

# PART-3

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## ADVERB

- 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?



## For Example:-

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- 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.”)

## Poll Question:-

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- Adverbs can describe \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, & \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. nouns, verbs, adjectives
- B. verbs, adjectives, adverbs
- C. pronouns, verbs, adjectives
- D. verbs, adverbs, nouns

# Answer

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**OPTION- B**

# HOW TO FORM ADVERBS

- Adverbs are often formed by adding **-ly** to an adjective:
- **slow – slowly**  
**weak – weakly**  
**frequent – frequently**
- although there are many exceptions and irregulars, for example:

	<b>ADJECTIV E</b>	<b>ADVERB</b>
adjective, add <b>+ly</b>	slow	slowly
adjective ending <b>-y</b> , replace <b>-y</b> with <b>-i</b> , add <b>+ly</b>	happy	happily
adjective ending <b>-able</b> , <b>-ible</b> , <b>-le</b> , replace <b>-e</b> with <b>-y</b>	laughable	laughably
adjective ending <b>-ic</b> , add <b>+ally</b>	basic	basically
some are the same	fast	fast
some adverbs are irregular	good	well

# Activity

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- **Make the following into adverbs**

slow

lucky

fast

economic

early

# Poll Question

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- **Adverbs can modify all of the following, except**
  - a. verbs
  - b. adjectives
  - c. other adverbs
  - d. conjunctions

# Answer

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- **OPTION-D**

- Adverb of **MANNER**
- Adverb of **TIME**
- Adverb of **PLACE**
- Adverb of  
**FREQUENCY**
- Adverb of **DEGREE**



## Adverb 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.

Adverbs of manner explains 'HOW' an action happens.



The above adverbs help us know **how** to dress for Thud's party.

## Examples:-

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- Sarah slowly walked over the rocky beach.

(Slowly answers the question: How did Sarah walk?)

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- If there is a direct object in the sentence, the adverb of manner comes after it, and not straight after the verb:

- The child petted her dog *lovingly*.  
The artist painted the model *beautifully*.

# Poll Question

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- Which of the following is not an adverb?
- A. hard
- B. friendly
- C. fast
- D. well

# Answer

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- **OPTION-B**

## Adverb 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.

Adverbs of time explains '**WHEN**' an action happens.



The above adverbs help us know **when** Thud's party is.

# Examples:-

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- John will attend the soccer game after he finishes his homework.  
(After answers the question: When will John attend the soccer game?)
- An adverb of time may be found at the beginning or end of a sentence, before or after the main verb.
- *Yesterday* the sun shone and there was not a cloud in the sky.  
He will come round *later*.
- The position of the adverb of time at the beginning of the sentence puts emphasis on the time.

# Poll Question

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- **Adverbs of time answer all of these questions, except**
  - a. when
  - b. for how long
  - c. why
  - d. how often

# Answer

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- **OPTION- C**

## **Adverb 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.

# **ADVERB OF PLACE**

**HE WAS SEEN NOWHERE.  
PLEASE COME IN.  
HE LIVES HERE.**



## For Example:-

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- Susan placed the boxes above the file cabinet.

(Above answers the question: Where did Susan place the boxes?)

- An adverb of place is almost always placed after the verb.  
They are not used to modify adjectives or other adverbs.
- John looked *everywhere* for his lost keys.  
The boys were playing *outside*.

Note – many adverbs of place are also prepositions of place – when used as prepositions they are followed by a noun.

# Poll Question

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- Identify the adverb of place.
- I looked everywhere for my lost book.
- A. lost
- B. I
- C. everywhere
- D. looked

