

A06

ADVERBS: SENTENCE, FOCUS, AND NEGATIVE

by Julian Conde

I. Write T (true) or F (false).

1. ___ Sentence adverbs modify specific verbs or adjectives rather than the whole sentence.
2. ___ When a sentence adverb is placed at the beginning of a sentence, it is usually followed by a comma.
3. ___ Focus adverbs typically follow the word or phrase they are meant to emphasize.
4. ___ Moving a focus adverb to a different position in a sentence can change the sentence's meaning.
5. ___ When a negative adverb like *seldom* begins a sentence, the subject and verb must be inverted.
6. ___ If a sentence uses the verb *be*, you must use *do*, *does*, or *did* for inversion after a negative adverb.
7. ___ In sentences using *not only... but... also*, inversion occurs after both parts of the conjunction.
8. ___ The adverb *neither* is used to connect two positive statements.
9. ___ If a sentence begins with *here* or *there* and the subject is a pronoun (e.g., *it*), you should not invert the subject and verb.
10. ___ Negative adverbs at the beginning of a sentence are more common in formal writing than in casual speech.

II Choose the best answer.

1. What is the primary function of a "Sentence Adverb"?

- A) To modify a single verb or adjective.
- B) To modify an entire sentence or viewpoint.
- C) To focus attention on a specific noun phrase.

2. Where should a sentence adverb be placed if it is used in the middle of a sentence?

- A) Before the verb *be* and after other verbs.
- B) After the verb *be* and before other verbs.
- C) Always at the very end of the sentence.

