


# Namaste English

## Mastery Course


### on

## Adverbs


### Mastery Course on Adverb




#### 10 Live Classes




Class PDFs



QUIZZES



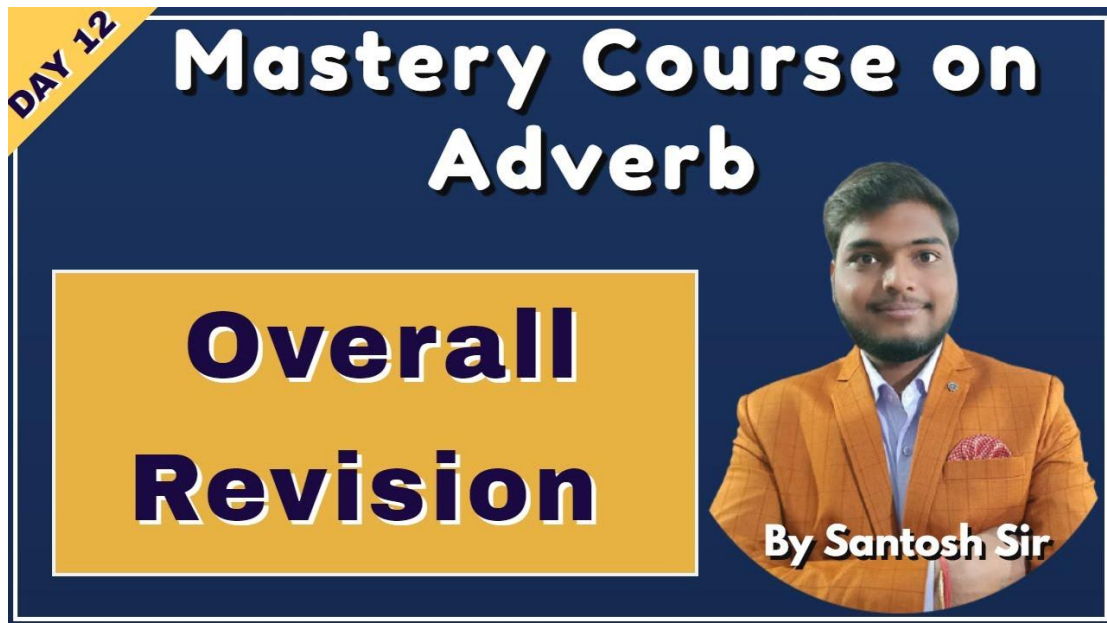
Daily Practice



By Santosh Sir

### From Basic to Advance Level

# Adverbs Day 11



## Introduction to the course

- ❖ It's important that we have the knowledge of Adverbs along with the knowledge of tenses and grammar topics. So, this time we have brought a special course for you all.
- ❖ In this course you will get mastery on Adverbs.
- ❖ Your spoken part will improve.
- ❖ Your written part will be rhetoric, after you have attended all the sessions of this course.

## What is an *adverb*?

### Noun

*Adverbs* are words that usually modify—that is, they limit or restrict the meaning of—verbs. They may also modify adjectives, other adverbs, phrases, or even entire sentences.

An adverb answers the question *when? where?, how?, how much?, how long?, or how often?*:

The elections are coming *soon*.

They only shopped *locally*.

They are *happily* married.

The roads are *very* steep.

He stopped by *briefly* to say hello.

My daughter calls me *regularly*.

Most adverbs are formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective. If the adjective already ends in *-y*, the *-y* usually changes to *-i*.

*bold / boldly*

*solid / solidly*

*interesting / interestingly*

*heavy / heavily*

*unnecessary / unnecessarily*

There are, however, many common adverbs that do not end in *-ly*, such as *again, also, just, never, often, soon, today, too, very, and well*.

There are a few different kinds of adverbs. The words *when, where, why, and how* are called *interrogative adverbs* when they begin a question.

*When* did the event occur?

Where is the proof?

Why was he so late?

How did they get here?

The *relative adverbs*—*where*, *when*, and *why* (*how* is sometimes included as well)—introduce *subordinate clauses* (also called *dependent clauses*), which are clauses that do not form simple sentences by themselves.

This is the house *where* I grew up.

They go to bed *when* they want to.

She wondered *why* the door was open.

When an adverb modifies a whole sentence or clause, it is called a *sentence adverb*.

