

Adverbs

Adverbs of Manner and Degree

Introduction to Adverbs

An adverb is **a word that describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb.**

For example:

Gini drives **carefully**.

(The word 'carefully' is an adverb. It is describing the verb 'drives'. It is telling us *how Gini drives*.)

It is a **very** beautiful painting.

(The word 'very' is an adverb. It is describing the adjective 'beautiful'. It is telling us *how beautiful the painting is*.)

The team won the match **quite** easily.

(The word 'easily' is an adverb. It is telling us *how the team won the match*. The word 'quite' is also an adverb. It is describing 'easily'. It is telling us *how easily the team won the match*.)

Adverbs Expressing Manner

These adverbs **answer the question 'how?'**

Nina **read** the article **carefully**.

(Ask the question 'read *how?*' and you get the answer 'carefully'.)

Gauri **has answered** the question **correctly**.

(Ask the question 'has answered *how?*' and you get the answer 'correctly'.)

The children **waited** **eagerly**.

(Ask the question 'waited *how?*' and you get the answer 'eagerly'.)

I **can solve** this problem **easily**.

(Ask the question 'can solve *how?*' and you get the answer 'easily'.)

Rishabh **works hard**.

(Ask the question 'works *how?*' and you get the answer 'hard'.)

The new bowler **bowls fast**.

(Ask the question 'bowls *how?*' and you get the answer 'fast'.)

The new recruit **went about** his work **quietly**.

(Ask the question 'went about *how?*' and you get the answer 'quietly'.)

Pick up the phone **quickly**.

(Ask the question 'pick up *how?*' and you get the answer 'quickly'.)

Note: *An adverb of manner is usually placed after the verb or after the object of the verb.*

Adverbs Expressing Degree

These adverbs **answer the question 'how much?'**

Raju is a **very naughty** boy.

(Ask the question '*how much* naughty?' and you get the answer 'very'.)

Your last movie was **pretty nice**.

(Ask the question '*how much* nice?' and you get the answer 'pretty'.)

The teacher was **quite angry** with me.

(Ask the question '*how much* angry?' and you get the answer 'quite'.)

That song is **so good**.

(Ask the question '*how much* good?' and you get the answer 'so'.)

My work is **almost done**.

(Ask the question '*how much* done?' and you get the answer 'almost'.)

The Indian team is **fully prepared** for the next match.

(Ask the question '*how much* prepared?' and you get the answer 'fully'.)

I will be **rather busy** tomorrow morning.

(Ask the question '*how much* busy?' and you get the answer 'rather'.)

Your solution is **partly correct**.

(Ask the question '*how much* correct?' and you get the answer 'partly'.)

It was **too hot** yesterday.

(Ask the question '*how much* hot?' and you get the answer 'too'.)

Note: An adverb of degree is usually placed before the adjective or adverb it describes.

Adverbs of Time and Frequency

Adverbs Expressing Time

These adverbs **answer the question ‘when?’**

He wants to **see** the report **now**.

(Ask the question ‘see *when?*’ and you get the answer ‘now’.)

I will **meet** your principal **tomorrow**.

(Ask the question ‘meet *when?*’ and you get the answer ‘tomorrow’.)

The two teams **play** each other **tonight**.

(Ask the question ‘play *when?*’ and you get the answer ‘tonight’.)

She **came** to the party **yesterday**.

(Ask the question ‘came *when?*’ and you get the answer ‘yesterday’.)

His exam **is today**.

(Ask the question ‘is *when?*’ and you get the answer ‘today’.)

Rajesh **left early**.

(Ask the question ‘left *when?*’ and you get the answer ‘early’.)

Vinod **comes late**.

(Ask the question ‘comes *when?*’ and you get the answer ‘late’.)

He **goes** to the temple **daily**.

(Ask the question ‘goes *when?*’ and you get the answer ‘daily’.)

Note: *An adverb of time is usually placed after the verb or after the object of the verb.*

Adverbs Expressing Frequency

These adverbs **answer the question ‘how often?’**

The batsman **never fails**.

(Ask the question ‘*how often* fails?’ and you get the answer ‘never’.)

They **usually go** for a walk after dinner.

(Ask the question ‘*how often* go?’ and you get the answer ‘usually’.)

Note: *An adverb of frequency is usually placed between the subject and the verb when the verb has only one word.*

She **has never seen** him before.

(Ask the question ‘has seen *how often*?’ and you get the answer ‘never’.)

My teacher **has often told** me to improve my handwriting.

(Ask the question ‘has told *how often*?’ and you get the answer ‘often’.)

Note: *When the verb has more than one word, an adverb of frequency is usually placed after the first word of the verb.*

She is **never at home between 10 and 11**.

(Ask the question ‘*how often* at home between 10 and 11?’ and you get the answer ‘never’.)

They are **always talking**.

(Ask the question ‘*how often* talking?’ and you get the answer ‘always’.)

Note: When the verb is only 'is', 'am', 'are' or 'was', *an adverb of frequency is usually placed after the verb.*

Adverbs of Place

These adverbs **answer the question 'where?'**

Hearing the noise, the boy **looked up**.

(Ask the question 'looked *where?*' and you get the answer 'up'.)

After fighting the mouse for five hours, the tired cat **fell down**.

(Ask the question 'fell *where?*' and you get the answer 'down'.)

Naina **was standing here**.

(Ask the question 'was standing *where?*' and you get the answer 'here'.)

Why don't you **go there?**

(Ask the question 'go *where?*' and you get the answer 'there'.)

My friends **are calling** me **outside**.

(Ask the question 'are calling *where?*' and you get the answer 'outside'.)

Let us **go inside**.

(Ask the question 'go *where?*' and you get the answer 'inside'.)

Please **come in**.

(Ask the question 'come *where?*' and you get the answer 'in'.)

My parents **have gone out**.

(Ask the question 'have gone *where?*' and you get the answer 'out'.)

Let us go on foot. They **live near**.

(Ask the question 'live *where?*' and you get the answer 'near'.)

Note: *An adverb of place is usually placed after the verb or after the object of the verb.*

Interrogative Adverbs

An interrogative adverb is **one which asks questions**. The interrogative adverbs are as follows:

Why

The answers to all these questions will be in the form of a **REASON**.

Why is she laughing so much?

Why are they clapping?

Why was the man hiding?

Why were the children crying?

Why does he play with a heavy bat?

Why do these machines make so much noise?

Why did Renuka wear that cap to office?

Why has Madhav taken a leave?

Why have you come?

When

The answers to all these questions will be some form of **TIME**.

When is the next train for Lucknow?

When are the guests arriving?

When was Akbar born?

When were you trying to call me?

When does the match start?

When do you leave for college?

When did the postman come?

Where

The answers to all these questions will be some **PLACE**.

Where is my coat?

Where are the books?

Where was the Battle of *Panipat* fought?

Where were those people from?

Where does your wife work?

Where do they both go after dinner?

Where did you leave your phone?

Where has he disappeared?

Where have you been all these years?

How

The answers to these questions will indicate **IN WHAT MANNER**.

How are you going back home?

How was the party?

How do you always manage to finish your work on time?

How does this robot work?

How did he find out?

How is **also attached to an adjective**.

How old is this building?

How tall is he?

How is **also attached to *much* and *many***.

How much does this suit cost?

How much is that watch worth?

How many children are there in the class?

How many days are there in a week?

How is **also attached to another adverb**.

How often do you bathe in a week?

How quickly can you score runs?