



Adverbs

The **adverb**, like the adjective, describes words. While adjectives describe nouns, **adverbs** describe verbs. They are found almost the same way as the adjective but in place of the word “which” used to find an adjective, we use the words “how”, “why”, “when” and “where”. They are used *after* the verb. If there are any answers to these questions, they are adverbs.

Examples: The horse walked slowly.
The verb is “walked”.
Walked how? — slowly.
“Slowly” is an adverb.

He left suddenly, yesterday.
The verb is “left”.
left how? — suddenly
left when? — yesterday
Both “suddenly” and “yesterday” are adverbs.

Please, come inside.
The verb is “come”.
come where? — inside
The word “inside” is an adverb.

You can see that a verb can have more than one adverb just as a noun can have more than one adjective.

Note: Adverbs do not always come after the verb.

Example: Suddenly the bomb exploded.
The verb is “exploded”.
exploded how or when? — suddenly
The word “suddenly” is an adverb, but it is the first word in the sentence.



EXERCISES:

A. Underline the adverbs in these sentences.

Example: I practice the guitar every night.

- 1) She stood firmly on the ground.
- 2) The leader spoke steadily for one hour.
- 3) They will arrive tomorrow.
- 4) Slowly he made his way up the mountain.
- 5) She types quickly and accurately.
- 6) The man jumped overboard.
- 7) Yesterday John disappeared mysteriously.
- 8) Danny drives very fast; Mary prefers to drive slowly and carefully.

SOLUTIONS

- A. 1) firmly 2) steadily 3) tomorrow 4) Slowly 5) quickly, accurately
6) overboard 7) Yesterday, mysteriously 8) very, fast, slowly, carefully

