

## ADVERBS

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# 1 Adverbs

## Contenuti

Adverbs:

Relative/interrogative adverbs

Sentence adverbs

Situational dialogue. «At the railway station»

Adverbs usually modify verbs, adjectives, phrases or other adverbs.

An adverb answers the question: When? Where? How? How Much, How long? How often?

Gli avverbi sono soliti modificare verbi, aggettivi, frasi o altri avverbi.

Un avverbio risponde alla domanda: Quando? Dove? Come? Quanto? Da quanto tempo?

Con quale frequenza?

Ex.:

My brother calls me regularly.

The roads are very steep.

The people are coming soon.

Most adverbs are formed by adding –ly to an adjective, but if the adjective ends in –y, the –y usually change to –i.

Ex.

Solid – solidly

Right – rightly

Heavy - heavily

Common adverbs that do not end in -ly include:

again, also, always, as, even, ever, here, how, just, more, never, not, now, often, sometimes, soon, then, there, today, too, very, well, when, where, why.

Posizione dell'avverbio nella frase inglese:

Gli avverbi di tempo indeterminato (often, always, already, still, yet, never, etc.) si pongono fra soggetto e verbo

Ex.:

I always write to him; I often go there;

‘ancora’ nel senso di ‘tuttora’ si traduce con ‘still’: he still lives with his parents

‘ancora’ nel senso di ‘non ancora’ o ‘finora’ si traduce con ‘yet’: we are not yet sure.

Nei tempi composti si pongono dopo la prima voce verbale;

nelle frasi interrogative dopo il soggetto,

nella frasi negative o interrogative-negative dopo la negazione:

Ex.:

I have often talked to her.

- Has John always been with you?
- Has he not always been with you?/ Hasn't John always been with you?

L'avverbio di solito non separa il verbo dal complemento oggetto:

We thanked the doctor kindly

Find the adjective in the first sentence and fill in the blanks with the corresponding adverb.

1. James is careful. He drives\_\_-ly\_\_(carefully)
2. The girl is slow. She walks\_\_-ly\_\_(slowly)

3. Her English is perfect. She speaks English\_\_ly\_ (perfectly)
4. Our teacher is angry. She shouts\_\_-ly\_\_(angrily)
5. My neighbour is a loud speaker. He speaks\_\_\_\_-ly\_ (loudly)
6. He is a bad writer . He writes\_-ly\_\_(badly)
7. Jane is a nice guitar player. He plays the guitar\_\_-ly\_ (nicely)
8. He is a good painter . He paints\_\_\_\_\_(well)
9. She is a quiet girl. She does her job\_\_-ly\_ (quietly)
10. This exercise is easy. You can do it \_-ly\_\_(easily)

#### Position of adverbs of frequency

Rewrite the complete sentence using the adverb in brackets in its correct position.

- 1) He.---. listens to the radio. (often)
- 2) They----. read a book. (sometimes).
- 3) Pete---. gets angry. (never)
- 4) Tom is.----. very friendly. (usually)
- 5) I --.---. take sugar in my coffee. (sometimes)
- 6) Ramon and Frank are ----..hungry. (often)
- 7) My grandmother----- goes for a walk in the evening. (always)
- 8) Walter----- helps his father in the kitchen. (usually).
- 9) They ---- watch TV in the afternoon. (never)
- 10) Christine.----. smokes. (never) .

### 1.1. ***Relative adverbs***

The relative adverbs introduce subordinate or dependent clauses that do not form simple sentences by themselves.

Gli avverbi relativi introducono proposizioni subordinate o dipendenti, che non formano da sole semplici frasi.

Relative adverbs

Ex.:

This is the school where I grew up.

They came back home when they wanted to.

Complete each relative clause with why, when, or where:

1. Do you know the reason \_\_WHY\_\_\_\_she is so upset?
2. The day \_\_WHEN\_\_\_\_you saw me I was feeling sick.
3. The library is a place \_WHERE\_\_you can borrow books.
4. That is the house \_WHERE\_\_we used to live.
5. This is the reason \_\_WHY\_\_\_\_I never call her.
6. The place \_\_WHERE\_\_\_\_we went yesterday is just around the corner.
7. They never told us the reason \_\_WHY\_ they moved away.
8. The school \_WHERE\_ I study English is not far from your house.
9. Was that the time \_WHEN\_ you guys went to France together?
10. That is the drawer \_WHERE\_ I keep my t-shirts.

Risposte corrette

Answer key:

- 1.why 2.when 3. where 4. where 5.why  
6.where 7. why 8. where 9.when 10 where.

## **1.2. *Interrogative adverbs***

When, where, why and how are called interrogative adverbs when they introduce a question.

Quando, dove, perché e come si chiamano avverbi interrogative quando introducono una domanda.

Interrogative adverbs

Ex:

Where is the school?

Why do you call me?

When do you leave?

How did they get here?

