



12 Listen and repeat. Then act out.



- Adverbs usually describe verbs and past participles, adjectives, other adverbs or whole sentences. She walks **slowly**. (How does she walk? Slowly.) **extremely good**, **incredibly quickly**
- They say **how** (adverbs of manner – **carefully**), **where** (adverbs of place – **here**), **when** (adverbs of time – **yesterday**), **how much/to what extent** (adverbs of degree – **extremely**) or **how often** (adverbs of frequency – **usually**) something happens. There are also **sentence adverbs** (**probably**, **maybe**, etc.) and **relative adverbs** (**where**, **why**, **when**).

#### Formation of Adverbs from Adjectives

- We usually form adverbs by adding **-ly** to the adjective. **careful** → **carefully**, **serious** → **seriously**
- 1 Adjectives ending in **consonant + -y** drop the **-y** and take **-ily**. **cosy** → **cosily**, **happy** → **happily**, **angry** → **angrily**
- 2 Adjectives ending in **-ic** add **-ally**. **drastic** → **drastically**, **frantic** → **frantically**
- 3 Adjectives ending in **-le** drop **-le** and add **-ly**. **horrible** → **horribly**, **terrible** → **terribly**
- 4 Adjectives ending in **-e** add **-ly**. **scarce** → **scarcely**, but: **whole** → **wholly**, **true** → **truly**
- 5 Adjectives ending in **-ly** (**elderly**, **fatherly**, **friendly**, **lively**, **lonely**, **lovely**, **motherly**, **silly**, **ugly**, etc) form their adverbs with **in a(n) ... way/manner**. **in a silly manner**, **in a friendly way**, etc.

#### Adjectives and Adverbs which have the same form

Some adverbs have the same form as adjectives. These include: **best**, **better**, **big**, **cheap\***, **clean\***, **clear\***, **close\***, **cold**, **daily**, **dead**, **dear\***, **deep**, **direct**, **dirty**, **early**, **easy**, **extra**, **far**, **fast**, **fine\***, **free**, **further**, **hard**, **high**, **hourly**, **inside**, **kindly**, **last**, **late**, **long**, **loud\***, **low**, **monthly**, **past**, **quick\***, **quiet\***, **right**, **slow\***, **straight**, **sure**, **thin\***, **thick**, **tight**, **weekly**, **well**, **wide**, **wrong**, **yearly** etc.

*Ann was our **last** guest. She came in **last**. Those adverbs with an asterisk (\*) can be found with **-ly** ending without a difference in meaning, but then they are more formal. Walk **slow**! (informal)  
ALSO Walk **slowly**! (formal)*

#### Adverbs with two forms and differences in meaning

**deep** = a long way down  
**deeply** = greatly  
**direct** = by the shortest route  
**directly** = immediately  
**easy** = gently and slowly  
**easily** = without difficulty  
**free** = without cost  
**freely** = willingly  
**full** = exactly; very  
**fully** = completely

**hard** = intently; with effort  
**hardly** = scarcely  
**high** = at / to a high level  
**highly** = very much  
**last** = after all others  
**lastly** = finally  
**late** = not early  
**lately** = recently  
**near** = close  
**nearly** = almost

**pretty** = fairly  
**prettily** = in a pretty way  
**short** = suddenly; off target  
**shortly** = soon  
**sure** = certainly  
**surely** = without doubt  
**wide** = fully; off target  
**widely** = to a large extent  
**wrong** = incorrectly  
**wrongly** = unjustly

- Most of the **-ly** forms can come before an adjective, a past participle or a verb. *I'm highly aware of the situation.* (NOT: *high*) *He is fully trained.* (NOT: *full*) *He easily found his way.* (NOT: *easy*)
- Hardly** means "almost not". *I could hardly see in the dark.* **Hardly** can be used with **any / anyone / anything / anywhere / ever**. *There was hardly any food left.* (= almost no food left) *She hardly ever goes out of the house.* (= She almost never goes out of the house.)
- Wrongly** usually goes before verbs or past participles. *You wrongly accused him.* *He was wrongly accused.* (NOT: *wrong*)

### 7 Form adverbs from the following adjectives.

1 dreadful	.....	7 delicate	.....	13 scarce	.....
2 easy	.....	8 rare	.....	14 logical	.....
3 dramatic	.....	9 serious	.....	15 happy	.....
4 terrible	.....	10 rude	.....	16 wrong	.....
5 wonderful	.....	11 fantastic	.....	17 hopeful	.....
6 comfortable	.....	12 free	.....	18 sad	.....

### 8 Fill in: **hard**, **hardly** or **hardly ever** / **anyone** / **anything**.

Hi Kate!

It's a pity you couldn't come to Peter's birthday party. I gave it a lot of thought before I decided to go. You know me, I 1) hardly ever go to parties, so I had 2) ..... to wear. Also, I was feeling tired because I had 3) ..... slept at all the night before. But, I borrowed a dress from my sister and decided to go. I knew 4) ..... there, but when I sat down, Peter's friends were really nice and I had a great time. What about you? Are you studying 5) ..... for the exams next week? We 6) ..... see each other these days! We should meet up soon.

Love,  
Pam

### How to form opposites

**dis-**, **un-**, **in-**, **il-** (before l), **im-** (before m or p), **ir-** (before r), **mal-** are negative prefixes which are used to make opposites of certain adjectives or adverbs. *like* – *dislike*

### 9 Write the opposites of the following words.

1 honest	.....	6 logically	.....	11 true	.....
2 legally	.....	7 successful	.....	12 capable	.....
3 possible	.....	8 polite	.....	13 agreeable	.....
4 tolerant	.....	9 responsibly	.....	14 adjusted	.....
5 regularly	.....	10 satisfied	.....	15 gratefully	.....

