

STANDARD 7

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

CH 16: ADVERBS AND DEGREES OF COMPARISON

PART 2

- **Interrogative adverbs**
- **Exclamatory adverbs**
- **Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation**
- **Position of Adverbs**

1. Interrogative Adverbs

- Interrogative adverbs are *used to ask questions*. They *usually come at the beginning of a sentence*.
- Some interrogative adverbs are **how, where, when, how many, how much, how often, how long, why ...etc.** They are used for asking questions about time, place, manner, quantity, reason and frequency of any action.
- Eg: **Where** did the children go for a picnic? (place)
Where was the building constructed? (place)
How is the girl performing in athletics? (manner)
When will the meeting be held? (time)
How well do you know her? (degree)
How often do you go shopping? (frequency)

Exclamatory Adverbs

- They express degree or extent in exclamation. **How** and **what** are exclamatory adverbs.
- Eg. **How** beautifully she danced!
What a lovely view!

Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation

- They express affirmation or denial.
- Eg. She will **definitely** come. (affirmation) She is **not** willing to go. (denial)

2. EXERCISE E

Use appropriate *adverbs* or *adverb phrases* to fill in the blanks in the sentences below.

1. There was bright sunshine outside.
2. The match will soon be over.
3. They visit their hometown often.
4. The car frequently met with an accident.
5. Grandma remembers her earlier days when she was young and energetic.
6. The girl answered the teacher hesitantly as she was not sure of the answer.
7. Sheena replied very loudly because there was noise in the room.
8. The cucumber was thinly sliced.
9. The boat sailed fast because of the direction of the wind.
10. The man had gone somewhere and was not to be found.
11. The food was nicely prepared by my mother as she enjoys cooking for my friends.
12. Stars are never visible these days due to pollution.
13. The exhibition is on still and then the hall will be vacated.
14. The thief must have been caught quickly.

3. EXERCISE F

Fill in the blanks with appropriate *interrogative adverbs*. (*where, when, how, why, who*)

1. Why are you upset today?
2. Why/When was the plan changed?
3. Where did you find your lost bangle?
4. How was the match today?
5. Who discovered America many years ago?

Position of Adverbs

- Adverbs of manner, time and place are placed after the verb if it is intransitive and after object if it is transitive verb.
- Eg. The man **laughed heartily**.
intransitive verb **adverb**
She **wrote** the **letter** **hurriedly**.
transitive verb **object** **adverb**
- The position of an adverb in a sentence determines the meaning.
- Eg. She **immediately** made a plan to go to Haridwar.
- She made a plan to go to Haridwar **immediately**.
- Adverbs of manner, place and time are placed between the subject and the verb if the verb consists of one word.
- Eg. She **always** recited the poem well.

4. ...contd.....

- Adverbs can be placed in three positions: beginning; middle; end of a sentence.
- **Eg. Soon** the girl returned to the hostel. (beginning)
The girl is **gradually** adjusting to the new place. (middle)
She will visit their house **again**. (end)
- An adverb of time may be placed right at the beginning of a sentence for emphasis.
Eg. Today we will visit the museum. **Recently** she won the best speaker award.
- If the verbs are different forms of **be (am, is, are, was, were, will be)** the adverbs are placed after the verbs.
Eg. Ganesh *is* **never** rude. The trainees *are* **always** early.
- If there is stress on the verb form of 'be' or on the auxiliary then the adverb usually comes before it. **Eg.** She **certainly** *is* a better dancer.
- If there is an object the adverb is generally placed after the object, but if the object is very long, we usually put the adverb before the verb.
Eg. She signed the *lease deed* **immediately**. (*object*)
She **immediately** signed *all the papers related to the lease deed*. (*object*)
- When an adverb modifies an adjective or adverb, the adverb normally comes before it.
Eg. She recited the poem **exceptionally well**. (**adverb**)
He is **very talented**. (**adjective**)
- The adverb **enough** is always placed after the verb it modifies.
Eg. He *is* bright **enough** to solve the puzzle.
She *jumped* high **enough** to pluck the mangoes.

5.contd.....

- Adverbs of frequency, degree, and manner are placed before the verbs **have to** and **used to**. Eg. She **often** *had to* work till late.
He **sometimes** *used to* skip lunch.
- The word **only** is placed just before the word it modifies, the meaning of the sentence changes with this.
Eg. **Only** she promised to come with me. (no one else promised to come with me only she)
She **only** promised to come with me. (she just promised but did not come)
She promised to come with me **only**. (she promised that she will go with no one else but me)
- If there are two or more than two adverbs after a verb, the adverb of manner comes first, followed by adverb of place and then adverb of time.
Eg. **The children** *sang* melodiously on stage *yesterday*.
(**subject**) (**verb**) (adverb of manner) adverb of place (*adverb of time*)
- An adverb of time can also be placed at the beginning of a sentence.
Eg. **Every morning** he took the puppy for a walk.
(**adverb phrase of time**)

EXERCISE G

Insert the correct *adverbs* suitably in the sentences given below.

1. I spoke to him **briefly**. (*somewhere, briefly*)
2. She drinks milk **daily** for strong bones. (*rarely, daily*)
3. They **always** went to the park. (*never, always*)
4. He will do this work **willingly**. (*willingly, rarely*)
5. The coach **gently** encouraged the handicapped boy to run again. (*gently, harshly*)
6. Rita has changed her school **twice**. (*twice, occasionally*)
7. My cousins **gladly** accepted my invitation. (*quite, gladly*)
8. A contented man **seldom** craves for materialistic things. (*seldom, generally*)
9. My teacher was **quite** shocked at the boy's rude behaviour. (*early, quite*)
10. She works **hard**. (*entirely, hard*)

- **This is the end of zoom class for Std 7 Ch 16- Adverbs and Degrees of Comparison – Part 2.**
- **This is for your further understanding.**
- **You do not have to copy it anywhere.**