Adverb Formation

Worksheet 1: Adjective + -ly

Name: _____ Date: _____ Level: A1 (CEFR)

Reference: How Someone Does Something

An **adverb** often tells us **how** someone does something. We make many adverbs by adding **-ly** to an adjective: *slow* → *slowly*. The adjective describes a noun (a *slow* car); the adverb describes a verb (she drives *slowly*).

Adjective	Adverb	Example
slow	slowly	He walks **slowly**.
quick	quickly	She runs **quickly**.
quiet	quietly	They speak **quietly**.
bad	badly	He sings **badly**.
careful	carefully	Drive **carefully**.

> **Adjective describes a noun; adverb describes a verb. a quiet room → she works quietly.**

Part A – Make the Adverb

1. slow → _____
2. quick → _____
3. loud → _____
4. bad → _____
5. nice → _____

Part B – Complete the Sentence

1. She sings very _____. (beautiful)
2. Please speak _____. (quiet)
3. He ran _____ to the bus. (quick)
4. They played _____ in the garden. (happy → happily)

Score: _____ / 20

Worksheet 2: Spelling Changes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Level: A1 (CEFR)

Reference: Watch the Spelling

When we add **-ly**, the spelling sometimes changes: adjectives ending in **-y** become **-ily** (*happy → happily*); adjectives ending in **-le** become **-ly** (*simple → simply*); adjectives ending in **-ic** add **-ally** (*basic → basically*).

Ending	Rule	Example
-y	y → ily	happy → happily; easy → easily
-le	e → y	simple → simply; terrible → terribly
-ic	add -ally	automatic → automatically
-e (keep it)	just add -ly	nice → nicely; safe → safely

Part A – Make the Adverb (spelling!)

1. happy → _____
2. easy → _____
3. simple → _____
4. terrible → _____
5. automatic → _____

Part B – Complete the Sentence

1. The children played _____. (happy)
2. You can do this test _____. (easy)
3. The door opens _____. (automatic)
4. I'm _____ sorry. (terrible)

Part C – Circle the Correct Spelling

1. She smiled (happyly / happily).
2. He finished the work (easyly / easily).
3. The music played (automaticly / automatically).
4. Just do it (simply / simplely).

Score: _____ / 25

Worksheet 3: Adjective or Adverb?

Name: _____ Date: _____ Level: A1 (CEFR)

Reference: Which One Do I Use?

Use an **adjective** before a noun or after *be* (a *quick* answer; she is *quick*). Use an **adverb** to describe a verb (she answered *quickly*). This is one of the most common beginner mistakes.

Adjective (noun / be)	Adverb (verb)
a **slow** train	the train moves **slowly**
She is **quiet**.	She works **quietly**.
a **good** singer	she sings **well**
a **bad** driver	he drives **badly**

Part A – Choose Adjective or Adverb

1. She is a _____ dancer. (beautiful / beautifully)
2. She dances _____. (beautiful / beautifully)
3. He speaks English _____. (perfect / perfectly)
4. That was a _____ answer. (quick / quickly)
5. Please be _____. (quiet / quietly)

Part B – Correct the Mistake

#	Wrong sentence	Correction
1	He runs very quick.	
2	She sings beautiful.	
3	Please speak quiet.	
4	They work very hard-ly.	

Part C – Complete the Pair

1. a _____ car (adjective) / he drives _____ (adverb) — (slow)
2. a _____ student (adjective) / she learns _____ (adverb) — (quick)
3. a _____ voice (adjective) / he speaks _____ (adverb) — (loud)

Score: _____ / 30

Worksheet 4: Writing

Name: _____ Date: _____ Level: A1 (CEFR)

Part A – Fix the Mistakes

#	Wrong word	Correction
1	She works very careful.	
2	He speaks quiet.	
3	They played happyly.	
4	I can do it easyly.	
5	She sings beautiful.	

Part B – Complete the Text

Make an adverb from the adjective in brackets.

My little brother learns very _____ (quick). He reads _____ (easy) and writes _____ (careful). At school he behaves _____ (nice) and speaks _____ (quiet). When he plays football, he runs _____ (fast → he runs quickly).

Part C – Writing

Write 5–6 sentences about how you and your friends or family do things. Use at least four adverbs ending in **-ly**. Underline each adverb.

#	Your sentence
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Score: _____ / 35

Answer Key & Teacher Notes

For teacher use only — A1 Level, Adverb Formation

Worksheet 1 – Part A

1 slowly · 2 quickly · 3 loudly · 4 badly · 5 nicely

Worksheet 1 – Part B

1 beautifully · 2 quietly · 3 quickly · 4 happily

Core idea: adjective describes a noun, adverb describes a verb. Contrast the two in every example.

Worksheet 2 – Part A

1 happily · 2 easily · 3 simply · 4 terribly · 5 automatically

Worksheet 2 – Part B

1 happily · 2 easily · 3 automatically · 4 terribly

Worksheet 2 – Part C

1 happily · 2 easily · 3 automatically · 4 simply

Drill the three spelling changes: y→ily, -le→-ly, -ic→-ally.

Worksheet 3 – Part A

1 beautiful · 2 beautifully · 3 perfectly · 4 quick · 5 quiet

Worksheet 3 – Part B

1 He runs very quickly. · 2 She sings beautifully. · 3 Please speak quietly. · 4 They work very hard.

Worksheet 3 – Part C

1 slow / slowly · 2 quick / quickly · 3 loud / loudly

Worksheet 4 – Part A

1 carefully · 2 quietly · 3 happily · 4 easily · 5 beautifully

Worksheet 4 – Part B

quickly · easily · carefully · nicely · quietly · quickly (fast)

Worksheet 4 – Part C: Marking Guide

Criterion	Descriptor	Marks
-ly adverbs	Formed correctly	0–4
Spelling	y→ily, -le→-ly, -ic→-ally correct	0–4
Adjective vs adverb	Right one chosen for noun/verb	0–3
Task & length	5–6 sentences; clear	0–4