**INFO SHEET #7: ADVERBS**

**Competency**

**MELC:** EN9G-IIa-19: Use adverbs in narration

**Objectives**

After the learners have finished answering this activity sheet, they will be able to:

1. define and identify adverbs;

2. determine the different types of adverbs; and

3. expand sentences and narratives using adverbs.

**Key Information**

1. **ADVERBS**

Adverbs describe verbs and modify adjectives and other adverbs. It can also be used to modify phrases, clauses, and sentences. Questions such as *when, where, why, how, under what condition, and to what extent* can be answered using adverbs.

**TYPES OF ADVERBS**

**1. Adverb of Time**

Adverb of time answers the question *When?* It includes *after, always, before, during, early, now, recently, today, soon, then, etc.*

e.g. Maria will watch a concert *after* she accomplishes her homework.

**2. Adverb of Manner**

Adverb of manner answers the question *How?* It may include *gracefully, amazingly, correctly, fast, slowly, well, courageously*, etc.

e.g. Clara dances gracefully in her sister’s wedding.

**3. Adverb of Place**

Adverb of place answers the question *Where?* It includes *above, away, below, down, here, inside, near, outside, there, up,* etc.

e.g. Aurora put the boxes *above* the table.

**4. Adverb of Degree**

Adverb of degree answers the question *How much?* It depicts the intensity and strength of a certain event. It includes the following words: *enough, extremely, hardly, much, little, nearly, very, too,* etc.

e.g. Jose worked **very** hard to earn money for his sister.

**5. Adverb of Frequency**

Adverb of frequency answers the question *How often?* It includes *always, usually, seldom, sometimes, rarely, frequently, occasionally, never, etc.*

e.g. Sandra **frequently** goes to the nearest bookstore to check on new books.

**Positions of Adverbs in a Sentence**

When you add more than one type of adverb together in a sentence, they usually go in the order: manner, place, time:

Ex. You start off [manner] **slowly** [place] **somewhere** [time]**in the beginning**.

Adverb of frequency usually go in mid position. But sometimes, they go in front position or end position.

*Always, ever* and *never* are usually placed before the verb.

Ex. I could **never** swim fast.

. Sometimes she wore a woolen hat.

 We don’t see them very often.

 Adverbs of degree, *really*, *very*, *quite* usually go in mid position. *A lot* and *a bit* usually go in end position.

Ex. I **really** like those pink flowers.

We go to the province **a lot**.

References:

Adverbs and Adverb Phrases: Position. (2020). Cambridge Dictionary. Cambridge University Press. Retrieved from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/grammar/british-grammar/adverbs-and-adverb-phrases-position

The adverbs in English Grammar – Summary. (1999-2020). englisch-hilfen.de. Retrieved from <https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/grammar/adverbs_position.html>

 **B. Adjectives**

 Adjectives are parts of speech used to modify a noun or a pronoun. They are used to provide descriptions of the items they modify. They answer these questions: What kind? How many? Or Which ones?

 **There are various types of adjectives which include the following:**

* **Descriptive adjectives** tell the quality of a noun or pronoun.

Examples: *beautiful* house *adorable* husband

 *Friendly* neighbor *handsome* man

* **Proper adjectives** provide the derivation of adjectives from proper nouns.

Examples: *German* sausage *Italian* Pasta

 *Japanese* tea *French* fries

* **Limiting Adjectives** tell restrictions of a word it modifies.

Examples*: that* house *this* painting *three* balloons

 *Those* birds *these* animals *your* car

 *an* apple *a* chair *fifth* floor

 *the* students *my* heart *first* lady

* **Interrogative adjectives** are used to ask questions

Examples: *Whose* apple is this?

 *What* fruits are we bringing?