



Adverbs For Class 7 Examples, Types, Worksheets and Free PDF

Hello everyone in this blog, we will cover the most important topic Adverbs For Class 7, its examples, and types at the end you get Adverb worksheets for a better result you should try to do the worksheet without seeing the answers. You can get access to download the free PDF at the end of the blog.

Adverb Define: An adverb is a word that modifies a [verb](#), [an adjective](#), or another adverb.

Adverbs for Class 7 Examples in Sentences

1. The blind man was walking **carefully** on the road.
2. Children were playing **there**.
3. Ron is **very** clever
4. She is looking **very** beautiful.
5. Don't decide **too** fast.

Adverb Types

These are types of adverbs for class 7

1. Adverb of Manner
2. Adverb of Place
3. Adverb of Time
4. Adverb of Frequency
5. Adverb of Degree
6. Adverb of Interrogative

1. Adverbs of manner

The adverb of manner shows how or in what manner the action is taken or done is called adverb of manner.

Adverb of manner Examples



1. The lady purchased the clothes from the market **quickly**.
2. The employees are working **very** hard these days.
3. Harry writes **clearly**.
4. The author writes the story **very** well.
5. She cooks **tasty** food.

2. Adverbs of place

The adverb of the place indicates where or at what place the action is taken.

Adverbs of place Examples

1. Stand **there** now.
2. My mother is **here**.
3. My cat follows me **everywhere** now.
4. you may sit **there** with your friends.
5. You may move **back** soon.

3. Adverbs of frequency

The adverb of frequency shows how frequently or often the task is done.

Adverb of frequency Examples

1. He narrated the story **once** a month.
2. She visited here **frequently**.
3. Opportunities knock on the door itself **sometimes**.
4. People **often** make the same mistakes again.
5. you **always** do it knowingly.

4. Adverbs of time

The adverbs of time tell at what time the action is taking place.

Adverbs of time Examples

1. They will reach here on time **tomorrow**.
2. I got a call from my friend **yesterday**.
3. We shall go there **now**.
4. Come, visit here **soon**.



5. I will talk to you **tomorrow**.

5. Adverbs of Degree

An adverb degree tells how much? what degree? here are some examples given below.

Adverbs of Degree Examples

1. Sneha **hardly** goes to parties.
2. She is not **fully** prepared for the examination.
3. He is **quite** wrong in his statement.
4. I am **completely** satisfied.
5. Devi has done this **perfectly**.

6. Interrogative Adverb

An interrogative adverb asks questions such as how? when? where? what? why? Here are some examples given below.

Interrogative Adverb Examples

1. When did the ship reach there?
2. How did he manage to escape from there?
3. Where were you going today?
4. Why are you so happy?
5. why do you tell him everything?

Adverb Worksheet

Worksheet 1: Underline the adverb in the following sentences and write its type.

1. There was rainwater everywhere due to heavy rain.
2. The man hit the dog very hard.
3. This incident took place outside the hotel yesterday.
4. How did my brother got hurt suddenly?
5. The students cheerfully greeted the winner in the playground.
6. Did you ever come early to attend any wedding?
7. The students attended the classes daily.
8. When is the next class now?
9. Ram has answered the question quite correctly.



10. The students were behaving foolishly.

Answers

1. Everywhere- adverb of place
2. Hard- adverb of manner
3. Outside- adverb of place
4. How_ interrogative adverb
5. Cheerfully- adverb of manner
6. Early- adverb of frequency
7. Daily- adverb of frequency
8. Quite- adverb of manner
9. Foolishly- adverb of manner

Difference between adverb and adjective

Adverb - adverb adds meaning to the verb.

For Example - Rohan speaks **fast**.

Adjective - adjective adds meaning to the noun.

For Example - Rohan drives a **fast** car.

Exercise on adverbs class 7th

Write whether the bold words are adverbs or adjectives in a sentence.

1. Shivan has worked **enough**.
2. Sonu is driving his scooter **fast**.
3. Paridhi has come **early** today.
4. She was **much** pleased today.
5. I had a **long** journey to Delhi.
6. The newlyweds stayed **long** in Manali.
7. He has eaten **enough** food now.
8. Ramu gets up **early** in the morning.
9. We find it **very** difficult to concentrate on work.
10. The Apples are **almost** ripe to be sold in the market now.

Answers



1. Adverb
2. Adjective
3. Adverb
4. Adverb
5. Adjective
6. Adjective
7. Adverb
8. Adverb
9. Adverb
10. Adverb

Formation of adverbs

Most adverbs of manners and some adverbs of degree are formed by adding **-ly** to the adjective.

For Example :

1. Brave- bravely
2. Kind- kindly
3. Total- totally
4. Successful- successfully
5. Beautiful- Beautifully

In words ending with **-e**, **-e** is retained before adding **-ly**

For Example :

1. Brave- bravely
2. Safe- safely
3. Nice- nicely
4. secure-securely
5. eager- eagerly

Adverb Worksheet

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of adverbs formed from adjectives.

1. My elder brother _____ (easy) passed the examinations this year.



2. They have been treated _____ (bad) by their owner.
3. He behaved with everyone _____ (nice) at the party.
4. I have done this work _____ (Beautiful).
5. The old woman prepared food _____ (happy) for the guest.
6. He was driving the car _____ (careful) on the crowded road of the city.
7. The cook has _____ (easy) prepared the dinner for everyone.
8. She _____ (usual) comes here with incomplete Task.
9. Doctor, she is serious. Please attend her _____ (immediate) .
10. He _____ (loyal) served his country.

Answers

1. Easily
2. Badly
3. Nicely
4. Beautifully
5. Happily
6. Carefully
7. Easily
8. Usually
9. Immediately
10. Loyally

The Adverb degree of comparison

Some adverbs like adjectives have three degrees of comparison such as **positive, comparative, and superlative.**

For Example :

- Surya always runs **fast.**
- Mika is running **faster** than Surya
- Ravi is the **fastest** runner in the world.

From the above examples, we can easily understand, fast is a positive degree, faster is a comparative degree, and fastest is a superlative degree.



Formation of positive comparative and superlative degree

The comparative form is formed by adding **-er** and the superlative is formed by adding **-est** to the positive degree.

[table id=166 /]

For adverbs ending with **-ly**, the comparative degree is formed by adding **more** and the superlative degree is formed by adding **most** to the positive form.

[table id=167 /]

Some adverbs form their degree of comparison in an unusual way.

[table id=169 /]

Worksheet for adverbs class 7

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate degree of adjective given in the bracket.

1. kite can fly _____ (high) than sparrow.
2. Please, find the _____ (last) news for weather.
3. Rohan worked _____ (hard) than his friends yesterday.
4. I will try to behave _____ (nice) than yesterday.
5. The college canteen maintains _____ (less) hygiene these days to serve at earliest.
6. Surya shouted _____ (loud) than me
7. Aashu jumped _____ (high) than her others.
8. Arjit's voice is _____ (good) than any other singer.
9. Who lives _____ (near) Priya's or Nitin's house?
10. The battle was on, and the Indian soldiers fought the _____ (bravely) to win the fort.

Answers

1. Higher
2. Latest
3. Harder
4. More nicely
5. Less

6. Loudest
7. Higher
8. Better
9. Near
10. Most bravely

