

# Adverbs

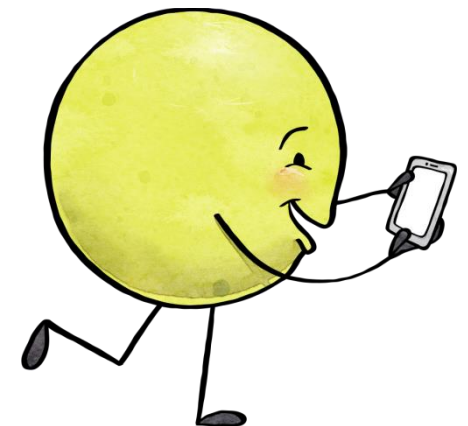
This link takes you to the Youtube or Vimeo video that pairs with the organizer on the next page. Students listen to the video pausing it when instructed to do so to complete the organizer. They then watch the remainder of the video to check their answers.

## Links

[YouTube](#)

[Vimeo](#)

[Google Slide Version of the Organizer](#)



# Adverbs

An adverb is a part of speech that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. Adverbs usually answer such questions as "How?" "Where?" "When?" or "To what degree?"

## How Adverbs

Most adverbs that tell **how** end in -ly.

Some examples include:

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## When Adverbs

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## Where Adverbs

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## To What Extent

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For most words, add -ly to an adjective to turn it into an adverb.

quick > \_\_\_\_\_

cheap > \_\_\_\_\_

For words with more than one syllable ending with a -y, change the y to i before adding -ly.

guilty > \_\_\_\_\_

noisy > \_\_\_\_\_

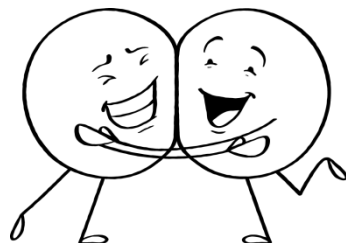
## Irregular Adverbs

Word	Comparative	Superlative
badly		
much		
little		
much		
well		

Examples:

You're dancing \_\_\_\_\_  
today than yesterday.

Megan felt that she had done  
\_\_\_\_\_ on the test.



# Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

Like adjectives some adverbs can take comparative and superlative forms by adding -er and -est to short words.

Example:

Jim works **hard**.

Comparative - Steve works \_\_\_\_\_ than Jim.

Superlative - Bill works the \_\_\_\_\_ of all.

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
fast		
slow		
quick		
early		

For words with more than one syllable, use **more** and **most** to create the comparative and superlative forms.

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
recently		
effectively		
frequently		

# Adverbs

An adverb is a part of speech that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. Adverbs usually answer such questions as "How?" "Where?" "When?" or "To what degree?"

## How Adverbs

Most adverbs that tell **how** end in -ly.

Some examples include:

**quickly**  
**carefully**

## When Adverbs

**now**  
**when**  
**tomorrow**  
**sometimes**

## Where Adverbs

**anywhere**  
**down**  
**inside**  
**near**

## To What Extent

**somewhat**  
**very**  
**extremely**  
**not**

For most words, add -ly to an adjective to turn it into an adverb.

quick > **quickly**  
cheap > **cheaply**

For words with more than one syllable ending with a -y, change the y to i before adding -ly.

guilty > **guiltily**  
noisy > **noisily**

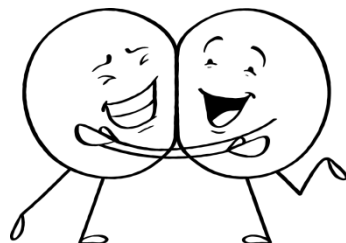
## Irregular Adverbs

Word	Comparative	Superlative
badly	<b>worse</b>	<b>worst</b>
much	<b>more</b>	<b>most</b>
little	<b>less</b>	<b>least</b>
much	<b>more</b>	<b>most</b>
well	<b>better</b>	<b>best</b>

Examples:

You're dancing **better/worse** today than yesterday.

