

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of purple, ranging from light lavender to deep, dark purple. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The central area of the image is a solid, light gray, providing a clean backdrop for the text.

APC English

week 7 lesson 2

Adverbs

adverbs

An adverb **modifies** or describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb

- adverbs often end in -ly
 - quickly, quietly
 - gently, softly, carefully,
 - slowly, happily, loudly

adverbs

An adverb **modifies** or describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb

- She ran **quickly** to catch the bus.
- He spoke **softly** to avoid waking the baby.
- She touched the window **gently**.
- The turtle moved **slowly** across the road.
- They laughed **happily** at the funny movie.
- The music played **loudly** at the party.
- He handled the glass **carefully**.
- The children sat **quietly** in the library.

adverbs

An adverb **modifies** or describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb

- other common adverbs
 - now, always, never, sometimes
 - very, often, here, too, well, quickly

adverbs

An adverb **modifies** or describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb

- the girl ran **quickly**
- the cake is **very** tasty
- it **always** rains

adverbs

Modify Verbs

- He runs **fast**
- Ian **quickly** left the room
- She spoke **slowly**

Modify Other Adverbs

- He runs **exceptionally** fast
- Ian **very** quickly left the room
- She spoke **extremely** slowly

Modify Adjectives

- She's **really** excited
- He's **happily** married
- The **elegantly** designed dress is mine

adverbs

- She spoke **softly** in the library.
 - ‘softly’ describes how she spoke (verb)
- The flower smell **sweetly**.
 - ‘sweetly’ describes how the flower smells (adjective)
- They sang **loudly** during the concert.
 - ‘loudly’ describes how they sang (verb)
- The children look **happily** at the puppy.
 - ‘happily’ describes how the children look (verb) at the puppy
- The cake tastes **deliciously**.
 - ‘deliciously’ describes how the cake tastes (adjective)

Adverbs

when	where	how	how often	how much
now	here	gently	always	very
soon	there	smoothly	usually	too
always	everywhere	carefully	often	quite
sometimes	nowhere	loudly	sometimes	almost
previously	across	safely	rarely	nearly
early	away	quickly	seldom	absolutely
later	inside	slowly	never	totally
afterward	far	easily	frequently	completely
never	upstairs	fast	occasionally	partially
recently	outside	well	normally	barely

Adverbs of degree (how much)

Interesting , more interesting

A really interesting topic

A very interesting topic

An extremely interesting topic

The extremely tasty food

The very tasty food

The somewhat tasty food

The mildly tasty food

The barely tasty food

The almost tasty food

The nearly tasty food

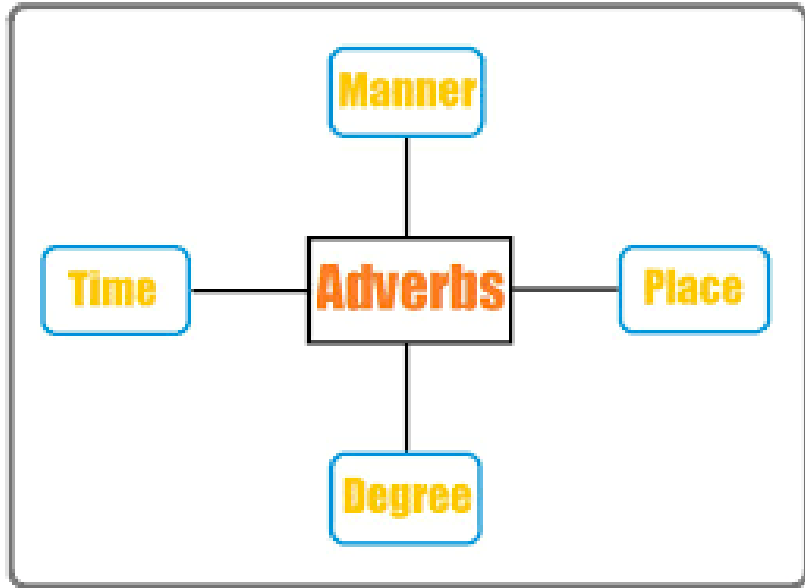
Adverbs of time

now
soon
still
then
today
yet



List of Adverbs of Time

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| - Fortnightly | - Then | - Frequently | - Early |
| - Daily | - Now | - Ever | - Earlier |
| - Annually | - Yesterday | - Constantly | - Before |
| - Yearly | - Tonight | - Always | - Already |
| - Weekly | - Tomorrow | - Usually | - Yet |
| - Quarterly | - Today | - Sometimes | - Still |
| - Nightly | - Hourly | - Seldom | - Soon |



Adverb of Manner– this refers to how something happens or how an action is done.

