

**NDOLA TRUST SCHOOL  
GRADE 8 ENGLISH  
WEEK 2 WORK**

**Using adverbs in English**

Adverbs modify, or tell us more about, other words. Usually adverbs modify verbs, telling us **how**, **how often**, **when**, or **where** something was done. The adverb is placed after the verb it modifies.

**Examples**

- The bus moved **slowly**.
- The bears ate **greedily**.
- The car drove **fast**.

Sometimes adverbs modify adjectives, making them stronger or weaker.

**Examples**

- You look **absolutely** fabulous!
- He is **slightly** overweight.
- You are **very** persistent.

**Forming adverbs from adjectives**

In most cases, an adverb is formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Adverb</b>
cheap	cheaply
quick	quickly
slow	slowly

If the adjective ends in *-y*, replace the *y* with *i* and add *-ly*

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Adverb</b>
easy	easily
angry	angrily
happy	happily
lucky	luckily

If the adjective ends in *-able*, *-ible*, or *-le*, replace the *-e* with *-y*.

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Adverb</b>
probable	probably
terrible	terribly
gentle	gently

If the adjective ends in *-ic*, add *-ally*. Exception: public -> publicly

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Adverb</b>
basic	Basically
tragic	Tragically
economic	economically

Some adverbs have the same form as the adjective: *early*, *fast*, *hard*, *high*, *late*, *near*, *straight*, & *wrong*

**Examples**

- It is a **fast** car.
- He drives very **fast**.

- This is a **hard** exercise.
- He works **hard**.
- We saw many **high** buildings.
- The bird flew **high** in the sky.

*Well* is the adverb that corresponds to the adjective *good*.

### Examples

- He is a **good** student.
- He studies **well**.
- She is a **good** pianist.
- She plays the piano **well**.
- They are **good** swimmers.
- They swim **well**.

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## ADVERBS OF PLACE

Adverbs of place tell us **where** something happens. Adverbs of place are usually placed after the main verb or after the clause that they modify. Adverbs of place do not modify adjectives or other adverbs. Some examples of adverbs of place: here, everywhere, outside, away, around

### Examples

- John looked **around** but he couldn't see the monkey.
- I searched **everywhere** I could think of.
- I'm going **back** to school.
- Come **in**!
- They built a house **nearby**.
- She took the child **outside**.

### Here and There

*Here* and *there* are common adverbs of place. They give a location relative to the speaker. With verbs of movement, *here* means "towards or with the speaker" and *there* means "away from, or not with the speaker".

#### Sentence

Come here!

The table is in here.

Put it there.

The table is in there.

#### Meaning

Come towards me.

Come with me; we will go see it together.

Put it in a place away from me.

Go in; you can see it by yourself.

*Here* and *there* are combined with prepositions to make many common adverbial phrases.

### Examples

- What are you doing **up there**?
- Come **over here** and look at what I found!
- The baby is hiding **down there** under the table.
- I wonder how my driver's license got stuck **under here**.

*Here* and *there* are placed at the beginning of the sentence in exclamations or when emphasis is needed. They are followed by the verb if the subject is a noun or by a pronoun if the subject is a pronoun.

### Examples

- **Here** comes the bus!
- **There** goes the bell!
- **There** it is!
- **Here** they are!

### Adverbs of place that are also prepositions

Many adverbs of place can also be used as prepositions. When used as prepositions, they must be followed by a noun.

<b>Word</b>	<b>Used as an adverb of place, modifying a verb</b>	<b>Used as a preposition</b>
around	The marble <b>rolled around</b> in my hand.	I am wearing a necklace <b>around my neck</b> .
behind	Hurry! You are <b>getting behind</b> .	Let's hide <b>behind the shed</b> .
down	Mary <b>fell down</b> .	John made his way carefully <b>down the cliff</b> .
in	We decided to <b>drop in</b> on Jake.	I dropped the letter <b>in the mailbox</b> .
off	Let's <b>get off</b> at the next stop.	The wind blew the flowers <b>off the tree</b> .
on	We <b>rode on</b> for several more hours.	Please put the books <b>on the table</b> .
over	He <b>turned over</b> and went back to sleep.	I think I will hang the picture <b>over my bed</b> .

### **Adverbs of place ending in -where**

Adverbs of place that end in -where express the idea of location without specifying a specific location or direction.

#### **Examples**

- I would like to go **somewhere** warm for my vacation.
- Is there **anywhere** I can find a perfect plate of spaghetti around here?
- I have **nowhere** to go.
- I keep running in to Sally **everywhere!**

### **Adverbs of place ending in -wards**

Adverbs of place that end in -wards express movement in a particular direction.

#### **Examples**

- Cats don't usually walk **backwards**.
- The ship sailed **westwards**.
- The balloon drifted **upwards**.
- We will keep walking **homewards** until we arrive.

Be careful: *Towards* is a preposition, not an adverb, so it is always followed by a noun or a pronoun.

#### **Examples**

- He walked **towards the car**.
- She ran **towards me**.

### **Adverbs of place expressing both movement & location**

Some adverbs of place express both movement & location at the same time.

#### **Examples**

- The child went **indoors**.
- He lived and worked **abroad**.
- Water always flows **downhill**.
- The wind pushed us **sideways**.

### **Exercise**

Construct a sentence on each of the following adverbs and underline the adverb in each sentence:

1. around
2. everywhere
3. nearby
4. here
5. there
6. over here
7. getting behind
8. where
9. nowhere
10. indoors
11. abroad
12. uphold
13. everywhere
14. somewhere
15. backwards