

STANDARD 6

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

CH: 17 ADVERBS AND DEGREES OF COMPARISON

- **Adverbs of Degree**
- **Adverbs of Frequency**
- **Interrogative Adverbs**
- **Relative Adverbs**
- **Degrees of Comparison**

1. Adverbs of Degree

- Adverbs of degree tell us the intensity of an action and modify an adjective, a verb or another adverb.
- They are placed before the adjective or adverb.
- They usually answer the question **'how much?'**
- Some adverbs of degree are: **'enough', 'hardly', 'nearly', 'only', 'quite', 'extremely', 'entirely', 'fairly', 'very', 'almost' and 'too'.**

Eg1. She **nearly** fell from the cliff.

'nearly' tells us more about the verb 'fell'.

Eg2. All the players of the Manchester United were **fully** prepared to do their best in the upcoming football match.

'fully' tells us more about the verb 'prepared'.

Eg3. The girl spoke **quite** well and won a prize.

'quite' tells us more about the verb 'spoke' and adverb 'well'.

Eg4. Vineeta **almost** finished the project on time.

'almost' tells us more about the verb 'finished'.

2. Adverbs of Frequency

- Adverbs of frequency indicate how often or how frequently an action takes place.
- They usually answer the question ‘**how often?**’.
- **Sometimes, every time, seldom, usually, often, always, frequently** are adverbs of frequency.
- They are usually placed before the main verb or after the helping verb.

Eg1. She **seldom** **pays** us a visit.

* the **bold** are the verbs*

‘How often’ does she pay us a visit? Ans: ‘**seldom**’.

Eg2. Nalin **often** **plays** badminton with his grandfather.

‘How often’ does Nalin play badminton with his grandfather? Ans: ‘**often**’

Eg3. I **always** **brush** my teeth at night before I go to bed.

‘How often’ do I brush my teeth before I go to bed? Ans: ‘**always**’.

Eg4. Rita **is** **frequently** **missing** her classes.

‘How often’ is Rita missing her classes? Ans: ‘**frequently**’.

EXERCISE G

Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks with *adverbs of frequency* or *adverbs of degree*.

1. They had never (quite, never) met before. (Adv of frequency)
2. The soup was extremely (extremely, once) hot. (Adv of degree)
3. The dessert and salads were entirely (never, entirely) prepared by my mother. (Adv of degree)
4. My father works very (very, once) hard. (Adv of degree)
5. Christmas is celebrated once (often, once) a year. (Adv of frequency)

3. Interrogative Adverbs

- Interrogative adverbs are used for asking questions.
- Words such as: '**when**', '**how**', '**where**', '**why**', '**how many**', '**how much**', '**how often**' and '**how long**' are often used for asking questions.
- They ask questions about time, place, number, manner, quantity and reason.
- Interrogative adverbs are usually placed at the beginning of a sentence.

Examples:

- i. **How long** did it rain there? (time)
- ii. **How** does she go to school? (manner)
- iii. **How much** does she have to walk to reach school? (degree)
- iv. **Where** is your office? (place)
- v. **Why** are you sad? (reason)
- vi. **How** often do you visit the orphanage? (frequency)
- vii. **Where** do you live? (place)
- viii. **How** fast can you walk? (degree)

4. Relative Adverbs

Relative adverbs modify a word and refer to a thing or a person that the pronoun refers to.

Relative adverbs are 'when', 'where' and 'why' etc.

Eg1. I cannot recognize the shop **where** I came to get my mobile repaired.
'**where**' refers to the shop and modifies it.

Eg2. I cannot remember the time **when** I took my medicine.
'**when**' refers to a particular time and tells us more about it.

Eg3. She reads **whenever** she has time.
'**whenever**' is the relative adverb.

EXERCISE H

Read the following sentences and insert the *adverbs* given within brackets in the correct place.

