



Adverbs modify, or tell us more about, other words. Usually adverbs modify verbs, telling us how, how often, when, or where something was done. The adverb is placed after the verb it modifies.

For example:

- The bus moved **slowly**.
- The bears ate **greedily**.
- The car drove **fast**.

Sometimes adverbs modify adjectives, making them stronger or weaker.

For example:

- You look **absolutely** fabulous!
- He is **slightly** overweight.
- You are **very** persistent.

Some types of adverbs can modify other adverbs, changing their degree or precision.

For example:

- She played the violin **extremely** well.
- You're speaking **too** quietly.

Often adverbs end in "ly" but not always.

Underline the adverbs.

1. Nancy ran quickly.
2. Dad cooks every day.
3. Jesse is an unusually good student.
4. Kathy and Mindy are working hard.
5. Rusty will come over to my house tomorrow.
6. Charlie boldly raised his hand.
7. He talked nonstop.
8. Billy shouted the instructions loudly.
9. We predicted the outcome accurately.
10. Henry threw the ball there.