1- Adverbs of Time

Adverbs of Time tell us something about the time that something happens. Adverbs of Time mainly modify verbs.

They can answer the question "when?:

- He came yesterday. (When did he come?)
- I want it now. (When do I want it?)

Or they can answer the question "how often?:

- They deliver the newspaper daily. (How often do they deliver the newspaper?)
- We sometimes watch a movie. (How often do we watch a movie?)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>verb(s)</th>
<th>indirect object</th>
<th>direct object</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>will tell</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>the story</td>
<td>Tomorrow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- If you don't want to put emphasis on the time, you can also put the adverb of time at the beginning of the sentence.

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2- Adverbs of Degree

Adverbs of Degree tell us the degree or extent to which something happens. They answer the question "how much?" or "to what degree?". Adverbs of Degree can modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.

- She entirely agrees with him. (How much does she agree with him?)
- Mary is very beautiful. (To what degree is Mary beautiful? How beautiful is Mary?)
- He drove quite dangerously. (To what degree did he drive dangerously? How dangerously did he drive?)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>auxiliary/be</th>
<th>adverb</th>
<th>main verb</th>
<th>object, place or time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td>often</td>
<td>go swimming</td>
<td>in the evenings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>doesn't</td>
<td>always</td>
<td>play</td>
<td>tennis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>Are</td>
<td>usually</td>
<td></td>
<td>here in summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Have</td>
<td>never</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>abroad.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Using Adverbs**

Adverbs modify verbs. They tell you *How* something is done. **Example:** *How does he/she sing?* - *She sings beautifully.*

**Rule:** Adverbs are often formed by adding -ly to an adjective

**Example:** beautiful - beautifully, careful - carefully

Be Careful!

- Some adjectives don’t change in the adverb form. The most important of these are: fast - fast, hard - hard
- Good is probably the most important exception. The adverb form of ‘good’ is ‘well’. Unfortunately, this is a common mistake that many Americans make!

**NOT!!:** He plays tennis good.

**Rule:** Adverbs can also modify an adjective. In this case, the adverb is placed before the adjective.

**Example:** She is extremely happy. They are absolutely sure.

Be Careful!

- Do not use ‘very’ with adjectives that express an increased quality of a basic adjective **Example:** good - fantastic

**NOT!!:** She is a very beautiful woman.
**Rule:** Adverbs of frequency (always, never, sometimes, often, etc.) usually come before the main verb

**Example:** He is often late for class. Do you always eat in a restaurant? They don't usually travel on Fridays.

**Notes**

- Adverbs of frequency expressing infrequency are not usually used in the negative or question form. NOT!!: Does she rarely eat fish? They don't seldom go to the cinema.
- Adverbs of frequency are often placed at the beginning of a sentence. **Example:** Sometimes, he likes to go to museums.
- Adverbs of frequency follow - come after - the verb 'to be'. **Example:** He is sometimes late for work.

**Exercise 1- Rewrite the sentences and put the adverbs in correctly.**

1. We were in London. (last week) → **We were in**
2. He walks his dog. (rarely) →
3. She waited. (patiently) →
4. My father goes fishing. (always) →
5. Your bedroom is. (upstairs) →
6. We don't go skiing. (in summer) →
7. Cats can hear. (well) →
8. I saw him. (there) →
9. The girl speaks English. (fluently) →
10. I have seen that film. (never) / (before) →

**Exercise 2- Make sentences and put the adverbs (in italic print) in correctly (behind the verb or object).**

1. is / over there / the cinema - **The cinema**
2. inside / go / let's -
3. the kitchen / downstairs / is -
4. playing / the kids / are / outside -
5. she / not / been / here / has -
6. the bathroom / is / upstairs -
7. were / everywhere / we / for / looking / you -
8. we / anywhere / you / find / couldn’t -
9. ? / there / a post office / nearby / is -
10. must / we / walk / back home -