1. She hasn't come back yet. (yet)
2. He is always punctual. (always)
3. Nowadays the weather is humid. (nowadays)
4. The boys played noisily in the park. (noisily)
5. The thief crept in stealthily. (stealthily)
6. Harry Potter seldom used his magic cloak. (seldom)
7. The abandoned dog had nowhere to go. (nowhere)
8. The spectators cheered loudly. (loudly)

5. Degrees of Comparison

- Adverbs too can be compared like adjectives. The degrees are Positive, Comparative and Superlative.
- Eg. Positive- fast Comparative-faster Superlative-fastest.

Use in sentences:

- i. Kanak swam **fast**.
- ii. Soma swam **faster** than Kanak.
- iii. But Sarita swam the **fastest** among them all.

- Adverbs ending ‘-ly’ or ‘-lly’ are changed to comparative and superlative **by adding ‘more’ and ‘most’**.
- Eg. melodiously more melodiously most melodiously

Use in sentences:

- i. Monica sang **melodiously**.
- ii. Neeta sang **more melodiously** than Monica.
- iii. Swati sang **most melodiously** among all and won a prize.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
A. loud	louder	loudest
soon	sooner	soonest
fast	faster	fastest
early	earlier	earliest
easy	easier	easiest

6. More degrees of comparison

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
B. beautifully	more beautifully	most beautifully
sincerely	more sincerely	most sincerely
confidently	more confidently	most confidently
Sometimes we use different words to show degrees of comparison for adverbs		
C. badly	worse	worst
little	less	least
much	more	most
good	better	best

EXERCISE I

Fill in the blanks with the *positive, comparative or superlative degree of adverbs given below.*

1. Abhishek came early (early) for the concert . Aditya came earlier (early) than Abhishek. Sahil reached the earliest (early) to ensure that he got a seat right in front.
2. The pasta tasted good (good). The pizza tasted better (good) than pasta. Risotto tasted the best (good) of all the Italian dishes and I relished the food a lot.

7. EXERCISE J

Fill in the blanks with suitable *adverbs* from the box. Use hints given in brackets.

1. Sneha hurriedly crossed the railway tracks as she could see the train at a distance.
2. She often plays carom with her friends.
3. I never read horror stories as they frighten me.
4. The gymnast performed energetically and was applauded.
5. The boy was taken away by his father as they had to go out of station.
6. They will submit the report later.
7. There was chaos everywhere on the roads because the traffic lights were not working.

EXERCISE K

Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with appropriate *adverbs* according to instructions given in brackets. The first one has been done for you.

The banyan tree stood majestically (adverb of manner) near the pond. The little boy often (adverb of frequency) played there. He could hear birds chirping happily (adverb of manner). He could also see butterflies flying nearby (adverb of place). The boy liked to watch the shadow of the tree on the ripples of the pond. He reached early (adverb of time) that morning and nearly (adverb of degree) fell asleep in the shade of the tree. His mother called out to him loudly (adverb of manner). He quickly (adverb of manner) ran inside (adverb of place) his house to have his meal.

8. EXERCISE M

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the brackets.

1. The workers have decide to work cautiously while digging the tunnel. (caution, cautiously)
2. The parents have written the application neatly. (neat, neatly)
3. She does not know the time when the play will begin. (that, when)
4. This is the place where I used to come with my grandpa. (which, where)
5. The fireflies shone brightly in the dark forest. (brightly, soft)
6. Mother has not returned from office yet. (already, yet)
7. The teacher firmly told the children to maintain silence. (firm, firmly)

EXERCISE N

Fill in the blanks with *adverb phrases of time* given in the box.

1. The children were called in at once when it started to rain.
2. All the spectators sat quietly till then but now they are getting restless and seem to have lost patience.
3. He would have reached the stadium by now because he left about an hour ago.
4. The doctor arrived at 5 pm and she waited till now at the clinic.

- **This is the end of zoom class for Std 6 Ch 17- Adverbs and Degrees of Comparison.**
- **This is for your further understanding.**
- **You do not have to copy it anywhere.**