



17

Adverbs



THINK



Life Skills and Values



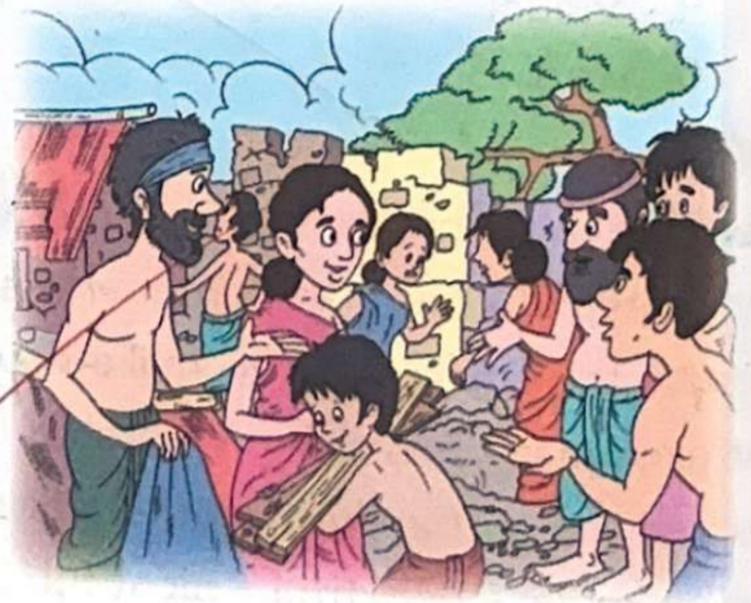
Democratic Spirit



Leadership Skills

Read the passage and underline the adverbs you can find.

Long long ago, in a little village by the sea, lived a little family. They lived quietly and peacefully, going about their daily work cheerfully. One day, a storm hit the coast. The sky darkened threateningly, the clouds covered the sky and the wind blew gustily on the little village. All the villagers screamed loudly and ran quickly into the only buildings that were built sturdily. All the huts in the village were destroyed. The people waited silently for the storm to pass and then went sadly to see the damage. Many of them cried bitterly when they saw all the houses completely destroyed. But the little family went about their work cheerfully. When the others looked at them with surprise, they said, 'At least we are all alive and hale and hearty. We have our troubles but we also have the strength to cope with them. So have faith and courage, and get back to work.' All the people felt better when they heard these words and decided to face all of their problems bravely.



LEARN

Kinds of Adverbs

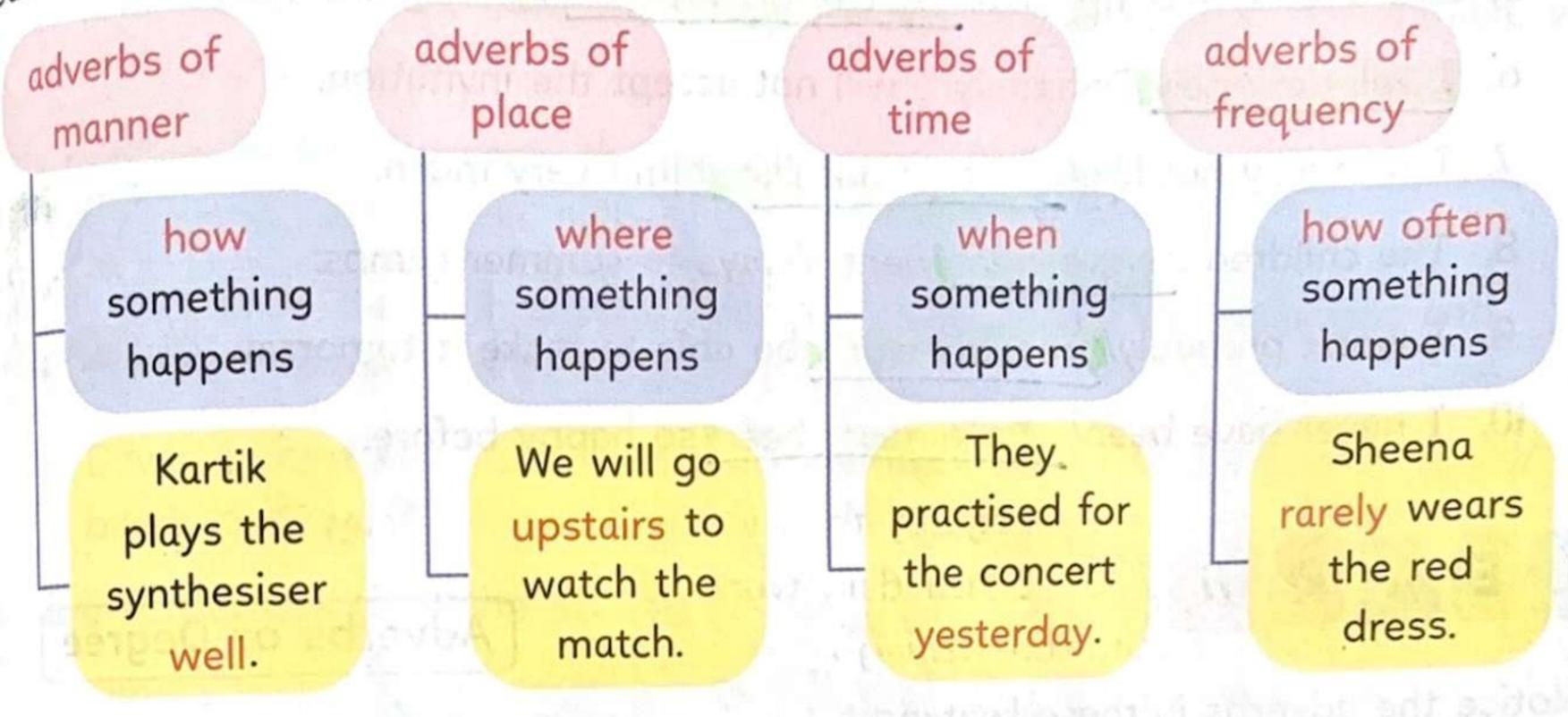
Notice what the words in colour are doing in each sentence.