Please choose the correct pronoun

1. ( Who / What ) borrowed my book?
2. ( Who / Where ) did you park your car?
3. ( Why / Who ) is that girl in the blue dress?
4. ( Who / Why ) completed the assignment?
5. ( What / When ) is the name of the red team?
6. ( What / When ) will you travel to Europe?
7. ( How / Who ) did she fix the computer?

8. ( Who / Where ) is my purse?
9. ( Who / Why ) is the highest ranking official in the United States?
10. ( Who / Why ) broke my favourite mug?
11. ( Which / What ) is your name?
12. ( When / How ) is your birthday?
13. ( Who / How ) do I remove a virus from the computer?
14. ( Who / Where ) did you buy your shoes?
15. ( Where / Who ) is your favourite Bollywood actress?
16. ( Who / When ) will you submit your report to the boss?
17. ( Why / Who ) did you apply for this position?

### **1.3.      *Sentence adverb***

#### **Avverbio frase**

When an adverb modifies a whole sentence it is called a sentence adverb. It usually expresses the speaker's feelings about the content of the sentence.

Quando un avverbio modifica un'intera frase è chiamato un avverbio frase. Di solito esprime i sentimenti di chi parla sul contenuto della frase.

Sentence adverb: frankly, hopefully, luckily,  
fortunately etc.

Ex.:

Fortunately I found a new job.

Such adverbs can be found at the beginning of the sentence, in the middle or at the end of it

**SENTENCE ADVERBS**

Choose the proper sentence adverb (Unfortunately, Frankly, Honestly, Hopefully, Clearly, Certainly, Curiously, Suddenly ).

1. Unfortunately, no refunds can be given (rimborso)
2. Frankly, I don't care about your problems
3. Honestly, it doesn't matter
4. Hopefully, next weekend the weather will be better
5. Clearly, he has no excuse for such behaviour
6. Certainly, travel is more than the seeing of sights; it is a change that goes on, deep and permanent, in the ideas of living.
7. Curiously, he doesn't want to reveal the end of his story.
8. Suddenly it started to rain. Luckily, after a while the sun came out e we could go trekking.

**1.4. *Adverbs as: prepositions and conjugations***

Many adverbs such as: past, under, off, along, on may also act as prepositions

Adverbs such as: however, also, thus, nevertheless

may act as conjugations



## 2 Situational dialogue

At a railway station:

- The normal return ticket costs double the single fare but cheaper return tickets called 'Day return' may be bought at most stations. These tickets are ideal for one-day excursions to London, although certain trains may not be used.

1.

When does the London train leave, please?

9.25. Platform 3.

What time does it reach London?

You should be there at 11.30, but you may be a bit late.

Do I have to change?

Yes. You change at Lewes and East Croydon.

2.

Which train do I take for Victoria, please?

9.28. This end of Platform 2.

When does it get in?

It gets there at 11.34.

Must I change?

No. It's a through train.

3.

Which platform for London bridge, please?

9.27 from Platform 1

What time does it arrive?

It takes roughly two hours so you'll arrive just before 11.30.

Is it necessary to change?

No. There's no need to change.

4.

What time's the next train to Victoria, please?

9.26. Platform 4. Right up at the front.

When do we get there?

It's due in at 11.35, but they're running late today.

Need I change trains?

Yes. Change at East Croydon.

### 3 Autovalutazione

#### TEST DI AUTOVALUTAZIONE

Posizionare o comporre l'avverbio:

1. Has John been with you? (always)
2. Has he not been with you?(always)
3. Her English is perfect. She speaks English....
4. He is a bad writer. He writes...
5. Ramon and Frank are hungry(often)
6. John smokes (never)

Risposte a scelta multipla

1. a. has John been always with you?/b. has John always been..?c. always has John been.../d. has John been with you always?
2. a. has he not been with you always?/b. always has he not...?c. has he not always been...?/d. has he not been always...?
- 3.a.He speaks English perfectly/b. he speaks English perfect/c. He speaks perfect English/d. He speaks English goodly.
4. a...He writes badly/b. he bad writes/c. he writes worse/d. he writes worst.
5. a. Ramon and Frank are often hungry/b. R. and F. often are hungry/c....are hungry oftenly/d. Often R. and F. are hungry.
6. a. John never smokes/b. never John smokes /c. John smokes never/d. John neverly smokes.

(risposte esatte )1.b 2.a 3.a 4.a 5.a 6.a

Selezionare l'avverbio:

7. Do you know the reason...she is so upset?(a.why, b.when, c.where, d.how)
8. This is the house...I live.(a.why, b.where, c.when, d.how)
9. That is the house...we used to live(a.why, b.when, c.where, d.how).
10. Was that the time...you guys went to France together?(a.why, b.when, c.where, d.how)

Risposte esatte

Answer key:

1.b 2.a 3.a 4.a 5.a 6.a 7.a 8.b 9.c 10.b