

Unit 2 of English

Adverbs, Adjectives, & Descriptive Writing

Adverbs vs Adjectives

Adjectives describe or modify nouns and pronouns, answering questions like what kind, which one, how many, or how much, and are typically placed before the noun they modify or after a linking verb.

Adverbs, on the other hand, modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, answering questions like how, when, where, how often, or to what extent, and can be placed at various positions within a sentence depending on what they modify.

Adverbs

Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of manner describe **HOW** an action is performed.

Examples: quickly, slowly, carefully, well, badly, swiftly, quietly, etc.

Adverbs of Place

Adverbs of place describe **WHERE** an action occurs.

Examples: here, there, everywhere, nowhere, inside, outside, beside, nearby, behind, in front, etc.

Adverbs of Time

Adverbs of time describe **WHEN** an action occurs.

Example: now, then, soon, later, yesterday, today, tomorrow, already, etc.

Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency describe **HOW OFTEN** an action occurs.

Examples: always, never, often, rarely, sometimes, usually, occasionally, etc.

Adverbs of Degree

Adverbs of degree describe **THE INTENSITY** or **DEGREE** of an *action, adjective or another adverb*.

Example: very, quite, almost, too, enough, hardly, easily, extremely, etc.

Adverbs of Certainty

Adverbs of certainty describe the **CERTAINTY** or **LIKELIHOOD** of an action.

Examples: certainly, definitely, probably, surely, undoubtedly, positively, unlikely, etc.

Interrogative Adverbs

Interrogative adverbs are used in **QUESTIONS**.

Examples: how, when, where, why, who, etc.

Adjectives

Descriptive Adjectives

Descriptive adjectives describe the **QUALITIES** or **STATES** of being of nouns.

Examples: happy, small, sad, large, blue, sour, etc.

*** This is what most people think of when they think of adjectives

Quantitative Adjectives

Quantitative adjectives describe the **QUANTITY** of nouns.

Examples: some, many, few, several, two, twenty, etc.

Demonstrative Adjectives

Demonstrative adjectives **POINT OUT** specific nouns.

Example: this, that, these, those, etc.

Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives **SHOW OWNERSHIP** or **POSSESSION**.

Examples: my, your, his, her, its, our, their, etc.

Interrogative Adjectives

Interrogative adjectives are **USED IN QUESTIONS.**

Examples: which, what, whose, etc.

Indefinite Adjectives

Indefinite adjectives refer to **ANY** or **ALL** of a **GROUP**.

Examples: any, all, each, every, either, neither, some, few, etc.

Articles

Articles are a **TYPE** of adjective that **DEFINE** a noun as **SPECIFIC** or **UNSPECIFIC**.

Examples: a, an, the, etc.

Distributive Adjectives

Distributive adjectives refer to **INDIVIDUAL ELEMENTS** in a **GROUP**.

Examples: each, every, either, neither.

Descriptive Writing

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1. “The tall, ancient tree swayed gracefully in the gentle breeze, next to many flowers.”

Adjectives:

- tall (descriptive)
- ancient (descriptive)
- gentle (descriptive)
- many (quantitative)

Adverbs:

- gracefully (manner)

— — —

2. “She often visits a bustling city to enjoy its vibrant nightlife.”

Adjectives:

- bustling (descriptive)
- vibrant (descriptive)
- its (possessive)
- a (article)

Adverbs:

- often (frequency)

— — —

3. “The curious cat slowly approached his shiny, red ball.”

Adjectives:

- curious (descriptive)
- his (possessive)
- shiny (descriptive)
- red (descriptive)

Adverbs:

- slowly (manner)