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Adverb of time place and manner worksheets for grade 6

Pick out the adverbs in the following statements. Underline the adverbs and state their kind: Sheela often goes to office by metro. The officer ordered the soldier to meet him later. Arpit hardly plays outdoor games. We cheered enthusiastically for our favorite team. Kiran works so efficiently. Father has asked the children to play outside. John will soon leave the guest house. I have searched everywhere for my book but I cannot find it. Purva worked hard to clear her examinations. They went to watch the football match yesterday. She rarely comes for practice sessions. He greatly enjoyed the music concert. We drove fast to reach the airport. I sometimes play chess with my mother. Rice is largely cultivated in moderate climate. Click here to download worksheet: Adverbs Worksheet-4 (Beginners) Answers: often-adverb of frequency later-adverb of time hardly-adverb of frequency enthusiastically-adverb of manner so-adverb of degree outside-adverb of place soon-adverb of time everywhere-adverb of place hard-adverb of manner yesterday-adverb of time rarely-adverb of frequency greatly-adverb of degree fast-adverb of manner sometimes-adverb of frequency largely-adverb of degree Adverbs of time tell us when an action happened, but also for how long, and how often. Adverbs of time are invariable. They are extremely common in English. Adverbs of time have standard positions in a sentence depending on what the adverb of time is telling us. Adverbs that tell us when Adverbs that tell us when are usually placed at the end of the sentence. Putting an adverb that tells us when at the end of a sentence is a neutral position, but these adverbs can be put in other positions to give a different emphasis. All adverbs that tell us when can be placed at the beginning of the sentence to emphasize the time element. Some can also be put before the main verb in formal writing, while others cannot occupy that position. Adverbs that tell us for how long Adverbs that tell us for how long are also usually placed at the end of the sentence. In these adverbial phrases that tell us for how long, for is always followed by an expression of duration, while since is always followed by an expression of a point in time. Adverbs that tell us how often Adverbs that tell us how often express the frequency of an action. They are usually placed before the main verb but after auxiliary verbs (such as be, have, may, & must). The only exception is when the main verb is "to be", in which case the adverb goes after the main verb. Many adverbs that express frequency can also be placed at either the beginning or the end of the sentence, although some cannot be. When they are placed in these alternate positions, the meaning of the adverb is much stronger. Adverb that can be used in two positions Stronger position Weaker position frequently I visit France frequently. I frequently visit France. generally Generally. I don't like spicy foods. I generally don't like spicy foods. normally I listen to classical music normally. I normally listen to classical music. occasionally I go to the opera occasionally. I occasionally go to the opera. often Often. I jog in the morning. I often jog in the morning. regularly I come to this museum regularly. I regularly come to this museum. sometimes I get up very early sometimes. I sometimes get up very early. usually I enjoy being with children usually. I usually enjoy being with children. Some other adverbs that tell us how often express the exact number of times an action happens or happened. These adverbs are usually placed at the end of the sentence. Using "yet" Yet is used in questions and in negative sentences to indicate that something that has not happened or may not have happened but is expected to happen. It is placed at the end of the sentence or after not. Using "still" Still expresses continuity. In positive sentences it is placed before the main verb and after auxiliary verbs such as be, have, might, will. If the main verb is to be, then place still after it rather than before. In questions, still goes before the main verb. Order of adverbs of time If you need to use more than one adverb of time in a sentence, use them in this order: 1: how long 2: how often 3: when Here you can see the basic kinds of adverbs. Adverbs of Manner Adverbs of Manner tell us the manner or way in which something happens. They answer the question "how?". Adverbs of Manner mainly modify verbs. He speaks slowly. (How does he speak?) They helped us cheerfully. (How did they help us?) James Bond drives his cars fast. (How does James Bond drive his cars?) We normally use Adverbs of Manner with dynamic (action) verbs, not with stative or state verbs. He ran fast. She came quickly. They worked happily. She looked beautifully. It seems strangely. They are happily. Adverbs of Place Adverbs of Place tell us the place where something happens. They answer the question "where?". Adverbs of Place mainly modify verbs. Please sit here. (Where should I sit?) They looked everywhere. (Where did they look?) Two cars were parked outside. (Where were two cars parked?) Adverbs of Time Adverbs of Time tell us something about the time that something happens. Adverbs of Time mainly modify verbs. They can answer the question "when?": He came yesterday. (When did he come?) I want it now. (When do I want it?) Or they can answer the question "how often?" (frequency): They deliver the newspaper daily. (How often do they deliver the newspaper?) We