

INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH [2024–2025]

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Adverbs provide us information about the manner, place, time and frequency denoted by a verb, adjective or another adverb.

Adverbs of Manner:

They tell us about <u>how</u> an action takes place. e.g. He speaks politely.

Adverbs of Place:

They tell us about where an action takes place.

e.g. The children played indoors.

Adverbs of Time:

They tell us about when an action takes place.

e.g. The grocery store is closed <u>now</u>.

Adverbs of Frequency.

They tell us about <u>how often or how many times</u> an action takes place.

- e.g. He often goes for a walk in the evening.
- Some adverbs tell us the exact number of times that an action takes place.

e.g. weekly/ every week, daily/ every day, yearly/annually/every year, once a month/monthly, twice a year, four times a day etc.

- e.g. The Founders Day is celebrated **annually**. The medicines need to be taken **twice a day**.
- Some adverbs give us a rough idea or estimate/approximate frequency of an action.
- e.g. always, usually, occasionally, never/seldom, normally/generally, hardly ever/rarely, often/frequently etc.
- e.g. I <u>usually</u> meet my grandparents in the weekend. I <u>seldom</u> miss school.

Position of Adverbs in a sentence:

A) Subject + Adverb + Main Verb e.g. I often read books at bedtime.

Here, the adverb is placed before the main verb- read.

B) Subject + Helping Verb + Adverb + Main Verb e.g. I have always done my homework on time.

Here, the adverb is placed between the helping verb (have) and main verb(done).

C) Subject +Be+ Adverb

e.g. I am **usually** busy at work.

The Adverb of Frequency goes after the **to be** (be, am, is, are, was, were, being, been) form of the verb.

D) We can use Adverbs like- usually, normally, often, sometimes at the beginning or at the end of a sentence.

We cannot use Adverbs like- always, seldom, rarely, hardly at the beginning of a sentence.