

## Lesson 4- Adverbs in English

### What is an Adverb?

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

### What Do Adverbs Describe?

- 1. Adverbs describe verbs (actions). They tell how or in what way the action happens.

#### Example

- She sings beautifully. (How does she sing?)
- He ran quickly. (How did he run?)

- 2. Adverbs describe adjectives They make adjectives stronger or weaker.

#### Example

- The movie was very interesting.
- She is extremely smart.

- 3. Adverbs describe other adverbs. They change the meaning of another adverb.

#### Example

- He drove too fast.
- She speaks very softly.

## Types of Adverbs

### Adverbs of Manner (How?)

They usually end in **-ly** (Slowly, quickly, loudly, happily)

Example: She writes neatly.

## Adverbs of Time (When?)

Now, today, yesterday, soon, later

Example: I will call you tomorrow.

## Adverbs of Place (Where?)

Here, there, outside, inside, upstairs

Example: The kids are playing outside.

## Adverbs of Frequency (How often?)

Always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never

Example: He always wakes up early.

## Adverbs of Degree (How much?)

Very, quite, too, almost, enough

Example: The water is too hot.

## Forming Adverbs

Many adverbs are made by adding **-ly** to adjectives:

Quick → **quickly**

Slow → **slowly**

Happy → **happily**

Careful → **carefully**

Irregular adverbs (do not end in **-ly**):

Fast

Hard

Well (from good)

Example: She speaks English well.

## Where Do Adverbs Go in a Sentence?

Adverbs of manner → after the verb or object

Example

She sings **beautifully**.

He reads the book **slowly**.

Adverbs of time / place → usually at the end

I will see you **tomorrow**.

She lives **nearby**.

Adverbs of frequency → before the main verb

They **usually** eat at home.

But **after** be:

She is **always** happy.