- Annie **gracefully** danced

Adverb of Time- this states “when” something happens or “when” it is done.

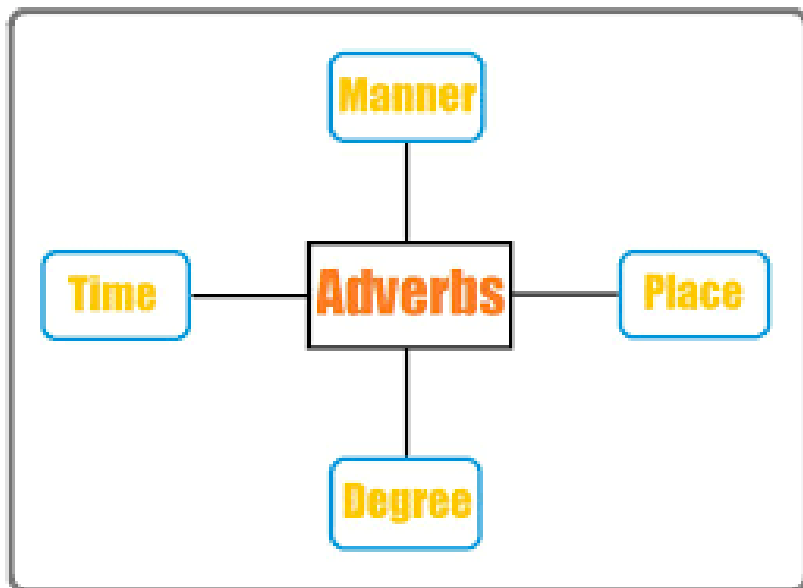
- She **came** yesterday.

Adverb of Place– this tells something about “where” something happens or “where” something is done.

- Of course, I looked **everywhere**!

Adverb of Degree– this states the intensity or the degree to which a specific thing happens or is done.

- The child is **very** talented



Types	Adverbs	Examples
Adverbs of Time	Sometimes, recently, during, always, soon, yet, usually, never, etc.	1. <u>Sometimes</u> , I used to go out for refreshments. 2. He <u>recently</u> purchased a costly Diamond necklace. 3. He caught eating his tiffin <u>during</u> the lectures.
Adverbs of Place	Everywhere, into nowhere, here, there, above, below, inside, etc.	1. He jumped <u>into</u> the river to save a little girl. 2. An airplane is flying <u>above</u> the clouds. 3. Your birthday present is placed <u>inside</u> the box.
Adverbs of Manner	Dangerously, softly, quickly, gently, neatly, calm, etc.	1. The barber trimmed his hair and beard <u>gently</u> . 2. He handled the situation so <u>cleverly</u> without any fight. 3. There is a fragile material, handle it <u>carefully</u> .
Adverbs of Degree	Entirely, slightly, highly, totally, almost, just, etc.	1. Today's climate is <u>extremely</u> hot. 2. My project work is <u>almost</u> completed. 3. This liquid is <u>highly</u> inflammable.

Source: <https://onlymyenglish.com/types-of-adverb/>

Adverbs of Frequency	Constantly, always occasionally, regularly periodically, etc.	1. He likes to do shopping <u>occasionally</u> . 2. She <u>regularly</u> waters the plants. 3. He <u>rarely</u> joins any parties to enjoy.
Conjunctive Adverbs	next, now, undoubtedly, rather, additionally, anyway, etc.	1. Goodbye Bill! See you <u>next</u> week. 2. He would <u>rather</u> play than work. 3. It was a pretty daft idea <u>anyway</u> .