- Jaya writes **neatly**.
- Manav is a **very** respectful boy.
- Sachin works **extremely** hard.

In the first sentence, the adverb **neatly** is qualifying the verb **writes**; in the second, the adjective **respectful** is qualified by the adverb **very**; and in the third, the adverb

extremely qualifies another adverb **hard**. Adverbs modify or qualify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.

You have already learnt about the four kinds of adverbs.



PRACTISE

A. Underline the adverbs and state the kinds. Circle the verbs, adjectives or adverbs they qualify.



1. She sang joyfully, but he sang sadly. M
2. We went to a cafe that was nearby. P
3. He had missed the concert earlier. T
4. She would often visit our restaurant. F
5. We rarely meet our cousins in Karachi. F
6. He will meet with the author later. T
7. We finished the cookies very quickly. M
8. Walk slowly, please. M
9. It was raining heavily, so Mrs Roy drove carefully. M
10. Ritu came to office early. T



B. Choose the correct options.

1. I go often / often go dancing as I enjoy it.
2. Rarely I / I rarely drink juice for breakfast.



3. I usually do/do usually my chores during the weekends.
4. He hardly ever gets/ever hardly gets the time to meet us.
5. She already has finished/has already finished reading the novel.
6. I will definitely/Definitely I will not accept the invitation.
7. I do really not like/really do not like rajma very much.
8. The children always went/went always to summer camps.
9. I won't probably/probably won't be able to make it tomorrow.
10. I never have been/I have never been so happy before.



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Adverbs of Degree

Notice the adverbs in these sentences.

- Arman is **very** good at tennis.
- Shikha **almost** always gets good grades.
- The mathematics test was **extremely** easy.



The adverbs here answer the question—to what degree. **Adverbs of degree** tell us the intensity of the words they qualify.

PRACTISE

C. Abhilasha, Kritika, Chetan and Devanshi went to a café in their neighbourhood. The café owner asked them to rate the cold coffees they drank so the owner can improve the quality of beverages in their café. Each of them rated the cold coffee by giving three stars or less. Read the ratings in the table given below.



	Abhilasha	Kritika	Chetan	Devanshi
sweet	***	*	-	***
bitter	*	**	***	*
milky	***	-	*	***
watery	-	***	***	-
Did you like it?	***	*	-	***

Now, complete the sentences by choosing the correct option.

