



# Adverbs



- [Click here for the complete illustrated page on English adverbs.](#)

An adverb is a word that describes or gives more information about a [verb](#), an [adjective](#), another adverb, or even the entire sentence.

- **Adverbs usually answer the following questions:**
- Where? **Home.** ("I went home.")  
When? **Yesterday.** ("We met yesterday.")  
How? **Slowly.** ("The turtle moves slowly.")  
How often? **Sometimes.** ("Sometimes it stops responding.")  
How long? **Temporarily.** ("She is staying with us temporarily.")  
How likely? **Surely.** ("Our team will surely win!")  
To what degree? **Very.** ("She was very pleased.")

- **An adverb can describe a verb:**  
She runs quickly.

**An adverb can describe an adjective:**  
She is so beautiful.

**An adverb can describe another adverb:**  
She smokes **very** rarely.

**An adverb can describe an entire sentence:**  
**Naturally**, you don't have to come.

The word "adverb" comes for the Latin *ad-* (in addition) and *verbum* (word).

- In many cases (but not always!) adverbs have the following form:
- Adjective + "-ly"

- 

**Examples:**

Quick + ly = **quickly**

Strange + ly = **strangely**

Dead + ly = **deadly**

Sudden + ly = **suddenly**

Clever + ly = **cleverly**

Brave + ly = **bravely**

Real + ly = **really**

- **When an adjective ends with "y" replace the "y" with an "i":**

Heavy + ly = heavi + ly = heavily

Happy + ly = happi + ly = happily

**When the adjective ends with an "e" drop the "e":**

True + ly = tru + ly = truly

**However, there are many adverbs that do not end in "-ly":**

Fast, very, hard, home, just, too, well, never, sometimes, and so forth.

- **We can divide English adverbs into several categories:**
- Adverbs of degree, adverbs of manner,  
adverbs of place,  
adverbs of time, adverbs of frequency,  
adverbs of duration,  
adverbs of probability, comparative adverbs  
and superlative adverbs.



- **Adverbs of degree**
- Adverbs of degree show us the strength or degree of the action or state. They answer the following questions:  
How much? To what degree?

**Examples:**

Very, highly, totally, perfectly, partially, almost.

**Example sentences:**

He is **very** concerned with you.

You are **totally** right.

We **almost** made it to the train.

- **Adverbs of manner**
- Adverbs of manner show us the way the action is done. They answer the following question:  
How?

**Examples:**

Well, badly, nicely, slowly, loudly, quietly, happily, sadly, secretly, weakly.

**Example sentences:**

He handled the situation **well**.

She listened **secretly** to their conversation.

The children ran **happily** to their father.

- **Adverbs of place**
- Adverbs of place show us the location of the action or state. They answer the following question:  
Where?

**Examples:**

Home, here, there, outside, inside, away, around, anywhere, abroad, up, down, out.

**Example sentences:**

We are **here**.

He went **home**.

We found him **outside**.

She looked **up**.

- **Adverbs of time**
- Adverbs of time show us the time of the action or state. They answer the following question:  
When?

**Examples:**

Now, soon, later, yesterday, tomorrow, early, before, lately, recently.

**Example sentences:**

Let's talk **now**.

I will do it **later**.

He promised to write back **soon**.

What are you doing **tomorrow**?

We haven't met **before**.

- **dverbs of frequency**
- Adverbs of frequency show us the frequency of the action or state. They answer the following question: How often?

### **Examples:**

Always, never, sometimes, often, rarely, usually, occasionally.

### **Example sentences:**

I **always** brush my teeth after a meal.

We **often** meet and chat.

He is **usually** here on time.

- **Adverbs of duration**
- Adverbs of duration show us the length of the action or state.  
They answer the following question:  
For how long?

**Examples:**

Forever, constantly, temporarily, briefly.

**Example sentences:**

He is working there **temporarily**.

We spoke **briefly**.

I will be **forever** grateful.

- **Adverbs of probability**
- Adverbs of probability show us the chances for the action or state to happen. They answer the following question:  
How likely?

**Examples:**

Certainly, maybe, probably, possibly, surely.

**Example sentences:**

She will **certainly** forget about it.

**Maybe** we'll come after all.

It will **probably** not work.

**Surely** you are not serious!

- **Comparative adverbs**
- "Comparative" means "comparing something to something else."

Comparative adverbs show us which action or state is better, worse, stronger, weaker, and so forth.

**Examples:**

more, less, better, worse, faster, slower, farther, closer.

**Example sentences:**

Maggie works out **more** seriously than Donna.

She eats **less** than her friends.

You are **better** than this.

We couldn't go **slower** even if we wanted to.

Let's get **closer**.



- **Superlative adverbs**
- "Superlative" means "of the highest degree."

Superlative adverbs show us which action or state is the best, the strongest, and so forth.

**Examples:**

Best, most, least, worst, strongest, fastest, slowest.

**Example sentences:**

He knows **best**.

It was the **most** boring experience.

He shouted the **loudest** so he won.

He ran the **slowest** so he lost.

