

Class - VII Teacher - Ms Jaswinder  
Subject - English Language  
Chapter - 10 Adverbs

Good morning students

Today we will be doing the topic 'Adverbs' as a part of your English language assignment which will be submitted to you on dated 2nd August 2021. All the students are requested to open page number - 67, ch - 10 of your English Language book titled 'Collins English Grammar and composition'. Students keep your practice notebook ready as during this lesson you will be asked a few questions in order to check your understanding of the topic.

Students, now pay attention and read these sentences carefully.

- Robina spoke softly
- The boy was very thirsty.
- Mona is working in her office today.

Students, now answer the questions in a word:

- How did Robina speak?
- How much thirsty the boy was?
- When was Mona working in her 'office'?

Here you can see that the words softly, very, and today give us answers. These words are used as adverbs here.

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- Students in this chapter you will be learning about adverbs and kinds of adverb. An adverb modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

• Examples

- I can run fast.
- You are an extremely good athlete.
- I want that book now.
- The story is very interesting.
- He reached home quite late.

Therefore, the underlined words in the above sentences are adverbs.

★ Kinds of Adverbs

1. Adverbs of Manner

They tell us how an action takes place. Some adverbs of manner are - slowly, happily, fast, bravely etc.

• Examples

- She politely requested to the teacher for leave.
- I accepted his invitation happily.

2. Adverb of Time

They tell us when the action takes place. Some adverbs of time are - since, for, ago, before, today etc.

• Examples

- The train will arrive soon.
- Leave this place now.
- Come back later.



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### 3 Adverb of Place

They tell us where the action takes place. Some adverb of place are - here, there, everywhere, inside, outside etc.

#### Examples

- I looked for my purse everywhere.
- Don't look away when I am talking to you.

### 4 Adverb of Frequency

They tell us how often the action takes place. Some adverbs of frequency are - always, rarely, some times, never, usually, daily, once etc.

#### Examples

- She usually comes first in her class.
- I never miss my school bus.
- They go to temple daily.

### 5 Adverb of Degree

They tell us the magnitude of the adverb or adjective which they modify. They tell us the degree or extent to which something happens. They answer the question 'how much'. Some adverb of degree are - very, too, enough, really, only, extremely etc.

#### Examples

- It is too heavy to lift.
- She ran extremely fast.

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- Students, now let us take a break in order to check your understanding of the topic!  
 You will be asked a few questions and after listening to the questions you may pause the audio for three minutes to write your answers.

Q1. Underline the adverb in each sentence and name its kind.

- i. The teacher taught the class well.
- ii. The dog followed its master everywhere.
- iii. I went to the mall excitedly.
- iv. I asked the boys to come inside.
- v. The hungry child ate the food quickly.
- vi. The fire burnt down the house.
- vii. My watch nowhere to be found.

Students, now break is over we will continue with the topic —

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## 6. Adverbs of affirmation and negation

Adverbs that confirm or deny the action of a verb are called adverbs of affirmation or negation. Some adverbs of affirmation or negation are - no, not, perhaps, yes, certainly etc.

### • Examples

- He will certainly pass the examination.
- The boy gave no reply.

## 7. Interrogative Adverbs

They are used to ask questions related to an action. When, where, and how are the most commonly used interrogative adverbs.

### • Examples

- When will you leave for office?
- Where did you find your lost pen?

## ★ Position of Adverbs

The correct placement of adverb is important. You must note that an adverb is never placed between the verb and the object.

- Adverb of manner are generally placed after intransitive verbs

### • Examples

- The baby is sleeping soundly.
- The soldiers fought bravely.

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- Adverbs of manner that qualify transitive verbs are placed after the object or before the verb.
- Examples -
  - She does her homework carefully.
  - She carefully does her homework.
- Adverbs of manner are placed in between the auxiliary verb and the main verb.
- Examples -
  - She must quickly finish her work.
- Adverbs of place and adverbs of time are usually placed at the end of the sentence.
- Examples -
  - Rohit is playing outside.
  - I will see you tomorrow.
- Adverb of frequency are usually placed before the main verb, and after any auxiliary verb.
- Examples -
  - She always helps the needy.
  - Ankit never visits her home town.
- Adverbs of frequency can also be placed at the beginning or end of the sentence.
- Examples -
  - Always obey your elders.
  - She sends e-mail to me sometimes.
- Adverbs of degree come immediately before the words they qualify.

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- Examples

- I rarely tell a lie.

- She spoke rather fast.

- ★ Degrees of Comparison of Adverbs

Similar to degrees of comparison in adjective, adverbs also have degrees of comparison. They have three degrees of comparison. Positive, Comparative and Superlative degree.

- To make comparatives for single-syllable adverbs, we add -er to the adverb.

- Example:

- This time you should work harder to succeed.

- To make superlative degree, we add -st to the positive degree.

- Example:

- Among all the students, Ankur ran fastest.

- With adverbs of two or more syllables, the comparative and superlative degrees are formed by putting more and most before the positive degree.

- Example:

- She drove the car more carefully than her sister.

- Students, we have done with 'adverbs'. Now you all are required to revise the content and do exercises A to F on pg no. 67 to 71 as a part of your home assignment. Thank you.

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