



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT



MIDDLE SECTION

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

TOPIC: ADVERBS

Class V __ Name: _____ Roll No: ____ Date: __/12/18 **Worksheet No: 25**

Words or groups of words which can modify the sense of a **verb, adjective** or **another adverb** are called **Adverbs**.

Examples:

1. The bulb in the room has been glowing **continuously**.
2. We ran **fast** to catch the bus.
3. Thank you **very** much for your cooperation.
4. Their work was **almost** complete.
5. Your story is **quite** interesting.

We see that in sentences 1 and 2, **continuously** and **fast** modify the sense of the verbs **glowing** and **ran** respectively. In sentence 3, **very** modifies the sense of the adverb **much**, while in sentences 4 and 5, **almost** and **quite** add to the meaning of the adjectives **complete** and **interesting** respectively.

Kinds of Adverb

1) **Adverbs of Place** are the words which show where an action takes place.

The Adverb of Place answers the question - Where?

Some adverbs of place are: anywhere, outside, everywhere, there upstairs, in the park, at the airport and so on.

Examples:

1. Place the ladder **outside**.
2. My little sister followed me **everywhere**.
3. The magician performed **here**.

2) Adverbs of Time are the words which indicate the time when an action take place.

The Adverb of Time answers the question - When?

Some adverbs of time are: now, afterwards, recently, yesterday, soon, on Monday and so on.

Examples:

1. I have not heard the song **before**.
2. I received the letter from him **recently**.
3. The sun is shining brightly **today**.

3) Adverbs of Manner are the words or groups of words which explain the style or fashion in which an action takes place.

The Adverb of Manner satisfies the question – How?

Some Adverbs of Manner are: badly, carefully, hurriedly, timidly, effectively, correctly and so on.

Examples:

1. We celebrate all festivals **peacefully**.
2. Our soldiers guard the borders **bravely**.
3. The little boy faced the robber **fearlessly**.

4) Adverbs of Frequency are the words which indicate the frequency at which an action takes place.

The Adverb of Frequency satisfies the question – How often/ frequent?

Some Adverbs of Frequency are: regularly, often, never, always, frequently, daily and so on.

Examples:

1. People **never** like to hear lies.
2. The singer **seldom** took a breath while singing a song.
3. Rohit **usually** visits our house in the evenings.

I. Underline the adverb in the sentences given below:

1. There was nobody outside.
2. She ran fast.
3. The old man walked slowly.
4. The train stops there.
5. Sita writes badly.
6. I visited him once.
7. She left early.
8. He will come tomorrow.
9. My brother has gone out.
10. You are always late.
11. She frequently visits us.
12. We looked for her everywhere.
13. The servant is paid monthly.
14. Speak gently to the poor.

II. Fill in the blanks with the Adverbs chosen from the box:

angrily	badly	silently	seldom	patiently
loudly	soon	tunefully	noisily	brutally

1. The child has been _____ treated.
2. The choir sang _____ .
3. The burglar crept _____ .

4. The minister listened _____ to the complaints of the villagers.
5. The children played _____ in the house.
6. She _____ comes here now.
7. I hope you will _____ be well.
8. I was ready when John called _____ for me to come.
9. He did _____ in the examination.
10. The bull charged _____ .

III. Underline the adverbs in the following sentences and write what kind they are:

1. Rani goes for shopping every day. _____
2. She often goes by herself. _____
3. She searches the supermarket shelves thoroughly. _____
4. The school will reopen tomorrow. _____
5. The doctor is coming immediately. _____
6. The boys ran forward. _____
7. The boy answered all the questions correctly. _____
8. You should take this medicine thrice a day. _____
9. These children will be learning salsa now. _____
10. I attend my hobby classes regularly. _____
11. The new troupe of dancers performed well. _____
12. His health slowly improved with time. _____
