



# Centre Universitaire Abdelhafid Boussouf Centre E-Learning



## English – Level 1

### Lesson 6

### English Adverbs

#### Staff pédagogique

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#### Etudiants Concernés Semestre 1

Institut	Département	Année	Spécialité
<i>Lettres et Langues</i>	<i>-Langues Etrangère</i>	<i>Licence1</i>	<i>Français.</i>
<i>Sciences et Technologie</i>	<i>-Mathématique et informatique -Sciences Techniques.</i>	<i>Licence1</i>	<i>-MI. -ST.</i>
<i>Sciences Economique</i>	<i>-Sciences Economique.</i>	<i>Licence1</i>	<i>Toutes les spécialités.</i>

#### Objectives of the Lesson:

- i. To make students aware of the use of adverbs in a sentence.
- ii. To familiarize students with the different kinds of adverbs.

## 1. Definition

An adverb is a word class that describes and expands the meaning of a verb, an adjective, another adverb or an entire sentence.

### Adverbs Vs Adjectives

- An adjective is a word that describes and modifies the noun.

#### Example:

"The sky is **blue**." (The adjective **blue** modifies the noun **the sky**)

- Unlike the adverb which usually modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb or a sentence.

#### Examples:

"That meat is **probably** rotten." (The adverb **probably** modifies the adjective **rotten**)

"She speaks **loudly**." (The adverb **loudly** modifies the verb **speak**)

"That joke was **really** bad." (The adverb **really** modifies the adverb **bad**)

## 2. Types of Adverbs

There are different types of adverbs in English that have many jobs to do. The following are the most commonly used.

### ➤ Adverbs of Time

An adverb of time is a word that indicates the time when actions happen and for how long. It includes, **today, yesterday, tomorrow, still, now, soon, yet, then, later, all day, immediately and already**. We can recognize the adverb of time by asking the question using "when?"

- Sara came here yesterday. (When did Sara come?)
- She left her apartment immediately. (When did she leave her apartment?)

- My father will be here tomorrow. (When will your father be here?)

### ➤ **Adverbs of Place**

Also known as adverbs of location, they usually tell the place where something happens. Some of the following are the most commonly used ones: **above, below, here, outside, over, there, under, upstairs, and everywhere**. Adverbs of place answer the question **Where?**

- **Here** is the book I was telling you about. (Where is the book you were telling me about?)
- He went **upstairs**. (Where did he go?)
- The teacher was standing **over there**. (Where was the teacher?)

### ➤ **Adverbs of Manner**

We use adverbs of manner to tell how something is done. They answer the question **"How?"** The following are some of the most used adverbs of manner: **badly, happily, sadly, slowly, quickly, well, hard, fast**.

- She sings **beautifully**. (How does she sing?)
- He walks **slowly**. (How does he walk?)
- That woman works **hard**. (How does this woman work?)

### ➤ **Adverbs of Degree**

Adverbs of degree are used to indicate the degree or the intensity of a certain action. They usually answer the question **How much** or **to what extent**. Here are some examples of adverbs of degree: **Completely, fully, almost, much, nearly, quite, really, too, very, etc**.

- She lost her mind **completely**. (To what extent did she lose her mind?)
- I **really** love watching horror movies. (How much do you love watching horror movies?)
- My father **quite** likes traditional food. (How much does your father like traditional food?)

## Adverbs of Frequency

Frequency adverbs denote the frequency or how often an action happens. They include: **again, almost, always, ever, frequently, generally, hardly ever, nearly, nearly always, never, occasionally, often, rarely, seldom, sometimes, twice, usually, and weekly.** We recognize them by asking the question **How often.**

Frequency	Adverb of Frequency	Example Sentence
100%	Always	I <b>always</b> go to school on foot.
90%	Usually	I <b>usually</b> have milkshake for breakfast.
80%	normally/generally	I <b>normally</b> have vitamins to be healthy.
70%	often/frequently	I <b>often</b> walk alone late at night.
50%	Sometimes	I <b>sometimes</b> forget my keys at home.
30%	Occasionally	I <b>occasionally</b> visit my grandparents.
10%	Seldom	I <b>seldom</b> read fiction books.
5%	Rarely	I <b>rarely</b> eat outside.
0%	Never	I <b>never</b> take music classes.

### Time for Practice:

**A. Find the adjective in the first sentence and fill the gaps with the adverb.**

- 1) John is slow. John walks.....
- 2) Hi is a terrible golfer. He plays golf.....
- 3) The audience was very loud. The audience shouts.....
- 4) The model walk was beautiful. The model walks.....
- 5) The children are happy when they are playing. The children are playing...

**B. Complete the sentences using an adverb or an adjective.**

- 1) He's always in a rush. I don't understand why he walks so... .. (quick/quickly).

- 2) I prefer studying in the library. It's always..... (quiet/quietly).
- 3) Michael... ..... (happy/happily) took the assistant job. He had been looking for a position all summer.
- 4) Marta dances..... (beautiful/beautifully). She's been taking ballet since she was five years old.
- 5) They speak French very.....(good/well). They lived in France for two years.
- 6) My neighbour always plays... ....(loud/loudly) music on the weekends. It's so annoying.

## References

- 1) Hashemi, L., & Murphy, R. (2004). English Grammar in Use. Supplementary exercises. Cambridge
- 2) Herring, P. (2016). Complete English Grammar Rules. CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform.
- 3) Stobbe, G. (2008). Just enough English grammar illustrated. McGraw-Hill.