

High-Intermediate 1
Unit 3: Grammar
Presented by Mohammad Rajabpur

Adverbs

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. It provides more information about how, when, where, or to what extent something happens. Adverbs often answer questions like "how?", "when?", "where?", or "to what degree?". They add layers of meaning to our sentences.

Types of Adverbs:

➤ **Adverbs of Frequency**

An adverb of frequency tells us how often something happens. Examples include "always," "often," "sometimes," "rarely," and "never." They typically answer the question "How often?"

For instance:

- She **always** wakes up early.
- They **sometimes** go out for dinner.
- He **rarely** watches TV.

Definite adverbs of frequency tell us exactly how often an action happens:

Every day Once a week Twice a year

Examples:

- She calls her mom **every day**.
- We meet **once a week**.
- They travel **twice a year**.

Indefinite adverbs of frequency give us a general sense, without a specific number or time frame:

Always	Frequently	Occasionally
Usually	Often	Seldom
Regularly	Sometimes	Hardly ever
Generally	Rarely	Never

Examples:

- She **always** arrives early.
- They **often** go hiking.
- He **sometimes** skips breakfast.

Definite and indefinite adverbs of frequency give us different degrees of how often something occurs. In other words, definite adverbs are more precise, while indefinite adverbs give a broad idea.

➤ Adverbs of Degree

An adverb of degree tells us the intensity or extent of an action, adjective, or another adverb. It answers the question "How much?" or "To what extent?"

Examples: very, so, too, extremely, relatively, fairly, quite, pretty, terribly, awfully, strictly ...

We can use adverbs of degree before an adjective or another adverb.

Examples:

The letter is **strictly confidential**. ⇒ **Adverb of Degree + Adjective**

He drives **so carefully**. ⇒ **Adverb of Degree + Adverb of Manner**

Adverbs of degree give us more detail about the strength or level of the action or quality.

➤ Adverbs of Time

An adverb of time tells us when an action happens or for how long. It answers questions like "When?" or "For how long?"

Examples: yesterday, tomorrow, at the moment, now, two years ago, for two days, during the week, ...

➤ Adverbs of Place

An adverb of place tells us where something happens. It answers the question "Where?"

Examples include:

She stood **here**.

They went **there**.

He looked **everywhere**.

The bird flew **above**.

Let's go **outside**.

The boys were **at school**.

They pinpoint the location of an action.

➤ Viewpoint Adverbs

A viewpoint adverb expresses the writer's or speaker's perspective on an action or state. It often modifies the entire sentence, providing context or opinion.

For example:

Personally, I think the movie was great.

Frankly, it's a bad idea.

Ideally, we should start early.

I was late, but **fortunately** the meeting hadn't started.
Luckily, I am a good swimmer.
Unfortunately, I won't be able to attend the meeting.
He was injured in the first game and **unluckily** missed the final.

Viewpoint adverbs modify the whole sentence, not just the verb. They give you a peek into the speaker's or writer's mind.

➤ **Adverbs of Manner**

An adverb of manner describes how an action is performed. It gives more detail about the way something happens and usually ends in "-ly."

Examples:

Jennifer drives **carefully**.
Tom sings **monotonously**.

Point:

Some adverbs of manner are irregular and don't end in -ly:

Adjective	Adverb
fast	fast
hard	hard
good	well

When he feels nervous, his heart beats **fast**.
The Japanese employees always work **hard**.
They played **well** in the tournament.

Point:

Some adverbs of manner have different colloquial and formal forms.
colloquial = informal and conversational

Adjective	Adverb	
	Colloquial	Formal
quick	quick	quickly
slow	slow	slowly
right	right	rightly
wrong	wrong	wrongly

Examples:

He runs **quick**. ⇒ **colloquial**
He runs **quickly**. ⇒ **formal**

Don't drive so **slow**. ⇒ **colloquial**
Don't drive so **slowly**. ⇒ **formal**

He answered the question **right**. ⇒ **colloquial**
He answered the question **rightly**. ⇒ **formal**

He didn't answer the question **wrong**. ⇒ **colloquial**
He didn't answer the question **wrongly**. ⇒ **formal**

