

Kinds of Adverbs

- **Adverbs of Manner** express **how** an action is or was done.
The birds sang *sweetly*. Henry dances *well*. He speaks to me *in a friendly way*.
- **Adverbs of Time** express **when** an action is or was done.
I will do the work *tomorrow*. Call me early. He met her *yesterday*.
- **Adverbs of Place** express **where** an action is or was done.
He will wait *here*. Perhaps they are *at school*. Mary's uncle is *in hospital*.
- **Adverbs of Frequency** express **how often** an action is or was done.
They *sometimes* stay up all night. He is *always* in time for meals.
He can *never* understand.

The Position of Adverbs

A	S	A	P O	A
In spring	Frank	often	gives parties	at his house.
There	we	always	play games.	
	Jackie	usually	gets prizes	at parties.
	I	never	win one.	
	We	sometimes	sing songs	at school.
Adverbs of time and place		How often?		Adverbs of manner, place and time
Mind: Never put an adverb between P and O!				

Adverbs of Manner / Place

They are usually placed **after the direct object** (if there is one), otherwise **after the verb**.

He speaks English *well*. They walked *quickly*.

She painted the picture *here*. I looked *everywhere*.

Adverbs of Time

These adverbs are normally placed **at the end of a clause or sentence**.

The boys said, "I will do the work *tomorrow*".

The father said, "You will do it *now*".

In long sentences, however, adverbs of time are placed at the beginning of the sentence.

At three in the morning I heard a loud knock on the front door.

If we want to emphasize when, how or where an action is done, the adverb can be placed at the beginning of the sentence.

Tomorrow we will go to London.

Suddenly he felt a hand on his shoulder.

If there are several adverbs in a sentence the usual order in which they follow the verb is:

manner (how?) – place(where?) – time (when?)

She worked	very hard	at school	last week.
	M	P	T

Adverbs of Frequency

They are placed *after* the simple tenses of to be:

He **is** *always* in time for meals

They are placed *before* the simple tenses of all other verbs:

Tom *often* **goes** to work by car.

With tenses consisting of *more than one verb*, they are placed *after the first one*:

Your car **has** *probably* **been** stolen.

Adverbs and Adjectives with the same form	
Adjective	Adverb
That is a very <i>fast</i> train.	It goes very <i>fast</i> .
He is a <i>hard</i> worker.	He works <i>hard</i> .
He has gone to the <i>Far</i> East.	We didn't walk very <i>far</i> .
It is a <i>straight</i> road.	It runs <i>straight</i> for miles.
I saw a <i>dead</i> bird in the garden.	He was <i>dead</i> drunk.
That is a very <i>high</i> building.	The birds are flying <i>high</i> .
She is a <i>pretty</i> girl.	That is a <i>pretty</i> good picture.
My shoes are too <i>tight</i> .	Hold <i>tight</i> .
I'm afraid he is not <i>well</i> . (healthy)	He can sing <i>well</i> .
This is the <i>short</i> way home.	The teacher cut him <i>short</i> in the middle of the presentation. (interrupt)
Adverbs with two forms and different meanings	
He came <i>late</i> .	I haven't seen him <i>lately</i> .
The team played <i>fair</i> .	He did <i>fairly</i> well in his examination.
My grandparents live quite <i>near</i> .	I <i>nearly</i> made a mistake.
We had to work <i>hard</i> .	They could <i>hardly</i> find their way.
The boy climbed <i>high</i> up the tree.	She is <i>highly</i> interested in history.
He studied <i>deep</i> into the night.	He is <i>deeply</i> grateful for our support..
The car stopped <i>short</i> at the gate. (in an abrupt way; suddenly)	He will come <i>shortly</i> (= soon).
Please be back at 6 o'clock <i>sharp</i> .	The father spoke <i>sharply</i> to the boy.
You guessed <i>wrong</i> .	He was <i>wrongly</i> accused of the crime.

Double Comparatives and Superlatives			
far	farther further	farthest (distance only) furthest (distance and time)	I'm tired. I can't walk much <i>farther</i> . Have you heard any <i>further</i> news? (= any more)
near	nearer	nearest (distance) next (order)	The <i>next</i> turning to the right is not the <i>nearest</i> way to the station.
late	later latter	latest (time) last (order)	His <i>latest</i> book will not be his <i>last</i> . Which books do you like better, love or detective books? I prefer the <i>former</i> to the <i>latter</i> .
older	older elder	oldest eldest	Tom looks <i>older</i> than he really is. My <i>eldest</i> brother is a pilot. (used <u>attributively</u> and only with members of the family)