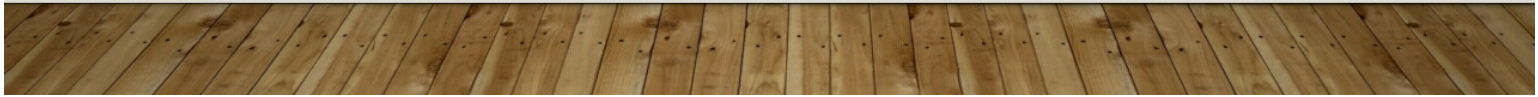


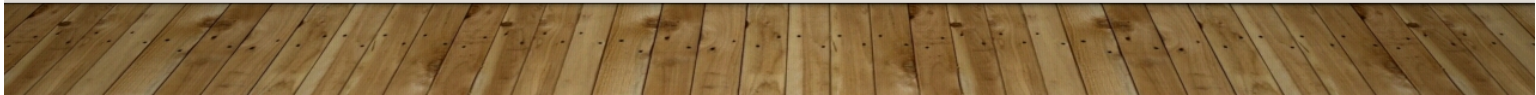
ADVERBS



REVISION

ADJECTIVES

- An adjective describes or modifies noun/s and pronoun/s or another adjective in a sentence.
- A positive adjective
- A comparative adjective
- A superlative adjective



REVISION

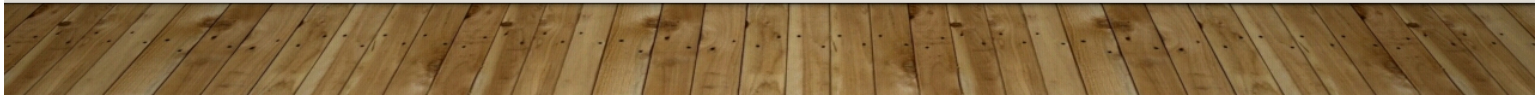
TYPES OF ADJECTIVES

DESCRIPTIVE/QUALITATIVE ADJECTIVES

- beautiful, cute, silly, tall, annoying

QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES

- One thirty
- Many half
- Third Sevent



REVISION

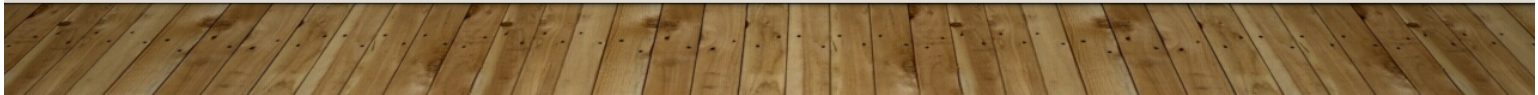
TYPES OF ADJECTIVES

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE

- This That
- These Those

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

- My His Her Their Your Our



REVISION

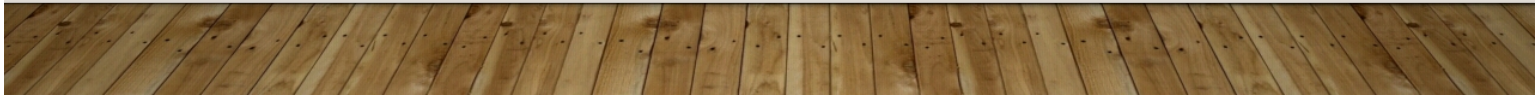
TYPES OF ADJECTIVES

INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

- Which What Whose

DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES

- Each Every
- Either Neither
- Any

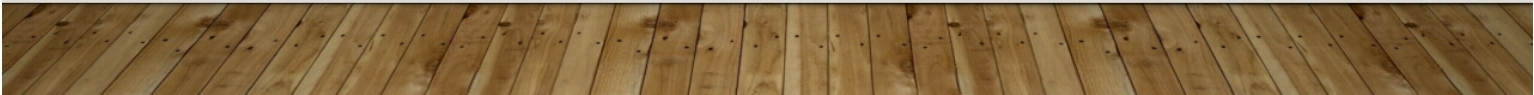


ADVERB

- An **adverb** is a word/a set of words that modifies **VERBS**, **ADJECTIVES**, and other **ADVERBS**. It tells when, where, and how an action is performed or indicates the quality or degree of the action.
- Many adverbs end in *-ly* but some words which end in *-ly* (such as *friendly*) are not adverbs. Many words can be both adverbs and adjectives according to their activity in the sentence.

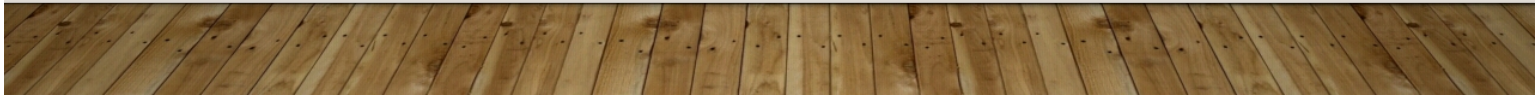
ADVERBS PROVIDE A DEEPER DESCRIPTION OF A VERB WITHIN ANY SENTENCE.

