

	Nome: _____	Nº: _____	Ano/ Série: 3º. EM
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	_____		Nota: _____

## ADVERBS

### A - Adverb formation: adjective → adverb

#### 01 - Adjective = adjective + LY

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
clear	_____	real	_____
slow	slowly	complete	_____

#### 02 - Adjective + Y = adjective + ILY

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
angry	angrily	happy	_____
heavy	_____	dry	dryly (adj. uma única sílaba y fica)

#### 03 - Adjective + LE = adjective + LY

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
horrible	horribly	gentle	_____

#### 04 - Adjective + L = adjective + L + LY

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
beautiful	beautifully	wonderful	_____

#### 05 - Adjective + IC = adjective + IC + ALLY

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
tragic	tragically	magic	_____

#### 06 - Other adjectives

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
Good	well	fast	fast
Hard	hard	late	late
Early	early	low	low
Slow	slow / slowly	enough	enough

**Usage Note:** 'slow' is sometimes used **informally** for 'slowly' (it comes after the verb: *We drove the car slow*)  
 In formal writing *slowly* is generally preferred

## - Position of Adverbs

## Nota:

**1. Se houver mais de um adv. na oração, a seqüência será:**

**Manner – Place – Time : They studied hard here last year**

**2. Quando o verbo indicar movimento (go, cross, etc.) a seqüência será:**

**Place – Manner – Time : He went to England by plane in 1997.**

**3. Quando houver 2 advérbios do mesmo tipo na oração fica mais próximo do verbo o que tiver a informação mais específica dentro do conjunto de infos: I was Born in the morning, on April, 1951**

**4. Se forem adv. de Modo o mais curto precede o mais longo:**

**He is speaking low and continuously.**

## Adverb of Manner

(e.g.: slowly, carefully, awfully)

These adverbs are put behind the direct object (or behind the verb if there's no direct object).

subject	verb(s)	direct object	adverb
He	drove	the car	carefully.
He	drove		carefully.

[Exercise on adverbs of manner](#)

## Adverbs of Place

(e.g.: here, there, behind, above)

Like adverbs of manner, these adverbs are put behind the direct object or the verb.

subject	verb(s)	direct object	adverb
I	didn't see	him	here.
He	stayed		behind.

[Exercise on adverbs of place](#)

## Adverbs of Time

(e.g.: recently, now, then, yesterday)

Adverbs of time are usually put at the end of the sentence.

subject	verb(s)	indirect object	direct object	time
I	will tell	you	the story	tomorrow.

If you don't want to put emphasis on the time, you can also put the adverb of time at the beginning of the sentence.

time	subject	verb(s)	indirect object	direct object
Tomorrow	I	will tell	you	the story.

### [Übung zu Adverbien der Zeit](#)

## Adverbs of Frequency

(e.g.: always, never, seldom, usually)

Adverbs of frequency are put directly before the main verb. If 'be' is the main verb and there is no auxiliary verb, adverbs of frequency are put behind 'be'. Is there an auxiliary verb, however, adverbs of frequency are put before 'be'.

subject	auxiliary/be	adverb	main verb	object, place or time
I		often	go swimming	in the evenings.
He	doesn't	always	play	tennis.
We	are	usually		here in summer.
I	have	never	been	abroad.

### [Exercise on adverbs of frequency](#)

### [Exercise on adverbs \(mix\)](#)