



# ADVERBS & TYPES

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, a clause, or another adverb.

## Types of Verbs

1. Simple Adverbs
2. Interrogative Adverbs
3. Relative Adverbs

### Adverbs

If you were to ask a question about the verb in a sentence, the answer defining the verb is your adverb



# ADVERBS

Adverbs tell us the **how**, **when** or **where** of an action word

Fill in the blanks using the following list of adverbs :

- 1 The lion roared \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Dad picked me up \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 We danced \_\_\_\_\_ the school hall.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ the ball rolled down the hill.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ it will rain.
- 6 The sloth moved \_\_\_\_\_ down the tree.
- 7 The soldier stood \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Raghu coughed \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 I \_\_\_\_\_ just fed the dog.
- 10 The race finished \_\_\_\_\_ early.
- 11 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ waiting for dinner.
- 12 I \_\_\_\_\_ ran home from school.

late  
slowly  
inside  
tomorrow  
still  
slowly  
too  
impatiently  
inside  
only  
loudly  
quickly  
loudly

# SIMPLE ADVERBS

Simple Adverbs contain only one word and they are the most used Adverbs.

Usain Bolt is an extremely fast runner, everyone cheered quite excitedly for him.

In this sentence, The first adverb 'extremely' is modifying the adjective fast. It is answering the question "to what degree?"

The second adverb 'quite' is modifying another adverb excitedly. It is answering the question "to what degree?"

The third adverb 'excitedly' is modifying the verb cheered and is answering the question in what manner?

Simple Adverbs are further divided into 6 types of Adverbs:

- Adverb of Time
- Adverbs of Manner
- Adverbs of Place
- Adverbs of Degree
- Adverbs of Frequency
- Adverb of Reason

## ADVERB OF TIME

Whenever you want to add information of '**when**' to a verb, the adverb of time will be your answer. So, we can say that an adverb of time shows the time or moment of doing a task.

I will go there tomorrow.

If you ask me when will I go there? I will answer it by saying 'tomorrow'. So, here, tomorrow is the adverb of time that provides information regarding the time of the happening of an event.

She arrived early for the meeting.

In this sentence, "The adverb "early" modifies the verb "arrived" and provides information about the timing of the action. It indicates that the subject, "she," arrived before the expected or designated time for the meeting.

## ADVERBS OF PLACE

Whenever you want to add information of '**where**' to a verb, the adverb of place will be your answer. So, we can say that an adverb of the place shows the place where the task is being done or has to be done.

You may sit there.

If you ask where may I sit? The answer will be 'there'. So, here, 'there' is the adverb of time that shows the place of the happening of an event.

He walked upstairs to his bedroom.

In this sentence, the adverb of place is "upstairs." The adverb "upstairs" modifies the verb "walked" and provides information about the location or direction of the action.

# ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Whenever you want to add information regarding '**how often**' to a verb, the adverb of frequency will be your answer. So, we can say that an adverb of the frequency shows the frequency with which the task has to be done.

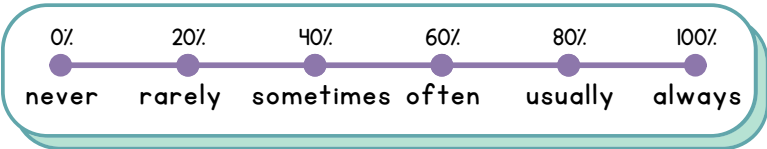
I go for a walk daily.

If you ask how often do I go for a walk? The answer will be 'daily'. So, here, 'daily' is the adverb of frequency that shows how often an event takes place.

She always goes for a run in the morning

In this sentence, the adverb of frequency is "always." The adverb "always" modifies the verb "goes" and provides information about how often the action occurs.

# ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY



Adverbs of frequency come...

- 1- After the verb "be."
- 2- Before the other verbs.

Order the words correctly.

1- I / late / am / never / for work

.....