Source: <https://onlymyenglish.com/types-of-adverb/>

English Adverbs List

Time list

- Always
- Often
- Sometimes
- Never
- Occasionally
- Frequently
- Recently
- Soon
- Now
- Previously
- Immediately
- Eventually
- Simultaneously

Frequency

- Always
- Usually
- Often
- Regularly
- Occasionally
- Seldom
- Rarely
- Never
- Hardly
- Occasionally
- Frequently
- Generally
- Normally
- Periodically

Manner

- Carefully
- Easily
- Quickly
- Slowly
- Loudly
- Softly
- Accurately
- Bravely
- Cheerfully
- Comfortably
- Vigorously
- Diligently
- Effortlessly
- Fearlessly

Interrogative

- Where
- When
- Why
- What
- How
- To what extent
- In what way
- In which way
- For what reason

Conjunctive

- Furthermore
- Also
- Consequently
- Otherwise
- Moreover
- Thus
- Accordingly
- Nonetheless
- Instead
- Similarly
- Consequently
- Hence
- Therefore
- Subsequently

Place

- Everywhere
- Here
- Anywhere
- Anyplace
- Somewhere
- Everywhere
- Nowhere
- Abroad
- Outdoors
- Upstairs
- Downstairs
- Inside
- Across
- Throughout
- Underground

Degree

- Extremely
- Very
- Too
- Quite
- Rather
- Slightly
- Highly
- Partially
- Mostly
- Completely

relative adverbs

Relative Adverbs

when, where, why

Question	Where did you grow up?
Adverb	Europe is <u>where</u> I grew up

'relates'	Europe ↔ I grew up
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Relative Adverbs

when, where, why

Question When did you learn English?

Adverb I learnt English when I was a child

‘relates’ learnt English ↔ a child

Relative Adverbs

when, where, why

Yes, they are question words

Question Why do you like to study?

Adverb I don't know why I just do

'relates' don't know ↔ just do

Practice

adverbs

- 1 Look at how often Jane does things in a year:

She has a cup of tea at breakfast	365
She goes to the cinema	10
She walks to work	0
She goes swimming	52
She goes on holiday	2

We can say:

*She **always** has a cup of tea at breakfast.*

*She **sometimes** goes to the cinema.*

*She **never** walks to work.*

*She goes swimming **every week**.*

*She goes on holiday **twice a year**.*

- 2 We use these adverbs to talk about how often we do things:

always	usually	normally	often
sometimes	rarely	hardly ever	never

We put **always**, **usually** etc. after **be** or an auxiliary (e.g. **have**, **must**):

*He **is always** late.*

*I've **often** been to Spain for my holidays.*

*You **must never** swim after a big meal.*

But we put **always** etc. before main verbs:

*I **usually** walk to work.*

*She **hardly ever** drinks coffee.*

- 3 We can compare the meaning of these adverbs like this:

0%	never	100%	always
5%	hardly ever	90%	usually
10%	rarely	80%	normally
30%	sometimes	70%	often

(We usually say the word **often** without pronouncing the letter t.)

- 4 If we want to say exactly how often we do things, we use these expressions:

every...	once a...	twice/two times a...
three times a...	four times a...	

We put these expressions at the end of sentences. Here are some examples:

*I run round the park **every day**.*

*I play tennis **once a week**.*

*She drinks coffee **three times a day**.*

*I go skiing **once a year**.*

*He drives to London **twice a month**.*

Match the words in the box with the pictures, and write sentences about Philip and Elizabeth.

get up early (always)
 watch TV (sometimes)
 go for a walk on Sunday (usually)
 eat Italian food (often)
~~go to the cinema (rarely)~~
 travel abroad (hardly ever)
 take taxis (rarely)
 feel unhappy (never)

0 They rarely go to the cinema.

1 They _____

2 They _____

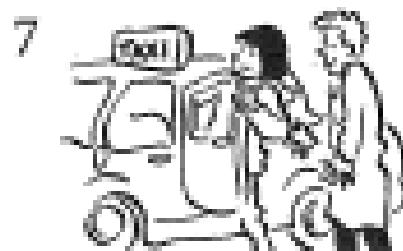
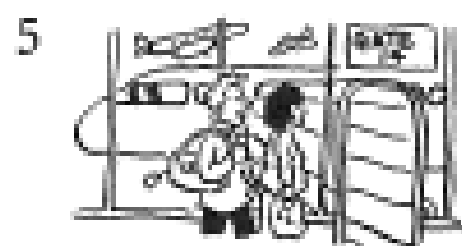
3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____



A Put the words in brackets () in the right place in these sentences.

