Unit-11 Grade 5

ADVERB

↳ is a word used to modify (describe) a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

E.g.: • Hanan speaks slowly. ("Slowly" modifies "speaks")

speaks → Verb (How?)
slowly → adverb

• She is very pretty girl. ("very" modifies "pretty")

very → adverb (To what extent?)
pretty → adjective

• Adnan walks very slowly. ("very" modifies "slowly")

very → Adverb
slowly → Adverb

Kinds of Adverbs

1. **Adverbs of Manner**: Show how an action is done.
   ⇒ Answer the question "how?".

E.g.: Maryem recites Qur'an beautifully.
beautifully → How? → adverb of manner

★ Most adverbs of manner formed from adjectives by adding "-ly".

E.g.: Slowly, Sadly etc.

Scanned by CamScanner

2. Adverbs of Time: answer the question "When?".

E.g: Dr Abiy made a speech yesterday.
When? ↳ adverbs of time

★ Today, tonight, now, daily etc. are adverbs of time.

3. Adverbs of Place: answer the question "Where?"

E.g: I live here.
Where? ↳ adverb of place

★ There, Under, outside, Everywhere etc. are adverbs of place.

4. Adverbs of Frequency: answer the question "how often?".

E.g: She is always late.
↳ adverbs of frequency

★ Sometimes, often, never, once, seldom, everyday etc. are adverbs of frequency.

5. Adverbs of Degree: answer the question "how much?", "to what extent" or "in what degree?".

E.g: He is very kind.
↳ adverb of degree

★ Rather, too, Enough, altogether, extremely etc. are adverbs of degree.

Scanned by CamScanner

6. Interrogative Adverbs: are used to ask questions.

★ These are: How often do you go to masjid?
- Where do you pray?
- Why do you pray home now?
- When do you wake up in the morning?

Formation of Adverbs

1. Adverbs can be formed by adding '-ly' to adjectives.

Adjective	Adverb
Sad	Sadly
Wise	Wisely
Careful	Carefully

2. If the last consonant is '-y', '-y' is changed into "-i" and add "-ly."

Adjective	Adverb
Easy	Easily

Scanned by CamScanner

Position of Adverbs

1. Adverbs of manner, adverbs of place and time are commonly placed (used) after a verb or an object.

E.g: • We write a note (object) quickly.
• Wait for me outside.
• They came (verb) yesterday.

2. Most adverbs of frequency are used after the verbs to be [am, is, was, were]

E.g: She was never late.

★ Always, usually, seldom etc. are come after the verbs to be.

▲ Seldom, often are used before all other verbs.

E.g: I often drink milk.

Comparison of Adverbs

- Positive Degree
- Comparative Degree
- Superlative Degree

} Comparison of Adverbs

Positive°	Comparative°	Superlative°
Soon	Sooner	Soonest
Painfully	more painfully	most painfully

★ She writes fast. (Positive°)
★ She writes faster than Judama. (Comparative°)
★ She writes fastest of all. (Superlative°)

The End!

Scanned by CamScanner