sometimes watch a movie. (How often do we watch a movie?) Adverbs of Degree Adverbs of Degree tell us the degree or extent to which something happens. They answer the question "how much?" or "to what degree?". Adverbs of Degree can modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs. She entirely agrees with him. (How much does she agree with him?) Mary is very beautiful. (To what degree is Mary beautiful? How beautiful is Mary?) He drove quite dangerously. (To what degree did he drive dangerously? How dangerously did he drive?) You can do this quiz online or print it on paper. It tests some of the words in our Vocabulary section's list of adverbs of manner. Adverbs of Manner List Adverbs of Place List Adverbs are words like kindly, nicely, now, tomorrow and around. They modify verbs. Adverbs can also modify adjectives and other adverbs. There are mainly three types of adverbs: Adverbs of manner Adverbs of place Adverbs of time Adverbs of manner Most adverbs ending in -ly are adverbs of manner. Examples are: kindly, quickly, smartly, eagerly, pleasantly, soundly, merrily etc. Adverbs of place Adverbs of place tell us where the action takes place. Examples are: around, in, outside, upstairs, downstairs etc. Adverbs of time Adverbs of time tell us when the action takes place. Examples are: now, then, today, tomorrow, yesterday, evening etc. In the following sentences underline the adverbs and state their kind. 1. The girl sang sweetly. 2. What is he doing outside? 3. He practices cricket every day. 4. I look forward to hearing from you soon. 5. The old woman was walking slowly. 6. The kittens are playing there. 7. Children usually rush about. 8. The girls danced gracefully. 9. She has travelled everywhere. Answers 1. The girl sang sweetly. (Adverb of manner) 2. What is he doing outside? (Adverb of place) 3. He practices cricket every day. (Adverb of time) 4. I look forward to hearing from you soon. (Adverb of time) 5. The old woman was walking slowly. (Adverb of manner) 6. The kittens are playing there. (Adverb of place) 7. Children usually rush about. (Adverb of manner) 8. The girls danced gracefully. (Adverb of manner) 9. She has travelled everywhere. (Adverb of place) Adverbs that change or qualify the meaning of a sentence by telling us when things happen are defined as adverbs of time. An adverb of time is just what you might expect it to be - a word that describes when, for how long, or how often a certain action happened. You will notice that many adverbs of time are the same as adverbs of frequency. There is quite a bit of overlap between these two types of adverbs - so much so that some instructors choose to mention one or the other but not both. These simple rules for adverbs of time will help you to use them the right way. Adverbs of time often work best when placed at the end of sentences. For example: Robin Hood swindled the Sheriff of Nottingham yesterday. I'm sick of living in chaos, so I'm going to clean my house tomorrow. You can change the position of an adverb of time to lend emphasis to a certain aspect of a sentence. For example: Later Robin Hood stole the king's crown. (The time is the most important element here.) Robin Hood later stole the king's crown. (This is a formal way to use the adverb later. Notice how the statement sounds like it belongs in a police report.) Robin Hood stole the king's crown later. (This is a neutral, standard way to use the adverb later.) Adverbs of time describing for how long an action occurred usually work best at the end of a sentence. For example: She stayed at her grandmother's house all day. My father was up with heartburn for hours. Adverbs of time tell us when the action happens usually work best at the end of a sentence. For example: The newspaper arrives daily. They go out to dinner weekly. Our family goes on an outing monthly. When using more than one adverb of time in a sentence, use them in the following order: 1. How long 2. How often 3. When For example: She volunteered at the hospital (1) for three days (2) every month (3) last year. Examples of Adverbs of Time Each sentence contains an example of an adverb of time; the examples are italicized for easy identification. Are you coming to work tomorrow? I'd like to go to the movies later. Jim was so sick he spent four weeks in the hospital. Adverbs of Time Exercises The following exercises will help you to gain better understanding about how adverbs of time work. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence. We go out for Japanese food _____. Willingly Normally Weekly Perfectly Answer: C. We go out for Japanese food weekly. (This sentence talks about how often we go out for Japanese food.) Have you done your homework _____? Answer: C. Have you done your homework yet? (This question inquires whether homework has been done at the appointed time.) Do you _____ work at the bank? Still Never Grudgingly Happily Answer: A. Do you still work at the bank? (This question asks whether the subject is employed at the bank as they were in the past.) Would you rather drive sometimes or take the train _____? Still Never Every day To the beach Answer: C. Would you rather drive sometimes or take the train every day? (This question asks how often the subject would prefer to take the train instead of driving.) The patient is _____ waiting to see the doctor. Still Never Every day Sadly Answer: A. The patient is still waiting to see the doctor. (This sentence expresses continuity. The patient was waiting to see the doctor before and is still waiting.) Adverbs of Time List After reading