

Adverbs are words like **kindly, nicely, now, tomorrow and around**. They modify verbs. Adverbs can also modify adjectives and other adverbs.

There are mainly three types of adverbs:

Adverbs of manner

Adverbs of place

Adverbs of time

### **Adverbs of manner**

Most adverbs ending in -ly are adverbs of manner. Examples are: kindly, quickly, smartly, eagerly, pleasantly, soundly, merrily etc.

### **Adverbs of place**

Adverbs of place tell us where the action takes place. Examples are: around, in, outside, upstairs, downstairs etc.

### **Adverbs of time**

Adverbs of time tell us when the action takes place. Examples are: now, then, today, tomorrow, yesterday, evening etc.

In Year 7, you will be taught to add fronted adverbials to sentences. It would be best to review these first, if you want to have a secure knowledge of adverbs and adverbial phrases.

**Adverbs** - These are words that give more information about verbs, adjectives, other adverbs and clauses. They often end in 'ly' but not always. For example:

The boy shouted **angrily**.

The sun is **extremely** bright.

The sloth moved very **slowly**.

**Adverbial Phrase** - This is when a group of words (a phrase) is used rather than a single adverb to modify clauses (they add more information about the main action taking place). For example:

The birds flew **through the sky**.

I went for a walk **early in the morning**.

The boy ate the chocolate **with a smile on his face**.

Fronted adverbial: A fronted adverbial is an adverb or an adverbial phrase that comes at the front of a sentence (it comes before the verb or action it is describing). It is always separated from the main clause with a comma. For example:

**Inside the sunken ship**, a shoal of fish swam.

**Later in the evening**, they sat down to watch television.

**Nervously**, she walked onto the stage.

When discussing fronted adverbials with your child, it is helpful to explain that fronted adverbials tell the reader Where? When? or How? something happens. This helps them to understand how to use them.

An easy way to practice this is with picture books and images. Use the question words **Where? When? How?** To generate a fronted adverbial. For example, you may ask :

Where is the man eating dinner?

To which, you may get the response:

**At the table** or **In the kitchen**

These adverbial phrases can then be added to the front of the sentence to make a fronted adverbial.

## Adverbial Phrases / Fronted adverbials

Adverbs need to be placed where the reader can clearly understand the meaning you intend. Adverbs are a bit more flexible; however, both, single-word and multiple-word adverb phrases can generally be placed either before or after the words they modify.

In the examples below, the adverbs and adverb phrases are underlined and the words they modify are in italics. For example:

- The lion *jumped* skillfully through the flaming hoop.
- The lion skillfully *jumped* through the flaming hoop.
- Before next Wednesday, *she* needed to cash her paycheck.
- She* needed to cash her paycheck before next Wednesday.

### *Adverbs*

Place a comma at the end of an adverb phrase when it comes at the beginning of the sentence. For example:

- After some thought, she decided to buy her cousin's used car.

## Exercises

A) Identify the adverbs in the following sentences by underlining them, and specify their type.

**For example:** The aliens stepped cautiously out of their spaceship.

1. Their timid leader tentatively put one fat, calloused foot on the grass.
2. She then gingerly placed the other foot down.
3. She paused, thoughtfully scratched her forehead, and then started to waddle quite gracelessly toward a dim light.
4. Soon the braver aliens followed her but the more cowardly aliens hung back inside the door of the silver spaceship.
5. Suddenly, they heard a short, high-pitched yelp.
6. The youngest alien had stepped accidentally on the tail of a small furry creature, and both of them cried out instinctively.
7. The little alien regained his composure right away and, curious about the strange creature, he carefully reached down to pick up the frightened mouse.
8. The mouse, still terrified, dashed away.
9. It ran over the sensitive toes of several aliens who squealed loudly
10. The resulting commotion distracted the group, and they didn't notice the two young children slowly riding up on their creaky three-speed bicycles.

**B)** Create more detailed sentences by adding your own adverbs to modify the words in italics. For example:

□ The movie star punched the photographer.

*The movie star **violently** punched the photographer.* (Adverb of manner)

1. The *island* was populated by *birds* that *soared* over the trees.
2. It was also populated by *tourists* who stayed at the *resort* and *sat* by the *pool*.
3. The *man* in a *suit* was *reading* a *magazine* on his morning commute to work.
4. The *woman* next to him *sighed* as the train *stopped* in a tunnel.
5. The neighbors *gossiped* about the *people* who lived in the *house* on the corner.
6. UPS delivered *packages* to the back door and *strangers* in *cars* visited.
7. The students in the computer lab *talked* to each other and *worked* on their *essays*.
8. The *tutor* *helped* the *boy* with his *homework*.
9. The *children* *ate* the *ice cream*.
10. A *bully* *grabbed* one of the cones and *stuffed* it in his *mouth*.