

Grammar Practice

Name Class Date

10.5 Adverbs

Key Information

An **adverb** modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb and makes its meaning more specific.

I **slowly** opened the big door.
[modifies *opened*]

I opened the **very** big door. [modifies *big*]

I **very** slowly opened the door.
[modifies *slowly*]

Negative words such as *not*, *never*, and *rarely* also function as adverbs.

A. Identifying Adverbs

Underline the adverbs in the following sentences.

1. The archaeologist carefully examined the ancient ruins.
2. Anyone who arrived late was denied entrance.
3. A good surgeon never stops improving his or her operating techniques.
4. The people in the very small crowd applauded loudly and soon were generating plenty of noise.
5. Can meteorologists predict the weather accurately?

B. Determining What Adverbs Do

Underline the word being modified by the italicized adverb in each of the following sentences. Above each word you underline, indicate whether it is a *verb*, *adjective*, or *adverb*.

1. My brother's loud snoring *repeatedly* woke me up.
2. Julee worked *extremely* hard on her college applications.
3. The algebra homework was *terribly* complicated.
4. Robots *routinely* perform many complex industrial tasks.
5. Did Rene order the tickets *yesterday*?

C. Using Adverbs

Change each of the following adjectives to an adverb, and then write a sentence using the adverb.

1. (*recent*) _____
2. (*reluctant*) _____
3. (*quick*) _____
4. (*wise*) _____
5. (*good*) _____

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13.6 Adverb Clauses

Key Information

An **adverb clause** is a subordinate clause that modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb. Adverb clauses tell *when, where, how, why, to what extent, or under what conditions*.

After I passed my test, I drove home as a fully licensed driver. [adverb clause telling *when* the subject *drove*]

I was happy **because I had obtained my license on my first try**. [adverb clause telling *why* the subject was *happy*]

An adverb clause is introduced by a subordinating conjunction. An adverb clause may appear before or after the main clause.

Because I had obtained my license on my first try, I was happy.

Certain words can sometimes be left out of an adverb clause. You can easily supply the missing words, however, since they are implied.

I doubt if he can spell better **than I [can spell]**.

A. Identifying Adverb Clauses

In each of the following sentences, underline the adverb clause once, and underline the word or words that it modifies twice.

1. John Keats's work will be studied as long as English poetry is studied.
2. Before he died at the early age of twenty-five, Keats had written some of the finest poems in the English language.
3. It is actually quite easy for one to gain a quick taste of Keats's talents, since many of his most acclaimed works are short poems called *odes*.
4. Some were written in great haste as if he were afraid to lose his inspiration.
5. For example, after he had spent a few hours sitting outside one day, he wrote one of his most famous poems, "Ode to a Nightingale."
6. When the poet Shelley heard of Keats's death, he wrote a long poetical lament entitled "Adonais."
7. Since Keats had not been very popular with the critics, Shelley blamed them for the poet's death.
8. Late in his life, when he learned he was dying from tuberculosis, Keats moved from England to Rome.

B. Using Adverb Clauses

Combine each of the following pairs of sentences to form one complex sentence. To do this, change the second sentence to an adverb clause. Then add it to the first sentence.

1. Great Britain has surprisingly mild winters. The Gulf Stream brings warm air from the south.

2. A lunar eclipse occurs. The earth passes between the sun and the moon.

3. A tree is deciduous. It loses its leaves in the fall.
