



- Less: endless, motionless
- Eous, ious, ous: spontaneous, ambitious, anxious
- Y: windy, wealthy, busy

\* Il: illegal, illegible, illogical.

## II. Adverbs:

Adverbs are words that describe or qualify how, when, where, in what manner, and to what extent something is done.

Adverbs often respond to the following questions: When? Where? Where? In which manner? To what extent?. So the adverbs give more explanation or a clear image of the action described.

- The dog runs.
- The dog runs excitedly.

Thus with the use of adverbs you can get a more interesting image of what you are speaking of or listening to.

### Type of Adverbs:

- Adverbs of manner: explain how an action is carried out. Adverbs of manner generally are adjectives with the suffix “ly” added to the end: “slowly, clearly, clumsily”.
  - Some adverbs take the form of adjectives without adding the suffix “ly”: “hard, fast, well”.
- Adverbs of place: explain where the action is happened. They provide contexts for Directions, Distance and Positions.
  - They travel **down** the city. (direction)
  - My mate is sitting **close** to me. (distance)
  - Can you move forward to **the front** of the room, please? (position)
- Adverbs of frequency: explain how often something occurs.
  - Indefinite frequency: usually, generally.
    - I **usually** go to cinema.
  - Definite frequency: daily, yearly, once, twice.
    - We celebrate our birthday **yearly**.
- Adverbs of time: explain when the action is occurred. Adverbs of time are always placed at the end of the sentence.
  - We first met together **last year**.
  - I have to go **now**.

*N.B:* you can put adverbs of time in the beginning of the sentence to emphasis on them, or when the time is important in the context.

- **Last year** was the worst year of my life.
- **Next month** will be very important month to us.