

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Adverbs**

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An **adverb** is a word that describes a verb or an adjective.  
Adverbs answer *Where? When? How often? How? or To what extent?*  
Example: Please speak *quietly* in the library.

**Complete each sentence with an adverb from the box. Use each word once.**

truthfully      never      early      quickly  
tomorrow      loudly      quietly      excitedly

1. The witness answered the question \_\_\_\_\_.
2. We ran \_\_\_\_\_ to get out of the rain.
3. She arrived at the movie 10 minutes \_\_\_\_\_.
4. We spoke \_\_\_\_\_ while the baby was sleeping.
5. Can you come over to my house \_\_\_\_\_?
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ stay up after 9:00 P.M. on school nights.
7. She cried \_\_\_\_\_ when she broke her arm.
8. Anna \_\_\_\_\_ opened her birthday present.

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**Time Adverbs**A time adverb answers *When?* or *How often?*

Examples: before, continuously, early, eventually, finally, first, frequently, immediately, last night, lately, never, nightly, now, often, once, periodically, rarely, sometimes, soon, then, today, tonight, tomorrow, usually

Complete each sentence with a time adverb. Use an adverb only once.

**Brett**

Brett \_\_\_\_\_ loses his glasses. They are \_\_\_\_\_ found in odd places. His glasses are \_\_\_\_\_ found on the drinking fountain. He even left them on the soccer field \_\_\_\_\_ . Brett's puppy found his glasses \_\_\_\_\_. After playing with them for a while, the puppy brought the glasses to Brett \_\_\_\_\_. Brett promised his mom \_\_\_\_\_ to leave his glasses lying around again.

**Sylvia**

Sylvia \_\_\_\_\_ is awake and attentive. However, she is very tired \_\_\_\_\_. Sylvia did not get much sleep \_\_\_\_\_. Her baby brother is sick and cried \_\_\_\_\_. Sylvia \_\_\_\_\_ drifted off to sleep. Hopefully, she and her brother will both sleep better \_\_\_\_\_ .

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## Place Adverbs

A place adverb answers *Where?*

Examples: anywhere, here, down, there, upstairs,  
underground, everywhere, away

**Circle the place adverbs in each sentence. There may be more than one adverb in a sentence.**

1. Many crawly things live outside.
2. I like them better there than inside.
3. They seem to be everywhere you look.
4. They are below, above, and beside you.
5. Ants congregate underground.
6. Worms live there too.
7. Mosquitoes seem to be anywhere people are.
8. One buzzed close to my ear the other day.
9. It seems insects are always nearby.
10. Dragonflies like to hover overhead.
11. Caterpillars sometimes crawl inside a tree trunk.
12. I know insects are helpful to nature, but I would not mind if they stayed far from me!

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## Manner Adverbs

A **manner adverb** answers *How?* or *In what manner?* Some manner adverbs end in *ly*.

Examples: closely, well, cheerfully, fast, slowly, happily, calmly, bravely, kindly, safely, perfectly, softly, hourly, joyously

**Circle the manner adverb in each sentence.**

1. The kitten and puppy playfully ran from one end of the room to the other.
2. Jolene's foot tapped nervously.
3. Liza smiled confidently as she stood at the free-throw line.
4. The children waited expectantly for the movie to begin.
5. The fireworks exploded brightly in the night sky.
6. Louis likes to read aloud to the kindergartners.
7. Amber and I walked together to soccer practice.
8. We were completely surprised by the announcement.
9. Owen worked diligently to finish his project by Friday.
10. Quincy carefully climbed the maple tree to get the kite down.
11. Ian quickly rode his bike home in order to meet his curfew.
12. Maddie intently watched the ants carry food crumbs into the anthill.
13. Dakota gently took the artwork off the wall.
14. Ava's mom immediately drenched the fire with water.

## Comparative and Superlative Adverbs

A **comparative adverb** compares two verbs. Usually, a comparative adverb is formed by adding *er* to an adverb.

Example: fast → faster

A **superlative adverb** compares more than two verbs. Usually, a superlative adverb is formed by adding *est* to an adverb.

Example: fast → fastest

Add the word *more* or *less* before adverbs ending in *ly* to compare two verbs.

Example: more carefully

Add the word *most* or *least* before adverbs ending in *ly* when comparing more than two verbs.

Example: most carefully

Some comparative and superlative adverbs have irregular spellings.

Example: far → farther → farthest

Complete the chart with adverbs that compare the actions of verbs.

Adverbs	Comparative	Superlative
1. completely	_____	_____
2. fondly	_____	_____
3. near	_____	_____
4. wearily	_____	_____
5. close	_____	_____
6. brilliantly	_____	_____
7. timely	_____	_____
8. seriously	_____	_____

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**Comparative and Superlative Adverbs****Complete each sentence with the correct adverb in parentheses.**

1. Clark ran his campaign for our student council president \_\_\_\_\_ than his opponents. (more successfully, most successfully)
2. He made speeches \_\_\_\_\_ than his opponents. (most often, more often)
3. Of all the candidates, Clark spoke \_\_\_\_\_ about his plans for the student government. (more clearly, most clearly)
4. Clark listened \_\_\_\_\_ than his opponents to the ideas and concerns of his classmates. (more carefully, most carefully)
5. When the teachers announced the winner, the principal clapped the \_\_\_\_\_. She was his mom! (more loudly, most loudly)
6. Clark smiled \_\_\_\_\_ than anyone else in the room. (most broadly, more broadly)