

Mrs. Allen / Mr. Larson

7th Grade Humanities, Fall 2010

Learning Ladder B-6

08.31.10

Topic: Adverbs

AFTER THIS CLASS YOU WILL BE ABLE TO:

1. Define, identify, and correctly use adverbs in sentences.
2. Distinguish when it is correct to use an adverb or an adjective in a sentence.

What is an Adverb?

- DEFINITION: An adverb is a word _____

Modifying a verb	Ernie never travels without an alarm clock.
Modifying an adjective	He is always careful about his language.
Modifying an adverb	He gets to the airport very early.

- Adverbs answer the questions _____

How?	immediately, correctly, _____
When?	soon, later, _____
Where?	away, around, _____
To what extent?	completely, entirely, _____

- Many adverbs are formed by adding the suffix _____ to adjectives. Sometimes a base word's spelling changes when -ly is added.

Adjective	rapid	gentle	heavy
Adverb	rapidly	gently	heavily

Identifying Adverbs

A. INSTRUCTIONS: Put brackets around all the adverbs in each sentence.

1. My best friend nearly went to Spain, but, surprisingly, she is afraid of airplanes.
2. Older people frequently travel with tour groups.
3. I am rather tired because of the six-hour time change.

4. Because I am so tired, I suggest we stay close to our hotel.
5. My mother's job makes her travel too often.
6. Some people go through museums slowly, reading every sign.
7. I usually go through museums rather quickly, looking at what is especially beautiful to me.

B. INSTRUCTIONS: Put brackets around all the adverbs in each sentence.

1. There is a big sale at the mall today.
2. People who shop wisely can save a great deal of money.
3. Denise always goes to sales.
4. In the past, she has been very lucky with her buys.
5. She bought a rather expensive necklace very cheaply.
6. She feels happy when she finds a real deal.
7. For example, she bought a slightly used tent once at the outdoors store.
8. She will rather proudly show you the suitcase that she bought for next to nothing.
9. If you want to find a good deal, stay close to Denise.
10. She is amazingly skillful in both spending and saving money.

Identifying Adverbs and the Words They Modify

C. INSTRUCTIONS: Bracket the adverbs in the following sentences. Then on the line at the right write if the modified word is a **verb**, an **adjective**, or an **adverb**.

1. Cleo scampered playfully onto my lap. _____
2. We looked up at the meteor. _____
3. Kara skimmed the chapter quickly. _____
4. The doctor has just left his office. _____
5. We have never visited Salt Lake City. _____
6. Miko usually leaves her books on the shelf. _____

7. The movie was rather tedious. _____
8. The story ended very happily. _____
9. The teacher seemed unusually cheerful. _____
10. The summer rain fell extremely heavily. _____

D. INSTRUCTIONS: Bracket the adverbs in the following sentences. Draw an arrow from each adverb to the word it modifies. Then on the line at the right write if the modified word is a **verb**, an **adjective**, or an **adverb**.

1. A load of salmon arrived on the docks yesterday. _____
2. The guard walked very cautiously into the building. _____
3. Our space probe landed softly on the moon today. _____
4. The lifeguard swam extremely fast. _____
5. Quickly, we gathered our gear. _____
6. The busy beaver gnawed quite furiously on the tree trunk. _____
7. I am very pleased with my new job. _____
8. That boy is rather talented. _____
9. The plumbers finally finished the job today. _____
10. Quite suddenly, the horse bolted across the field. _____

Writing Adverbs

E. INSTRUCTIONS: Complete each sentence with an adverb. Write the adverb on the line.

1. When you fly, it's best to arrive at the airport _____.
2. When I saw the Eiffel Tower, I _____ ran up to get in line.
3. We found it _____ difficult to drive on the left side of the road in England.
4. Even though the plane tickets to China are expensive, I hope to go there _____.
5. I know that I will be _____ happy when I see the Grand Canyon.
6. In Hawaii, tourists often spend their time _____ lying on the beach.
7. If I am not going too far, I _____ walk, so I can see the sights.

