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 -y. Here are a few rules:

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>generally</td>
<td>more generally</td>
<td>the most generally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>well</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>earlier</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>more quickly</td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>much</td>
<td>9.</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 friendly. yes no
2. The earth rotates counter-clockwise. yes no
3. What a lovely flower! yes no
4. She sometimes 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)