Words such as *fortunately*, *frankly*, *hopefully*, and *luckily* are generally used as sentence adverbs and usually express the speaker's feelings about the content of the sentence. Such adverbs normally come at the beginning of a sentence, but may also come in the middle or at the end.

*Unfortunately*, Friday will be cloudy.

Friday, *unfortunately*, will be cloudy.

Friday will be cloudy, *unfortunately*.

## Adverb Form

We make many adverbs by adding **-ly** to an adjective, for example:

- **quick** (adjective) > **quickly** (adverb)
- **careful** (adjective) > **carefully** (adverb)
- **beautiful** (adjective) > **beautifully** (adverb)

There are some basic rules about spelling for -ly adverbs. See the table below:

adjective ending	do this	adjective	adverb
most adjectives	add -ly	quick nice sole careful	quickly nicely solely carefully
-able or -ible	change -e to -y	regrettable horrible	regrettably horribly
-y	change -y to -ily	happy	happily
-ic	change -ic to -ically	economic	economically

But not all words that end in -ly are adverbs. The following -ly words, for example, are all adjectives:

- friendly, lovely, lonely, neighbourly

And some adverbs have no particular form. Look at these examples:

- well, fast, very, never, always, often, still

## Use of Some Common Adverbs

Bad or Badly

*Bad* is an adjective used with linking verbs such as *feel*, *seem*, *be*, *look*, etc.

Incorrect: I feel badly that he is not taking part in the game.

Correct: I feel bad that he is not taking part in the game.

*Badly* is an adverb used to modify action verbs.

Incorrect: Sometimes Hollywood romance ends bad.

Correct: Sometimes Hollywood romance ends badly.

### Calm or Calmly

*Calm* is an adjective, and it is used to modify nouns and pronouns. It is also used with linking verbs.

Incorrect: She appeared calmly after the accident.

Correct: She appeared calm after the accident.

*Calmly* is an adverb that modifies verbs.

Incorrect: She tried to be brave and take the bad news calm.

Correct: She tried to be brave and take the bad news calmly.

### Easy or Easily

*Easy* is an adjective used to modify nouns and pronouns. It is also used with linking verbs.

Incorrect: The assignment looked easily.

Correct: The assignment looked easy.

*Easily* is an adverb, and it is used to modify verbs.

Incorrect: The players were moving easy around the field.

Correct: The players were moving easily around the field.

### Good or Well

*Good* is an adjective. It is also often used with linking verbs.

Incorrect: It felt well to score an A on the final.

Correct: It felt good to score an A on the final.

*Well*, when used as an adjective, implies "in good health." When used as an adverb, *well* means "expertly."

Correct: My grandmother looks well even now in her eighties.

Incorrect: My friend plays the piano good.

Correct: My friend plays the piano well. (expertly)

### Real or Really

*Really* is an adverb, and it modifies other adverbs, verbs, or adjectives. It has a meaning of "very."

Incorrect: Students did real well on the midterm.

Correct: Students did really well on the midterm.

*Real* is an adjective, and can be used to modify nouns or noun phrases. It has a meaning of "true or genuine."

Incorrect: Students took a really midterm last week.

Correct: Students took a real midterm last week.

### Slow or Slowly

*Slow* can be used as an adjective and as an adverb. In the first example, *slow* is an adverb and in the second one, it is an adjective.

Correct: The traffic is moving slow. This is a slow dance.

*Slowly* is only an adverb. It can replace *slow* anywhere it is used as an adverb. *Slowly* also appears in sentences with auxiliary verbs where *slow* cannot be used.

Incorrect: He has been slow recovering from his knee injury.

Correct: He has been slowly recovering from his knee injury.

### Adverb Placement in Sentences

Sometimes, the use of a certain adverb requires the inversion of the subject and the verb. If a sentence begins with a negative adverb or an adverb with restrictive meaning, it must have an inverted word order.

Correct: Never before have I encountered such persistence in a student.

Correct: Seldom do we come across such talent.

## About the Instructor

Santosh Sen (B.Ed. in English, University of Delhi)

Santosh Sir has wide teaching experience of more than 5 years in English Language and Literature. He is an ex-faculty of Exam Mitra Institute, Delhi. Students have known him as a teacher who makes English Learning easy by his short methods and tricks.

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