

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. Adverbs can tell *when*, *where*, or *how*.

When: then, yesterday, soon, later, now

Our class took a field trip **yesterday** to the Monterey Bay Aquarium.

Where: there, outside, nearby, here, home

We took a bus **there**.

How: quickly, loudly, happily, swiftly, quietly

The bus roared **loudly** as it started up.

Circle the adverb in each sentence.

1. Soon we saw the aquarium.
2. We clapped and cheered loudly.
3. Someone was waiting for us outside.
4. We quickly left the bus.

Does the underlined adverb tell *when*, *where*, or *how*? Circle the correct answer.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|-----|
| 5. We <u>quickly</u> walked to the entrance. | when | where | how |
| 6. The otters swam <u>nearby</u> . | when | where | how |
| 7. A guide <u>quietly</u> talked to us about otters. | when | where | how |
| 8. <u>Then</u> it was feeding time. | when | where | how |
| 9. They waited <u>patiently</u> for their supper. | when | where | how |
| 10. They swam <u>happily</u> once they had eaten. | when | where | how |

You can make an adverb out of many adjectives by adding *-ly* to them. Most adverbs that end in *-ly* tell *how*.

quietly quickly impatiently gloomily swiftly

The golden retriever waited **impatiently** for someone to let him out.
 “He doesn’t want to be inside,” Trina responded **gloomily**.

In each sentence, circle the adverb that tells *how*.

1. Barkley jumps excitedly every time we go near the door.
2. He barks loudly because he wants us to open it.
3. “Be quiet, Barkley,” I say sternly.
4. He wags his tail happily and barks some more.

Make an adverb by adding *-ly* to each adjective below. Write a sentence using each word you made.

eager _____ slow _____ proud _____ correct _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

Many adverbs do not end in *-ly*. These adverbs can tell *where* and *when* an action happens.

Where Keisha ran **home** to tell her mother about her science project.

When **Tomorrow** she and her lab partner will begin the project.

Circle the adverb that tells *where* or *when* in each sentence. Underline the word or words the adverb modifies.

1. Keisha and Hahn will complete their science project on the solar system soon.
2. They worked today to find the materials they need for the project.
3. They looked everywhere to find things they could use to make planets.
4. "Hahn, bring those tennis balls here," Keisha said.
5. "Tomorrow we can use them in our display," she continued.

Use an adverb from the word box to complete each sentence.

there Yesterday nearby tonight home

6. _____, we had our science fair at school.
7. Many families were _____ to see the display of projects.
8. My little brother had to stay _____ because he had a cold.
9. We live _____, so my father could check on him and still see my project.
10. I won first prize, so _____ my family is going to celebrate!

Some adverbs can tell *how much*. These adverbs modify adjectives and other adverbs.

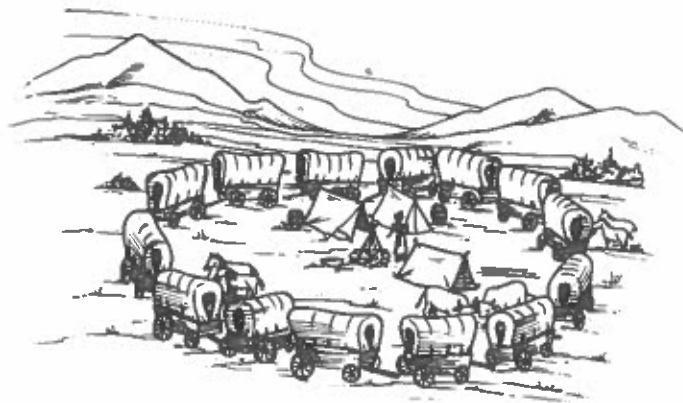
so too really very totally quite

Mr. Mack takes his class on a **very unusual** field trip.

The wagons move **too slowly** sometimes.

Underline the adverb that tells *how much* in each sentence. Draw an arrow to the word it modifies.

1. The place where the class camps is too far to walk, so we ride in wagons.
2. Everyone is so excited as the wagons start out.
3. The wagons move very slowly compared to cars.
4. The class doesn't mind because they know they'll get there quite soon.
5. Once the class arrives at the camp, they set things up really quickly.
6. Mr. Mack cooks chili that is so delicious!
7. Everyone is totally full by the time dinner is over.
8. By the time the sun has set, everyone is very tired.
9. At the end of the weekend, everyone is really dirty, but no one cares.
10. The class is quite glad to get home, but they can't wait until next year's trip.



Use *more* or *less* with an adverb when comparing two nouns.

Jake plays basketball **more often** than Eric does.

Eric plays basketball **less often** than Jake does.

Use *the most* or *the least* with an adverb when comparing three or more nouns.

Eric plays golf **the most often** of anyone in his family.

Eric's dad plays golf **the least often** of anyone in the family.

Use *more* or *the most* with the adverb in parentheses () to correctly complete each sentence.

1. I run _____ than my brother.
(swiftly)
2. He's on a track team, so he practices _____ than I do.
(frequently)
3. His friend Antonio practices _____ of us all.
(frequently)
4. No matter how much they practice, though, I still run _____ of any of us!
(swiftly)

Use *less* or *the least* with the adverb in parentheses () to correctly complete each sentence.

5. The armadillo moves _____ than the deer.
(noisy)
6. Angel plays _____ of the three of them.
(noisy)
7. Michael is tardy _____ than Carl.
(often)
8. Josh attends practice _____ of any member of the band.
(often)

Some adverbs have irregular forms for comparisons.

Kenya did **well** on the state test.
 She did **better** than she did last year.
 She hopes to do **the best** on next year's test.

Alain performed **badly** in the spelling bee this year.
 He performed **worse** this year than last because he wasn't feeling well.
 He performed **the worst** this year of the last three, but he knows he'll do better next year.

Write the correct form of the word in parentheses () to complete the sentence.

- I performed _____ in this year's spelling bee.
(bad)
- I know I performed _____ last year than I did this year.
(well)
- I performed _____ of anyone who was there.
(badly)
- I usually perform _____ of anyone, but I felt terrible.
(well)
- I coughed _____ the day before than today, but I thought I was okay.
(badly)
- Next year, I know I'll do _____!
(weller)

Write a sentence using the words in parentheses ().

7. (sing the best) _____

(act worse) _____

Negatives are words that mean *no* or *not*.

Paulo did **not** realize that it was his mother's birthday on Sunday.

He had **never** forgotten her birthday before.

He had **no** present to give to his mother.

The right present was **nowhere** to be found.

Write the correct word from the word box to complete each sentence.

no not never nowhere

1. Shirenda can _____ remember her sister's birthday.
2. She has _____ idea why it's so hard to remember.
3. We _____ forget Shauna's birthday.
4. We know that Shauna goes _____ on her birthday unless we take her.
5. There is _____ way we're going to let Shirenda forget again.
6. This year, Shirenda does _____ stand a chance!
7. We'll _____ let her rest until she has bought a card and a present.
8. This is _____ going to be like any other year for Shauna.

Write a sentence about a birthday using each of the words in parentheses ().

9. (not) _____

10. (never) _____
