

The position of adverbs

1. Listen to the song, fill in the blanks with the correct adverb and next distribute the same adverbs in the table:

93 million miles – Jason Mraz

93 million miles from the sun
 People get ready, get ready
 'Cause _____ it comes, it's a light
 A beautiful light, over the horizon into our eyes

Oh, my my _____ beautiful, oh my beautiful
 mother
 She told me, "Son in life you're gonna go
 _____"

If you do it right you'll love where you are
 Just know, _____ you go
 You can _____ come home"

240 thousand miles from the moon
 We've come a long way to belong _____
 To share this view of the night, a glorious night
 Over the horizon is another bright sky

Oh, my my how beautiful, oh my irrefutable father
 He told me, "Son _____ it may seem dark
 But the absence of the light is a necessary part
 Just know, you're _____ alone
 You can _____ come back home"
 Home, home
 You can _____ come back
 Every road is a slippery slope
 There is _____ a hand that you can hold on
 to
 Looking deeper through the telescope
 You can see that your home's inside of you

Just know, that _____ you go
 No, you're _____ alone
 You will _____ get back home
 Home, home
 Home, home, home
 93 million miles from the Sun
 People get ready, get ready
 'Cause here it comes it's a light, a beautiful light
 Over the horizon into our eyes

Time (when things happen)	yesterday, last night, soon, tomorrow, now.
Manner (how you do something)	hard; slowly; badly; well.
Frequency (how often you do something)	
Degree (describing / modifying an adjective / adverb)	
Comment (giving an opinion)	unfortunately; luckily; obviously; eventually.
Place (where something happens)	

2. Observe the sentences on the table below and complete its third column. You don't need to use complete sentences. Just type "beginning", "end", "mid-position", "after main verb", "after to be", "before main verb", or "before adverbs".

Example sentence	Type of adverb	Position in the sentence
I will leave home <u>early</u> .	time	At the end of a sentence.
I am going to London <u>today</u> .	time	

Let's go <u>there</u> .	place	
Come <u>here</u> , please!	place	
He's worked <u>hard</u> to be successful.	degree	After the main verb.
Tommy drives <u>very carefully</u> .	degree / manner	
She sang <u>beautifully in the town hall last night</u> .	manner / place / time	
You are <u>always</u> on time!	frequency	After the verb 'to be'
I <u>rarely</u> come to this bar. It's too crowded.	frequency	
I am <u>incredibly</u> lucky! I won the game!	degree	Before adjectives.
You have been working <u>a lot</u> . You should rest <u>a little</u> .	degree	
We left home late. <u>Fortunately</u> , we got to the airport on time.	comment (opinion)	
<u>Stupidly</u> , I forgot my keys.	comment (opinion)	Front position (beginning of a sentence).
We'll be back soon. We're <u>only</u> going for two days.	other adverbs (focusing)	Mid-position (between auxiliary and main verb).
I'm sorry. I've <u>completely</u> forgotten your name.	other adverbs (completeness)	

a. Read the rule about the use of adverbs of degree:

- *Extremely, incredibly, very, etc. are used with adjectives and adverbs and go before them → They are incredibly tired. / You look very well.*
- *A lot and much are often used with verbs and go after the verb and verb phrase → We have walked a lot. / He talks much about money.*
- *A little / a little bit can be used with adjectives or verbs → I slept a little before you arrived. / She is a little bit shy.*

b. Now, observe the following sentences and discuss in pairs what is wrong about them. Then correct them:

Incorrect sentence	Correct sentence
<i>He very works.</i>	
<i>I am a lot happy.</i>	

c. Create 2 sentences about yourself using at least an adverb in each one.

I. _____

II. _____