street.
a)homeless b)homelessly
- 7.-They ran to the police station.
a)quick b)quickly
- 8.-I know your job is and badly paid.
a)hard b)hardly
- 9.-He cleaned his flat two days ago.
a)complete b)completely
- 10.-Of course, he was right.
a)absolutely b)absolute
- 11.-Their baby girl was really
a)beauty b)beautiful
- 12.-Sarah is a very woman.
a)tall b)happily
- 13.-I don't like his portraits, he paints
a)awful b)awfully
- 14.-The teacher was angry and talked
a)angry b)angrily
- 15.-Harry's English is than Sam's.
a)good b)better
- 16.-It isn't difficult. You have to read it
a)slowly b)slow
- 17.-Spain is a country.
a)greatly b)great
- 18.-Johnny always answers me.....
a)patient b)patiently
- 19.-The house wasn't but I love it.
a)cheap b)cheaply
- 20.-He broke two glasses
a)accident b)accidentally
- 21.-My friend had an hair.
a)incredible b)incredibly
- 22.-We were laughing..... while watching TV.
a) happy b)happily

ADVERBS

Paste here the screenshot of the adverbs activity.





**WHAT DID YOU
LEARN TODAY?**

