

Adverb or Adjective?

Many adverbs end in *-ly*. Many of these adverbs are formed by adding *-ly* to adjectives.

Adjective	+	-ly	=	Adverb
bright	+	-ly	=	brightly
loud	+	-ly	=	loudly

However, some words ending in *-ly* can be used as adjectives.

EXAMPLES	friendly	monthly	lonely
	likely	timely	only

Adverbs Modifying Adjectives

EXAMPLES An **unusually** fast starter, Karen won the race. [The adverb *unusually* modifies the adjective *fast*, telling how fast the starter was.]

Our committee is **especially** busy at this time of year. [The adverb *especially* modifies the adjective *busy*, telling to what extent the committee is busy.]

Exercise 9 Identifying Adverbs That Modify Adjectives

Identify the adverbs and the adjectives they modify in the following sentences.

EXAMPLE 1. Because so many bicycles have been stolen, the principal hired a guard.

1. *so—many*

1. The team is extremely proud of its record.
2. Frogs may look quite harmless, but some are poisonous.
3. The class was unusually quiet today.
4. The Mardi Gras celebration in New Orleans is very loud and remarkably colorful.
5. The coach said we were too careless during the play.
6. I waited nearly two hours to get tickets to that show.
7. When the kittens are with their mother, they look thoroughly contented.

8. Weekends are especially hectic for me when all of my teachers assign homework.
9. Those fajitas seem much spicier than these.
10. The exchange student from Norway is surprisingly fluent in English.

TIPS & TRICKS

If you are not sure whether a word is an adjective or an adverb, ask yourself what the word modifies. If it modifies a noun or a pronoun, it is an adjective.

EXAMPLE

She gave us the **daily** report. [*Daily* modifies the noun *report* and so is used as an adjective.]

If a word modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb, then it's an adverb.

EXAMPLE

Alicia **recently** won the spelling bee. [The adverb *recently* modifies the verb *won*.]

HELP



A sentence in Exercise 9 contains more than one adverb that modifies an adjective.

SKILLS FOCUS

Identify and use adverbs.
Identify and use adjectives.

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Exercise 8 Identifying Adverbs That Modify Verbs

Identify the adverbs and the verbs they modify in the following sentences.

EXAMPLE 1. How can I quickly learn to take better pictures?

1. *How—can learn; quickly—can learn*

1. You can listen carefully to advice from experienced photographers, who usually like to share their knowledge.
2. Nobody always takes perfect pictures, but some tips can help you now.
3. To begin with, you should never move when you are taking pictures.
4. You should stand still and hold your camera firmly.
5. Some photographers suggest that you move your feet apart and put one foot forward to help maintain your balance.
6. Many beginners do not stand near the subject when they take pictures.
7. As a result, subjects frequently are lost in the background, and the photographers later wonder what happened to their careful compositions.
8. A good photographer automatically thinks about what will be in a picture and consequently avoids disappointment with the result.
9. Most cameras have built-in light meters, but you should still check the lighting.
10. You may already have heard the advice to stand with your back to the sun when taking pictures, and that tip is often a good one.





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Suitable Boy is **extremely** long.

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Vikram Seth's novel *A Suitable Boy* is **1,349** pages long and **weighs** four pounds.

SKILLS FOCUS

Identify and use adverbs.

Adverbs Modifying Other Adverbs

EXAMPLES Elena finished the problem **more** quickly than I did. [The adverb *more* modifies the adverb *quickly*, telling *how quickly* Elena finished the problem.]

Our guest left **quite** abruptly. [The adverb *quite* modifies the adverb *abruptly*, telling *to what extent* our guest left abruptly.]

Exercise 11 Identifying Adverbs That Modify Other Adverbs

Identify each adverb that modifies another adverb in the following sentences. Then, write the adverb that it modifies.

EXAMPLE 1. Condors are quite definitely among the largest living birds.

