

ADVERBS (10)

The Formation of Adverbs (01)

In context

5 min

What is an adverb?



She *always* recycles.



She is *very* interested in geography.

An adverb is a word that can modify:

- a verb: The meeting went *well*.
- an adjective: She is *really* cute.
- another adverb: He drives *quite* slowly.
- an entire sentence: *Obviously*, this is an important point.

The Formation of Adverbs

10 min

Adverbs often come from adjectives and end in -ly. Here are a few rules:

Adjective Ending	Adverb Ending
most endings example: kind	-ly <i>kindly</i>
-y example: happy	-ily <i>happily</i>
-ic example: basic	-ically <i>basically</i>
able, ible examples: regrettable, terrible	-ably, -ibly <i>regrettably, terribly</i>

Some adverbs have no particular form.

Examples:

often, always, never, very, perhaps, quite, now, then, well...

Some adverbs are made up of one word and a prefix.

Examples:

Prefix 'some': somewhere, sometime...

Prefix 'any': anyhow, anytime...

Etc.: nowhere, ahead...

Some adverbs are made up of one word and a suffix.

Examples:

Suffix 'wise': clockwise, likewise, otherwise...

Suffix 'wards': towards, forwards, backwards...

Language Tips: Adjective or Adverb?

5 min

Not all words ending in -ly are adverbs.

Examples:

'lovely' and 'friendly' are only adjectives.

Some words can be adjectives sometimes and adverbs other times.

Examples:

'early' is an adjective in: This year, we had an *early* spring.

'early' is an adverb in: I woke up *early* this morning.

The same applies to: late, daily, weekly, easy, hard, fast, ill, kindly...

Language Tips: ending in -ly or -lly?

5 min

How do I know when an adverb has 1 'l' or 2?

To form most adverbs, you add -ly to the adjective. So if the adjective ends with an 'l', you add a second 'l'.

Examples:

final → *finally*

large → *largely*

Adverbs ending in -ically always have 2 'l'.

Examples:

basically

logically

Adverbs in the Comparative and Superlative

5 min

The comparative and the superlative of adverbs are formed like the comparative and the superlative of adjectives.

Examples:

adverb → comparative → superlative

early → earlier → the earliest

quickly → more quickly → the most quickly

There are also irregular forms.

Examples:

adverb → comparative → superlative

well → better → the best

little → less/lesser → the least

much → more → the most

Writing Exercise

5 min

What adverbs can you make from these adjectives?

Example: nice → nicely

1. wide: _____

2. regional: _____

3. ironic: _____

4. incredible: _____

5. extreme: _____

6. general: _____

7. economic: _____

8. comfortable: _____

9. crazy: _____

10. invisible: _____

Writing Exercise

5 min

Complete the following table.

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
generally	more generally	the most generally
well	1.	2.
3.	earlier	4.
little	5.	6.
7.	more quickly	8.
much	9.	10.

Writing Exercise

5 min

Complete the following sentences with an adverb of your choice. Use a different adverb each time.

1. I _____ watch American series on TV.
2. My children _____ listen to me.
3. We are waiting for her phone call _____.
4. They don't _____ like spicy food.
5. Complicated explanations are not good, it is better to try to explain _____.
6. I am sorry, I do not speak Italian very _____.
7. _____ you are here! I have been waiting for you for 2 hours.
8. I don't like to wake up _____.
9. I _____ go to the same coffee shop because it is the best.
10. I did this exercise _____!

Writing Exercise

5 min

Match the adverbs on the left to a synonym on the right.

1. now	a. generally
2. perhaps	b. simply
3. usually	c. maybe
4. basically	d. if not
5. otherwise	e. currently

Reading Exercise with the Teacher

5 min

Read these sentences to your teacher and tell him/her which words are adverbs.

1. Jack was very disappointed in Jennifer's latest report.
2. Surprisingly, it was incomplete and really badly written.
3. He decided to call her immediately, this had never happened before.
4. Surely, she was extremely sorry, but did not understand well.
5. Finally, she looked at the report she sent and realized it was the wrong version!

Speaking Exercise

5 min

Listen to your teacher read each sentence. What is the adverb in each of these sentences? What word does it modify?

1. Her husband is rather handsome.
2. Unfortunately, I could not meet him.
3. Taylor speaks very fast.
4. I was late.
5. I often go to the farm.

Watch the Video!

10 min

With this video lesson, you will practice adverbs.

Watch the video:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mBWpbDLu74c&feature=related>

Watch it again and answer the questions:

1. In the teacher's examples, which adverb modifies an adjective?

2. In the teacher's examples, which adverb modifies another adverb?

3. In the teacher's examples, what are the 2 adverbs that modify a verb?

_____ and _____

Quiz

10 min

True or False?

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|
| 1. All adverbs have a similar form. | true | false |
| 2. All words ending in -ly are adverbs. | true | false |
| 3. An adverb can modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb or a sentence. | true | false |
| 4. Adverbs often come from adjectives and end in -y. | true | false |

Is the underlined word an adverb?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|----|
| 1. Your neighbors seem <u>friendly</u> . | yes | no |
| 2. The earth rotates <u>counter-clockwise</u> . | yes | no |
| 3. What a <u>lovely</u> flower! | yes | no |
| 4. She <u>sometimes</u> calls on my birthday. | yes | no |

Choose the correct adverb:

1. It took her a long time, but _____ she made it. (final / eventually)
2. _____, he said it was a bad idea. (Simply / Basically)
3. She is very fit because she exercises _____. (daily / weekly)
4. Do you have _____ to go? (somewhere / anywhere)
5. Don't you _____ talk to me like that again! (ever / never)
6. The _____ I can get there is 7 am. (earliest / most early)
7. I thought she would drive more _____. (fast / rapidly)
8. Continue straight _____ and you'll see the church. (ahead / right)
9. How _____ do you get together? (often / always)
10. We get together _____. (occasionally / always)