Megan felt that she had done **well** on the test.



# Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

Like adjectives some adverbs can take comparative and superlative forms by adding -er and -est to short words.

Example:

Jim works **hard**.

Comparative - Steve works **harder** than Jim.

Superlative - Bill works the **hardest** of all.

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
fast	<b>faster</b>	<b>fastest</b>
slow	<b>slower</b>	<b>slowest</b>
quick	<b>quicker</b>	<b>quickest</b>
early	<b>earlier</b>	<b>earliest</b>

For words with more than one syllable, use **more** and **most** to create the comparative and superlative forms.

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
recently	<b>more recently</b>	<b>most recently</b>
effectively	<b>more effectively</b>	<b>most effectively</b>
frequently	<b>more frequently</b>	<b>most frequently</b>

An adverb is a part of speech that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. Adverbs usually answer such questions as “How?” “Where?” “When?” or “To what degree?”

# When Adverbs

after

before

early

now

promptly

soon

afterwards

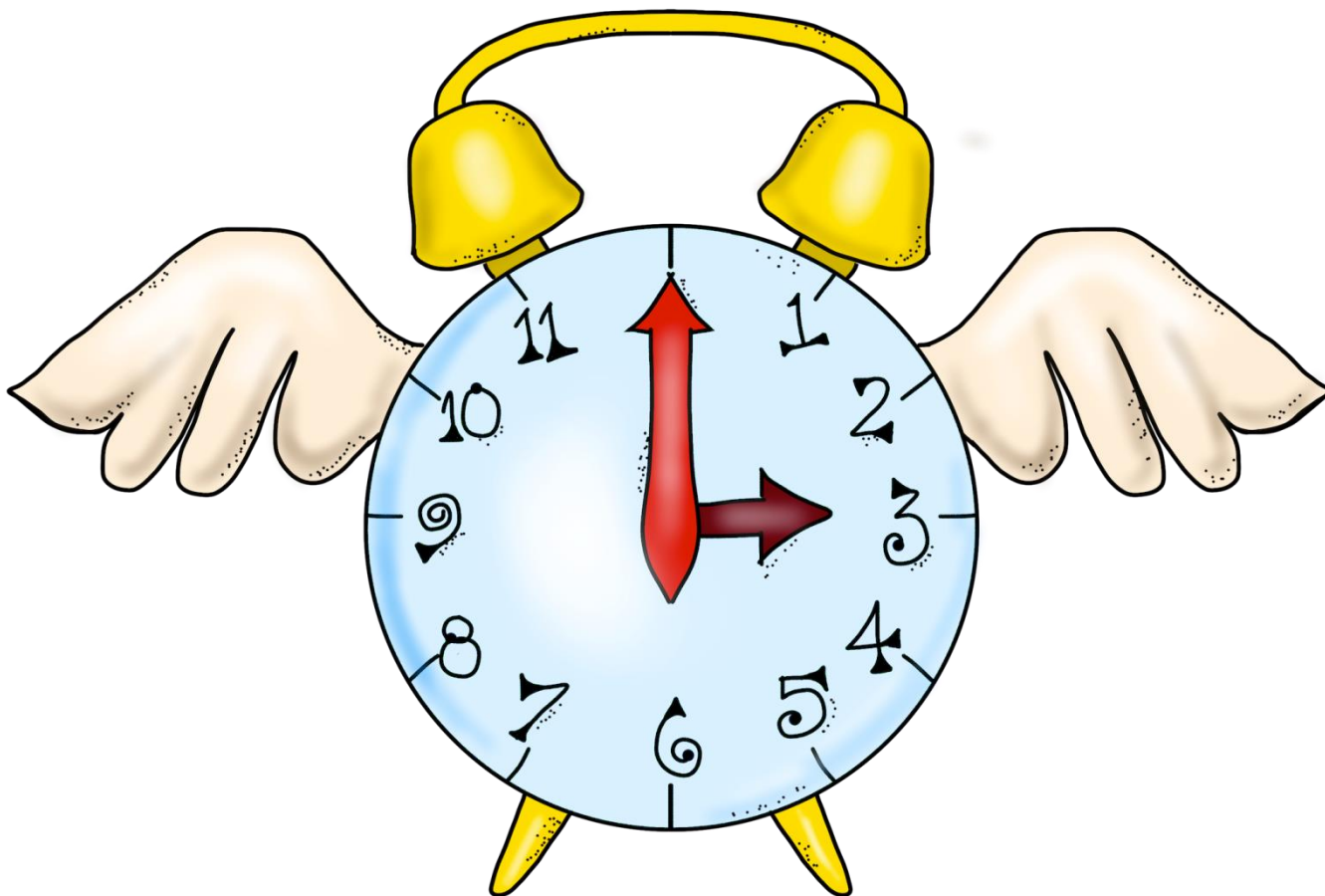
today

yesterday

punctually

now

since





# Where Adverbs

away

inside

nowhere

here

inwardly

outwardly

there

outside

indoors

everywhere

forwards

southward

near

outside

home

aboard



# How Adverbs

easily  
happily  
anxiously  
bravely  
courageously  
smoothly  
lazily  
roughly  
boldly  
stealthily  
carefully  
sharply  
crossly

accidentally  
painfully  
calmly  
frantically  
boastfully  
shyly  
cruelly  
elegantly  
greedily  
shakily  
reluctantly  
greedily  
obnoxiously

angrily  
quickly  
merrily  
awkwardly  
busily  
seriously



# How Often Adverbs



daily

hourly

often

annually

sometimes

regularly

always

yearly

seldom

every day

daily

monthly



# How Much Adverbs

equally

exactly

half-heartedly

completely

hardly

totally

almost

barely

totally

just

fully

too



# Activities on the Web

Games

[Walk the Walk Charades – An Adverb Game](#)

[Brain Pop](#)

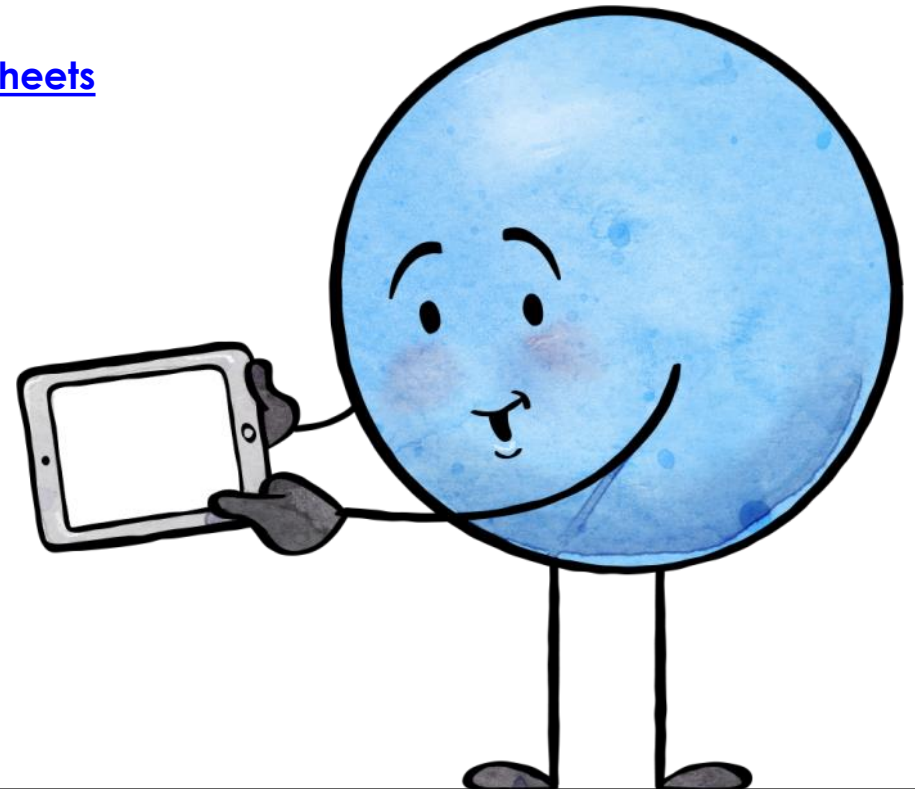
Here are a few links to help you find lessons and practice pages:

