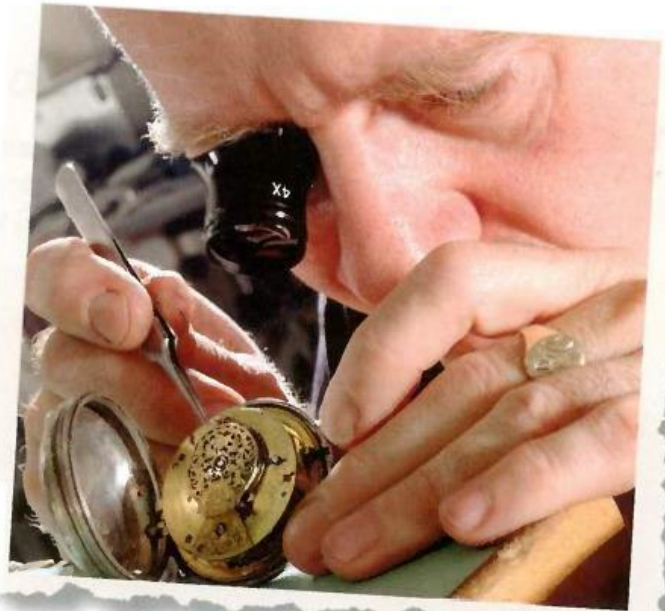


27 Types of adverb

Harry Royston repairs beautiful old watches in his free time. He works slowly and carefully because the watches are valuable.



1 Form

Adverbs describe how, when or where someone does something. There are many different types of adverbs, eg:

manner (how)	quickly slowly carefully well	Harry works <i>slowly and carefully</i> .
frequency (how often)	often sometimes never	Teresa <i>never</i> works.
time (when)	today soon in his free time last week yesterday	Matthew didn't work <i>yesterday</i> .
place (where)	here upstairs in	Linda works <i>in a bank</i> .
direction (which way)	left right straight on	Turn <i>right</i> at the end of the street.

Adverbs of degree ➤ Unit 34

Most adverbs of manner add *-ly* to the adjective:

careful → *carefully*, *slow* → *slowly*, *perfect* → *perfectly*, *bad* → *badly*

But adjectives ending in *-y*, change *y* to *i* and add *-ly*:

easy → *easily*, *happy* → *happily*

⚠ The words *friendly*, *lovely*, *silly* and *lonely* end in *-ly* but they are adjectives, not adverbs. We can't make them into adverbs, so we say '*in a ... way*':

✗ ~~She smiled at me friendly.~~

✓ She smiled at me *in a friendly way*.

2 Irregular adverbs

Fast, *hard*, *late* and *early* are adverbs and adjectives. We don't add *-ly* to them:

Sven owns a *fast* car. (*fast* = adjective)

⚠ ✗ ~~He drives fastly.~~

✓ He drives *fast*. (*fast* = adverb)

⚠ Good is an adjective. The adverb for *good* is *well*:

✗ ~~She plays tennis good.~~

✓ She *plays tennis well*.

Practice

1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct words and phrases from the box.

always at the end carefully early fast in a friendly way
in the bedroom ~~last week~~ never right ~~slowly~~ upstairs

- 0 My grandmother fell over *last week* She hurt her leg so now she can only walk *slowly*
- 1 I always get up so I am late for work.
- 2 Remember to answer the questions and stop writing of the test.
- 3 I went with the electrician and we looked at the broken light
- 4 Our teacher is nice; she talks to us
- 5 Go to the end of the road and turn at the traffic lights. If you walk, you'll get there in about five minutes.

2 **GRAMMAR IN USE** Complete the story using a form of the words in brackets ().

Be careful, one of the words you need is not an adverb.

When he was a small boy, Zack loved cars. So, as soon as he was seventeen, he began taking driving lessons. He learned (0) ...*quickly*... (quick) and became a (1) (good) driver. After ten lessons he took his driving test. During the test he drove (2) (perfect) and he passed it (3) (easy). Zack's parents were very pleased and decided to buy him a car. Zack always drove (4) (good) and he usually drove (5) (slow). But Zack had a problem. He always woke up (6) (late) in the mornings. He hated being late for college. Now he had a car, Zack was sure he was (7) (never) going to be late for college again. But, of course, the very first day he had his new car Zack was late again. So he got up (8) (quick), rushed to his car and drove to college very (9) (fast). But there was a police car on the road and the police officer stopped him for driving (10) (bad). As a result, he lost his driving licence just one week after passing his test!

3 Change the adjectives to adverbs and write the sentences again.

- 0 Clare is a slow driver. *Clare drives slowly.*
- 1 Michael is a hard worker.
- 2 My parents are frequent travellers.
- 3 Denise is a fast runner.
- 4 Antonio is a skilful painter.
- 5 My aunt is a quiet speaker.
- 6 Emelda and Maureen are brilliant cooks.

4 Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

- 0 I *never drive* fast. 2 I badly. 4 I can easily.
- 1 I well. 3 I late.