0 I work late at the office.

(often) I often work late at the office.

1 You must lock the front door when you leave.

(always) _____

2 Steve and Jill play golf.

(twice a month) _____

3 I eat a sandwich for lunch.

(usually) _____

4 I go to jazz concerts at the weekend.

(sometimes) _____

5 My teacher gives me a lot of homework.

(every day) _____

6 We see our Mexican friends.

(hardly ever) _____

7 They go to Morocco for their holidays.

(often) _____

8 Bill and Marie go to the theatre.

(four times a year) _____

9 They are at home in the evening.

(rarely) _____

speaking / pronunciation practice

common consonant clusters - "sp" as in "spoon"

- spoon
- sport
- spot
- spin
- spill
- spider
- splash
- speak
- spring
- special

common consonant clusters - st" as in "stop"

- stop
- start
- step
- stick
- street
- store
- stomach
- stone
- steady
- student

common consonant clusters - "str" as in "street"

- street
- stress
- stream
- strong
- strike
- strawberry
- structure
- stretch
- string
- struggle

common consonant clusters - "th" as in "thing"

- thing
- think
- thank
- this
- thorn
- thirst
- thirteen
- thread
- thump
- thud

common consonant clusters - "tw" as in "twice"

- twice
- twist
- twin
- twelve
- twenty
- twig
- twitch
- two
- twinkle
- twilight

common consonant clusters - "wh" as in "whale"

- what
- when
- where
- why
- whale
- white
- whistle
- whisk
- whack
- wheel

Speaking Practice

Find someone Who

- read the 10 statements that use adverbs of frequency
- walk around the room
- talk to the other students
- match a student to each statement that is true for them
- write their name
- complete the exercise with 10 different students

Listening practice

Ruth B. Lost Boy

adverbs task

<https://www.alps.academy/learn-english-adverbs/>

song

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=58TBZnvyGwQ>

Adjectives vs Adverbs

Adjectives

Parts of speech

The Adjective is one of the parts of speech that describes some extra information about the noun or a pronoun in a sentence.

Size	Texture	Shape	Fellings	Time
✓ Big ✓ Small ✓ Large ✓ Huge ✓ Little ✓ Short ✓ Tall ✓ Tiny	✓ Smooth ✓ Soft ✓ Hard ✓ Woven ✓ Rough ✓ Slippery ✓ Fuzzy ✓ Crunchy	✓ Circle ✓ Square ✓ Flat ✓ Sphere ✓ Round ✓ Cone ✓ Oval ✓ Wide	✓ Angry ✓ Happy ✓ Funny ✓ Kind ✓ Silly ✓ Sweet ✓ Gentle ✓ Sad	✓ Ancient ✓ Early ✓ Fast ✓ late ✓ quick ✓ Rapid ✓ Slow ✓ Swift

examples

	order
the	determiner
beautiful	opinion
big	size
old	age
tall	shape
white	color
Thai	origin
brick	material
farm	purpose

Adverbs

Parts of speech

Adverbs

Adjective modify nouns

Adverbs modify everything else (like verbs)

-ly adverbs

slowly, softly, nicely, happily, early

other adverbs

very, now, soon, often, never

Adverbs

-ly adverbs

slowly, softly, nicely, happily

#add -ly to an adjective to make a adverb

Adjective

slow

quick

soft

sudden

gradual

Adverb

slowly

quickly

softly

suddenly

gradually

Adverbs modify verbs

#add -ly to an adjective to make a adverb

Adjective + noun

The *slow* turtle

The *quick* hare

The *soft* bed

The *sudden* move

The *gradual* change

Verb + Adverb

He ran slowly

She ran quickly

She spoke softly

I moved suddenly

He moved gradually

Adverbs modify adjectives

Adverb + Adjective

The dog is really cute

He was very hungry

It was truly funny

They were simply great

It was badly damaged

The ice cream was so tasty

Practice

Adjectives & adverbs

Adjectives and adverbs (quick, quickly)

Here are some adjectives and adverbs:

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
quick	quickly
careful	carefully
easy	easily

Adjectives usually describe nouns. We normally use adjectives to talk about people and things:

ADJECTIVE + NOUN		
<i>She's a</i>	<i>quick</i>	<i>worker.</i>

Adverbs usually describe verbs. We use adverbs to talk about how people do things:

