



Adverb for Class 8

Hello kids, We are going to learn *Adverb* for class 8. What is an *adverb* *Definition*, *Example*, and *Exercise* For class 8? Here we have given **CBSE** English Grammar **adverb** for **class 8**.

Adverbs for class 8 Cbse with Definition, Example, and Exercise/Worksheet.

What is Adverb?

Definition: An *adverb* is a word in a sentence that modifies the meaning of the verb or another *adverb*, or *adjective* or *phrase* or a *clause*, telling us *how*, *how often*, *when*, or *where* something is prepared.

Examples of adverbs for class 8

↓ (modifies the verb ate)

- Gautam ate his mango **quickly** when no one was watching.

↓ (modifies the adjective delicious)

- These are **very** delicious cakes.

↓ (modifies the adverb loudly)

- Aarti speaks **very** loudly

Kinds of Adverbs for Class 8

1. Adverbs of place
2. Adverbs of time
3. Adverbs of manner
4. Adverbs of degree
5. Adverbs of frequency
6. Relative adverbs
7. Interrogative adverbs

1. Adverbs of Place

Definition: Adverbs of place determine where something occurs or where an action takes place. They are usually put after the clause that they adjust or after the verb. Adverbs of place do not edit other adverbs or adjectives. Adverbs of place are normally arranged at the end of the sentence and adverbs of time are similarly placed at the end of the sentence. The most commonly used adverbs of place are *everywhere*, *upstairs*, *where*, *outwards*, *inwards*,



outside, within, out, above, below, near, far, somewhere. Adverbs of place answer the question~ Where?

Examples of Adverbs of Place for class 8

1. The old man is sitting **outside** the house.
2. Abhinav sent his son **away**.
3. Does Riya stay **here**?
4. Rajni went **upstairs** for some work.
5. Ruhi is studying **inside**.

2. Adverbs of Time

Definition: The word that expresses time and shows us when an activity occurred, including for how long and how frequently/often is called adverbs of time. Adverb expressions of time at once, since they are ordinarily fixed at the right start or the right end of the sentence.

Adverb of time such as *eventually, later, now, recently, soon, then, today, tomorrow, afterward, immediately, yesterday, last week, ago, next year, etc.* It answers the question-when?

Examples of Adverbs of Time for class 8

1. They will visit our company **tomorrow**.
2. I have played this game **before**.
3. Sonam **recently** got a job.
4. I have to go **immediately** to the hospital.
5. I **often** eat eggs.

3. Adverbs of Manner

Definition: Adverbs of manner show us how, or in what way, or in what manner an action is taking place. It helps to solve the question- how? Generally, adverbs of manner are set next to the verb or next to the object. Adverbs of manner are usually created by joining-ly to an adjective. If the formation of the sentence is **verb + preposition + object** the adverb can be arranged next to the object or before the preposition. The most common adverbs of manner are; *safely, regularly, hard, hungrily, quickly, brightly, agreeably, slowly, happily, quietly, rapidly, honestly, blindly, successfully, etc.*

Examples of Adverbs of Manner for Class 8

1. Rishu sings **beautifully**.
2. Kelly replied to all the questions **correctly**.
3. He asked **politely** for food.
4. Rahul ate his breakfast **hungrily**.
5. Alex **quickly** completed his homework.



4. Adverbs of Degree

Definition: Adverbs of degree show us the degree or intensity of an action, an adjective, or another adverb. The adverb simply modifies verbs. Usually, it is fixed after the word to which it qualifies. It is arranged before the adjective, verb, or adverb. Adverb of degree is also put before or after nouns and pronouns. The most commonly used adverbs of degree are *much, extremely, just, almost, quite, very, fairly, completely, far, rather, scarcely, so, too, absolutely, barely, hardly, nearly, only, etc.* The Adverb **only** modifies verbs.

Example of Adverbs of Degree for Class 8

1. The burger was **too** salty.
2. This novel is **quite** impressive.
3. It's **extremely** tough to learn Sanskrit.
4. Jenny **only** likes painting.
5. I **completely** agree with Jenny.

5. Adverbs of Frequency

Definition: Adverbs of frequency show us how frequently an action follows. It acknowledges the question- how often. Adverbs of frequency are normally determined before the leading verb and after any auxiliary verb. It is arranged at the start and the end of the sentence. The most common adverbs of frequency are *twice a week, even, frequently, occasionally, annually, always, rarely, often, yearly, once, again, never, seldom, periodically, repeatedly, usually, continually, etc.*

Example of Adverbs of frequency for class 8

1. Vishal **always** drinks hot water.
2. I **never** eat non-veg food.
3. Tina washes her **hair twice a week**.
4. I **sometimes** dance with my child.
5. I **usually** go to the park for a walk with my friends.

6. Relative Adverbs

Definition: Relative adverbs act like relative pronouns. Relative adverbs help to join clauses or sentences by using *where, when, and why*. They substitute the more precise formation of **prepositions**, which is utilized to add a **relative clause**.

Examples of Relative Adverbs for class 8

1. This is the building **where** I used to play with puppies.
2. I recognize it **when** I purchase this yellow dress.
3. This is her purpose **why** she came to the USA.
4. I visited Jim Corbett **where** I saw deer and tigers.

5. I don't know **why** her brother left home.

7. Interrogative Adverbs

Definition: Adverbs that are applied to frame questions are called Interrogative adverbs. The words like *where, when, how, why how long, how far, and how often* are utilized to ask questions and it is set at the beginning of a question. **Interrogative adverbs** include a noun clause.

Example of Interrogative Adverbs for Class 8

1. I am not sure **when** he got married.
2. **Where** did you go on winter's vacation last year?
3. **Why** are you presenting this again?
4. many chocolates have you distributed?
5. **Where** is your goat?

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

ADJECTIVE + ADVERB

Quick	+ly	Quickly
bad	+ly	badly
brave	+ly	bravely
cheap	+ly	cheaply
tragic	+ally	tragically
original	+ally	originally
basic	+ally	basically
angry	i+ly	angrily
easy	i+ly	easily

In most maximum cases, an adverb is formed by attaching **-ly, -ally, i+ly** to an adjective.

Worksheet on adverbs for class 8

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. My sister is feeling ____ low today. (*many, really*)
2. Keep this dustbin _____. (*everywhere, outside*)
3. Rishu was _____ annoyed with his behavior. (*much, many*)
4. Meenu spoke _____ slowly. (*very, much*)
5. Kapil complete his homework _____. (*quiet, quietly*)
6. They could not find him _____. (*anywhere, nowhere*)
7. Sonu runs _____ than harsh. (*fastly, faster*)
8. It was ____ cold to drink cold drink. (*very, too*)
9. I seldom or ____ refused the offer. (*ever, never*)
10. Geeta gave up her marketing job four years _____ (*ago, since*)

Answers:

1. really
2. outside
3. much
4. very
5. quietly
6. anywhere
7. faster
8. too
9. never
10. ago

Form Adverbs From Given Adjectives

1. Annual ⇒ _____
2. Jubilant ⇒ _____
3. Almost ⇒ _____
4. Idiotic ⇒ _____
5. kind ⇒ _____
6. bitter ⇒ _____
7. Anxious ⇒ _____
8. Intent ⇒ _____
9. Merry ⇒ _____
10. Terrible ⇒ _____

SOLUTIONS:

1. **Annually**
2. **Jubilant**
3. **Almost**
4. **Idiotically**

5. **Kindly**
6. **Bitterly**
7. **Anxiously**
8. **Intently**
9. **Merrily**
10. **Terribly**

