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Adverb for kids

Adverb Definition for kids: An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

Examples of adverbs for kids

1. Lata sings **sweetly**.
2. He is **always** late for the class.
3. The school bell rang **loudly**.
4. We must eat our food **slowly**.
5. The horse galloped **fast**.

Note: The words in bold. All these words (*slowly, sweetly, always, loudly, fast*) tell something more about the way in which the action is being performed). Such words are known as **Adverbs**.

An **adverb** may be defined as a word which modifies or tells more about a verb, adjective or another adverb

Types of Adverbs

There are 6 kinds of adverb in english grammar

1. Adverb of manner
2. Adverb of place
3. Adverb of time
4. Adverb of frequency
5. Adverb of degree
6. Interrogative adverbs.

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Types of Adverb

Adverb of manner Tell how an action is being performed, for Example: Slowly, loudly, peacefully	Adverb of place Tells where the action takes place, for Example: Here, near, up, down.	Adverb of time Tells when the action takes place, for Example: Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow
Adverb of frequency Tells how often or in what frequency the action takes place, for Example: Never, always, often, once, always.	Adverb of degree Tells the extent or degree to which an action is performed, for Example: Very, fairly, nearly, rather.	Interrogative adverbs Use to ask a question. Example: What, when, how, why, where.

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Adverb of manner

Tell how an action is being performed, for example:

- The tortoise walks **slowly**.
- My neighbour shouted on me **loudly**.
- The cuckoo bird sings **sweetly**.
- Rani ate **slowly**.
- The baby slept **peacefully**.

Adverb of place

Tells where the action takes place, for example:

- The ant walked **up** the hill.
- A river flows **near** his house.
- Rahul came **here**.
- The servant went **downstairs**.
- Nisha fell **down** and cried.

Adverb of time

Tells when the action takes place, for example:

- My sister came home **yesterday**.
- He arrived **late** at the meeting.
- Riya is absent **today**.
- The school will close **tomorrow** for the summer holidays.
- We **seldom** drink coffee, we prefer tea.

Adverb of frequency

Tells how often or in what frequency the action takes place, for Example:

- I am **never** late for school.
- He **always** goes to his sister's house on weekends.
- I **often** meet Rita on the bridge.
- Avni visited us **once**.
- He **always** goes to the night club to dance.

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Adverb of degree

Tells the extent or degree to which an action is performed, for example:

- He is **very** fast at his work.
- The water is **rather** dirty.
- He is **fairly** rich but his uncle is rather poor.
- The cup is **nearly** full.
- Malak is **very** beautiful.

Note: *Adverbs of manner can be formed by adding the suffix – ‘ly’ to adjectives in most cases.*

Interrogative adverbs

Use to ask a question, for example:

- **Why** are you late?
- **When** will the bus arrive?
- **How** far is it to the hotel from here?
- **Where** do you put your garden waste?
- I'm not sure **when** she ran away.

Position of Adverbs

Adverb of Manner (Example: *Slowly, well, efficiently, etc.*), Adverbs of Place (Example – *here, there, everywhere, etc.*) and Adverbs of Time (Example – *Now, tomorrow, then, etc.*) are generally placed after the verb or after the object if there is one Example: –

- He does his work **efficiently**. (manner)
- The bus does not stop **here**. (place)
- Snigdha will leave for Germany **tomorrow**. (time)

Adverbs of frequency (Example – generally, always, often) and certain other adverbs like just, almost, consists of only one word, if there are more than one word in the verb form, they are put after the first word.

Examples:-

- I **usually** reach school by 7:50 a.m.
- The train has **just** left.

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- I **generally** complete my homework before dinner time.

If the verb is *am/are/is/was*, these adverbs are placed after the verb Example:

- He is **never** in time for meals.
- he is **usually** late for college.

When there are two or more adverbs in a sentence, these should be placed in the order *manner, place, time*, e.g.

- The Opera singer sang **well** (manner) there (place) **last night** (time).

Adverb list for kids

accidentally	always	angrily
anxiously	awkwardly	badly
blindly	boastfully	boldly
bravely	brightly	cheerfully
cooly	crazily	defiantly
deftly	deliberately	devotedly
dutifully	doubtfully	dramatically
eagerly	elegantly	enormously
evenly	eventually	exactly
faithfully	finally	foolishly
fortunately	frequently	gleefully
gracefully	happily	hastily

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honestly

hopelessly

hourly

hungrily

innocently

inquisitively

irritably

jealously

justly

kindly

lazily

loosely

madly

merrily

mortally

mysteriously

nervously

never

obediently

obnoxiously

occasionally

often

only

perfectly

politely

poorly

powerfully

promptly

quickly

rapidly

rarely

regularly

rudely

safely

seldom

selfishly

seriously

shakily

sharply

silently

slowly

solemnly

sometimes

speedily

sternly

technically

tediously

unexpectedly

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usually

victoriously

vivaciously

warmly

wearily

weekly

wildly

yearly

Adverb exercise/worksheet for kids

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate adverbs, choosing from the given option.

1. The new is _____ good to be true. (none, rarely, well, too)
2. He was brave _____ to disobey his employer. (very, enough, little, never)
3. He performed _____ well in the exam. (much, never, fairly,)
4. The patient is _____ better today. (eagerly, very, badly, much)
5. Samay knows Amrita _____ well. (never, quite, safely, often)
6. Raman is _____ late to the school. (seldom, badly, quickly, more)

Exercise 2

Change the following adjectives into adverbs.

Hence (a) _____ (never, often, seldom, rarely) goes to the village to meet her grandmother (b) _____ (very, much, dearly, enough). It _____ (usually, always, sometimes, just) takes two hours to reach there by train. Her grandmother (d) _____ (never, sometime, clearly, eagerly) waits for her on weekends. For past many years, she (e) _____ (often, regularly, almost, seldom) pays visit to her and has (f) _____ (never, always, quietly, usually) missed going there.

Exercise 3

Your sister has written a letter to her friend. She has forgotten to write adverbs. Complete the letter by fill in suitable adverbs in the blanks. You may take help from the box.

Nearly, Yesterday, happily, extremely, never

Dear Neha

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_____ was my birthday party. I invited _____ all my friends. My mother baked a cake. She had _____ seen so many of us at a time. She _____ attended to all of them. All my friends were _____ happy.