2- My mom / usually / is / busy

.....

3- Rani/ often / English / studies

.....

4- My dad / angry / sometimes / is

.....

5- My grandma / nice / is / always

.....

6- He / trusts/ anybody / never

.....

7- I / watch / TV series / rarely

.....

Answer the questions below.

1- How often do you go to the cinema?

.....

2- How often do you visit a museum?

.....

3- How often do you ride a bicycle?

.....

4- How often do you go camping?

.....

5- How often do you travel abroad?

.....

6- How often do you order fast food?

.....

7- How often do you play video games?

.....

8- How often do you watch TV?

.....

9- How often do you go to the gym?

.....

10- How often do you go shopping?

.....

## ADVERBS OF MANNER

Whenever you want to add information regarding '**how**' or '**in what way**', the adverb of manner will be used, so, we can say that an adverb of manner shows the form with which the task has to be done.

I speak beautifully.

If you ask how do I speak? I will answer it by saying 'beautifully'. So, here, 'beautifully' is the adverb manner that shows how or in what way an event takes place.

She sang beautifully during the performance.

In this sentence, the adverb of manner is "beautifully." The adverb "beautifully" modifies the verb "sang" and provides information about the way in which the action is performed.



# ADVERBS OF DEGREE

Whenever you want to answer something starting from '**how much**' or '**to what degree or extent**', the adverb of degree will be your answer. So, we can say that an adverb of degree shows the degree or extent to which the task has been done.

He is extremely talented.

If you question me, how much is he talented? I will answer it by saying 'extremely'. So, here, 'extremely' is the adverb of degree that shows with what degree an event takes place.

She is quite skilled at playing the piano.

In this sentence, the adverb of degree is "quite."  
The adverb "quite" modifies the adjective "skilled" and provides information about the extent or degree of the quality being described.

# ADVERB OF REASON

Whenever you want to answer something, starting from 'why', the adverb of reason will be your answer. So, we can say that an adverb of reason shows the reason behind doing a particular task.

I go there because I love that place.

If you question me, why do I go there? I will answer it by saying 'because I love the place'. So, here, 'because' is the adverb of the reason that shows why an event happens.

She studied hard to pass the exam.

In this sentence, the adverb of reason is "to." The adverb "to" indicates the purpose or reason behind an action.

# INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS

The interrogative adverbs are used to ask questions and are placed at the beginning of a sentence.

## Interrogative Adverbs

Generally speaking, when we use interrogative adverbs to ask a question we must apply the following rule: **interrogative adverb + auxiliary/modal verb + subject.**

when do you start work?

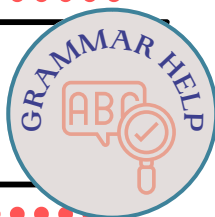
In this sentence, "when" is the interrogative adverb, "do" is the auxiliary verb and "you" is the subject. we are asking about the specific time or moment when the subject begins the work.

# RELATIVE ADVERBS

These adverbs relate or connect two clauses or two sentences. They are called relative adverbs because they refer to something mentioned earlier.

## Relative Adverbs

There are only 3 relative Adverbs  
- **where, when, and why.**



I met him when no one was around.

Here, 'when' is the adverb that connects the two sentences that have I met him and No one was around. So, here, 'when' is the relative adverb.

I visited the city where I was born.

In this sentence, "the relative adverb "where" is used to introduce a relative clause that provides additional information about a place or location.

# PRACTISE EXERCISE

Mentioned in The Video lesson

## Identify the type of Adverb

- We will meet tomorrow for lunch.
- The cat is hiding underneath the couch.
- I usually go for a run every day.
- She completed the task quickly and efficiently.
- This is the house where I grew up.

## ANSWERS

1. tomorrow (Adverb of Time)
2. underneath (Adverb of Place)
3. usually (Adverb of Frequency)
4. quickly and efficiently. (Adverb of Manner)
5. where (Relative Adverb)