- **Forma comparativa y superlativa de adverbios.**

TYPES OF ADVERBS!

Adverbs are words that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They add more detail and description to a sentence, making it more interesting and informative. There are several types of adverbs, each serving a different purpose. Let's explore them together!

Type of Adverb	Definition	Example
Adverb of Time	Tells when an action happens	Yesterday, I went to the store.
Adverb of Place	Tells where an action happens	She looked everywhere for her keys.
Adverb of Manner	Tells how an action happens	He spoke softly to avoid waking the baby.
Adverb of Frequency	Tells how often an action happens	I always brush my teeth before bed.
Adverb of Degree	Tells the extent or intensity of an action or adjective	She is very talented at playing the piano.
Adverb of Purpose	Tells why an action happens	He studied hard to pass the exam.
Adverb of Interrogation	Used in questions to ask about the manner, place, time, or frequency of an action	How did you get here so fast?

technological advances

"The Rapidly Evolving World of Technology"

Technology is advancing **rapidly**, transforming the way we live, work, and interact with one another. **Innovative** solutions are being developed **quickly**, making our lives easier and more efficient.

"Artificial Intelligence"

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a **powerful** tool that is being used **extensively** in various industries. AI-powered systems can analyze **vast** amounts of data **accurately** and efficiently, providing **valuable** insights and recommendations.

"The Internet of Things"

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a **revolutionary** technology that is connecting billions of devices **seamlessly**. IoT devices are being used **widely** in **smart** homes, cities, and industries, making our lives more **convenient** and more **sustainable**.

"Virtual Reality"

Virtual reality (VR) is a **cutting-edge** technology that is changing the way we experience **immersive** entertainment and **interactive** education. VR systems are being used **increasingly** in various fields, including gaming, healthcare, and education.

NOW PAY ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING WORDS USED IN THE TEXT:

Adjectives Used:	Adverbs Used:
- innovative - powerful - vast - valuable - revolutionary - smart - convenient - sustainable - cutting-edge - immersive - interactive	- rapidly - quickly - accurately - extensively - seamlessly - widely - increasingly

ADVERBS

- Adjectives describe or modify nouns or pronouns.

- Adverbs describe or modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

- Adjectives and adverbs help to add detail and precision to our language, making it more engaging and effective.

FORM

Adverbs can be formed from adjectives by adding **-ly**	quick slow	quick**ly** slow**ly**
The same rule applies to adjectives which end in **L**	careful beautiful	careful**ly** beautiful**ly**
To form adverbs from adjectives ending in **y**, change the **y** to **i** nd add **-ly**	lucky funny	luck**ily** funn**ily**
To form adverbs from adjectives ending in –**ly** we use a phrase **in a ...way** etc.	He greeted me **in a friendly way.** She looked at me **with a silly expression on her face.**	
Some adjectives do not change when they become adverbs. **Notice** lately and hardly have a different meaning from late and hard: lately= recently, hardly= scarcely.	We arrived **late**. Stand up **straight**. He works very **hard**. Don't walk so **fast**.	

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE OF ADVERBS

We usually form the comparative and superlative by using **more, most + adverb.**	She drives **more carefully** than her husband. This is **the most efficiently** office in the area.
Adverbs with the same form as adjectives form their comparative and superlative with **–er, -est.** **Notice some exceptions to these two rules**	We arrived **later** than you. He walked **the fastest**.
well	better	best	
badly	worse	worst	
little	less	least	
much	more	most	

EXERCISES

1. Write the adverb forms of these adjectives.

good   ....   painful   ....

bad   ....   happy   ....

fast   ....   interesting   ....

slow   ....   friendly   ....

hard (difficult)   ....

hard (almost not)   ....

2. Underline the correct form.

A. Daniela speaks good/well Italian.
B. Daniela speaks Italian good/well.
C. Old people usually drive slowly/slow.
D. Be quick/quickly. We're in a hurry.
E. In April it often rains heavy/heavily.
F. Please go over your notes carefully/careful before the exam.
G. What's the matter with him? He looks angry/angrily.
H. She travelled around the world alone/lonely.
I. The policeman looked at me suspiciously/suspicious.
J. We've all been working very hard/hardly and now we're tired.

3. Use the prompts to write present simple sentences.

A. John /write/quickly
B. Diana /tak/soft
C. They /cook/good
D. Pierre /drive/dangerous
E. Regina and Cindy /eat/quick
F. We /play tennis/bad
G. Michael /complain/loud
H. I /write/neat
I. She /work/hard
J. You /type/ too slow

4. Use an adverb from box A with a verb form box B to complete the sentences.

A: slightly badly scientifically specifically tragically carefully urgently freshly

B: damaged considered killed painted injured planned proven designed

1) The CD was .... in the post but still worked.
2) Dave was .... in the crash and was in hospital for six months.
3) The trip was .... but we didn't expect such a bad weather.
4) The seat has been .... so don't sit on it.
5) The theory has never been ....
6) New measures are being .... by the government to deal with the crisis.
7) This device has been .... for use with a 12-volt supply.
8) Tarzan's parents were .... in a car accident.