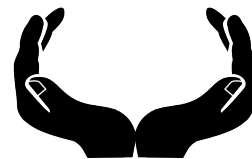


## Adverb Notes

- Adverbs are words that modify or describe *Adjectives*, *Verbs*, or other *Adverbs* (A.V.A.)

Adverbs answer four questions :

- Where?
- When?
- In what way?
- To what extent?



Examples of Adverbs:

- Adverbs of frequency: *always*, *sometimes*, *never*
- Adverbs of time and place: *here*, *yesterday*, *then*
- Adverbs of relative time: *recently*, *soon*, *already*
- Adverbs of degree: *extremely*, *very*, *rather*
- Adverbs of quantity: *few*, *a lot*, *much*
- Adverbs of attitude: *fortunately*, *apparently*, *clearly*

Placement of Adverbs:

- Adverbs are usually found after the verb.
- If there is a Direct Object, it will come after the Direct Object. It will never come between the verb and Direct Object.

Comparative and Superlative Adverbs

- If an adverb does not end in *ly*, you can usually add *er* for comparative or *est* for superlative forms
- If an adverb ends in *ly*, you **MUST** use *more* to form comparative and *most* for superlative forms

Irregular Comparative and Superlative Adverbs:

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
badly	worse	worst
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest
little	less	least
well	better	best