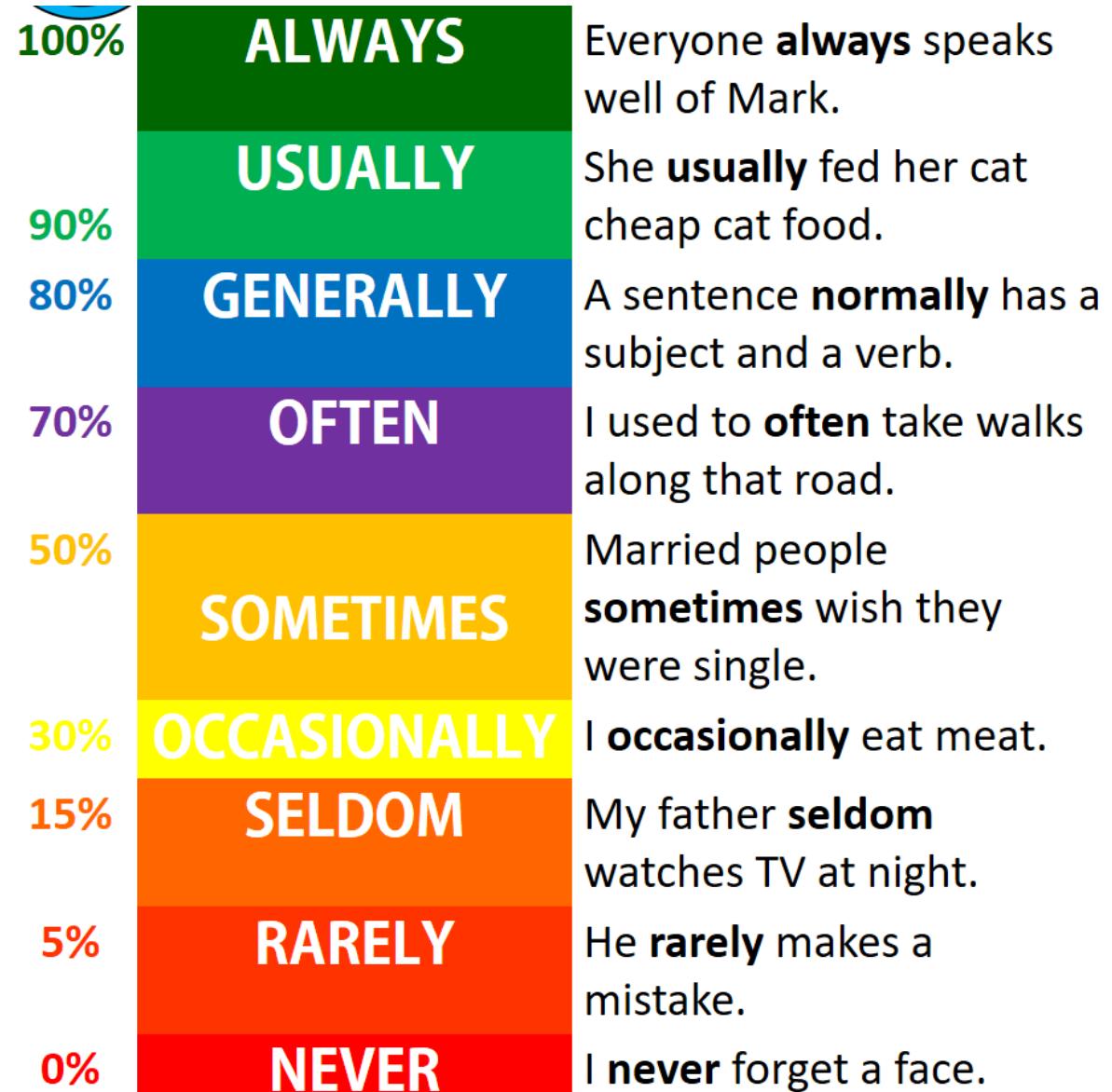
# Answer

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- **OPTION-C**

## Adverb of FREQUENCY

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



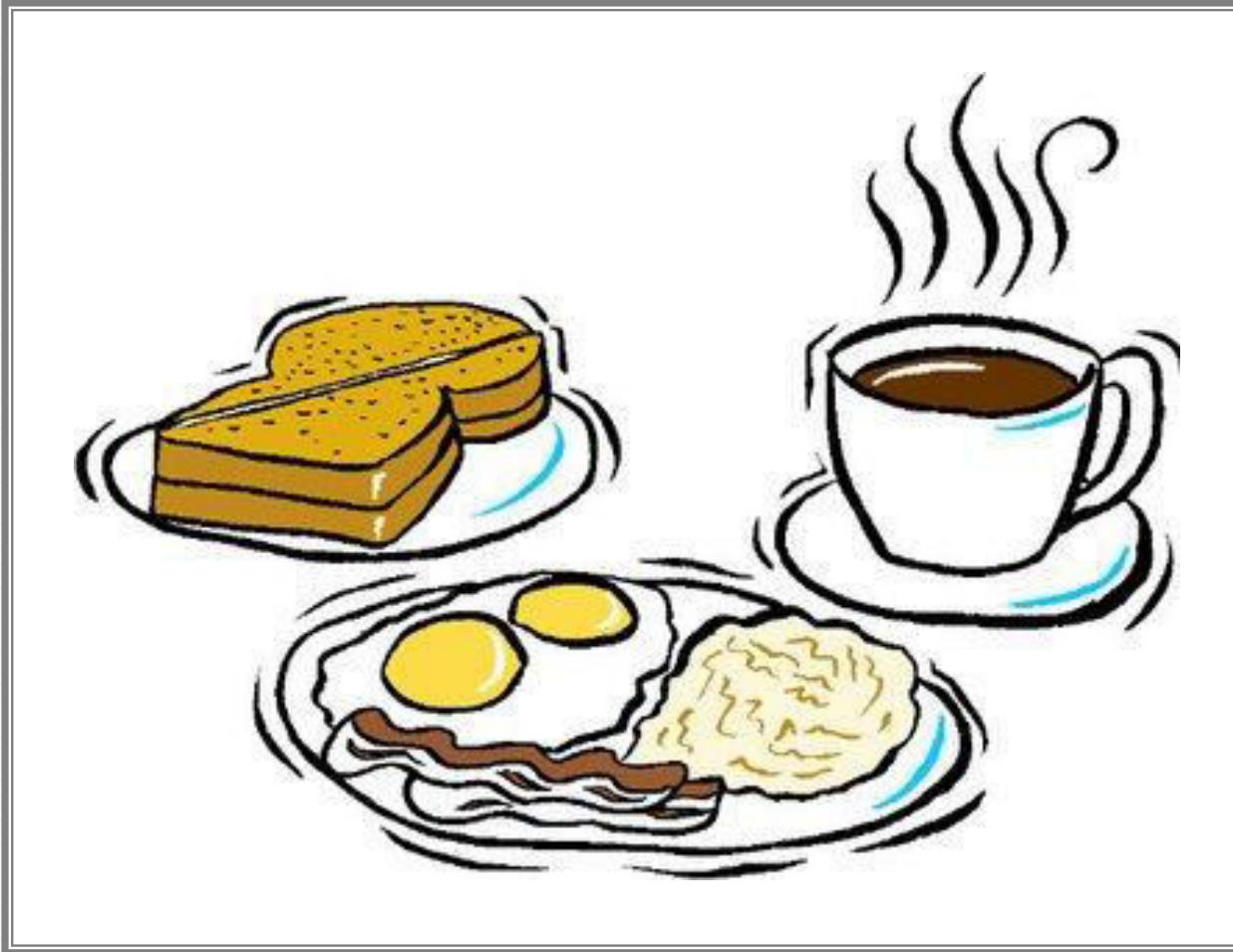
## For Example:-

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- Bob always forgets to check his email before class begins.

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

- An adverb of frequency is mostly placed before the verb.
- He *rarely* visits his mother.  
She *always* forgets her books.
- exceptions are the more specific adverbs *daily*, *fortnightly*, *yearly*, *annually*
- The menu changes *daily*.



## Poll Question- Choose the correct option.

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- He (0%) drinks coffee.
- A. He sometimes drinks coffee.
- B. He never drinks coffee.
- C. He always drinks coffee
- D. He often drinks coffee.

# Answer

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- **OPTION- B**

## Adverb 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, quiet, rather, very, too,** etc.



## Examples:-

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- John worked very hard to complete his part of the project.

