

Grammar Academic Review

Adverbs

An adverb can modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. Many adverbs end in *-ly*. These adverbs usually tell *how*, or *in what way*.

Alicia grinned **happily** as she opened the envelope.
 Her father smiled **proudly** when she told him the news.
 Her mother shrieked **repeatedly** with joy.

Underline each adverb that ends in *-ly* and draw an arrow to the verb that it modifies.

1. Alicia had worked diligently on her essay about being an American.
2. English was not her first language, but she practiced her English constantly.
3. Ms. Ling encouraged her repeatedly to write and write and write.
4. "I'm entering a contest," she told her parents excitedly.
5. "That's great, Nina," Mr. and Mrs. Johnson said encouraging.
6. When Alicia saw the envelope, she opened it hurriedly.
7. "I won! I won!" Alicia shouted loudly enough for the neighbors to hear.
8. "Let's have a party to celebrate," her brothers and sisters said eagerly.

Many adverbs don't end in *-ly*. These adverbs often tell where, when, and to what extent. The words *tomorrow, there, soon, here, very, and too* are all adverbs.

Where	Gina was tired once she got there .
When	Yesterday she had finished her drawing.
To What Extent	She was very pleased with her final version.

Find the adverb in each sentence and circle it. Then write *where, when, or to what extent* on the line.

1. Gina drew daily, trying to finish her self-portrait for the state fair. _____
2. First prize was something she wanted very much. _____
3. If she won, she and her family would be so happy. _____
4. First prize was a trip to New York, and she and her family would fly there. _____
5. Gina was going to learn tomorrow who won the contest. _____

Complete each sentence with the type of adverb in parentheses ().

1. Gina looked _____ (where) to see if she could find the judges.

2. She knew they would be on stage _____ (when).
3. _____ (when) one of the judges spoke.
4. Gina's family was _____ (to what extent) proud to hear her name announced.
5. Gina was _____ (to what extent) stunned to move!

An adverb can modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. Adverbs can tell *where, how, when, and to what extent*.

Modifying a Verb

Alexander walked **here** from school.

Modifying an Adjective

He was **too** quiet.

Modifying an Adverb

He opened the door **very** quickly.

The words tomorrow, there, soon, here, very, and too are all adverbs.

Underline the adverb and draw an arrow to the word it modifies.

1. "There you are!" cried Alex's mother.
2. His mother anxiously asked him where he'd been.
3. "I missed the bus and had to walk here," Alex replied.
4. "You have an orthodontist appointment tomorrow," Alex's mother said.
5. "That means you have to leave school early," she continued.
6. "I'll be very happy when my braces are removed," Alex said.
7. "Me, too," his mother replied.

Write an adverb to complete each sentence. Use the hint in parentheses () to know which type of adverb to use.

8. After the movie, Alex ran _____ (how) for the bus.
9. The movie ended _____ (to what extent late, so Alex missed the bus).
10. Alex got _____ (where) just after 8:30.

Use more or less with an adverb when comparing two things.

My brother Donnie exercises **more often** than I do.
I exercise **less often** than Donnie does.

Use the most or the least with an adverb when comparing three or more things.

My sister Cecelia exercises the **most often** of anyone in the family.
My father exercises the **least often** of us all!

Write the correct form of the adverb to complete the sentence.

1. I need to exercise _____ than my little sister. (frequently)

2. She runs up and down the stairs _____ than I do. (frequently)
3. My big sister exercised _____ of us all. (frequently)
4. The _____ she exercises, the stronger her muscles will be. (frequently)

Write the correct form of the adverb to complete the sentence. Add *less* or *the least*.

5. Angela, my oldest sister, speaks Italian _____ than I do. (frequently)
6. My baby brother speaks Italian _____ of the three of us. (fluency)

Some adverbs have irregular forms of comparisons.

Daniele danced **well** at her recital. She danced **better** than she did last year.
 She hopes to dance **the best** she's ever danced next year.
 Caleb threw **badly** this morning as he got ready for the game.
 He threw **worse** than he did last night. This was **the worst** he has thrown in months.

Write the correct form of the adverb under each line to complete the sentence.

1. The team played _____ than they did last week. (well)
2. They played _____ last week than this week. (badly)
3. They have played _____ this year than last year. (well)
4. Once, they played _____ of any team in the league. (badly)
5. With more practice, they can play _____ of any team in the country. (well)

Negatives are words that mean “no” or “not.”

Cecilly asked her teacher **not** to call on her today.
 She had **never** been unprepared before.
 She had looked for her homework, and it was **nowhere** to be found.

Complete each sentence with a negative.

1. Cecilly _____ forgot her homework.
2. She was _____ the kind of person who came to class unprepared.
3. This morning, she could _____ find her homework.
4. She had _____ forgotten her homework before, so her teacher was understanding.
5. She had looked high and low, but her homework was _____ to be found understanding.
6. From now on, Cecilly was going _____ without her homework.
7. This was _____ going to happen again.