

Adverbs	
We use an adverb to say how an action is performed.	<i>He speaks English fluently.</i> <i>She answered correctly.</i>
We use an adverb to add information about the time/place/manner.	<i>How long have you lived here?</i>
We can use an adverb to add information to an adjective.	<i>She was extremely happy to see him again.</i> <i>I really hate travelling by train.</i>

Forms of adverbs	
The majority of adverbs are formed by adding ly to an adjective. There are some exceptions - irregular adverbs.	<i>nicely, quickly, beautifully, happily, economically</i>
If the adjective ends in ic we add ally .	<i>basic - basically, dramatic - dramatically</i>
Some adverbs have the same form as adjectives.	<i>fast, daily, late, early, hard</i>

Adverbs - common mistakes		
Common mistakes	Correct version	Why?
The camera works perfect.	The camera works <u>perfectly</u> .	We use an adverb (<i>perfect</i> - adjective, <i>perfectly</i> - adverb) when we want to say how we do something.
Did you work hardly today?	Did you work <u>hard</u> today?	See the list of irregular adverbs.
She behaved rather silly.	Her behavior was <u>silly</u> . She behaved rather <u>stupidly</u> .	Some words ending in -ly are adjectives (friendly, likely, lonely, ugly) and cannot be used as adverbs.
His answer sounded correctly. He looks happily,	His answer sounded <u>correct</u> . He looks <u>happy</u> .	After 'linking' verbs we use adjectives not adverbs.

Adjectives / adverbs >> Adverbs of frequency

Word order - adverbs of frequency	
An adverb of frequency can go: before the main verb	<i>He always goes to work by bus.</i> <i>They never go on holiday in winter.</i>
after the verb <i>be</i>	<i>John is often absent from lessons.</i> <i>They were usually on time.</i>
after modal verbs, <i>should, can, could</i> , etc.	<i>You should always turn the electricity off.</i> <i>My boss can never remember my name.</i>
<i>Sometimes</i> and <i>occasionally</i> can go in the front, middle or end position in the sentence.	<i>Sometimes she is late.</i> <i>She is sometimes late.</i> <i>She is late sometimes.</i>

Adjectives / adverbs >> Comparatives and superlatives of adjectives

Comparative and superlative of adjectives			
	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
One-syllable adjectives	old long	older longer	the oldest the longest
Adjectives ending in one vowel and one consonant	big hot	bigger hotter	the biggest the hottest
Adjectives ending in -y	ugly noisy	uglier noisier	the ugliest the noisiest
Adjectives with two or more syllables	expensive beautiful	more expensive more beautiful	the most expensive the most beautiful

Exceptions		
Good	better	the best
Bad	worse	the worst
Far	farther/further	the farthest/furthest

Adjectives / adverbs >> Irregular adverbs

Irregular adverbs

Most adverbs are formed by adding **-ly** to an adjective (e.g. slow - slowly). However, there are some irregular adverbs.

Adjective	adverb
good	well
Fast	fast
Hard	hard
Late	late
Early	early
Daily	daily