



UNIDAD EDUCATIVA "SAGRADO CORAZÓN DE JESÚS"  
HERMANAS BETHLEMITAS  
COMPONENTE DE GESTIÓN PEDAGÓGICA

INSTRUMENTO DE APOYO PEDAGÓGICO

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**SKILL:** Identify the use of an adverb and adverb in order to describe a noun or an action.

**A.I:** Writes sequences of simple phrases and sentences about adverbs of manner and adjectives.

## 1.- WATCH THE VIDEO, ABOUT “ ADVERBS”

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ID0DJX\\_j0W4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ID0DJX_j0W4)

## 2. READ THE GRAMMAR EXPLANATION “ ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS”. **DON'T WRITE IN THE NOTEBOOK**

**Adjectives** describe something about a person or a thing (NOUNS). (MODIFICAN EL SUSTANTIVO)

ADJECTIVES	EXAMPLES
fast	The <u>rabbit</u> is <b>quick</b> . El adjetivo <b>QUICK</b> describe que EL CONEJO ES RÁPIDO.
quiet	My sister is <b>quiet</b> girl. El adjetivo <b>QUIET</b> describe que MI HERMANA ES UNA NIÑA TRANQUILA
slow	The turtle is <b>slow</b> . El adjetivo <b>SLOW</b> describe que LA TORTUGA ES LENTA
delicious	The cake was <b>delicious</b> . El adjetivo <b>DELICIOUS</b> describe que EL CAKE ESTUVO DELICIOSO

**Adverbs** tell us **in what way someone does something**. Adverbs can modify verbs. (MODIFICAN EL VERBO)



ADVERB	EXAMPLE
FASTLY	The rabbit <b>runs quickly</b> (El adverbio FASTLY indica que el conejo corre rápidamente.)
QUIETLY	My sisters <b>speaks quietly</b> (El adverbio QUIETLY indica que MY hermana habla tranquilamente.)
SLOWLY	The turtle <b>runs slowly</b> . (El adverbio SLOWLY indica que la tortuga corre lentamente.)
DELICIOUSLY	My friend <b>cooked deliciously</b> . (El adverbio DELICIOUSLY indica que My amigo cocinó deliciosamente.)

**Los adjetivos se pueden transformar en adverbios, mira las reglas:**

## HOW TO CHANGE AN ADJECTIVE INTO ADVERB.

Adjective + **-ly**

Adjective	adverb
dangerous	dangerously
Careful	carefully
Nice	nicely
Horrible	horribly
easy	easily
electronic	electronically

Irregular forms:

adjective	adverb
good	well



adjective	adverb
fast	fast
hard	hard

If the adjective ends in *-y*, change *-y* to *-i*. Then add *-ly*:

- happy – happ**ily**

but:

- shy – shy**ly**

If the adjective ends in *-le*, the adverb ends in *-ly*:

- terrible – terrible**ly**

If the adjective ends in *-e*, then add *-ly*:

- safe – safe**ly**

adjective	Adverb
Mandy is a <b>careful</b> girl.	Mandy <b>drives</b> carefully.
<b>She</b> is very <b>careful</b> .	She <b>drives</b> carefully.

Mandy is a **careful driver**. This sentence is about Mandy, the driver, so use the **adjective**.

Mandy **drives carefully**. This sentence is about her way of driving, so use the **adverb**.



## Adjectives & Adverbs

- How can you form *adverbs of manner* (which describe *how* things happen)? Study the grammar reference chart below.

**Adverbs** describe verbs and adjectives. To form regular adverbs, add '-ly' to most adjectives. Words ending in '-y' change to '-ily'.

● angry	● angrily	● immediate	● immediately
● anxious	● anxiously	● jealous	● jealously
● bad	● badly	● kind	● kindly
● brave	● bravely	● lazy	● lazily
● busy	● busily	● loud	● loudly
● calm	● calmly	● natural	● naturally
● careful	● carefully	● nervous	● nervously
● careless	● carelessly	● painful	● painfully
● certain	● certainly	● patient	● patiently
● correct	● correctly	● perfect	● perfectly
● curious	● curiously	● playful	● playfully
● eager	● eagerly	● polite	● politely
● easy	● easily	● quick	● quickly
● excited	● excitedly	● quiet	● quietly
● extreme	● extremely	● rude	● rudely
● fast	● fast	● safe	● safely
● fortunate	● fortunately	● selfish	● selfishly
● furious	● furiously	● separate	● separately
● generous	● generously	● serious	● seriously
● gentle	● gently	● slow	● slowly
● glad	● gladly	● sudden	● suddenly
● good	● well	● terrible	● terribly
● happy	● happily	● tired	● tiredly
● hard	● hard	● violent	● violently
● honest	● honestly	● wise	● wisely
● hungry	● hungrily	● wrong	● wrongly

NOTE 1: *fast*, *hard*, and *well* are irregular adverbs. Note also that the difference in meaning between 'hard' and 'hardly' (not listed above) – "She works *hard*" vs. "She *hardly* works."

NOTE 2: Adverbs can be placed either *before* or *after* the verb (except the following adverbs: *fast*, *hard*, and *well* – which are always placed *after* the verb they describe.)

### 3. PRACTICE ONLINE, CLICK :

<https://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/courses/elc/studyzone/200/grammar/adjadv1.htm>