- Robin is always hungry for success.
- I love her very much.
- He is running fast.
- Alex works hard.
- He wrote that willingly.



ADVERBS OF TIME

- An adverb of time provides more information about when a verb takes place. Adverbs of time are usually placed at the beginning or end of a sentence. When it is of particular importance to express the moment something happened we'll put it at the start of a sentence.
- Examples of adverbs of time: **never, lately, just, always, recently, during, yet, soon, sometimes, usually, so far**

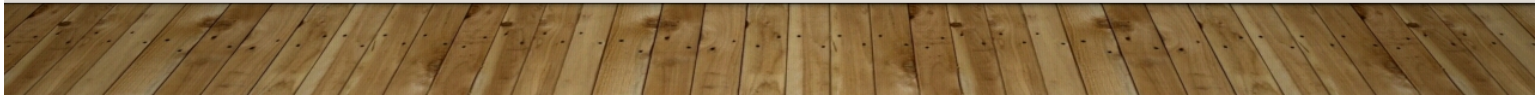


ADVERBS OF TIME

- I went to school a little late yesterday.
 - He always gets a good result.
 - I will leave on Monday.
 - He smokes occasionally.
-
- *Always, never, often, eventually, now, frequently, occasionally, once, forever, seldom, before, Sunday, Monday, 10 AM, 12 PM, etc. etc...*

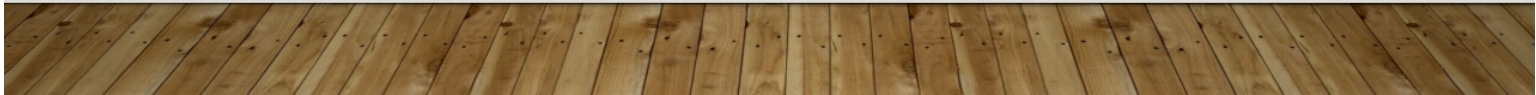
ADVERBS OF PLACE/DIRECTION

- Adverbs of place illustrate where the verb is happening. It's usually placed after the main verb or object, or at the end of the sentence. They answer the question 'where is the action performed?'.
- Examples of adverbs of place: **here, there, nowhere, everywhere, out, in, above, below, inside, outside, into, across, over, under, in, out, through, backward, there, around, here, sideways, upstairs, in the park, in the field, in that place**



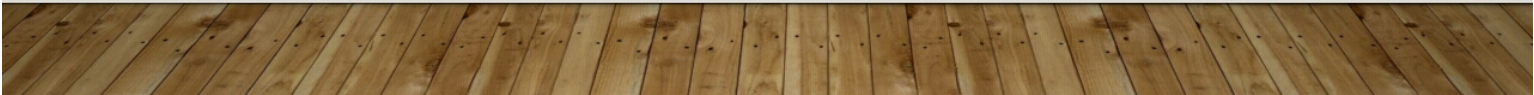
ADVERBS OF PLACE

- I went through the jungle.
- He plays in the field.
- Alex is going to school.
- He is staying at my home.
- *We went into the cave, and there were bats **everywhere**!*
- *One day when my dad wasn't paying attention to where he was going, he walked **into** a wall.*
- *There aren't any Pokémon **here**, let's look somewhere else.*



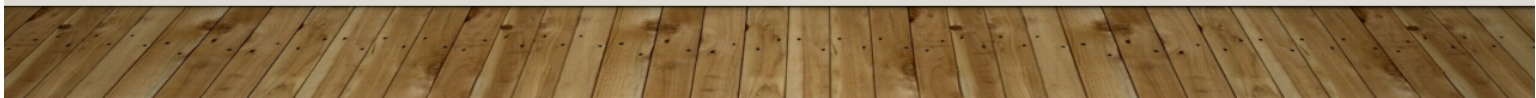
ADVERBS OF MANNER

- Adverbs of manner provide more information about how a verb is done. Adverbs of manner are probably the most common of all adverbs. They're easy to spot too. Most of them will end in -ly.
- Examples of adverbs of manner: **neatly, slowly, quickly, sadly, calmly, politely, loudly, kindly, lazily**



ADVERBS OF MANNER

- Let's divide the prizes equally.
- Please, handle the camera carefully.
- Mike is walking slowly.
- He is running fast.
- *The young soldier folded his clothes **neatly** in a pile at the end of his bunk.*
- *I **politely** opened the door for my grandmother as she stepped out of the car.*
- *A fat orange and white cat rested **lazily** on the sofa.*