(Very answers the question: How hard did John work?)

- An adverb of DEGREE will often come before the word they are modifying.

- The exam was *extremely* easy.

It was *barely* raining.

It was *very* interesting to live in Japan for a year.

# Poll Question

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- **When do we use ADVERBS OF DEGREE?**
- A. We use them to show the intensity or degree of a noun.
- B. We use them to show the intensity or degree of an action.

# Answer

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- **OPTION- B**

# HOW TO USE ADVERBS

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- **with verbs**

in many cases they can come before or after the verb. If they come before the verb they generally add more emphasis:

He ate his lunch *quickly*.  
He *quickly* ate his lunch.

- **with adjectives**

they often make the adjective stronger or weaker.

She was *hugely* overweight  
She is *very* tall.

- **with other adverbs**

they change the degree of intensity

He ran *too* slowly.  
She was talking *very* quickly.

# Activity

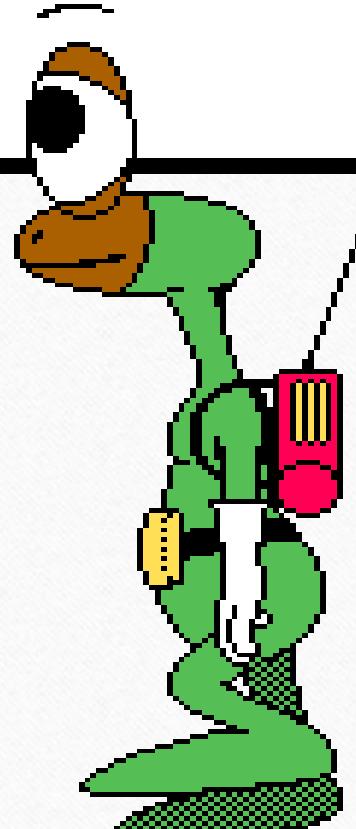
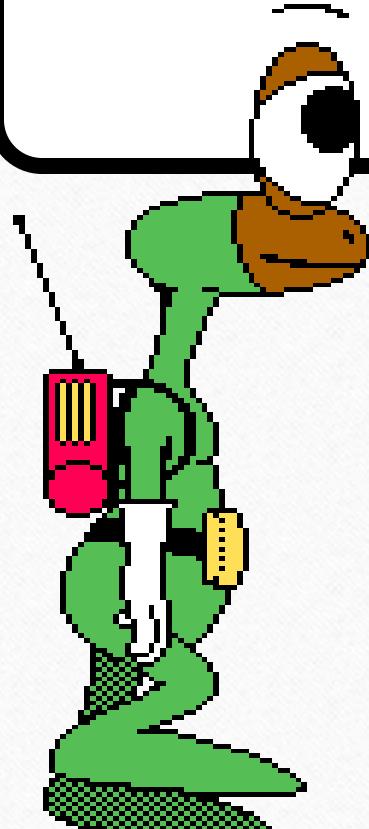
## Adventurous Adverbs

Think of five adventurous adverbs that describe the verb shown in the picture.

