

Adverb Fact Sheet

An **adverb** modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. Many adverbs end in *-ly*, but not all. Adverbs answer four questions:

Where?	walked <i>away</i>	went <i>inside</i>
When?	went <i>today</i>	travels <i>seldom</i>
In what manner or how?	works <i>carelessly</i>	runs <i>swiftly</i>
To what extent?	<i>quite</i> tasty	hardly <i>begun</i>

Adverbs are tricky because often they can be in different spots in a sentence. However, there are some rules that govern their placement.

***When an adverb modifies an adjective, it comes right before the adjective it modifies:**

I am *very* happy.

The pizza is *quite* tasty.

***When an adverb modifies another adverb, it comes right before the adverb it modifies:**

I slept *very* soundly.

He ate *rather* hungrily

***When an adverb modifies a verb, it can be in various places in the sentence:**

At the end of the sentence: She walked to the door *slowly*.

At the beginning of the sentence: *Slowly*, she walked to the door.

Before the verb: She *slowly* walked to the door.

After the verb: She walked *slowly* to the door.

In between a helping verb and a main verb: She did *slowly* walk to the door.



Sometimes the same word can be an adverb or an adjective, depending on how they are used in the sentence:

He jumps *high*. (*high* is adverb modifying the verb jumped)

This is a high jump. (*high* is an adjective modifying the noun jump)

The teacher spoke in a *kindly* way. (*kindly* is an adjective modifying the noun way)

The teacher spoke *kindly*. (*kindly* is an adverb modifying the verb spoke)