

3B

GRAMMAR BANK

the position of adverbs and adverbial phrases

- 1 He walks very **slowly**. I speak five languages **fluently**. The driver was **seriously** injured in the accident. (2 13))
- 2 I **hardly ever** have time for breakfast. Liam's **always** late for work. I would **never** have thought you were 40.
- 3 My parents will be **here in half an hour**. It rained **all day yesterday**.
- 4 I'm **nearly** finished. We're **incredibly** tired. My husband works **a lot**, but he doesn't earn **much**.
- 5 **Unfortunately**, the package never arrived. **Ideally**, we should leave here at 10:00.



My parents will be here in half an hour.

Adverbs can describe an action (e.g., *he walks **slowly***) or modify adjectives or other adverbs (e.g., *it's **incredibly** expensive, he works **very** hard*). They can either be one word (e.g., *often*) or a phrase (e.g., *once a week*).

- 1 **Adverbs of manner** describe how somebody does something. They usually go after the verb or verb phrase, however, with passive verbs they usually go in mid-position (before the main verb but after an auxiliary verb).

- 2 **Adverbs of frequency** go before the main verb but after the verb *to be*.
 - *Sometimes, usually, and normally* can also be put at the beginning of the phrase or sentence for emphasis.
 - If there are two auxiliary verbs, the adverb goes after the first one.
- 3 **Adverbs of time and place** usually go at the end of a sentence or clause. Place adverbs usually go before time adverbs. NOT *My parents will be in half an hour here*.
- 4 **Adverbs of degree** describe how much something is done, or modify an adjective.
 - *extremely, incredibly, very, etc.*, are used with adjectives and adverbs and go before them.
 - *a lot* and *much* are often used with verbs and go after the verb or verb phrase.
 - *a little / a little bit* can be used with adjectives or verbs, e.g., *I'm a little tired. We rested a little bit after the flight*.
- 5 **Comment adverbs** (which give the speaker's opinion) usually go at the beginning of a sentence or clause. Other common comment adverbs are *luckily, basically, clearly, obviously, apparently, eventually, etc.*

Other adverbs

Most other adverbs go in mid-position, e.g., *I **just** need ten more minutes. She didn't **even** say goodbye. She'll **probably** come in the end.*

- a **Underline** the adverbs or adverbial phrases and correct the sentences where the order is wrong.

We're going to be unfortunately late. ✗

Unfortunately, we're going to be late.

He can speak Turkish fluently. ✓

- 1 She liked very much the present.
- 2 Mark came last night very late home.
- 3 The ambulance arrived at the scene of the accident after a few minutes.
- 4 A young man was injured badly and was taken to the hospital.
- 5 I was extremely tired last night.
- 6 She's lazy a little bit about doing her homework.
- 7 I forgot your birthday almost, but fortunately my sister reminded me.
- 8 We luckily had taken an umbrella because it started to rain just after we left.
- 9 Mary doesn't always eat healthily because she often has snacks between meals.
- 10 Jack has been apparently fired.

- b Put the adverbs in parentheses in the normal position in these sentences.

seriously

She wasn't ~~λ~~ injured when she fell. (seriously)

- 1 Their house was damaged in the fire. (badly, last week)
- 2 Ben is at his friend's house. (often, in the evening)
- 3 My father takes a nap. (usually, in the afternoon)
- 4 Julia left and she didn't say goodbye. (early, even)
- 5 Martin talks fast. (always, incredibly)
- 6 His brother died in a skiing accident. (apparently, nearly)
- 7 We're going to the movies. (probably, tonight)
- 8 I send emails. (rarely, nowadays)
- 9 I bought a beautiful new coat. (just, really)
- 10 Karen realized that she was going to learn to drive. (eventually, never)