played

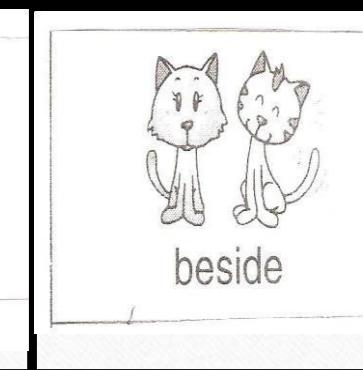
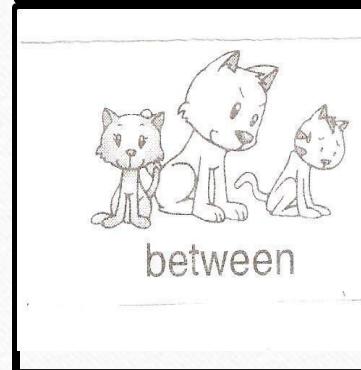
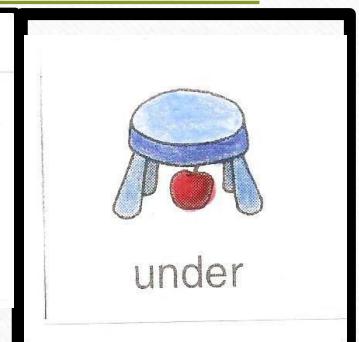
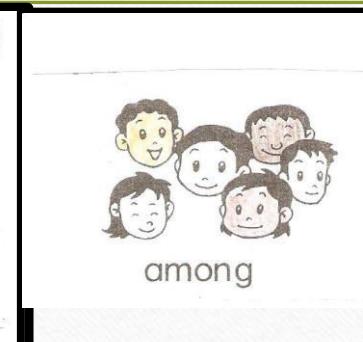
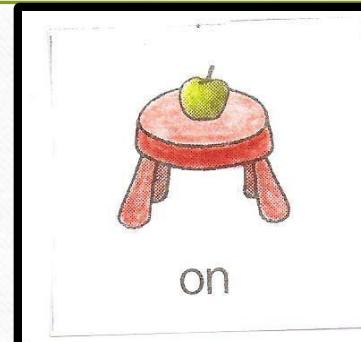


# PREPOSITION



Prepositions are words that we use before nouns or pronouns to show their relationship with other words in a sentence.

- Eg: I am sitting on a chair.
  - I am walking to her.
  - He sat on the chair.
  - There is some milk in the fridge



# Poll Question:-

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- **What is a preposition? Select the best definition.**
- A. A preposition replaces noun in a sentence.
- B. A preposition names a person, creature, place, thing, feeling, quality or idea in a sentence.
- C. A preposition sits before a noun (or a pronoun) to show the relationship of a noun or a pronoun to another word in the sentence
- D. A preposition begins a phrase that adds meaning to a verb.

# Answer

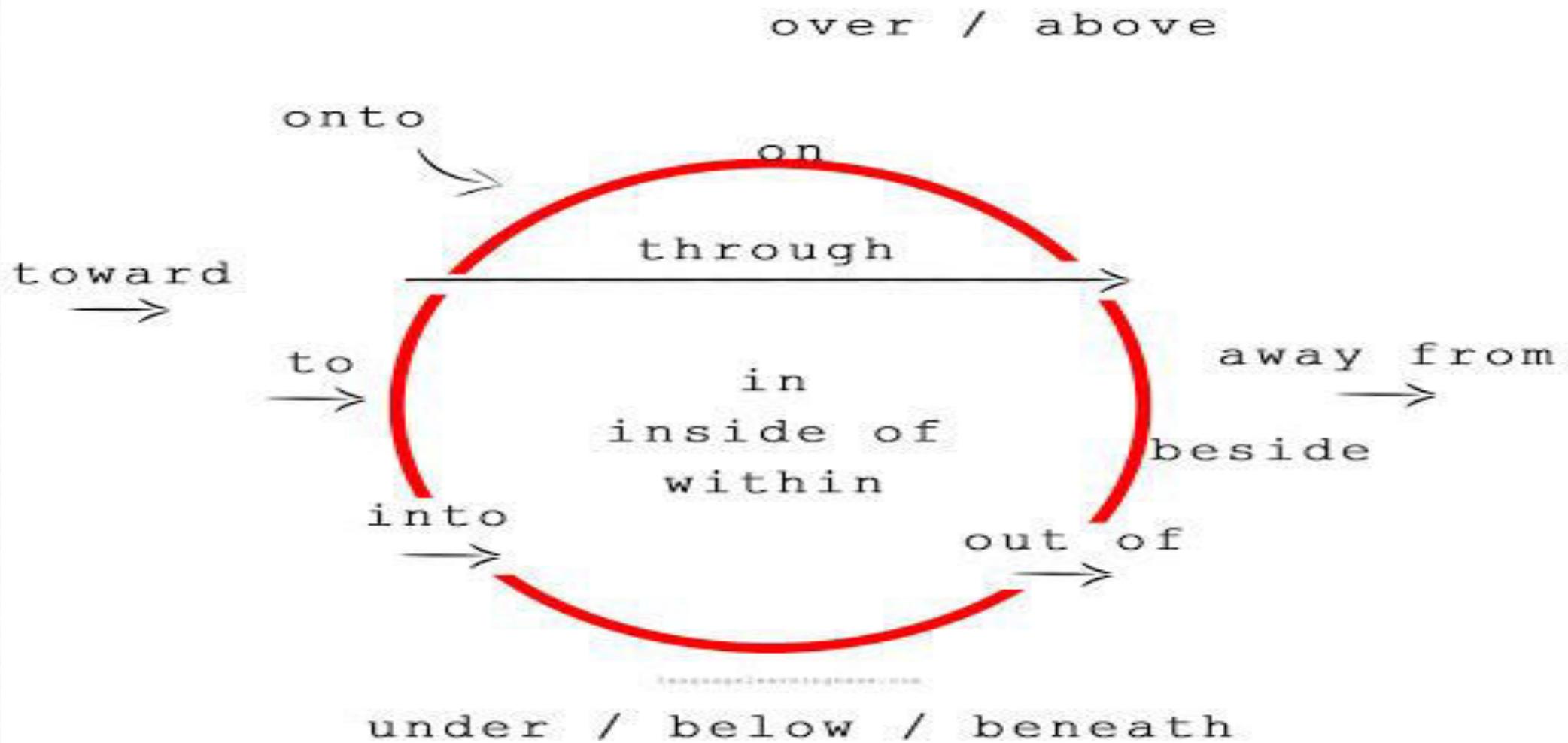
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- **OPTION-C**

