Adverbs of Manner

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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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He runs quickly.</td>
<td>The adverb quickly describes the verb runs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That puppy is really cute.</td>
<td>The adverb really describes the adjective cute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She speaks very slowly.</td>
<td>The adverb very describes the adjective slowly, and slowly describes the verb speaks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actually, I don’t like chocolate.</td>
<td>The adverb actually describes the whole sentence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Grammar Notes cont.

C. Form

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>badly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>beautifully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>careful</td>
<td>carefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gentle</td>
<td>gently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td>happily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loud</td>
<td>loudly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noisy</td>
<td>noisily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quick</td>
<td>quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>quietly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sleepy</td>
<td>sleepily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:
• Julia chews noisily.
• The customer complained loudly.
• You should drive carefully when the roads are icy.
### C. Form cont.

#### Exception #1

Some adverbs don’t take an -ly ending.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
<td>fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hard</td>
<td>hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>late</td>
<td>late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>well</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>friendly</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>costly</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silly</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hourly</td>
<td>hourly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daily</td>
<td>daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weekly</td>
<td>weekly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monthly</td>
<td>monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yearly</td>
<td>yearly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**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**)

---

**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**)

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## Adverb Formation

Write the adverb form beside each adjective.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ex</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>beautifully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>calm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>bad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>lazy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>intelligent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>gentle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>daily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>patient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>hard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>angry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>important</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>fast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>hungry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>kind</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>delicious</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>late</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>weekly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Fill in the Blanks

Write the verb form of the adjective in the blanks.

Ex  She answered her parents ________________.
     (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 carefully.

1 I picked up the baby gently.

2 The athletes ran fastly.

3 The teacher calmly spoke to the students.

4 I yawned sleepyly.

5 He speaks French good.

6 They clapped loudly.

7 They waited patiently at the airport.

8 He walked confidently 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

1. He sang the song _____.
   a) good
   b) well

2. We _____ cried during the movie.
   a) quiet
   b) quietly

3. I took a picture of a _____ sunset.
   a) beautiful
   b) beautifully

4. The students are _____.
   a) hungry
   b) hungrily

5. She danced _____.
   a) graceful
   b) gracefully

6. Have you hiked up that _____ mountain?
   a) dangerous
   b) dangerously

7. The teacher _____ called out the students’ names.
   a) loud
   b) loudly

8. Are you _____ today?
   a) angry
   b) angrily

9. He answered every question _____.
   a) intelligent
   b) intelligently
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
**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Close</strong></td>
<td>near in space or time</td>
<td>after a verb</td>
<td>• Don’t drive so close to the car in front of you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closely</strong></td>
<td>near in space or time</td>
<td>before or after a verb</td>
<td>• They are closely related. • She works closely with me on the subject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hard</strong></td>
<td>with a lot of effort</td>
<td>after a verb</td>
<td>• You’ll want to work hard if you want to impress your teacher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hardly</strong></td>
<td>almost not at all</td>
<td>before a verb or at the beginning of a sentence</td>
<td>• I hardly got any work done with all the noise. • Hardly anyone showed up for the party.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Adverbs with Two Forms cont.

## A. Reference cont.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Late</strong></th>
<th><strong>Lately</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meaning</strong></td>
<td>after an expected time</td>
<td>recent time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Position</strong></td>
<td>after a verb</td>
<td>at the beginning or end of a sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Examples</strong></td>
<td>• I slept late again, so I’m going to get in trouble with my teacher.</td>
<td>• Lately, I have been worried about the future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• I have been worried about the future lately.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Slow</strong></th>
<th><strong>Slowly</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meaning</strong></td>
<td>the opposite of <em>fast</em></td>
<td>the opposite of <em>fast</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Position</strong></td>
<td>after verbs of movement</td>
<td>before or after a verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>after verbs of movement</td>
<td>Note: Before a verb, only <em>slowly</em> can be used (never <em>slow</em>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: <em>Slowly</em> can usually be used in place of <em>slow</em>, but it is more common to use <em>slow</em> after verbs of movement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Examples</strong></td>
<td>• Go slow so that you don’t slip on the ice.</td>
<td>• She slowly stood up to give her presentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• She spoke <em>slowly</em> so that the students could understand.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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)