[K12 Reader \(24 Worksheets\)](#)

[English Linx – Worksheets](#)

[ESL Worksheets](#)

[Adverbs of Frequency ESL Games, Activities and Worksheets](#)



# Picture Books that Help Teach Adverbs

*Up, Up and Away A Book about Adverbs* by Ruth Heller

*If you Were an Adverb* by Michael Dahl

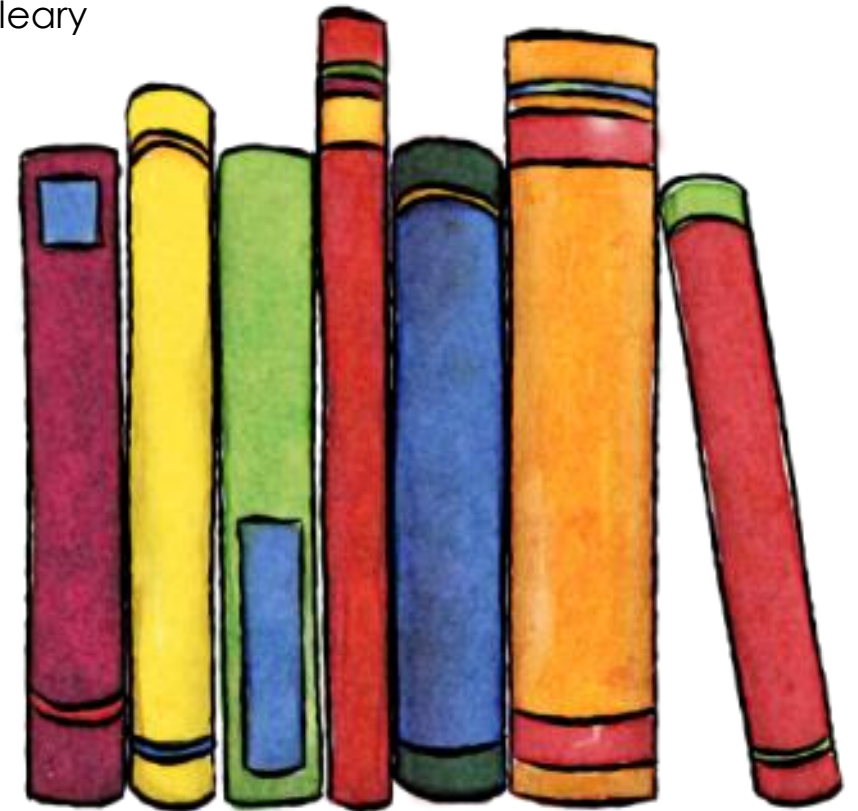
*Suddenly Alligator: Adventures in Adverbs* by Rick Walton

*The Maestro Plays* by Bill Martin Jr

*Grammar Tales: Adverbs: Tillie's Tuba* by Maria Fleming

*Lazily, Crazy Just a Bit Nasally: More about Adverbs* by Brian P. Cleary

*Dearly, Nearly, Insincerely: What is an Adverb* by Brian P. Cleary





# Adverb Anchor Chart

Anchor charts are a great reference guide for students. At a glance, students can check the rules. Just by having a variety of anchor charts that change often, students absorb a world of knowledge.

An adverb is a part of speech that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. Adverbs answer how, when, where, why, or to what extent (how much or how often).