## PREPOSITIONS OF DIRECTION

- Prepositions of direction are used to show direction of movement to and from a fixed point
- Eg: **to, from, into, along, over, through, across** and around..

Preposition	Meaning	Example
across	on the other side of	My friend lives across the street from me.
through	from one point to the next	The river runs through the woods.
toward	in the direction of	The man started walking toward the exit.
up	from low to high	The store is right up the road.
down	from high to low	The boy tumbled down the hill.
inside/in	within	Have you ever been inside an abandoned building?
next to	beside	The library is next to the post office.
onto	moving on top of something	The dog climbed onto the bed.
off	away from	Don't jump off that wall.
past	on the farther side of	She drove right past the house.
under	below something	The cat slept under the bed.



## Poll Question:-

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- Find the preposition:  
**Alexa walked through the door.**
- A. walked
- B. door
- C. through
- D. the

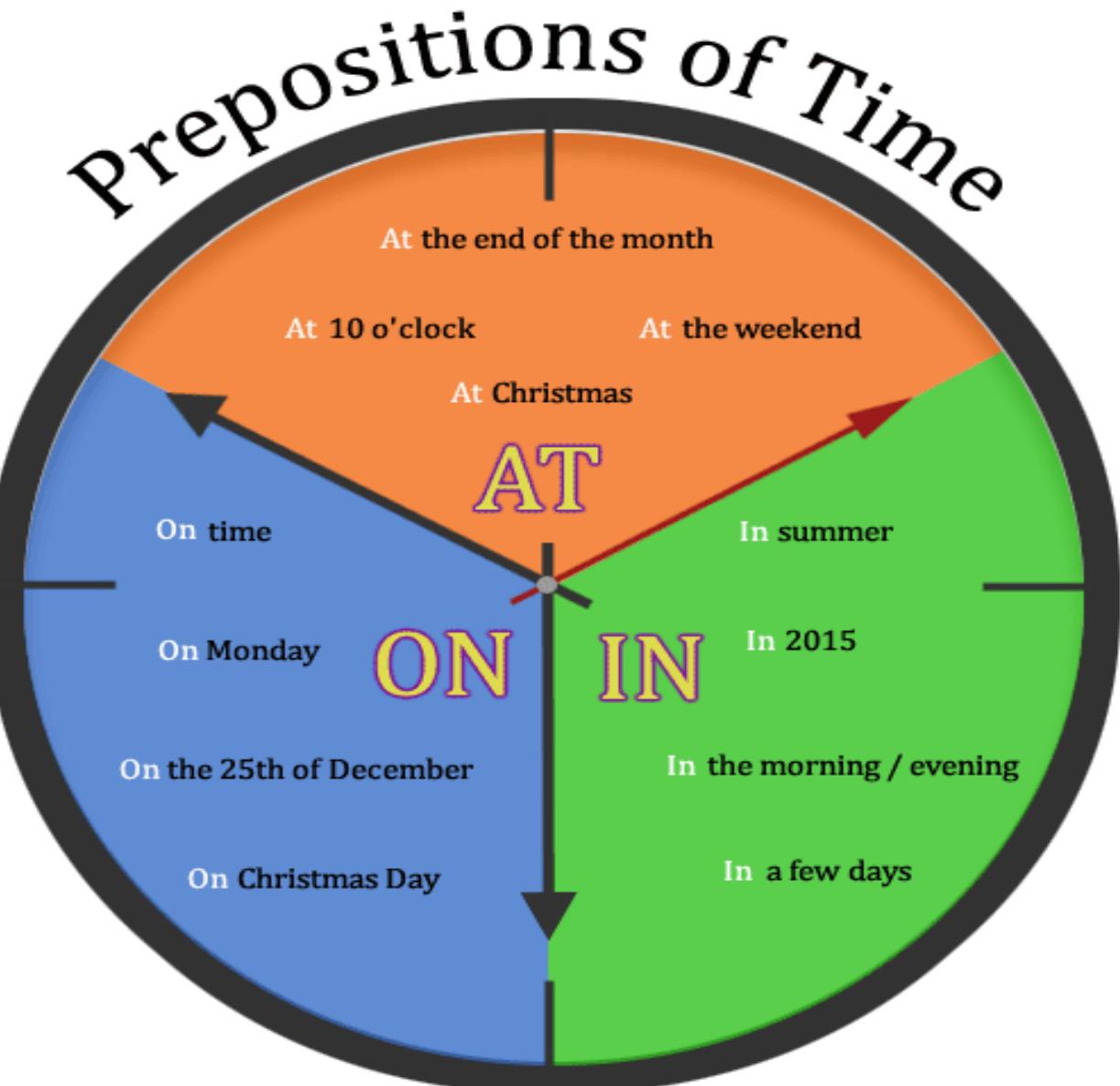
# Answer

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- OPTION- C

To refer to one point in time, use the prepositions "in," "at," and "on."

- Use "in" with parts of the day (not specific times), months, years, and seasons.
- Use "at" with the time of day. Also use "at" with noon, night, and midnight.
- Use "on" with days.



## Poll Question:-

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- The park opens \_\_\_\_\_ 9.30 every morning and closes \_\_\_\_\_  
6.45
  - A. at/on
  - B. on/on
  - C. at/in
  - D. at/at

# Answer

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- Option-D

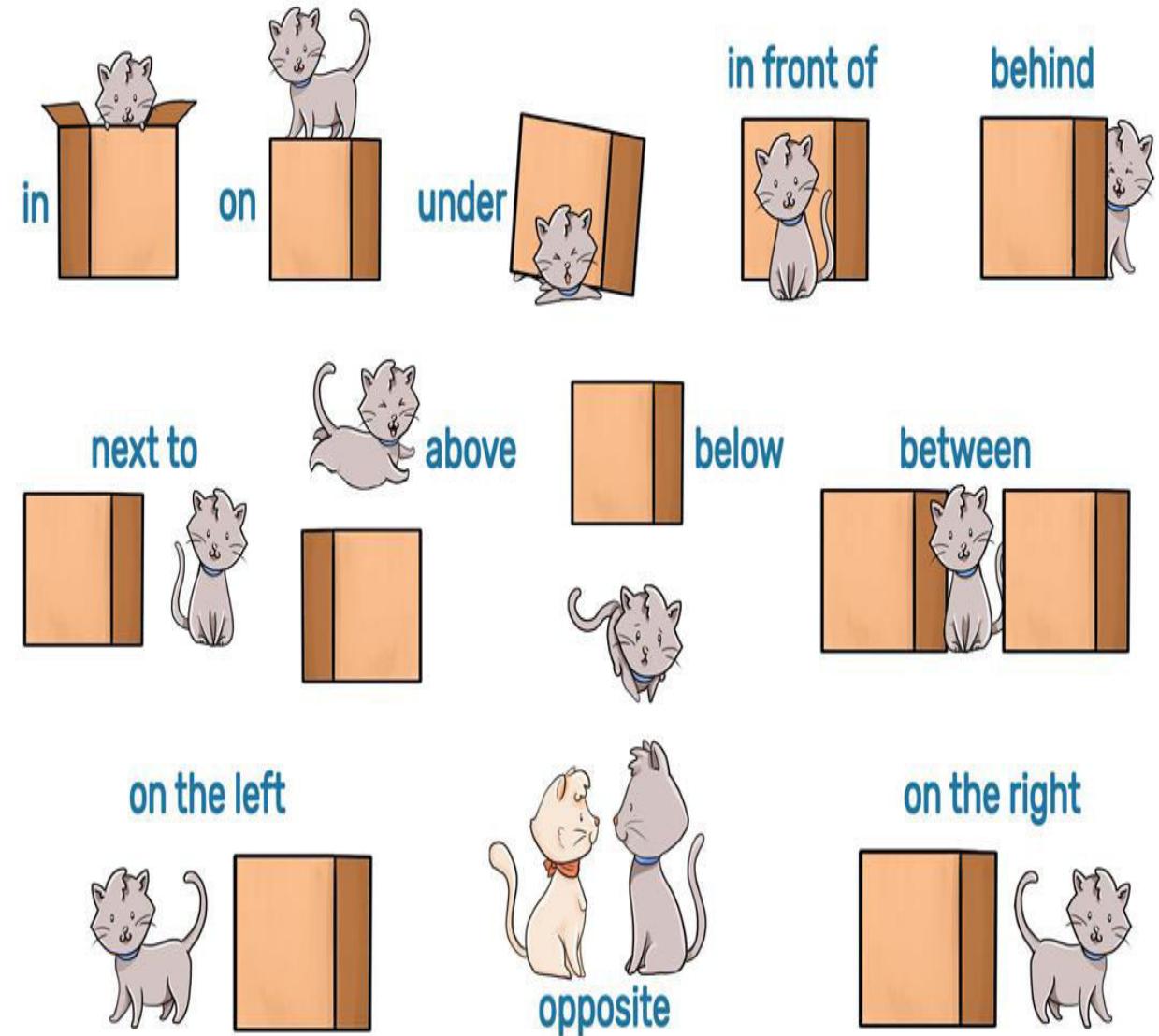
To refer to extended time, use the prepositions "since," "for," "by," "during," "from...to," "from...until," "with," and "within."

