

English 2
Class 13
Student Notes

Today we will talk about adverbs.

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an _____, or another adverb. It answers the questions where, when, how, how often, or to _____ extent. (A modifier makes the meaning of another word more specific.)

Just remember: the word _____ or its contraction(n't)is a frequently used adverb.

Adverbs modify _____ most of the time. An adverb that modifies a verb may be _____ or after the verb it modifies. It can also be in the middle of a verb phrase that it modifies; or it may be at the beginning of the sentence, nowhere _____ the verb that it modifies.

Examples: John usually eats breakfast in the kitchen. Usually modifies eats

Evelyn strolled slowly along the sidewalk. Slowly is modifying strolled here.

Tomorrow, after school, I will clean the car. Here will clean is the verb. Tomorrow is the adverb that answers the question when.

To locate adverbs, first find the verb. Then ask the questions that adverbs answer. (Where, when, how, how often, or to what extent)

Adverbs can also modify adjectives. When adverbs _____ adjectives, they are usually located immediately before those adjectives and tell _____ or to what extent.

The history museum attracted a few unusually quiet students. Quiet is an adjective because it modifies students. Unusually modifies quiet so it is an adverb modifying the adjective quiet telling to what extent.

Adverbs can also modify _____ adverbs. When adverbs modify other adverbs, they are located immediately _____ those adverbs and usually tell how.

I did very well on my piano recital. Well is an adverb because it modifies the verb did. Very is an adverb because it _____ the adverb well, telling how well I did.

Infinitives can also be _____ as adverbs.

They were too tired to read longer. The infinitive phrase modifies too, telling to what extent.

He came to meet them. The infinitive phrase modifies came, telling why

Let's practice. Circle the adverbs and draw a line to the adjective that it modifies.

1. The ostrich is a relatively large bird.
2. Rosa is seldom sad in class.

3. That small duck is very hungry.
4. A sunset had been painted on the extremely large canvas.
5. David was very brave; he knew that God was with him.
6. The dogs were too large for the small crates.
7. The hurricane was unusually fierce in North Carolina.

Find the adverbs that modify other adverbs:

1. The dog is almost always the first to rise in the morning at our house.
2. Delilah was so deceitful that she fooled Samson.
3. Mom practically never uses a recipe when she bakes.
4. We will be arriving very shortly.
5. He can fish amazingly well.
6. The fish were too incredibly slippery to reel in properly.
7. Do your shopping more frugally next time.
8. Do your work more heartily unto the Lord.

9. The baby will sleep more soundly after a walk in the fresh air.

10. The dog dug so quickly when he realized his bone was in the hole.

Let's review adjectives. Remember that an adjective modifies nouns or pronouns. Adverbs, on the other hand, can modify verbs, adverbs, or adjectives.

Let's talk a little bit about predicate adjectives. A predicate adjective is used after linking verbs. For example: Sweet tea tastes refreshing on a hot day. Tastes is the linking verb and refreshing is the predicate adjective.

Remember the words well and good. Use good as an adjective. "Well" is an adverb when it modifies a verb; well is an adjective when it refers to a person's health.

Be careful with the words: real, bad, sure. They are not usually used as adverbs.

Example: We are surely excited to win. Correct

We are sure excited to win. Incorrect

David served King Saul well and played the harp for him. Correct

David served King Saul good and played the harp for him. Incorrect

John is real talented. Incorrect

John is really talented. Correct

Circle the correct word for each sentence.

1. I think the chili at the harvest festival will taste (well, good).
2. Natalie is (sure, surely) excited to enter the pie contest.
3. Olivia did (well, good) choosing the perfect dessert to bake.
4. The golden ladle looks (real, really) pretty.
5. He felt (bad, badly) that he left his chili on the stove too long.
6. The pie smells (sweet, sweetly).
7. The lemon pie tastes (sourly, sour).
8. The children ran (quick, quickly) to the table to try the pie.
9. Our annual harvest festival is always (well, good).
10. You must stir your chili (real, really) (good, well).
11. The chili on the last table is (real, really) delicious.
12. The pie on the first table is (sure, surely) the best.

A phrase can also be _____ as an adverb. A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition, its noun or pronoun object, and any modifiers of the object. This means that a

prepositional phrase that modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb is _____ as an adverb. An adverb phrase often answers the questions: where, when, how, why, or to what extent.

The skin was hot below the wound. Below the wound is modifying hot in this sentence. Below the wound is an adverb phrase modifying the adjective hot.

The boat drifted lazily out to sea. Here out to sea is modifying lazily. Out to sea is an adverb phrase modifying the adverb lazily.

They were too sleepy to pray with Jesus. The infinitive phrase here is to pray. The infinitive modifies sleepy which is an adverb.

Put parentheses around infinitive phrases: Put an A above phrase if it is being used as adverb.

1. The blind man ran to thank Jesus.
2. I like to play the piano.
3. The father ran to meet the prodigal son.
4. Jesus died on the cross to save us from sin.
5. He drove home to retrieve the letter.

Now let's find the prepositional phrases and write (adj.) above phrases being used as adjectives and (adv.) above those being used as adverbs.

1. Peter, born in Weatherford, became a scientist.
2. His happy sister went to the bakery to buy bread.
3. Before they plan to study, they will work in the lab.
4. They worked with vigor and soon made a discovery of immense importance.
5. Mom planned the meal with care.
6. God often sends blessings to His children.

Some infinitive phrases may be used as a noun. For example: My counsel to you is to read God's Word. In this sentence: to read God's Word is an infinitive used as a noun.

Find the infinitive phrases. Put adv. for infinitives used as adverbs; put adj. for infinitives being used as an adjective. Put n. for infinitives being used as a noun.

1. The boys were eager to camp.
2. To do God's will is to know His blessing on your life.
3. All of the girls were sad to hear of the accident.

4. Moses and Aaron were sent to ask Pharoah for Israel's freedom.
5. The appliance to buy for the school is new.

Let's talk about some more commonly confused words.

Climactic/climatic The first word comes from the word climax as in a play; the second word is a weather word

Cloths/clothes The first word talks about a rag such as for cleaning; the second word refers to attire or what we wear.

Conscience/ conscious: The first is a noun and is the part of us that can feel conviction. The second word means to be aware; to be awake.

Complement/compliment: The first word is a part of grammar speech; the second is a kind word or words to someone to encourage them.

Continual/continuous: These words have slightly different meanings. Continual means happening over and over again, usually in rapid succession. Continuous, however, means without stopping.

Could of/ would of/should of: These are all wrong!

Criteria/Data: These two words don't have anything to do with one another except for the fact that they are actually plural forms. The singular form of criteria is criterion, and the singular form of data is actually datum.

You may use criterion to refer to one but datum is actually not used.

Desert/Dessert The first word is in the hot place where it is very dry; the second refers to cakes, and other treats.

Different than/Different from: When comparing use different from. Example: Coke is different from Pepsi.

Discreet/Discrete: Discreet means having to do with keeping a secret. Discrete means separate.

Disinterested/Uninterested: If you don't like watching football, you are probably uninterested in sports. If you are judging a competition, you should be disinterested, which means you are an impartial judge.

Dived/Doved: These two words are both perfectly fine past tenses of the verb dive. Use whichever you wish but be consistent in the same piece of writing.

Duel/Dual: The ones with guns or swords is called a duel. The one that means two, such as a dual-purpose machine is dual.

We will practice now on page 116 of the Best Grammar Book Ever. We will do exercises 26-40.

We will now take our quiz.

