

Adverbs

- Grammar vocabulary
- Forms
- Use
- Exercises

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Kinds

Manner	bravely, fast, happily, hard, quickly, well
Place	by, down, here, near, there, up
Time	now, soon, still, then, today, yet
Frequency	always, never, often, twice, occasionally
Sentence	certainly, definitely, luckily, surely
Degree	Fairly, hrdly, rather, quite, too, veryf
Interrogative	when?, where?, why?
Relative	when, where, why

Forms and Use

- **The formation of adverbs with –ly: final – finally, slow- slowly**
 - a) A final „y“ changes to „i“ : happy – happily
 - b) A final „e“ is retained before „ly“ : extreme- extremely

Exceptions: true- truly, due – duly, whole – wholly

 - c) **Adjectives ending in a consonant + „le“ drop the „e“ and add „y“: gentle – gently, simple – simply**
- The adverb of „good“ is „well“.**

Forms and Use

- **Adjectives ending in „ly“: daily, weekly, monthly, kindly, leisurely can be adjectives or adverbs, but most other adjectives ending in „ly“, e.g. friendly, likely, lonely, cannot be used as adverbs and have no adverb form. To supply this deficiency we use a similar adverb or adverb phrase: likely (adj.) – probably (adv.), friendly (adj) – in a friendly way (adv. Phrase)**

Forms and Use

- **Some adverbs have a narrower meaning than their corresponding adjectives or differ from them.**
coldly, coolly, hotly, warmly are used mainly of feelings: We received them coldly. (in an unfriendly way)
They denied the accusation hotly. (indignantly)
She welcomed us warmly. (in a friendly way)

Adverbs and adjectives with the same form

Adverbs	Adjectives	„-ly forms“
Come back soon.	the back door	-
You can dial Rome direct.	the most direct route	He´ll be here directly. (very soon)
The train went fast.	a fast train	-
They worked hard.	The work is hard.	He hardly ever goes out.
Turn right here.	a right answer	He was rightly/justly punished.
She went straight home.	a straight road	-
He led us wrong.	This is the wrong way.	You were wrongly/incorrectly informed.

Comparative and Superlative Adverb Forms

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
quickly	more quickly	most quickly
fortunately	more fortunately	most fortunately
hard	harder	hardest
early	earlier	earliest
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
	further	furthest

Position of Adverbs

Adverbs of manner	
After the verb	She danced beautifully.
After the object when there is one	They speak English well.
Either before the preposition or the object	He looked at me suspiciously. Or He looked suspiciously at me. But if the object contains a number of words we put the adverb before the preposition: He looked suspiciously at everyone who got off the plane.
If the object is long we usually put the adverb before the verb	She carefully picked up all the bits of broken glass.
Difference of meaning	He answered the questions foolishly. (foolish answers)
	He foolishly answered the questions. (It was foolish of him to answer.)

Position of Adverbs

Adverbs of Place	
If there is no object they come after the verb	She went away. They have gone abroad.
They come after verb+object or v+prep+o	She sent him away. I looked for it everywhere.
Difference	Tom comes here. (It's his habit.) Here comes Tom. (He is just arriving.)
More drama(no difference in meaning)	Away went the runners. Round and round flew the plane.
In written English	In the doorway stood a man with a gun Over the wall came a shower of stones.

Position of Adverbs

Adverbs of Time

Usually at the very beginning or very end	afterwards, eventually, lately, now, recently, soon, then, today, tomorrow, at once, since then, till Eventually he came./He came eventually.
At the end of the clause	before, early, immediately, late He came late.
At the beginning of the clause	before and immediately used as conjunctions: Immediately the rain stops we´ll set out.
After the verb be	She is still in bed. He hasn´t finished yet.
Before the negative verb	He still doesn´t understand.

Position of Adverbs

Adverbs of Frequency

After the simple tense of to be	always, continually, frequently, occasionally, often, once, twice, periodically, repeatedly, sometimes, usually He is always in time for meals.
Before the simple tenses of all the other tenses	ever, hardly ever, never, rarely, scarcely ever, seldom They never go out.
With compound tenses, they are placed after the first auxiliary, or, with interrogative verbs, after auxiliary + subject	He can never understand. You have often been told not to do that. Have you ever ridden a camel?

Position of Adverbs

Adverbs of Frequency – Exceptions:

a) used to and have to prefer the adverb in front of them: You hardly ever have to remind him.

b) Before auxiliaries when they are used alone: Yes, I usually can.

c) hardly ever, never, rarely etc. can be put at the beginning of the sentence, but the inversion of the following main verb is necessary: Hardly ever did they manage to meet unobserved.

d) hardly ever/scarcely ever, never, rarely, seldom are not used with negative verbs

Position of Adverbs

Sentence Adverbs	
After be	actually, apparently, certainly, clearly, evidently, obviously, presumably, probably, undoubtedly, definitely, perhaps, possibly, surely
Before the simple tense of other verbs	He is obviously intelligent.
After the first auxiliary in a compound verb	He actually lives next door. They have presumably sold this house.
At the beginning or at the end of a clause or sentence	Apparently he knew the town well./ He knew the town well apparently.
Usually in front position, though the end position is possible.	admittedly, (un)fortunately, frankly, honestly, (un)luckily, naturally, officially Honestly, Tom didn't get the money

Position of Adverbs

Adverbs of Degree

absolutely, almost, barely, completely, enough, entirely, extremely, fairly, just, much, nearly, only, quite, rather, really, scarcely, so, too, very

Before the adjective or adverb which it modifies

You are absolutely right.

I´m almost ready. But, This box isn´t big enough. He didn´t work quickly enough.

Before the main verb

almost, barely, enough, hardly, just, (a) little, nearly, quite, rather, really, scarcely

He almost/nearly fell.

Next to the word to which it applies

only, He had only six apples. He only lent the car. He lent the car to me only

just

I´ll buy just one./I´ll just buy one.

Position of Adverbs

Adverbs of Degree

fairly, rather, quite, hardly, scarcely, barely

**fairly – before favourable
adjectives and adverbs**

bravely, good, nice, well

Adverbs of Degree	
fairly, rather, quite, hardly, scarcely, barely	
fairly – before favourable adjectives and adverbs	bravely, good, nice, well

Exercises

hardly

hardly ever

hard

hardly anywhere

hardly ever

can hardly

can hardly

hardly anyone

could hardly

hardly

hardly any

hardly anything

- 1 A: What's wrong? You've ___ eaten anything all day.
B: I know. I'm not feeling very well.
- 2 James ___ visits me these days. He says he doesn't have the time.
- 3 Mark was so upset he ___ spoke all evening.
- 4 Paul went to the party but he didn't stay long as there was ___ there.
- 5 This exercise is ____. I can't do it.
- 6 We've got ___ milk left. Can you buy some when you go to the shops?
- 7 Please open the window. I ___ breathe in here!
- 8 Sue's car was in very good condition when she sold it because she

Exercises

good well fast late lately hard hardly

- 1 A: How are you feeling today, George?
B: Oh, I'm very _____ thanks. My stomach-ache has gone completely.
- 2 I've been feeling ill _____, so I think I'll go and see the doctor tomorrow.
- 3 Simon and Kevin have _____ said a word to each other all day.
- 4 I was feeling very tired this morning so I got up _____.
- 5 Steven worked _____ all day. He wanted to finish painting the lounge before his wife came home.
- 6 Lucy thought the TV programme was very _____, but Bernard didn't like it.
- 7 Look. It's not _____. All you have to do is press this switch and then turn the knob to the right.



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