# Parts of Speech Exercises

(Follow the links and do the exercises. Send your TL a screenshot of EACH completed exercise with a score above 75%)

- <http://www.really-learn-english.com/english-parts-of-speech-exercise-01.html>
- <http://www.really-learn-english.com/english-parts-of-speech-exercise-02.html>



# English Adverbs

An adverb is a word that describes or gives more information about a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or even an entire sentence.

- **Adverbs usually answer the following questions:**
- Where? **Home.** ("I went home.")

When? **Yesterday.** ("We met yesterday.")

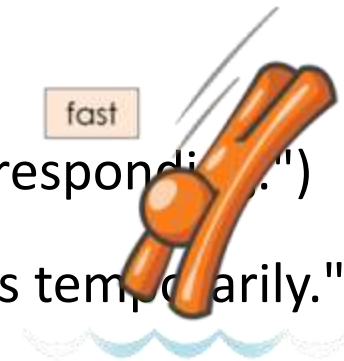
How? **Slowly.** ("The turtle moves slowly.")

How often? **Sometimes.** ("Sometimes it stops responding.")

How long? **Temporarily.** ("She is staying with us temporarily.")

How likely? **Surely.** ("Our team will surely win!")

To what degree? **Very.** ("She was very pleased.")



- **An adverb can describe a verb:**  
She runs quickly.

**An adverb can describe an adjective:**  
She is so beautiful.

**An adverb can describe another adverb:**  
She smokes **very** rarely.

**An adverb can describe an entire sentence:**  
**Naturally**, you don't have to come.

The word "adverb" comes from the Latin *ad-* (in addition) and *verbum* (word).

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- Adverbs of degree show us the strength or degree of the action or state.

They answer the following questions:  
How much? To what degree?



**Examples:**

Very, highly, totally, perfectly, partially, almost.

He answered *perfectly*.

- **Example sentences:**

He is **very** concerned about you.

- You are **totally** right.

- We **almost** made it to the train.

- **Adverbs of manner**
- Adverbs of manner show us the way the action is done. They answer the following question:  
How?

**Examples:**

Well, badly, nicely, slowly, loudly, quietly, happily, sadly, secretly, weakly.



They run ***happily***.

- **Example sentences:**

He handled the situation **well**.

- She listened **secretly** to their conversation.

- The children ran **happily** to their father.

- **Adverbs of place**
- Adverbs of place show us the location of the action or state. They answer the following question:  
Where?

**Examples:**

Home, here, there, outside, inside, away, around, anywhere, abroad, up, down, out.

He is *home*.



- **Example sentences:**  
We are **here**.
- He went **home**.
- We found him **outside**.
- She looked **up**.

- **Adverbs of time**
- Adverbs of time show us the time of the action or state. They answer the following question:  
When?

**Examples:**

Now, soon, later, yesterday, tomorrow, before, lately, recently.



They are having dinner ***now***.



- **Example sentence:**  
Let's talk **now**.
- I will do it **later**.
- He promised to write back **soon**.
- What are you doing **tomorrow**?
- We haven't met **before**.

- **Adverbs of frequency**
- Adverbs of frequency show us the frequency of the action or state. They answer the following question:  
How often?

**Examples:**

Always, never, sometimes, often, rarely, occasionally.

I will ***never*** do that!



- **Example sentences:**

I **always** brush my teeth after a meal.

- We **often** meet and chat.

- He is **usually** here on time.

- **Adverbs of duration**
- Adverbs of duration show us the length of the action or state.  
They answer the following question:  
For how long?



### **Examples:**

Forever, constantly, temporarily, briefly.

He will ***forever*** be her little boy.

- **Example sentence:**  
He is working there **temporarily**.
- We spoke **briefly**.
- I will be **forever** grateful.

- **Adverbs of probability**
- Adverbs of probability show us the chances for the action or state to happen. They answer the following question:  
How likely?



**Examples:**

Certainly, maybe, probably, possibly, surely.

He is ***probably*** in trouble.

- **Example sentences:**

She will **certainly** forget about it.

- **Maybe** we'll come after all.

- It will **probably** not work.

- **Surely** you are not serious!

- **Comparative adverbs**
- "Comparative" means "comparing something to something else."

Comparative adverbs show us which action or state is better, worse, stronger, weaker, and so forth.

**Examples:**

More, less, better, worse, faster, slower, farther, closer.

She writes ***faster*** than most people.





- **Example sentences:**

Maggie works out **more** seriously than Donna.

- She eats **less** than her friends.

- You are **better** than this.

- We couldn't go **slower** even if we wanted to.

- Let's get **closer**.

- **Superlative adverbs**
- "Superlative" means "of the highest degree."

Superlative adverbs show us which action or state is the best, the strongest, and the most.

**Examples:**

Best, most, least, worst, strongest, fastest, slowest.

They like each other ***best***.



- **Example sentences:**

He knows **best**.

- It was the **most** boring experience.
- He shouted the **loudest**, so he won.
- He ran the **slowest**, so he lost.

# PRACTICE

- Please go to... and take the quizzes...

THE END