

Adverb

function

Modify verb

The bus moved slowly
The bear ate greedily
Don't drive too fast
They were warmly received

Tell us more about adjectives

You look absolutely fabulous
You don't know how grateful we are to you

Modify other adverbs

She played the violin extremely well
You're speaking too quietly

The whole sentence

Frankly, I don't think he can succeed.
Obviously, There is still much room for improvement.

Form

Adjective +ly

Cheap cheaply
Quick quickly
Slow slowly

If the adjective ends in **y**, replace the **y** with **i** and add **ly**
Easy easily Angry angrily Happy happily Lucky luckily

If the adjective ends in **able ible or le** replace the **e** with **y**
Probable probably Terrible terribly Gentle gently

If the adjective ends in **ic** add **ally**
Basic basically Economic economically Tragic tragically

Same form

Early fast hard high late near straight wrong

Good → well

Comparison

Form

Ending in **ly** muse more and most

Add **er** or **est** to short adverbs
Hard harder hardest Late later latest Fast faster fastest

irregular
Badly worse worst Little less least Far farther farthest

Adverb

Kinds of adverbs

time

Ago, before, since, after

Ago is adverb, only be used in 过去时。不能单独使用，前接时间段

Since 后接时间点，用完成时

Before 任何时间都可以

After 任何时间都可以

Her husband died 14 years ago.

I saw him three days before you went

Let's meet here before the end of the year

I haven't see you before
She was in Paris last week and in Rome the week before.

I'll see you again tomorrow or the day after.

After the war many soldiers stayed in France.

Zimmerman changed his name after he left Germany.

Conj

Prep

Adverb

Adverb

Prep

Conj

Order

She worked in a hospital (1) for two days (2) every week (3) last year.

For how long

All day, not long, for a while, since last year, shortly,

How often

Always, constantly, usually, frequently, often, sometimes, rarely, seldom, hardly ever, never
continuously normally occasionally,
mostly
generally
regularly



Monthly, yearly, three times once a week

when

Now, then, yesterday, today, tomorrow, tonight, lately, ago, before, just now, so far
Today, yesterday, later, now, last year Already, yet, late, early, soon, long, since, at
once, at first, at last, finally, presently, immediately, right away.

Some day,
One day,
The other day
Another day

Future

Some day

Some day you will be success

Another day

I'm busy now, I'll visit you some other day

The other day

I went to the Park the other day

Past

One day

I saw him downtown one day

Adverb

Kinds of adverbs

Short response

yes

同一人so不倒装

He is stupid. So he is.

1) so 倒装
2) too, 加and

He is nice, so is she.
== and she is, too

no

Neither 加and
Nor 不加and
Either 放后面

He isn't nice, and neither is she.
== nor is she.
== and she isn't, either.

Certainty

Certainly, definitely, probably, undoubtedly, surely, likely, possibly

He will likely (probably, possibly) come.
It's likely (possible, probable) that he will come

manner

Adjective+ly
See the previous page
form

Anxiously, badly, bravely, fluently, gratefully, intentionally, calmly, carefully, carelessly, nervously, patiently, politely, proudly, properly, rapidly, sadly, suddenly,

Place

Position relationship
(same as prep)

Above, over, below, down, up, out, in, across, back, along, round, around, away, near, off, on, inside, outside, past

place

Here, there, home, upstairs, downstairs, anywhere, everywhere, nowhere, somewhere, abroad, elsewhere

Ending in -ward, expressing movement in a particular direction

Backwards Forwards downwords upwards inward outward northwards

Towards is a preposition

Adverb

Kinds of adverbs

Intensifier

Modify adjective
Or adverb

Her pronunciation is very (quite, rather, pretty, fairly) good.
He has been extremely (awfully, terribly) busy these days.

He sings quite (pretty, extremely, not at all) well.
He works terribly (awfully, quite, very) hard

Other adverbs like
very

Listed in order of strength
Extremely, especially, particularly, pretty, rather, quite, fairly, rather, not especially, not particularly,

**Extremely → Very → Fairly → A little
→ Little → no**

Extremely * absolutely, awfully/terribly/terrifically * very, very *
incredibly/unbelievably, ridiculously, enormously/hugely, remarkably/exceptionally

Very, really, highly, deeply, real, so, one, quite

**These three groups can
be referred to Longman
activator**

Fairly, quite, pretty, moderately, rather, somewhat, reasonably

Very
Very much
Too

Very can't modify the verb, Very much can.
Very only modify the 原形, much modify 比较级
Very can't modify too, much can

Rather, quite

He studies quite hard.
He is **quite a good student.**
When modify "adj+noun" before the article

Somewhat == a little
== more or less

It's somewhat cold today

Somehow

不知怎的, 放句首

He is nice; somehow I don't like him.

设法, 放句尾

We must find the money somehow.

