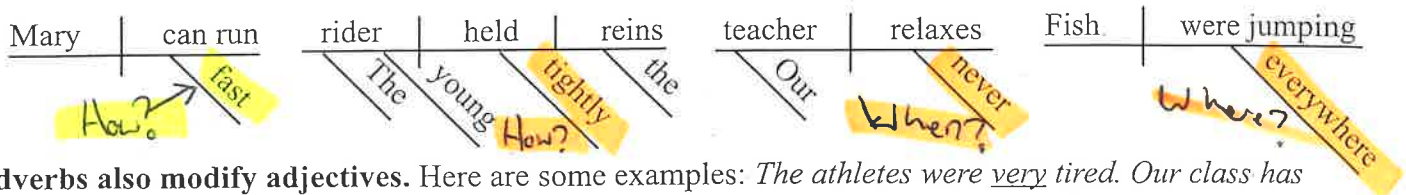


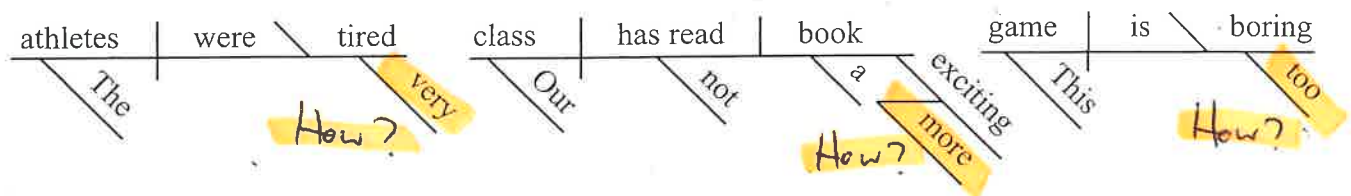
Most Adverbs Answer:

Lesson 9: Adverbs - How? - When? - Where?

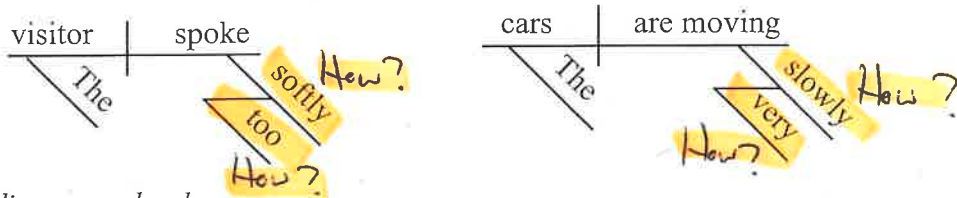
Words that modify verbs are called adverbs. The adverbs in the following sentences are underlined: *Mary can run fast. The young rider held the reins tightly. Our teacher never relaxes. Fish were jumping everywhere.* *Fast* tells how Mary can run, *tightly* tells how the young rider held the reins, *never* tells when the teacher relaxes, and *everywhere* tells where the fish were jumping. These sentences are diagrammed as follows:



Adverbs also modify adjectives. Here are some examples: *The athletes were very tired. Our class has not read a more exciting book. This game is too boring.* *Very* tells how tired the athletes were, *more* tells how exciting the book is, and *too* tells how boring the game is. Here are diagrams of these sentences:



Adverbs modify other adverbs, too, as in the following sentences: *The visitor spoke too softly. The cars are moving very slowly.*



Now it's your turn to diagram adverbs.

1. A rather tall man was running very fast.
2. Did you not find an extremely old coin?
 Always goes under the verb
3. The refugee could finally see his terribly sick brother.
4. Does the coffee taste too strong?
5. The very steep hill was quite slippery.
6. He does not speak carefully.
7. The sensitive child talks too softly.
8. Our principal is extremely kind.
9. She should write more often.
10. Jay always addresses his parents very politely.