8. In Los Angeles, my friend felt _____ excited after he saw a movie star.
9. Be _____ certain that you have a good map in a strange city.
10. The shopping mall was _____ busy the day Sean went shopping there.
11. _____ all the stores were filled with customers.

Adjectives vs. Adverbs

ADJECTIVES		
_____	Slow train, fast car	Indefinite Articles: A, An
Which one or ones	First place, final countdown	
How many or _____	Three rows, some books	Definite Article: The

ADVERBS		
How?	immediately, correctly	Modify
_____?	soon, later	Verbs
Where?	away, around	Adjectives
_____?	completely, entirely,	Adverbs

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Good	Well
Bad	Badly
Real	Really

F.INSTRUCTIONS: Circle the correct word in parentheses in each sentence. Label each word you choose as ADJ for adjective or ADV for adverb on the line to the right. Then draw an arrow from each adjective or adverb to the word it modifies.

1. The sport that I (real, really) enjoy is soccer. _____
2. I am the goalie on the team, and I think I am a (good, well) one. _____
3. In fact, everyone on our team has been playing (good, well) this season. _____
4. We have a couple of forwards that can run (real, really) fast. _____
5. Our defensive players have (real, really) powerful kicks. _____

- 6. Overall, this season has been going (good, well) for us. _____
- 7. In the first game our sweeper took a (bad, badly) fall. _____
- 8. Luckily, he felt (good, well) enough to resume playing. _____
- 9. I have been practicing (real, really) hard. _____

Adjectives vs. Adverbs

INSTRUCTIONS: Use your learning ladders from today and yesterday to complete this notes chart.

Adjectives	Adverbs
○ Modify _____	○ Modify _____
○ Adjectives Answer the following questions: ○ _____ ○ _____ ○ _____	○ Adverbs answer the following questions: ○ _____ ○ _____ ○ _____ ○ _____
○ Definite Article: _____ ○ Indefinite Article: _____	Many adverbs end in _____

How to figure out if your need an adjective or adverbs

Step One: Identify the word that the adverb/adjective will modify.

Example A: He worked (careful, carefully) on an idea for a new invention. (Modify – WORKED)

Example B: Neighbors were (suspicious, suspiciously) and called the cops. (Modify – NEIGHBORS)

Step Two: Figure out the part of speech for the identified word.

Example A: He worked (careful, carefully) on an idea for a new invention. (WORKED = VERB)

Example B: Neighbors were (suspicious, suspiciously) and called the cops. (NEIGHBORS = NOUN)

Step Three: If the word is a noun or pronoun – choose the adjective

If the word is a verb, adjective, or adverb – choose the adverb

Example A: He worked (careful, **carefully**) on an idea for a new invention.

Example B: Neighbors were (**suspicious**, suspiciously) and called the cops.

INSTRUCTIONS: Circle the correct word in parentheses in each sentence. Label each word you choose as ADJ for adjective or ADV for adverb on the line to the right. Then draw an arrow from each adjective or adverb to the word it modifies.

1. Proceed (immediate, immediately) to the exit. _____
2. Stan (most, almost) always takes the garbage out. _____
3. That chicken sandwich tasted (bad, badly). _____
4. Those colors look (good, well) on you. _____
5. Jolene has a (real, really) good sense of humor. _____
6. Dalila has a (real, really) talent for mathematics. _____
7. You are (sure, surely) right about that! _____
8. My little brother reads very (good, well) for his age. _____
9. The team played (bad, badly) in the first half. _____
10. These seats are (good, well) aren't they? _____
11. There seems to be a (real, really) big crowd at this game. _____
12. Our team has been playing (good, well) so far this year. _____
13. We have been (real, really) fortunate that all the players have stayed healthy. _____
14. The pitcher could have been injured (bad, badly) when the ball came back at him. _____