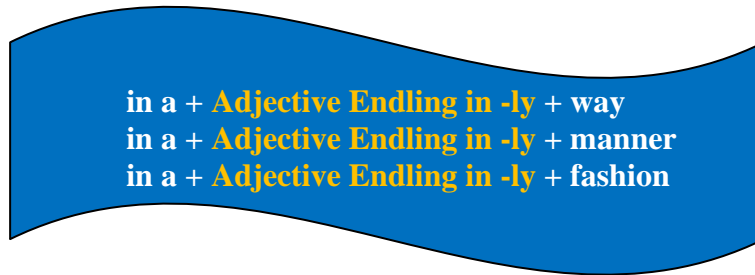
Point:

Sometimes there is a slight difference in meaning between the adverbial form ending in -ly and the adverbial form not ending in -ly.

Examples:

He jumped **high**. ⇒ **showing height**
I think **highly** of you. ⇒ **showing respect**

The Adverbial Form of Adjectives Ending in -ly:

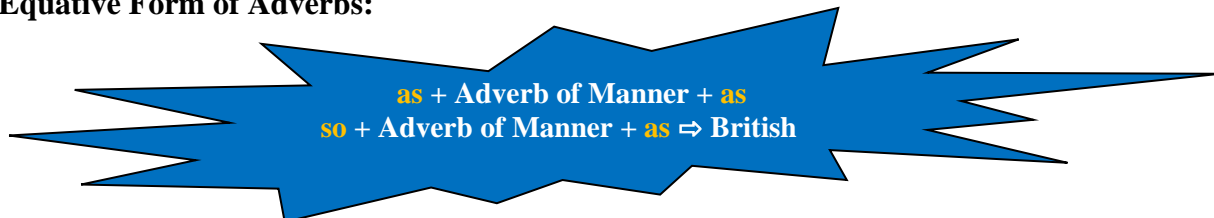


Adjective	Adverbial Forms
fatherly	in a fatherly way, in a fatherly manner, in a fatherly fashion
motherly	in a motherly way, in a motherly manner, in a motherly fashion
brotherly	in a brotherly way, in a brotherly manner, in a brotherly fashion
sisterly	in a sisterly way, in a sisterly manner, in a sisterly fashion
friendly	in a friendly way, in a friendly manner, in a friendly fashion
silly	in a silly way, in a silly manner, in a silly fashion

Examples:

Mr. Jackson has a fatherly voice. He always speaks **in a fatherly way**.
Robert is a friendly man. He treats everybody in **a friendly manner**.

Equative Form of Adverbs:



Examples:

Richard always works **as responsibly as** he ought to (work).
Joe usually thinks and decides **as wisely as** an expert.

Comparative Form of Adverbs:

Adverb Not Ending in -ly + -er
more / less + Adverb Ending in -ly

Examples:

- Stephen speaks German **faster** than Michael.
- Stephen speaks German **more fluently** than Michael.
- Stephen speaks German **less hesitantly** than Michael.

Superlative Form of Adverbs:

the + Adverb Not Ending in -ly + -est
the most/least + Adverb Ending in -ly

Examples:

- Mary speaks German **the fastest** of all the students in the class.*
- Mary speaks German **the most fluently** of all the students in the class.*
- Mary speaks German **the least hesitantly** of all the students in the class.*

Irregular Comparative & Superlative Forms:

well ⇒ better ⇒ the best
badly ⇒ worse ⇒ the worst

Showing Gradual Change through Comparative Adverbs:

By repeating a comparative adverb, we can show that a gradual change is taking place.

Examples:

- The players of Real Madrid are playing **better and better** in this season of La Liga.
- The players of Barcelona are playing **worse and worse** in this season of La Liga.
- The players of Atletico Madrid are playing **more and more defensively** in this season of La Liga.
- The players of Real Madrid are playing **more and more offensively** in this season of La Liga.

Double Comparatives:

Example:

- The faster** you play the game, **the harder** you control the result.
- The more slowly** you move your feet, **the more elegantly** you dance.

Point:

In this lesson, you mostly studied single-word adverbs. You will study adverbial phrases and clauses later on at High-Intermediate 2 & 3 levels.

Source:

<https://www.anglophone.ir/high1/>