

Adverbs of Manner

1	Grammar Notes	2
2	Adverb Formation	6
3	Fill in the Blanks	7
4	Spot the Error	8
5	Interview Your Partner	9
6	Multiple-Choice	10
7	Act It Out!	11
8	Adverbs with Two Forms	12

1 Grammar Notes

A. Introduction to Adverbs

An **adverb** is a word that can describe a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a whole sentence.

Example	Notes
He runs quickly .	The adverb <i>quickly</i> describes the verb <i>runs</i> .
That puppy is really cute.	The adverb <i>really</i> describes the adjective <i>cute</i> .
She speaks very slowly .	The adverb <i>very</i> describes the adjective <i>slowly</i> , and <i>slowly</i> describes the verb <i>speaks</i> .
Actually , I don't like chocolate.	The adverb <i>actually</i> describes the whole sentence.

B. Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of manner describe *how* an action is done.

Examples:

- He laughed.
How did he laugh?
He laughed **loudly**.
- The children played.
How did the children play?
The children played **quietly**.

1 Grammar Notes cont.

C. Form

To form most adverbs of manner in English, add *-ly* to an adjective.

Adjective	Adverb
bad	badly
beautiful	beautifully
careful	carefully
gentle	gently
happy	happily
loud	loudly
noisy	noisily
quick	quickly
quiet	quietly
sleepy	sleepily

Examples:

- Julia chews **noisily**.
- The customer complained **loudly**.
- You should drive **carefully** when the roads are icy.

1 Grammar Notes cont.

C. Form cont.

Exception #1

Some adverbs don't take an *-ly* ending.

Adjective	Adverb
fast	fast
hard	hard
late	late
good	well

Examples:

- Jack is a **hard** worker.
(the adjective *hard* describes the noun *worker*)
- Jack works **hard**.
(the adverb *hard* describes the verb *works*)
- Lisa is a **good** student.
(the adjective *good* describes the noun *student*)
- Lisa speaks English **well**.
(the adverb *well* describes the verb *speaks*)

Exception #2

Be careful! A few adjectives end in *-ly*.

Adjective	Adverb
friendly	—
costly	—
silly	—
hourly	hourly
daily	daily
weekly	weekly
monthly	monthly
yearly	yearly

Examples:

- He reads the **daily** newspaper.
(the adjective *daily* describes the noun *newspaper*)
- He reads the newspaper **daily**.
(the adverb *daily* describes the verb *reads*)

1 Grammar Notes cont.

D. Sentence Position

The most common pattern for adverbs of manner is **Verb + Adverb**. These adverbs usually follow the main verb, but there are other possible patterns.

after the main verb

(V + Adv)

- The teacher spoke **quietly**.
(the adverb *quietly* describes the verb *spoke*)

after an object

(SVO + Adv)

- The teacher spoke English **quietly**.
(the adverb *quietly* describes the verb *spoke*)

before the main verb

(Adv + V)

- The teacher **quietly** spoke English.
(the adverb *quietly* describes the verb *spoke*)

Examples:

- The argued **loudly**.
(the adverb *loudly* describes the verb *argued*)
- Our teachers spoke **slowly** and **clearly**.
(the adverbs *slowly* and *clearly* describe the verb *speaks*)
- He answered the phone **sleepily**.
(the adverb *sleepily* describes the verb *answered*)
- My friend plays the guitar **well**.
(the adverb *well* describes the verb *plays*)
- She **gently** picked up the puppy.
(the adverb *gently* describes the verb *picked up*)

2 Adverb Formation

Write the adverb form beside each adjective.

#	Adjective	Adverb
Ex	beautiful	beautifully
1	calm	
2	healthy	
3	bad	
4	dangerous	
5	lazy	
6	good	
7	intelligent	
8	gentle	
9	daily	

#	Adjective	Adverb
10	patient	
11	hard	
12	angry	
13	important	
14	fast	
15	hungry	
16	kind	
17	delicious	
18	late	
19	weekly	

3 Fill in the Blanks

Write the verb form of the adjective in the blanks.

Ex She answered her parents truthfully .
(truthful)



1 I woke up _____ .
(sudden)

2 My classmate finished the exam _____ .
(quick)



3 They spoke _____ to the baby.
(soft)

4 Did he sleep _____ last night?
(good)



5 We didn't walk _____ because we had lots of time.
(fast)

6 We go to Hawaii _____ .
(yearly)



7 You decorated your room _____ .
(beautiful)

8 She arrives _____ to school every morning.
(late)



9 He pet the kitten _____ .
(gentle)



4 Spot the Error

Find one error in each sentence. Rewrite the sentences correctly.

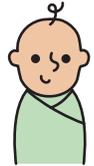
Ex Pass the scissors careful.

Pass the scissors carefully.



1 I picked up the baby gentley.

2 The athletes ran fastly.



3 The teacher calm spoke to the students.

4 I yawned sleeply.



5 He speaks French good.

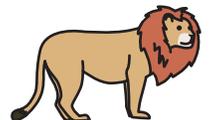
6 They clapped loudally.