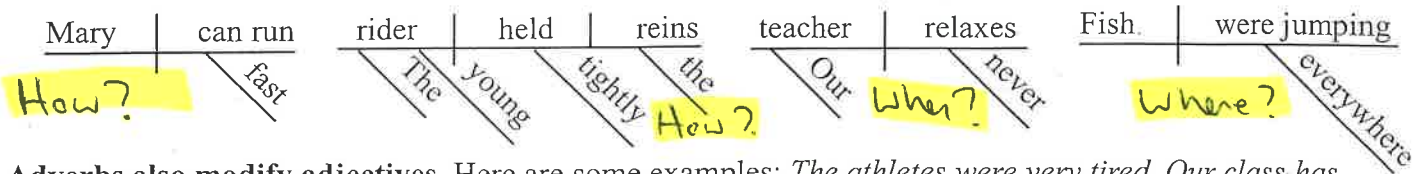
Lesson 9: Adverbs

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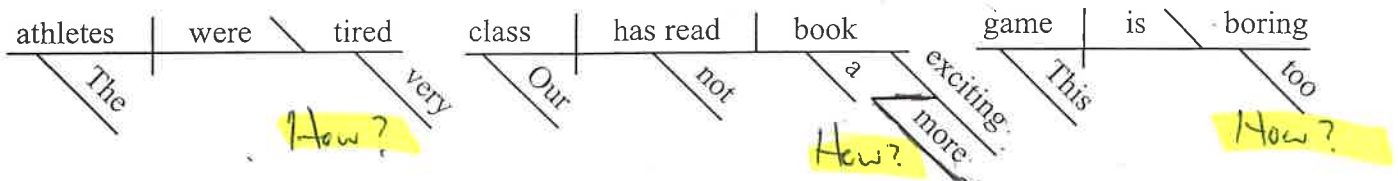
-How? -When?

-Where?

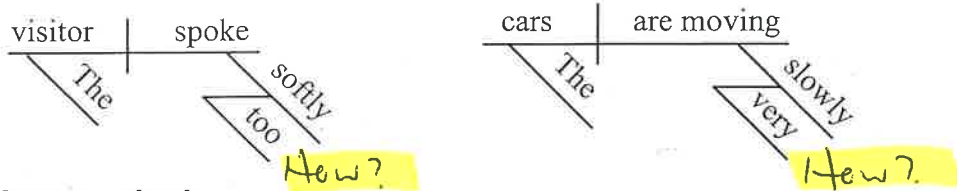
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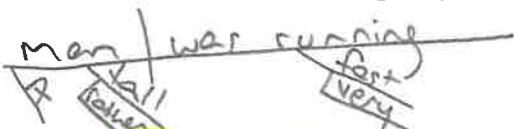


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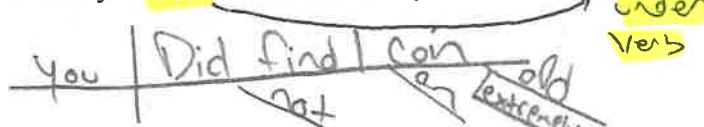


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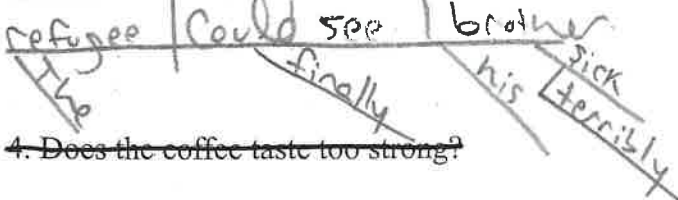
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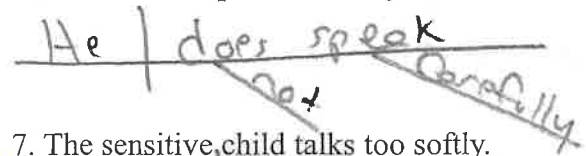
4. Does the coffee taste too strong?



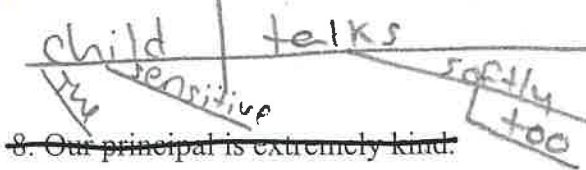
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6. He does not speak carefully.



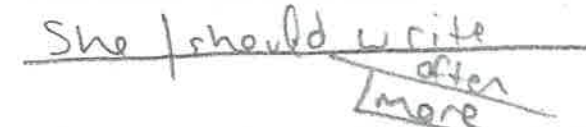
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