

Class - VIII

Subject - English Language

21.10.24

Chapter - 13 Adverbs

Good morning students

Today we are going to discuss the topic 'Adverbs' as a part of your English Language assignment dated 25.7.2022. All the children may kindly open page number 77, Chapter-13, of your English Language book titled 'Collins English Grammar and Composition'. Students, keep your English language practise notebook ready as during this lesson you will be asked a few questions to check your understanding of the topic.

Students, let us start with the topic 'Adverbs'. As we have done this topic many times in our previous classes so all of you must be knowing that an adverb modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

Examples

- i - I can run fast.
- ii - You are an extremely good athlete.
- iii - But I can run very slowly.

Students, in these sentences, you can see that in the first sentence, fast is modifying the verb run.

In the second sentence, extremely is modifying the adjective good.

In the third sentence, very is modifying the adverb slowly. Therefore, the words,

Class - VIIISubject - English LanguageChapter - Adverbs, 10

- 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.

Class - VIIISubject - English LanguageChapter - 10 Adverbs

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.

Class - VIISubject - English LanguageChapter - 10 Adverbs

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.

Class - VIII

Subject - English Language

Chapter - 10 Adverbs

- 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.
- Adverbs 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.

→ last page ←

Scanned with

Scanned with