7 They waited patientily at the airport.



8 He walked confident to the front of the class.

9 They approached the lion carefully.



5 Interview Your Partner

Ask your partner the questions below and write his or her answer on the lines. When you answer your partner's questions, make sure you use an adverb in each answer. Use some of the adverbs in the box, or think of your own!

- 1 How do you speak your native language?

- 2 How do you speak English?

- 3 How do you sing?

- 4 How do you dance?

- 5 How do you walk?

- 6 How do you run?

- 7 How do you eat?

- 8 How do you talk to your friends?

- 9 How do you pet a dog?

- 10 How do you write a test?

Adverbs:

- quickly
- slowly
- happily
- angrily
- loudly
- quietly
- well
- badly
- gently
- carefully
- fast
- sleepily
- nervously
- confidently



6 Multiple-Choice

Adjective or Adverb? Circle the correct answer.

Did You Remember?

An adverb describes a verb, while an adjective describes a noun.

Adverb Patterns:

- V + Adv
- Adv + V
- SVO + Adv

Adjective Patterns:

- Adj + N
- Be + Adj

Ex She is _____ .

- a) happy
- b) happily

5 She danced _____ .

- a) graceful
- b) gracefully

1 He sang the song _____ .

- a) good
- b) well

6 Have you hiked up that _____ mountain?

- a) dangerous
- b) dangerously

2 We _____ cried during the movie.

- a) quiet
- b) quietly

7 The teacher _____ called out the students' names.

- a) loud
- b) loudly

3 I took a picture of a _____ sunset.

- a) beautiful
- b) beautifully

8 Are you _____ today?

- a) angry
- b) angrily

4 The students are _____ .

- a) hungry
- b) hungrily

9 He answered every question _____ .

- a) intelligent
- b) intelligently

7 Act It Out!

Form two teams. One member from the first team will come to the front of the class. Your teacher will choose a verb and tell everyone what it is, and then that student will choose an adverb card. The first team has 10 seconds to guess what their teammate is doing! Guess by yelling out the verb and adverb. Then it's the other team's turn. Keep going until all the cards are gone. Which team can get the most points?

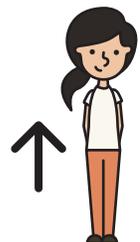
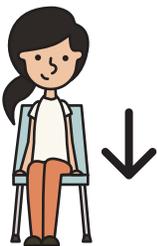
Example:

Student A: You're walking sleepily!
Student B: No, you're walking slowly!
Teacher: That's right. Mark is walking slowly.
 His team gets a point!

Verbs:

- walk
- sit down
- run
- stand up
- speak
- jump
- dance
- shake
- sing
- hop

My Team's Name



8 Adverbs with Two Forms

A. Reference

Some adverbs have different forms depending on the meaning and sentence position. Read about these commonly confused adverbs, and then try the exercise on page 14.

	Close	Closely
Meaning	near in space or time Note: <i>Closely</i> can often be used in place of <i>close</i> .	near in space or time
Position	after a verb	before or after a verb Note: Before a verb, only <i>closely</i> can be used.
Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't drive so close to the car in front of you. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are closely related. She works closely with me on the subject.
	Hard	Hardly
Meaning	with a lot of effort	almost not at all
Position	after a verb	before a verb or at the beginning of a sentence
Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You'll want to work hard if you want to impress your teacher. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I hardly got any work done with all the noise. Hardly anyone showed up for the party.

8 Adverbs with Two Forms cont.

A. Reference cont.

	Late	Lately
Meaning	after an expected time	recent time
Position	after a verb	at the beginning or end of a sentence
Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I slept late again, so I'm going to get in trouble with my teacher. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lately, I have been worried about the future. I have been worried about the future lately.

	Slow	Slowly
Meaning	the opposite of <i>fast</i>	the opposite of <i>fast</i>
Position	after verbs of movement Note: <i>Slowly</i> can usually be used in place of <i>slow</i> , but it is more common to use <i>slow</i> after verbs of movement.	before or after a verb Note: Before a verb, only <i>slowly</i> can be used (never <i>slow</i>).
Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Go slow so that you don't slip on the ice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She slowly stood up to give her presentation. She spoke slowly so that the students could understand.

8 Adverbs with Two Forms cont.

B. Adverb Exercise

Fill in the blanks with the correct adverb form.

- Ex I arrived late to school.
(late / lately)
- 1 They _____ made any cookies because they ate most of the batter.
(hard / hardly)
- 2 The girl _____ recovered from her illness.
(slow / slowly)
- 3 His mother told him to stay _____ to her as they walked through the crowd.
(close / closely)
- 4 She will study _____ for the test.
(hard / hardly)
- 5 They live in a new area with _____ spaced homes.
(close / closely)
- 6 Have you heard from your grandmother _____ ?
(late / lately)
- 7 You should go _____ when doing a science experiment.
(slow / slowly)