

## Grammar – Adverbs

### Position of Adverbs in a Sentence 2

a) Decide what kind of adverb each word is and write it in the correct box below.

**always   fortunately   soon   absolutely   however**  
**very   temporarily   outside   quickly   definitely**

Adverb of:	Match the word:	Typical position:
viewpoint ( <i>states opinion</i> )		start of clause/sentence
conjunction ( <i>joins clauses</i> )		start of clause/sentence
frequency ( <i>how often</i> )		before main verb but after BE
probability ( <i>how likely</i> )		before main verb but after BE
degree ( <i>to what extent</i> )		before adjective or adverb
emphasis ( <i>how much</i> )		before adjective or adverb
manner ( <i>how</i> )		end of clause/sentence
place ( <i>where</i> )		end of clause/sentence
time ( <i>when</i> )		end of clause/sentence
duration ( <i>how long</i> )		end of clause/sentence

Note: typical English word order is **SVOMPT-D**:

Subject	Verb	Object	Manner	Place	Time	Duration
Tim	played	his guitar	badly	at home	yesterday	for an hour.
who	what (do)	what (thing)	how	where	when	how long

We don't need to use all the parts every time!

**SVO** is considered the main part of the sentence, with **MPT-D** the end section.

b) Write an example sentence for each adverb:

e.g. Personally, I believe that the team could try a bit harder.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar – Adverbs

### Position of Adverbs in a Sentence 2

Answers:

a)

Adverb of:	Match the word:	Typical position:
viewpoint ( <i>states opinion</i> )	fortunately	start of clause/sentence
conjunction ( <i>joins clauses</i> )	however	start of clause/sentence
frequency ( <i>how often</i> )	always	before main verb but after BE
probability ( <i>how likely</i> )	definitely	before main verb but after BE
degree ( <i>to what extent</i> )	very	before adjective or adverb
emphasis ( <i>how much</i> )	absolutely	before adjective or adverb
manner ( <i>how</i> )	quickly	end of clause/sentence
place ( <i>where</i> )	outside	end of clause/sentence
time ( <i>when</i> )	soon	end of clause/sentence
duration ( <i>how long</i> )	temporarily	end of clause/sentence

b) Answers will vary. Sample answers:

1. **Fortunately**, the worst of the winter weather is behind us.
2. Yes, the CEO will be fired. **However**, it still means agreeing a severance package for him.
3. Why do you **always** finish the milk but not replace it with another bottle?
4. Melanie is **definitely** the best candidate for the Technical Manager role.
5. I had a **very** nice chat with grandma yesterday.
6. We were **absolutely** disgusted to hear about the vandalism the other night.
7. Let's try to finish our homework **quickly**, before our show starts.
8. We left our muddy boots **outside**.
9. Hope to hear from you **soon**.
10. We have had to make a few changes to the menu **temporarily**.

*Note: this information is provided as guidance only. The rules about the position of adverbs in a sentence are pretty (degree) good, but they are not written in stone! For example, adverbs of time may come at the start of a clause or sentence, if your intention is to emphasise the time:*

Normal word order: We had the final exam **last week**.

Emphasising the time: **Last week** we had the final exam.

*In general, the earlier something appears in a sentence, the more important it is to the speaker/writer.*

*Sometimes a word can be more than one part of speech, e.g.*

wrong (adverb) You have **filled in** the form **wrong**. (*adverb modifies verb*)

wrong (adjective) You have filled in the **wrong form**! (*adjective modifies noun*)