1. Abhilasha and Devanshi thought that the coffee was sweet **too/enough**.
2. Kritika felt that the coffee was **barely/too** sweet while Chetan thought it was **very/slightly** bitter.
3. Abhilasha and Devanshi thought that the coffee was **slightly/absolutely** bitter and **quite/hardly** milky.
4. Kritika and Chetan thought it was **really/fully** watery but Abhilasha and Devanshi found it to be **hardly/enough** watery.
5. Devanshi and Abhilasha liked the coffee a **lot/very** but and Chetan **really/barely** disliked it.

D. Make sentences with the adverbs of degree.

1. almost Ayush almost cried while watching a movie.
2. deeply She deeply regretted her action.
3. enough Their project is good enough.
4. quite This watch is quite expensive.
5. fairly Sun was fairly visible from the top of hill.

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Formation of Adverbs of Manner

Read the sentences given below.

- Ram walked **slowly**.
- Sangam smiled **proudly**.

Here, the words **slowly** and **proudly** are adverbs of manner. We can often make adverbs of manner by adding **-ly** to adjectives.

- slow + **-ly** - slowly
- proud + **-ly** - proudly

Sometimes, the spellings of some adjectives are also changed when made into adverbs.

- easy + **-ly** - easily
- gentle + **-ly** - gently
- basic + **-ly** - basically

Some adjectives remain the same when changed into adverbs. For example: good, fast, wrong, early, etc.

PRACTISE

E. Change the adjectives given below into adverbs.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. quick | <u>quickly</u> | 2. sad | <u>sadly</u> |
| 3. bright | <u>brightly</u> | 4. tight | <u>tightly</u> |
| 5. kind | <u>kindly</u> | 6. brave | <u>bravely</u> |
| 7. wise | <u>wisely</u> | 8. late | <u>late</u> |
| 9. angry | <u>angrily</u> | 10. happy | <u>happily</u> |
| 11. easy | <u>easily</u> | 12. graceful | <u>gracefully</u> |
| 13. careful | <u>carefully</u> | 14. fast | <u>fast</u> |
| 15. interesting | <u>interestingly</u> | | |



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Adjectives and Adverbs

Which of these sentences sounds correct?

- Virat plays cricket good.
- Virat plays cricket well.

To modify a verb (**plays**), one must use an adverb (**well**) and not an adjective (**good**). An adjective modifies a noun.

PRACTISE

F. Correct the incorrectly used words in the sentences and replace them with suitable adverbs.

1. Raghu ate the noodles greedy.

Raghu ate the noodles greedily.

2. Zara wrote the answers neat.

Zara wrote the answers neatly.

3. She painted the picture beautiful.

She painted the picture beautifully.



4. We could hard see in the fog.

We could hardly see in the fog.

5. We are much happy to meet you.

We are very happy to meet you.

6. Palash cannot run very faster.

Palash cannot run very fast.

7. I fell hardly and hurt my hand.

I fell hard and hurt my hand.

8. I strong support her on this matter.

I strongly support her on this matter.

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Adverbs: Degrees of Comparison

Read the sentences given below.

- Sheetal arrived **early** to the office.
- Dinesh arrived **earlier** than her.
- Kiara arrived the **earliest** among them.

A few adverbs have comparative and superlative forms. In the sentences above, **early**, **earlier** and **earliest** are the positive, comparative and superlative forms of the adverb **early**.

Here are some more examples of degrees of comparison in adverbs.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
soon	sooner	soonest
late	later	latest
hard	harder	hardest
carefully	more carefully	most carefully
gracefully	more gracefully	most gracefully

G. Fill in the blanks given below with the correct degrees of comparison of the adverbs given in the brackets.



1. Aamir took longer than Hamid to complete the activity. (long)
2. Umang runs fast but Pinaki runs faster than her. (fast)
3. Damini answered the questions more quickly than her colleagues. (quickly)
4. We travelled the farthest from our home last summer. (far)
5. Gayatri dances the most gracefully among the students. (gracefully)
6. Shruti and Rashid walked carefully across the bridge. (carefully)
7. Tanya played the piano well but Jaya played it the best. (good)
8. The pollution in the town grew worse than last year. (badly)
more badly

PLAY



Communication



Art Integration

I. Get into four groups. Each group will choose two separate verbs. Enact the verb with as many different adverbs as possible. For example, sing: happily, loudly, badly, quietly, etc. The other groups will have to guess the verb-adverb combinations.



① _____ than = long ~ longer

② the _____ = long ~ longest

24-12
V-V-gram