this list of adverbs of time, you may be able to come up with several more on your own. Remember that adverbs of time always tell us when, how long, and how often something happens. When: Yesterday Today Tomorrow Later Last year Now How long: All morning For hours Since last week How often: Frequently Never Sometimes Often Annually An adverb is a word that describes a verb. It tells you about an action or the way something is done. A lot of adverbs end in -ly This grammar section explains English Grammar in a clear and simple way. There are example sentences to show how the language is used. You can also visit the most accurate and elaborate NCERT Solutions for Class 6 English. Every question of the textbook has been answered here. Adverb Exercises for Class 6 CBSE With Answers Pdf Spelling File Adjective Adverb beautiful beautifully brave bravely bright brightly fierce fiercely happy happily heavy heavily loud loudly peaceful peacefully slow slowly sound soundly sweet sweetly. The dog is barking fiercely. Alice skated beautifully. The prince and the Princess lived happily ever after. The birds are singing sweetly. It is raining heavily. The dog and the cat live together peacefully. The soldiers fought bravely. The sun is shining brightly. The old man walked slowly. Some adverbs describe the way something is done. They are called adverbs of manner. For example: I went to school cheerfully. He runs fast. We celebrated teacher's day happily. Spelling File Adjective Adverb careless carelessly cheap cheaply clear clearly close closely correct correctly different differently playful playfully safe safely selfish selfishly skillful skillfully smart smartly Some adverbs describe when something happens. They are called adverbs of time. No, do it now. Point of time—now, then, today, tomorrow, tonight, yesterday, last week, last night, next year, etc. Relationships in time (when)—already, before, early, after, while, earlier, finally, first, just, last, late, later, later, next, previous, recently, since, soon, till, yet, etc. We went out for dinner last night. I shall go to the dentist tomorrow. Next year my sister will be in college. Now is the time for children. Some adverbs tell you where something happens. They are called adverbs of place. They were coming here. Some is talking outside. Please come inside. They live somewhere in Paris. Adverbs of Degree tell us the extent and the intensity of an action. They answer the question how much. Some common adverbs of degree are almost, nearly, quite, just, too, enough, hardly, scarcely, very and extremely. This is just the book I want. I have nearly finished my dinner. Adverb Exercises Solved Examples for Class 6 CBSE Question 1. Fill in the blanks with a suitable adverb. (i) I _____ go to bed at 10 o'clock. (Once / ever / usually) (ii) I have _____ been to the USA. (Never / ever) (iii) I have been to Australia just _____ (one / once / ones) (iv) I _____ take a bath before I go to bed. (once / always / ever) (v) My grandparents live in Kerala. I visited them _____ (once / often) (vi) My friends are _____ non-smokers. (Most / mostly) (vii) I was _____ impressed with her performance. (Too / such / very) (viii) I _____ go for a walk in the park. (Once / always / occasionally) (ix) I watch English films (Once / always / occasionally) (x) They go out. (Rare I once / rarely) Answer: (i) I usually go to bed at 10 o'clock. (adverb of frequency) (ii) I have never been to the USA. (frequency adverb) (iii) I have been to Australia just once. (frequency) (iv) I always take a bath before I go to bed. (frequency) (v) My grandparents live in Kerala. I visited them often. (frequency) (vi) My friends are mostly non-smokers. (focusing adverb) (vii) I was very impressed with her performance. (degree adverb) (viii) I sometimes go for a walk in the park. (frequency adverb) (ix) I watch English films occasionally. (frequency adverb) (x) They rarely go out. (frequency adverb) Question 2. Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs. (i) Pihu has written a very beautiful poem. (ii) We have never been to Bhopal earlier. (iii) The Prime Minister visits Nepal next week. (iv) The story, she told is quite interesting. (v) Sagarika has recently returned from UK. (vi) I will quickly finish with my work. (vii) You can keep it anywhere in the room. (viii) Dipti does her homework sincerely. (ix) Dr Kalam used his resources sparingly. (x) We should not pay attention to such stupid talks. Answer: (i) very (ii) never, earlier (iii) next week (iv) quite (v) recently (vi) quickly (vii) anywhere (viii) sincerely (ix) sparingly (x) such Adverb Exercises Practice Examples for Class 6 CBSE Question 1. Underline the adverb in the following sentences. (i) The man shouted loudly. (ii) He arrived early. (iii) The train has already left. (iv) He drove carelessly. (v) The students talked noisily. (vi) The children are playing outside. (vii) Let's go now. (viii) Tom spoke politely to his teacher. (ix) Have you seen Anne's cat anywhere? (x) Come here! Question 2. Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs. [quite, swiftly, very, badly, equally, regularly, well, ago, rudely, clearly] (i) Sudha was a _____ sincere student. (ii) This job is very _____ done. (iii) She comes here _____ often. (iv) Two years _____ there was no such market here. (v) We all missed you _____. (vi) You must attend the classes _____. (vii) Tanu is so young, but speaks very _____. (viii) The car ran _____ to anybody. (ix) Akbar treated his subject _____.

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