Adverbs

STRATEGY: ADVERBS

TEACH/PRACTICE

REVIEW/RETEACH

- Identify adverbs as words that describe verbs.
- · Identify whether an adverb or adjective should be used to modify a word.
- · Use relative adverbs to introduce a group of words.

Practice: Adverbs

Use adverbs to tell more about the actions in your writing. Adverbs can help readers picture the actions in their minds. Adverbs can tell when, where, and how the action takes place.

Teach/Model

Review that adjectives are words that tell about people, places, or things. For example, the word small is an adjective that tells about an object's size. Remind students that adjectives make writing more specific and lively. Then explain that adverbs can also help make writing clearer and more interesting.

- Define *adverb*. Remember, a verb is a word that usually shows an action. For example, walk is a verb. Adverbs can be used to tell when, where, or how an action occurs. Explain that some adverbs tell when action happens: before, after, now, later. Some adverbs tell where an action takes place: everywhere, here. Some adverbs tell how an action takes place: slowly. Many adverbs that tell how end in -ly: quietly, bravely.
- Introduce *relative adverbs*. Explain that some adverbs can be used to give more information about a noun. Where, when, and why are relative adverbs. These three adverbs introduce a clause, or phrase, that gives information about a noun. For example: This is the restaurant where we had dinner last week. Point out the relative pronoun where and explain that it introduces the clause where we had dinner last week.
- Write the examples below on the board. Use the modeling to guide students to identify the adverbs and the words they describe.

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Adverbs (Continued)

Example	Model/Think Aloud
I will begin my homework soon. [Insert graphic: arrow going from the word soon to the words will begin.]	Soon is an adverb that tells about the verb will begin. It tells when I will begin.
Their football team plays here. [Insert graphic: arrow going from the word here to the word plays.]	Here is an adverb that tells about the verb plays. It tells where the team plays.
My father laughed loudly at my joke. [Insert graphic: arrow going from the word loudly to the word laughed.]	Loudly is an adverb that tells about the verb laughed. It describes how my father laughed. The ending -ly is added to loud to make an adverb.
Friday is the day when the sale ends. [Insert graphic: arrow going from the word when to the phrase the sale ends.]	When is a relative adverb that introduces the clause the sale ends. This phrase tells more about what happens on Friday.
This is the station where you can get the express train. [Insert graphic: arrow going from the word where to the phrase you can get the express train.]	Where is a relative adverb that introduces the phrase you can get the express train. This phrase tells more about the train station.

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Adverbs (Continued)

Guided Practice/Apply

Write or display the following sentences on the board. Have students work in pairs to identify the adverb and find the verb it describes. Guide students to determine if the adverb is used to tell when, where, or how an action takes place or happens.

- **1.** I left my coat outside. (outside/left/where)
- 2. My sisters sang quietly. (quietly/sang/how)
- **3.** We left home early. (early/left/when)

Write or display the following sentences on the board. Have students determine whether an adjective or adverb should be used to best complete the sentence. Discuss possible answers.

- **4.** Miguel has a _____ window in his bedroom. (adjective; possible response: large)
- **5.** They _____ walked to the bus stop. (adverb; possible response: quickly)

Assign Practice. Have students check their recent writing for adverbs and adjectives. Guide students to make sure they chose adjectives to modify nouns and adverbs to modify verbs.