VERB + ADVERB		
<i>She</i>	<i>works</i>	<i>quickly.</i>

Here are some more examples:

Adjective + noun: *English is an **easy** language.*

Verb + adverb: *You can learn English **easily**.*

Adjective + noun: *He's a **careful** driver.*

Verb + adverb: *He drives **carefully**.*

- 3** We form most adverbs (e.g. **slowly**) by adding **-ly** to an adjective (e.g. **slow**):

slow → slowly bad → badly

If the adjective ends in **-y**, we change the **y** to **i** and then add **-ly**:

happy → happily easy → easily

There are some adverbs that are the same as the adjective:

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
hard	hard
fast	fast
late	late

Adjective: *He's a **fast** runner.*

Adverb: *He runs **fast**.*

The adverb from **good** is **well**:

*She's a **good** player. She plays **well**.*

- 4** Here is the word order that we normally use with adverbs:

VERB + ADVERB		
<i>She</i>	<i>swims</i>	<i>beautifully.</i>

VERB + OBJECT + ADVERB			
<i>He</i>	<i>ate</i>	<i>his food</i>	<i>slowly.</i>

In these dialogues underline the adjectives and circle the adverbs.

0 A: I think he's a good worker. What do you think?

B: I'm not sure. He works carefully, but he makes some bad mistakes.

1 A: He's a wonderful skier. He skis quickly and beautifully.

B: In my opinion, he skis dangerously. He's a stupid skier.

2 A: He's a rich and powerful man. He lives expensively.

B: Yes, but he spends money carefully. He buys valuable objects.

3 A: Paul, Jane, Diana and Mark live in a big, old house in Scotland.

They live happily together.

B: I know they're happy, but the house is expensive and so they live cheaply.

4 A: This bread tastes awful. Did you cook it correctly?

B: If you think it's horrible, why are you eating it so hungrily?

5 A: She's very young, but she sings and dances beautifully.

B: She's a wonderful singer, but she dances badly in my opinion.

Rewrite these sentences using an adverb instead of an adjective.

0 Peter is a bad tennis player.

Peter plays tennis badly.

1 He's a dangerous driver.

He drives _____

2 She's a fast swimmer.

She swims _____

3 Martin is a good cook.

4 I'm a slow writer.

5 She's a wonderful dancer.

6 Sheila is a hard worker.

7 They aren't quick learners.

Complete the sentences by choosing an ending from the box.

the road carefully	the piano badly	her breakfast slowly	an hour late
their homework well	his car fast	Arabic perfectly	

- 0 He drives his car fast.
- 1 She plays _____
- 2 Maria ate _____
- 3 They speak _____
- 4 You must always cross _____
- 5 They all did _____
- 6 The plane arrived _____

Correct any of the adjectives and adverbs in CAPITALS that are wrong. Put a tick(✓) if the adjective or adverb is correct.

0 It isn't EASY to learn a language FASTLY and WELL.

✓

fast

✓

1 She always arrives LATE, but she works GOOD.

2 They are WONDERFULLY tennis players. They normally win EASILY.

3 George is RICH. He works HARD and he makes money QUICK.

4 He's a HAPPILY man. He can sing WELL and he can dance BEAUTIFUL.

5 She drove ANGRILY and almost had a BADLY accident.

6 Work CAREFULLY and SLOW, and you will pass the exam EASY.

7 He doesn't write CLEARLY, but he's a very QUICKLY worker.

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of purple, ranging from light lavender to deep, dark purple. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the slide, creating a modern, layered effect.

Thank you!
any questions?

Look at the table below about John's activities.

	day	week	month	year
swimming		2		
a newspaper	1			
his mother			3	
a shower	2			
abroad				1
sister				3
tennis		4		

Write sentences about John's activities, using the table and the words in brackets. Use the Present Simple.

- 0 (He/go/swimming/ ...) He goes swimming twice a week.
- 1 (He/buy/a newspaper/ ...) _____
- 2 (He/phone/his mother/ ...) _____
- 3 (He/have/a shower/ ...) _____
- 4 (He/go/abroad/ ...) _____
- 5 (He/visit/his sister/ ...) _____
- 6 (He/play/tennis/ ...) _____