Circle all the words that are used to describe the underlined verbs or adjectives in the stanza below.

See what I’ve found.
Oh be careful with that,
It’s so delicate, it could easily break.
If you take it in your hands gently,
you can hold it
close up to your eyes.
It’s a bit hazy on the outside,
but if you wait for it to turn,
here and there you can see right through
and then you’ll be really amazed!
Gently now, even though it looks solid enough,
you’d be surprised at just how flimsy it is.

The words you have circled are called adverbs.

An adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

Adverbs may be divided into the following categories.

◆ adverbs of manner
◆ adverbs of time
◆ adverbs of degree
◆ adverbs of place
◆ adverbs of frequency

An adverb of manner tells us how something happens.

For example,
• Charlie writes neatly.
• Rani of Jhansi fought bravely till the very end.
• You must not treat them cruelly.
An adverb of place indicates where something happens.

For example,
- The bird flew away.
- Do come in.
- Our Principal has gone out.

An adverb of time provides information on when something happens.

For example,
- I have seen this movie before.
- The train arrived two hours late.
- I met her today.

An adverb of frequency tells us how often an action takes place.

For example,
- He often visits his grandmother.
- My father reads the newspaper every day.
- He always works sincerely.

An adverb of degree or quantity tells us about the intensity or degree of an action or a quality.

For example,
- I am so happy!
- She dances very well.
- The news is absolutely true.

Note
When adverbs are used in asking questions, they are called interrogative adverbs. Look at these sentences.
- Where is Rohit?
- How far is your home?
- When did you go there?

Here where, how and when are interrogative adverbs of place, manner and time, respectively.

A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate adverbs from the brackets.
1. The kitten is _________ energetic. (fully/too)
2. We are _________ late for the programme. (much/already)
3. Lunch is _________ ready. (very/almost)
4. Maya will _________ help you with your homework. (sure/surely)
5. The teacher _________ laughs. (lately/seldom)
6. The little brown dog barked __________ (never/twice)
7. The doctor will see you __________. (soon/fast)
8. These boys live __________ the school. (before/near)
9. The house is not big __________ for a party. (unfortunately/enough)
10. You are __________ wrong. (fully/quite)

B. Identify the adverbs in the following sentences and also state their kind. Some sentences may have more than one adverb.

1. She frequently visits her mother.
2. I agree that she acted wisely.
3. He stormed out angrily.
4. You will find these everywhere.
5. I forgave him once but I shall not do so again.
6. The soldiers marched bravely forward.
7. The calculation is absolutely wrong.
8. You must return immediately.
9. The little boy wept bitterly.
10. An elephant comes here daily.
11. The weather is always bad in the month of July.
12. I am rather disappointed by the quality of his work.

Adverbs are formed in many ways. Let us study some rules.
• Most adverbs of manner are formed from adjectives by adding -ly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quick</td>
<td>quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweet</td>
<td>sweetly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polite</td>
<td>politely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rude</td>
<td>rudely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foolish</td>
<td>foolishly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine</td>
<td>finely</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When the adjective ends in -y preceded by a consonant, -y is changed to -i and -ly is added to it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>merry</td>
<td>merrily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ready</td>
<td>readily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>easily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heavy</td>
<td>heavily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are several words which are used both as adjectives and as adverbs. Look at these sentences.
- We had a late breakfast. (adjective)
  They arrived late. (adverb)
- This is a fast car. (adjective)
  The athlete ran fast. (adverb)

In order to identify whether a word is used as an adjective or an adverb, you must always remember that an adjective modifies a noun whereas an adverb modifies the adjective or the verb in a sentence.

C. Fill in the blanks with correct adverbs formed from the adjectives given in the brackets.
1. We ____________ have dinner by eight. (usual)
2. He answered ____________. (rude)
3. The interest is paid ____________. (annual)
4. ____________, the accident was not very serious. (lucky)
5. It was ____________ warm. (fair)
6. I am ____________ sure. (double)
7. I ____________ agreed. (reluctant)
8. He visits me ____________. (occasional)
9. The two entered the room ____________. (simultaneous)
10. I hope you know that he resigned ____________. (voluntary)