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GRAMMAR

- Rule #6 -

Adverbs: An adverb is a word that adjusts verb, adjective, determiner, clause, preposition, or sentence. Adverbs can tell you how something is done, for instance, talk pleasantly or work hard. Adverbs can likewise tell you how much or what number of something you have. Adverbs give a clearer depiction of a verb inside any sentence. There are five essential kinds of adverbs in the English language.

Types of Adverb:

1. Adverbs of Time

An adverb of time provides more information about when a verb takes place. Adverbs of time are usually placed at the beginning or end of a sentence. When it is of particular importance to express the moment something happened, we'll put it at the start of a sentence.

Examples of adverbs of time: *never, lately, just, always, recently, during, yet, soon, sometimes, usually, so far.*

- **So far**, we have found twelve grammar mistakes.
- I haven't been going to the gym **lately**.
- We **recently** bought a new car.

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List of Adverbs of Time:

| | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| Always | Frequently | Last | Often | Soon |
| Already | Finally | Late | Occasionally | Still |
| Annually | First | Later | Previously | Then |
| Before | Formerly | Lately | Quarterly | Today |
| Constantly | Fortnightly | Monthly | Rarely | Tomorrow |
| Daily | Generally | Not until | Regularly | Tonight |
| Early | Hourly | Now | Recently | Yesterday |
| Earlier | Immediately | Normally | Seldom | Usually |
| Eventually | Infrequently | Never | Sometimes | Yet |
| Ever | Just | Next | Since | Weekly |
| | | | | Yearly |

2. Adverbs of Place

Adverbs of place illustrate where the verb is happening. It's usually placed after the main verb or object, or at the end of the sentence.

Examples of adverbs of place: *here, there, nowhere, everywhere, out, in, above, below, inside, outside, into*

- We went into the cave, and there were bats **everywhere**!
- One day when my dad wasn't paying attention to where he was going, he walked **into** a wall.
- There aren't any Pokémon **here**, let's look somewhere else.

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3. Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of manner provide more information about how a verb is done. Adverbs of manner are probably the most common of all adverbs. They're easy to spot too. Most of them will end in –ly.

Examples of adverbs of manner: *neatly, slowly, quickly, sadly, calmly, politely, loudly, kindly, lazily*

- The young soldier folded his clothes **neatly** in a pile at the end of his bunk.
- I **politely** opened the door for my grandmother as she stepped out of the car.
- A fat orange and white cat rested **lazily** on the sofa.

4. Adverbs of Degree

Adverbs of degree explain the level or intensity of a verb, adjective, or even another adverb.

Example of adverbs of degree: *almost, quite, nearly, too, enough, just, hardly, simply, so*

- Can I come to the movies **too**?
- Aren't you hungry? You've **hardly** touched your dinner.
- I'm **so** excited to see the new James Bond movie!

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| | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Abruptly | Cheaply | Energetically | Gently | Madly | Pleasingly | Solidly |
| Absently | Carelessly | Extremely | Greedily | Meaningfully | Poorly | Stingily |
| Accusingly | Certainly | Especially | Guiltily | Mentally | Powerfully | Stubbornly |
| Actually | Clearly | Exactly | Harshly | Messily | Properly | Suspiciously |
| Adversely | Closely | Excitedly | Heartily | Mostly | Proudly | Thoroughly |
| Amazingly | Commonly | Expertly | Heavily | Nearly | Queerly | Thoughtfully |
| Angrily | Coolly | Fairly | Helplessly | Neatly | Quickly | Tremendously |
| Arrogantly | Correctly | Famously | Immediately | Nervously | Rapidly | Truthfully |
| Bashfully | Crossly | Ferociously | Increasingly | Nicely | Ravenously | Understandingly |
| Beautifully | Dearly | Finally | Innocently | Outwardly | Reassuringly | Unfairly |
| Boldly | Delightfully | Freely | Jokingly | Passionately | Reluctantly | Unhappily |
| Brightly | Desperately | Fully | Knowingly | Perfectly | Sadly | Unwillingly |
| Calmly | Determinedly | Generally | Lightly | Perpetually | Scarcely | Viciously |
| Carefully | Doggedly | Generously | Loudly | Playfully | Selfishly | Wholly |

5. Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency explain how often the verb occurs. They're often placed directly before the main verb of a sentence. Adverb of frequency is a word that tells us how frequently or how often something happens.

Examples of adverbs of frequency: *never, always, rarely, sometimes, normally, seldom, usually, again*

- I **rarely** eat fast food these days.
- Tom **usually** takes his dog for a walk before breakfast.
- They **always** go to the same restaurant every Friday.
- I **always** eat breakfast in the morning, even when I am late for work.

List of the most common adverbs of frequency:

| | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|
| always | never | seldom |
| usually | occasionally | frequently |
| Sometimes | rarely | often |
| regularly | hardly ever | |



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6. Adverbs of Quantity

Adverbs can tell you how something is done, for example, speak nicely or work hard. Adverbs can also tell you how much or how many of something you have. Every noun is either **countable** (cat- cats, dog- dogs, elf- elves, fairy- fairies etc.) or **uncountable** (time, information, magic, happiness, witchcraft etc.) and this is something you need to consider when choosing an adverb to go together with a noun.

| Countable Nouns | Uncountable Nouns |
|--|---|
| <p>With countable nouns, you may use the following adverbs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• MANY / MORE - My neighbor has many cats and she wants more.• A LOT / LOTS - I want a lot of dogs and I want lots of cats too!• FEW / FEWER - There are just a few fairies left in the forest and soon there will be fewer.• TOO MANY / TOO FEW - There are not too many fairies left and there are too few elves.• (NOT) ENOUGH - You can't have enough cats! | <p>With uncountable nouns, you may use the following adverbs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• MUCH / MORE - I haven't got much time to spend with my dogs. I need more free time.• A LOT / LOTS - There's a lot of magic in this forest and lots of witchcraft.• LITTLE / LESS - I have little information on witches and even less on dragons.• TOO MUCH / TOO LITTLE - You spend too much time with your dogs and too little with your friends.• (NOT) ENOUGH - That's enough happiness for a lifetime |