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- I have lived in Minneapolis **since** 2005. (I moved there in 2005 and still live there.)
- He will be in Toronto **for** 3 weeks. (He will spend 3 weeks in Toronto.)
- She will finish her homework **by** 6:00. (She will finish her homework sometime between now and 6:00.)
- He works part time **during** the summer. (For the period of time throughout the summer.)
- I will collect data **from** January **to** June. (Starting in January and ending in June.)
- They are in school **from** August **until** May. (Starting in August and ending in May.)
- She will graduate **within** 2 years. (Not longer than 2 years.)

## Prepositions of PLACE

- Prepositions of place are used to show the position or location of one thing in the relation to other.



## Poll Question:-

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- **Which list contains only prepositions?**
- A. five, red, sweet, angry
- B. yesterday, frequently, here, cup
- C. good, boring, worse, nice
- D. above, under, towards, outside

# Answer

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- **OPTION- D**

# Prepositions of PLACE

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- To refer to a place, use the prepositions "in" (the point itself), "at" (the general vicinity), "on" (the surface), and "inside" (something contained).
- They will meet *in* the lunchroom.
- She was waiting *at* the corner.
- He left his phone *on* the bed.

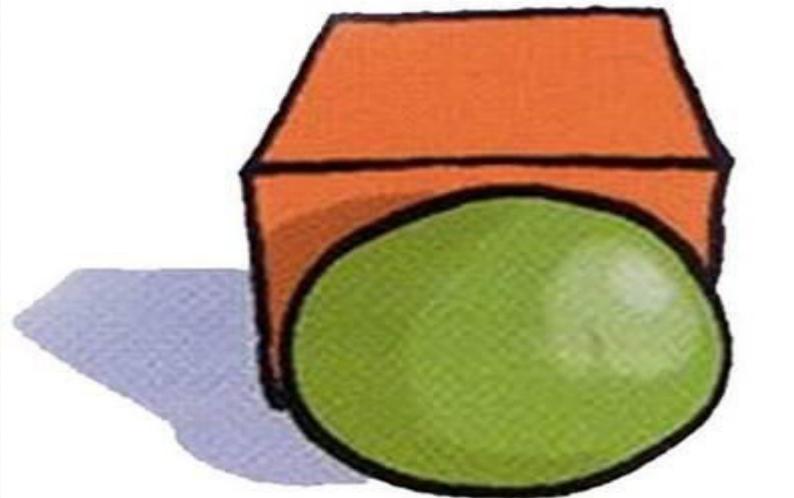
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- To refer to an object higher than a point, use the prepositions "over" and "above." To refer to an object lower than a point, use the prepositions "below," "beneath," "under," and "underneath."
  - The bird flew *over* the house.
  - The plates were **on** the shelf *above* the cups.
  - Basements are dug *below* ground.

- 
- To refer to an object close to a point, use the prepositions "by," "near," "next to," "between," "among," and "opposite."
  - The gas station is **by** the grocery store.
  - The park is **near** her house.
  - Park your bike **next to** the garage.
  - There is a deer **between** the two trees.
  - There is a purple flower **among** the weeds.
  - The garage is **opposite** the house

# Poll Question

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- The green ball is .....
- A. in front of the box
- B. under the box
- C. in the box
- D. behind the box



# Answer

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- **OPTION- A**

## Activity-

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- Make Students presenter and tell them to choose the correct option.



- |   |             |              |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| <b>1.- The radio is in the table.</b>         | <b>TRUE</b> | <b>FALSE</b> |
| <b>2.- The telephone is behind the plant.</b> | <b>TRUE</b> | <b>FALSE</b> |
| <b>3.- The book is on the table.</b>          | <b>TRUE</b> | <b>FALSE</b> |
| <b>4.- The lamp is under the sofa.</b>        | <b>TRUE</b> | <b>FALSE</b> |
| <b>5.- The TV is front of the sofa.</b>       | <b>TRUE</b> | <b>FALSE</b> |
| <b>6.- The clock is on the books.</b>         | <b>TRUE</b> | <b>FALSE</b> |
| <b>7.- The bike is behind the sofa.</b>       | <b>TRUE</b> | <b>FALSE</b> |
| <b>8.- The rug is under the table.</b>        | <b>TRUE</b> | <b>FALSE</b> |
| <b>9.- The pillows are in the sofa.</b>       | <b>TRUE</b> | <b>FALSE</b> |

# Prepositions of Spatial Relationships- To refer to a spatial relationship, use the prepositions

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- "above," "across," "against," "ahead of," "along," "among," "around," "behind," "below," "beneath," "besides," "between," "from," "in front of," "inside," "near," "off," "out of," "through," "toward," "under," and "within."
- The post office is **across** the street from the grocery store.
- We will stop at many attractions **along** the way.
- The kids are hiding **behind** the tree.
- His shirt is **off**.
- Place a check mark **within** the box.