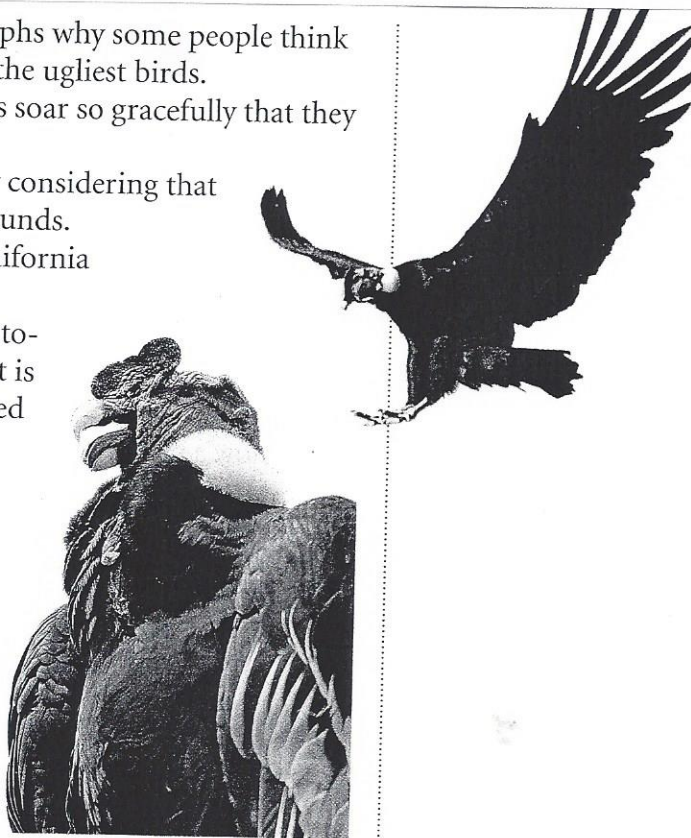
1. *quite—definitely*

1. The California condor and the Andean condor are almost entirely extinct.
2. So very few California condors exist today that they are rarely seen outside captivity.
3. Andean condors are slightly more numerous, and more of them can still be seen in the wild.

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4. You can see from these photographs why some people think that condors are most assuredly the ugliest birds.
5. However, once in the air, condors soar so gracefully that they can look beautiful.
6. Condors fly amazingly gracefully considering that some weigh more than fifteen pounds.
7. The heads of the Andean and California condors differ quite distinctly.
8. The California condor in the photograph on the right has a head that is very handsomely shaped compared to that of the Andean condor.
9. The Andean condor's head has a large fleshy caruncle protruding quite noticeably above the beak.
10. The extinction of condors is happening especially quickly, so the time left to observe them may be sadly short.



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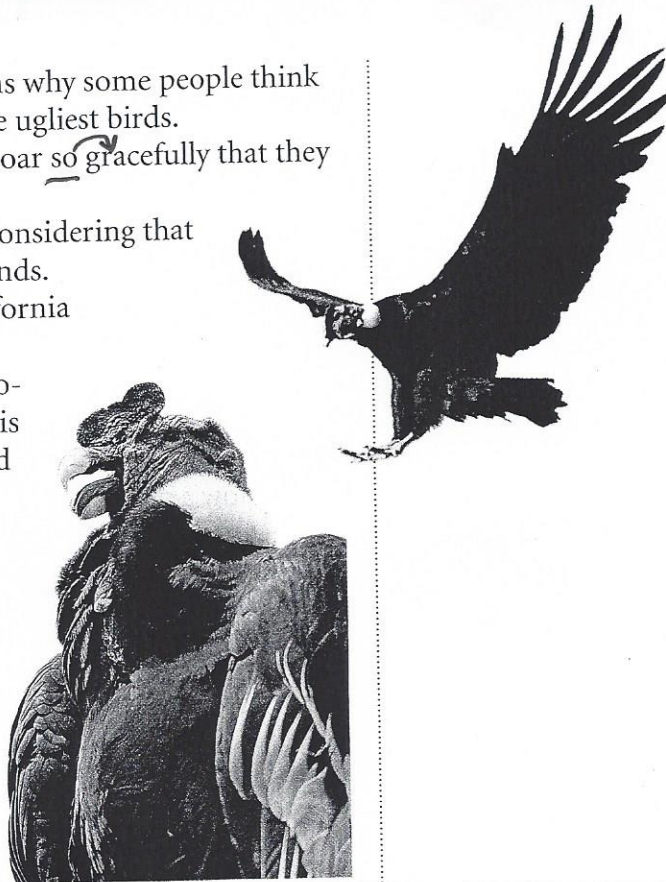
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Review C Identifying Adverbs

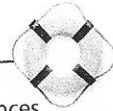
Identify the adverbs in each of the following sentences. After each adverb, write the word that the adverb modifies.

EXAMPLE 1. Sherlock Holmes solved the case very quickly.

1. *very—quickly; quickly—solved*

1. I have been a fan of mystery stories since I was quite young.
2. Some stories are incredibly exciting from start to finish.
3. Others build suspense very slowly.
4. If I like a story, I almost never put it down until I finish it.
5. In many cases, I can scarcely prevent myself from peeking at the last chapter to see the ending.
6. I never start reading a mystery story if I have homework because then it is more tempting to read than to study.
7. My favorite detectives are ones who cleverly match wits with equally clever villains.
8. I especially like detectives who carefully hunt for clues.

HELP



Some sentences in Review C have more than one adverb.

Review C Identifying Adverbs

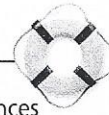
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