

# Adverbs

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## ADVERBS OF PLACE

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Adverbs of place answer the question “Where?”.

Adverbs of place tell us where something happened.

They can refer to direction, distance, position and movement.

Adverbs of place usually go towards the end of the sentence.

Adverbs of place and prepositions need to be explained.

# Adverbs of Place – Examples #1

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They can refer to direction.

- Running *uphill* is exhausting.
- Let's drive *down there* tomorrow.
- Save yourself - run *away*.
- The ship sailed *southeast*.
- The woods are located *north* of the town.
- The crowd gazed *upwards* at the stars.

# Adverbs of Place – Examples #2

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They can refer to distance.

- My friend's house is *nearby*.
- The nearest supermarket is not *far away*.
- Glasgow and Edinburgh are about 50 *miles apart*.

# Adverbs of Place – Examples #3

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They can refer to position / location.

- We always go *abroad* in the summer.
- Your glasses are *here*.
- Tom lives *above* a restaurant.
- The slower runners started falling *behind*.
- They looked *around* but couldn't find their dog.
- Look *up there* – what kind of bird is that?

# Adverbs of Place – Examples #4

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They can refer to movement.

- The dog walked *forwards*.
- Close your eyes and walk *backwards*.
- After a hard day at work, she was finally *homeward* bound.
- The train sped *westwards* at maximum speed.
- The soldiers marched *onwards*, eager to get out of the cold.

# Adverbs of Place – Examples #5

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Adverbs of place and prepositions need to be explained.

Prepositions act on and require an object (noun or pronoun).

Adverbs act on verbs, adjectives and other adverbs and do not need an object.

- Jim injured his knee when he fell *down*.
- He had to use crutches and had problems going *down* the stairs.
- If you some fresh air, you will need to go *outside*.
- Young children often colour *outside* the lines.