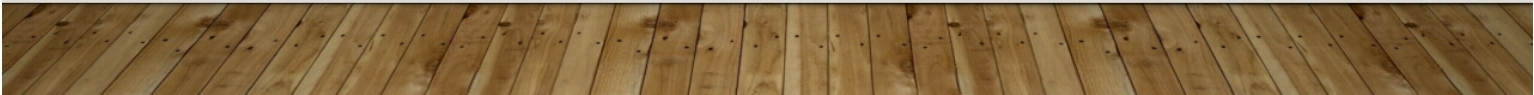


ADVERBS OF DEGREE

- Adverbs of degree explain the level or intensity of a verb, adjective, or even another adverb. They answer the question 'how much is the action performed?'.
- *Completely, nearly, entirely, less, mildly, most, thoroughly, somewhat, excessively, much*, etc. are common adverbs of degree.

ADVERBS OF DEGREE

- She completely forgot about her anniversary.
- I read the newspaper thoroughly.
- I am so excited about the new job.
- Robin hardly studies
- *Aren't you hungry? You've **hardly** touched your dinner.*
- *I'm **fully** excited to see the new James Bond movie!*



ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

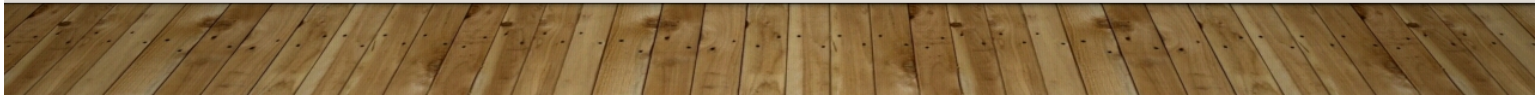
- Adverbs of frequency explain how often the verb occurs. They're often placed directly before the main verb of a sentence.
- Examples of adverbs of frequency: **never, always, rarely, sometimes, normally, seldom, usually, again**

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

- *I **rarely** eat fast food these days.*
- *Tom **usually** takes his dog for a walk before breakfast.*
- *They **always** go to the same restaurant every Friday.*

ADVERB PHRASE

- An **adverb phrase** is a **group of words** that function as an adverb. Unlike the adverb clause, an adverb phrase **does not need a subject and predicate**. An adverb phrase is **two or more words** that modify the verb.
- Adverb phrases are used to **describe the verb in more detail** than just one adverb would. Since they are composed of more than one word they **can answer a different set of questions**. Adverb phrases often answer the questions:
- **How? Where? Why? and When?**



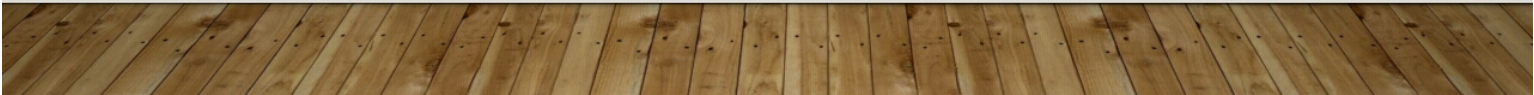
ADVERB PHRASE

- An adverb phrase can appear **anywhere in the sentence**, and they don't need to be divided by commas.
- They are, however, mostly at the **end of the sentence**, and sometimes the **beginning**.

- *Because the boss is late the meeting will start **later than usual**.*
- *Like in every fairy tale they must leave **before sunset** to save their lives.*
- *Put the flowers **on the kitchen table**.*
- *We used to have a holiday house **right by the beach**.*
- *She always completes her tasks **without care**.*

ADVERB CLAUSE

- Usually, an **adverb** is just **one word** which modifies or describes, a verb. An **adverb clause**, on the other hand, is an **entire clause which functions as an adverb**. This **clause is a group of words**, or an entire sentence, which modifies a verb.
- One **adverb adds some detail** to the verb. An **adverb clause adds more detail** to the verb and describes precisely. An adverb clause can **answer questions** like:
- How? What? When? Where? How much? And others.



ADVERB CLAUSE

- An **adverb clause** has to have a **subject and predicate** in order to be complete. An adverb clause can appear in the **beginning, middle, or end of the sentence**. The adverb clause is always **divided by a comma** if it's in the beginning or middle of the sentence.

ADVERB CLAUSE

Since I work from home, I don't have to eat in restaurants often.

- The adverb phrase is in the **first sentence**. The **subject** is “I” and the **predicate** “**work,**” so the clause is complete. This adverb clause answers the question: **where?**

Whether you like it or not, you have to pay taxes.

- Here the **subject** is “you” and the **predicate** is “like it or not.” There are different ways to form an adverb clause. This adverb clause answers the questions: **how?** and **why?**

Thank

You