

REVISION OF GRAMMAR

Adverbs

A quick reminder:

When we want to describe a verb, we use special words called adverbs.

Here are some examples:

Harriet loved playing. She loved playing games, but **surprisingly**, on this Saturday morning, she wasn't **really** in a game playing frame of mind.

Harriet **absolutely** loved to sing too.

She could **easily** sing up high like a bird or **growlingly** low like a lion. Harriet sang **constantly**.

But **astoundingly**, on this sunny day, she wasn't in a singing mood either.



'Just what sort of a mood am I in?'
she wondered **thoughtfully** to herself.
'I'm in a hugging mood!' she cried **suddenly**.
And **joyfully**, Harriet ran around her room.

(From A Hug for Harriet, People stories, Ziptales)

All the words highlighted are adverbs.

Why do we need them?

Because they *add information* to the verbs. For example:

Harriet could **easily** sing up high like a bird.

And joyfully , Harriet ran around her room.					
The adverb ' joyfully ' adds information to the verb 'ran' – it tells us <i>how</i> she ran.					
Rules for adverbs:					
Rule 1: Most adverbs are formed by adding 'ly' to an adjective. For example:					
We moved quickly to get out of the room. (quick + ly)					
It was an extremely large dog. (extreme + ly)					
She smiled sweetly at us. (sweet + ly)					
Rule 2: If the adjective ends in 'y' change 'y' to 'i' and add 'ly'. For example:					
I smiled happily .					
We walked noisily into the hall.					
She easily finished the test.					
EXERCISE 1					
Add 'ly' to the words in the brackets to form adverbs and put them in these sentences about					
the story A Hug for Harriet.					
1. Harriet Harris jumped out of bed and had an enormous stretch.					
(excited)					
2. She smiled at herself in the mirror and gave a big laugh. (happy)					
3. Harriet sat on her bed and thought about what mood she was in. (careful)					

The adverb 'easily' adds information to the verb 'sing' – it tells us how she sang.

4. She was	in a big breakfast mood. (usual)					
5. But	, on this particular day, she wasn't. (strange)					
6. Harriet	threw her arms around Cleo's furry neck and gave her a					
big hug. (joyful)						
7. She heard her little brother Bob	munching his cereal. (noisy)					
8. She walked past Bob	, and then pounced - giving him a huge hug.					
(casual)						
EXERCISE 2						
Some adverbs do not have 'ly' adde	ed at the end. For example:					
Harriet was lifted <mark>high</mark> in	to the air by her parents.					
Here the word ' <i>high</i> ' is the adverb	because it gives us information about the verb 'lifted'.					
Can you circle the adverbs in these	sentences?					
1. Joshua worked hard to get the so	chool award.					
2. The plane flew low over the city.						
3. I ran fast to catch the bus.						
4. Dad finished late on Friday night						
5. I hope we arrive soon at the cam	iping site.					
6. The mouse ran away when it saw	v the cat.					
7. "Your dinner is not ready yet," said Mum.						
8. It didn't hurt much when I fell ov	ver on the grass.					

9. "Stand up straight," said the Principal.

10. We often go to visit my grandparents.

Challenge

Now that you have circled all the **adverbs** in Exercises 2 above, can you underline all the **verbs** they are giving information about?