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Underline the correct item, then explain the difference in meaning.

- 1 Simon told everyone he would pass the exam **easy / easily**, so he was **deep / deeply** embarrassed when he came **last / lastly** in the class with 20%.
- 2 "I **sure / surely** am happy to meet you," said the reporter to the **high / highly** respected singer. "You're **pretty / prettily** famous around here, you know."
- 3 When he was almost **full / fully** recovered from his illness, the doctor told him to take it **easy / easily** and said that he would be able to return to work **short / shortly**.
- 4 As he was found **near / nearly** the scene of the robbery with a gun in his hand, it is **hard / hardly** surprising that he was arrested. It turned out that he had been **wrong / wrongly** accused.
- 5 **Sure / Surely** you can't have answered every question **wrong / wrongly**.
- 6 Rob was a very poor archer. His first arrow fell **short / shortly** of the target, his second flew about 10 metres **wide / widely** and the third flew **high / highly** into the air and landed behind him.
- 7 Although he arrived an hour **late / lately**, he started work immediately and tried **hard / hardly** to make up for lost time.
- 8 **Lately / Late**, she has been getting all her clothes **freely / free** from the fashion company, so I can't understand why she dresses so **badly / bad**.
- 9 It is **wide / widely** believed that there is a bus that goes **direct / directly** from here to the airport, but it's not true.
- 10 **Last / Lastly**, I would like to encourage you to **free / freely** donate money to the cause to find a cure for cancer.

### Word Order of Adverbs

- Adverbs usually go after verbs but before adjectives, other adverbs and participles. They can be used in front, mid or end position in a sentence.  
e.g. *He speaks loudly.*  
*He is amazingly handsome.* Front Mid End  
*She runs very fast.* *Obviously they will never see her again.*  
*Mobile phones are extensively used nowadays.*
- **Adverbs of manner** go before the main verb, after the auxiliary verb or at the end of a sentence.  
e.g. *He easily answered the questions in the test.*  
*We are eagerly waiting for his call.*  
*She acted childishly.*
- When there is more than one adverb in the sentence, their usual order is **manner – place – time**.  

subject	verb	(object)	manner	place	time
He	watched	TV	quietly	in his room	until 6:00.
- When there is a **verb of movement** such as *go, come or leave* in the sentence, then the adverbs come in the following order: **place – manner – time**.  

subject	verb	place	manner	time
Ann	was rushed	to hospital	suddenly	an hour ago.
- **Adverbs of place and time** usually go at the end of the sentence. Adverbs of time can go in the front position to emphasise the time.  
e.g. *Have you been here recently?*  
*Every day he goes to the gym on foot.*

- When there is more than one **time adverb**, we usually put the more specific ones before the more general ones (**time – day – date – year**). *He was born at 22:15 on Monday, March 17th, 1958.*
- Adverbs of frequency** (often, seldom, never, ever, usually, normally, scarcely, rarely, always, etc.) go after the auxiliary verb (be, have, do), but before the main verb. In short answers, however, we put them before the auxiliary. *She has never travelled abroad. "She never comes to work on time. She is often late." "Yes, she always is."*
- Adverbs of degree** (absolutely, completely, just, totally, extremely, quite, seriously, very, etc.) go before the adjective or the adverb they describe. *He's absolutely hopeless at Maths.* When these adverbs describe verbs, they go before a main verb or after an auxiliary verb. *We quite enjoyed the film. I've quite finished.*  
**Absolutely, completely and totally** can go in the middle or end position. *He completely forgot our appointment. or He forgot our appointment completely.* **A lot, much, a little, a bit, awfully, terribly** can go in the middle position (before adjectives) or end position (when they describe verbs). *I'm terribly sorry. My tooth hurts terribly.*
- The adverbs **already, no longer, hardly, nearly, almost, still** go in the middle position. *He nearly knocked the old lady down as he could hardly see her in the dark.*
- Sentence adverbs** (probably, certainly, possibly, perhaps, maybe, clearly, luckily, etc.) go in any position: front, middle or end. The front position is the most usual, though. *Luckily, he didn't crash into the tree. He luckily didn't crash into the tree. He didn't crash into the tree, luckily.* In negations **certainly, possibly and probably** usually go before the auxiliary or between two auxiliaries. *He certainly didn't do it. He couldn't possibly have done it.*
- We use **adverbs after action verbs** and **adjectives after linking verbs**: appear, be, become, get, feel, look, seem, smell, stay, taste. *It tastes bad.* (NOT: *badly*). *She looked happy at the party.* (*Looked* means 'appeared' here and is a linking verb.) *She looked happily at the children.* (*Looked* is an action verb here, not a linking verb, and 'happily' describes the action.)

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## Rewrite the sentences, putting the adverbs in the right position.

- She has lived in England. (**luxuriously/in a large house**)  
*She has lived luxuriously in a large house in England.*
- Train services have been affected. (**by the heavy snow/seriously**)
- The witness recounted everything that had happened. (**during the robbery/accurately**)
- John read my essay and changed everything I had written. (**incorrectly/virtually/carefully/very**)
- The wind is blowing. (**hard/today/extremely/outside**)
- We will be travelling. (**around Australia/this summer/definitely**)
- Ted is polite, but he was rude to Jenny. (**surprisingly/normally/last night**)
- I'm certain you'll be happy with the service. (**in this hotel/very/absolutely**)
- The cost of living has risen. (**dramatically/recently**)
- The injured victims of the fire were taken to hospital. (**quickly/seriously/fortunately**)