Many adverbs are formed by adding -ly to adjectives.

beautiful singing  
They sang beautifully.



How? He drives slowly.

When? She will arrive today.

Where? Let's go outside.

Why? He left to avoid trouble.

To What Extent? He works out strenuously.

The word good is an adjective, whose adverb equivalent is well.

Matthew skates well.

He is a good skater.



There are three degrees of adverbs.

Sam walked slowly.

Sarah walked more slowly than Sam.

We all took our time, but I walked the slowest of all.

Exceptions

badly → worse → worst

well → better → best

far → farther → farthest



## Learn More...

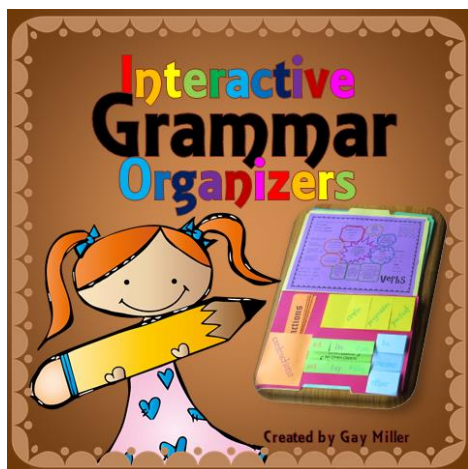
### Free Resources on Book Units Teacher Blog

**Alice's Adventures in Wonderland ~ Grammar** <https://bookunitsteacher.com/wp/?p=3203>

- Adverbs [Chapter 8]. Students select the best adverb from a list to complete sentences.

### TPT Products Related to Grammar

Click the product covers to go to TPT.

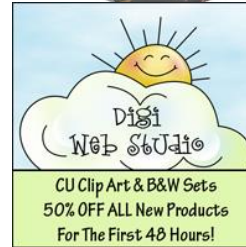
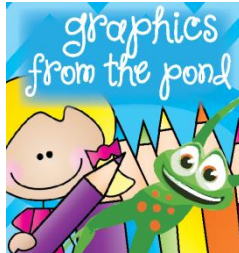






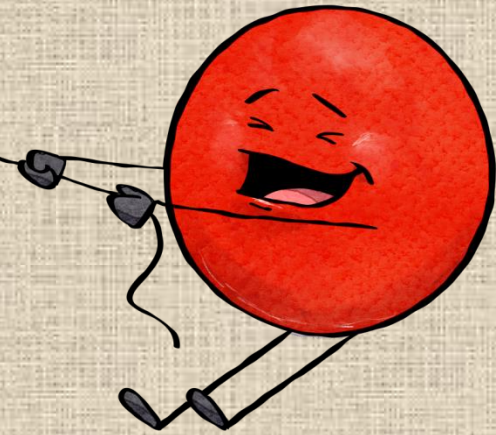


# Credits



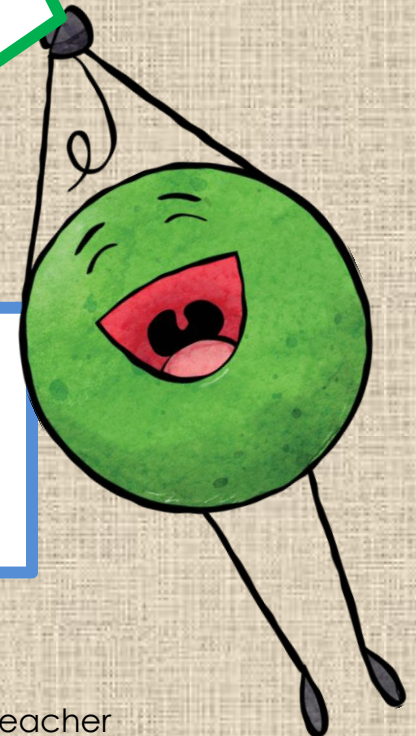
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