## Poll Question:-

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- Which of the following is not a preposition?
- A. Among
- B. All
- C. With
- D. By

# Answer

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- OPTION- B

# Some Common Verb + Preposition Combinations

- **About:** worry, complain, read
  - He **worries about** the future.
  - She **complained about** the homework.
  - I **read about** the flooding in the city.
- **At:** arrive (a building or event), smile, look
  - He **arrived at** the airport 2 hours early.
  - The children **smiled at** her.
  - She **looked at** him.

# Some Common Verb + Prepositio n Combinati ons

- **From:** differ, suffer
  - . The results ***differ from*** my original idea.
  - . She ***suffers from*** dementia.
- **For:** account, allow, search
  - . Be sure to ***account for*** any discrepancies.
  - . I returned the transcripts to the interviewees to ***allow for*** revisions to be made.
  - . They are ***searching for*** the missing dog.

## Poll Question:-

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- "My mom got upset with me because I was up past my bedtime"

**How many prepositions are there?**

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 0

# Answer

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- **OPTION- B**

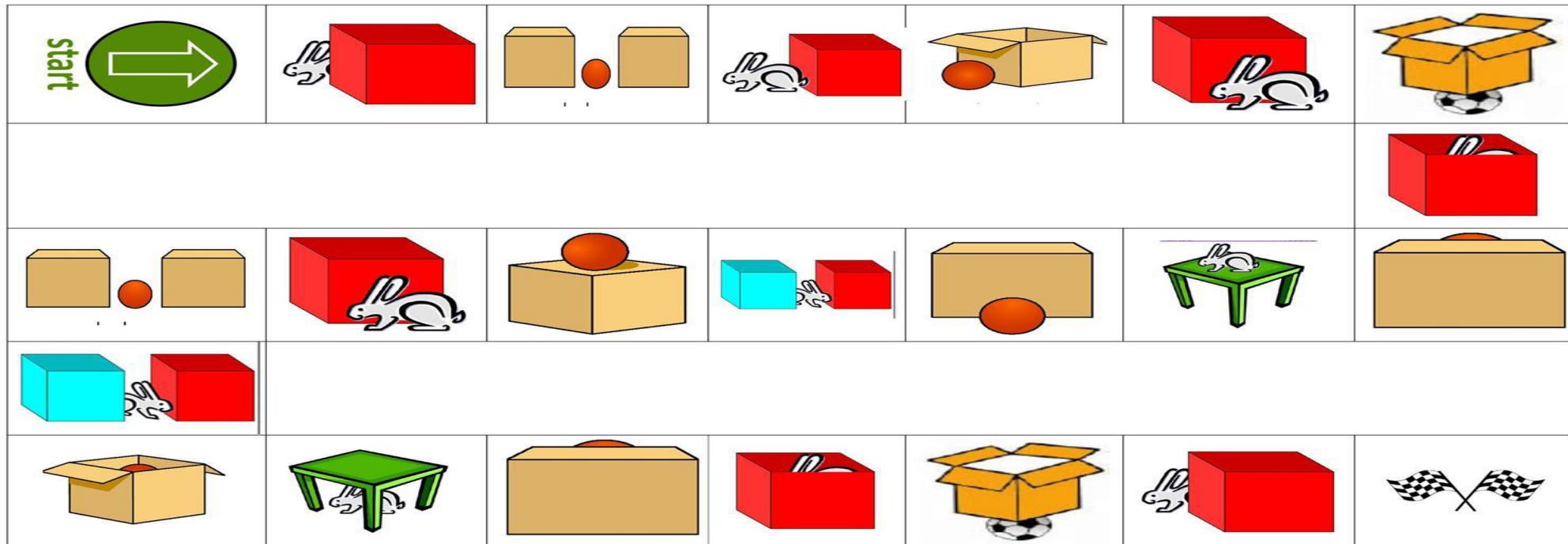
# Some Common Verb + Prepositio n Combinati ons

- In: occur, result, succeed
  - The same problem **occurred in** three out of four cases.
  - My recruitment strategies **resulted in** finding 10 participants.
  - She will **succeed in** completing her degree.
- Of: approve, consist, smell
  - I **approve of** the idea.
  - The recipe **consists of** three basic ingredients.
  - The basement **smells of** mildew.

# Some Common Verb + Prepositio n Combinati ons

- **On:** concentrate, depend, insist
  - He is **concentrating on** his work.
  - They **depend on** each other.
  - I must **insist on** following this rule.
- **To:** belong, contribute, lead, refer
  - Bears **belong to** the family of mammals.
  - I hope to **contribute to** the previous research.
  - My results will **lead to** future research on the topic.
  - Please **refer to** my previous explanation.
- **With:** (dis)agree, argue, deal
  - I **(dis)agree with** you.
  - She **argued with** him.
  - They will **deal with** the situation.

# Activity- Tell he position of Ball & Rabbit



## Poll Question:-

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- Visitors are asked to abstain \_\_\_\_\_ smoking on the premises.
- A. from
- B. on
- C. to
- D. with

# Answer

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- **OPTION- A**

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Persist in patience – it may not happen overnight, but make good patience a habit that you practice....."

**THANK YOU**