Anyhow

不管如何, 句首

Anyhow, (anyway,) we can try

以任何方式

We couldn't get into the building anyhow.

**Somewhat
Somehow
Anyhow**

Adverb

Kinds of adverbs

Intensifier

Modify adj , adv

Much, (a) little, a bit, very, so, too, enough, quite, rather, pretty, fairly, extremely, considerably, entirely, greatly, completely, awfully, terribly, definitely, perfectly, amazingly, deeply, immensely, nearly, almost, hardly, scarcely, partly, half, slightly, no at all. Almost, nearly, quite, just, too, enough, hardly, scarcely, completely, very, extremely

Enough as an adverb meaning 'to the necessary degree' goes **after** adjectives and adverbs. For example Is your coffee hot enough He didn't work hard enough

enough

It also goes before nouns, and means 'as much as is necessary' in this case it is not an adverb, but a 'determiner' for example We have enough bread They don't have enough food

If we want to make a negative form of an adjective or adverb, we can use a word of opposite meaning, or not very The girl was ugly Or The girl was not very beautiful.

very

Very goes before an adverb or adjective to make it stronger The girl was very beautiful He worked very quickly

Enough, too ,very

Too as an adverb meaning 'more than is necessary or useful' goes before adjectives and adverbs, e.g. This coffee is too hot He works too hard.

too

Enough and too with adjectives can be followed by 'for someone/something' The dress was big enough for me. The dress was too hot for me

Use 'to+infinitive' after enough and too with adjectives/adverb The coffee was too hot to drink She's not old enough to get married.

inversion

Seldom, scarcely, hardly, not only...But also, no sooner...Than, not until, under no circumstances... Negative inversion is used in writing, not in speaking I have never seen such courage ⇔ Never have I seen such courage.

Adverb

Kinds of adverbs

Interrogative adverb

where, when, why

How are you doing at school?
Where shall we stay for the night?
When shall we meet again?
Why are you so worried?

How

Meaning 'in what way'

How did you make this sauce
How do you start the car

With other adverb

How quickly can you read this
How often do you go to London

With adjective

How tall are you?
How old is your house?

With much and many

How much are these tomatoes
How many people are coming to the party

Conj adverb

How, where, when, why

Sub

When she will be back depends on the weather.
It was a mystery how she got well so soon.

Obj

They didn't say where they were to stay.
Nobody can tell why the refused to come

predicative

That was how they overcame the difficulty
That is why I don't agree with you.

Relative adverb

Where, when, why

This is the village where I was born.
A library is a place where we can borrow books
This happened in 1990, when I was not ten.
Is that the reason why you didn't take the exam?

other

Sentence adverb

Frankly, are you interested in going?
Seriously, I wish to work there.
Personally, undoubtedly, obviously, roughly, generally, luckily
Honestly, seriously, confidentially, personally, surprisingly, ideally,
economically, officially, obviously, clearly, surely, undoubtedly

Commenting

After the verb to be and before the main verb
Definitely, certainly, obviously, simply
You obviously enjoyed your meal.

Adverb

position

manner

After main verb or obj

James coughed loudly to attract her attention.
He plays the flute beautifully. (after the object)
He ate the chocolate cake greedily.

Always after
Intransitive verb

The town grew quickly He ran... rapidly, slowly, quickly..
She spoke... softly, loudly, aggressively.. He waited patiently
He swims well, (after the main verb)

Before participle in passive

The job was **well** done.
The room was **beautifully** decorated.

time

Beginning while long
Ending while short

Yesterday I saw him chatting very pleasantly with a blonde.
I saw him in the park **yesterday**.

place

After main verb or obj

I looked **everywhere**.
John looked **away, up, down, around**
They built a house **nearby**.
She took the child **outside**.

Positive,
negative,
frequently,
certainty

After modal verb or
before main verb

Surely, certainly,
absolutely, probably, really,
Never, seldom, hardly ever,
always, often

She often does this They certainly hope to win the game
I sometimes go there on business He is seldom ill
He has never been late

exact number of
times an action
happens and are

He visits his mother once a week
This magazine is published monthly

Intensifier

Before the attributed
word

The water was extremely cold
I am awfully sorry for it.
We meet fairly often.
I don't quite agree with you
He was just leaving. She has almost finished
The water was extremely cold

emphasise

emphasize

He **gently** woke the sleeping woman.
Slowly she picked up the knife.
(We want to know what happened slowly, who did it slowly, why they did it slowly)
Later he ate some porridge (the time is more important)
He **later** ate some porridge (this is more formal)
He ate some porridge **later** (this is neutral, no emphasis)

Emphasize
difference

She **quickly** agreed to re-type the letter
She agreed to re-type the letter **quickly**

viewpoint

Beginning,
separated by a
comma.

Frankly, I think he is a liar.
Theoretically, you should pay a fine.