

Homework/Extension

Step 1: Recognising Adverbs

National Curriculum Objectives:

English Year 3: (3G1.6) [Using adverbs to express time and cause](#)

English Year 3: (3G1.6) [Express time, place and cause using adverbs \[for example, then, next, soon, therefore\]](#)

Differentiation:

Questions 1, 4 and 7 (Varied Fluency)

Developing Find two adverbs (of manner and time) in a paragraph and state the verbs they modify. Only one type of adverb used in each sentence. Sentences contain two short clauses.

Expected Find two adverbs/adverbials (of any type) in a paragraph and state the verbs they modify. Only one type of adverb used in each sentence. Sentences contain two expanded clauses.

Greater Depth Find three adverbs/adverbials (of any type) in a paragraph and state the verbs they modify. Multiple types of adverb used in each sentence. Sentences contain more than two expanded clauses.

Questions 2, 5 and 8 (Varied Fluency)

Developing Identify the sentence which contains no adverb of manner or time. Only one type of adverb used in each sentence. Sentences contain two short clauses.

Expected Identify the sentence which contains no adverb/adverbial of any type. Only one type of adverb used in each sentence. Sentences contain two expanded clauses.

Greater Depth Identify the sentence which contains only one adverb/adverbial of any type. Multiple types of adverb used in each sentence. Sentences contain more than two expanded clauses.

Questions 3, 6 and 9 (Application and Reasoning)

Developing Identify the sentence in which a given word is used as a preposition rather than as an adverb (of manner or time) and explain how you can tell. Only one type of adverb used in each sentence. Sentences contain two short clauses.

Expected Identify the sentence in which a given word is used as a preposition rather than as an adverb (of any type) and explain how you can tell. Only one type of adverb used in each sentence. Sentences contain two expanded clauses.

Greater Depth Identify the sentence in which a given word is used as a preposition rather than as an adverb (of any type) and explain how you can tell. Multiple types of adverb used in each sentence. Sentences contain more than two expanded clauses.

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Recognising Adverbs

1. Find two adverbs in the paragraph below. State which verbs they modify.

Keenan played rugby yesterday and he scored a try. His parents clapped and his grandpa cheered loudly. The other team tried hard but they lost.



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2. Which of the sentences below does not contain an adverb?

1. Archie sniffed the soup and the cook watched nervously.

2. Ayida rides her bike or she runs.

3. We saw a shark but it soon disappeared.



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3. In which sentence below is the word 'before' used as a preposition rather than as an adverb? How can you tell?

1. The man had a beard and I had seen him before.

2. My baby sister is always awake and crying before dawn.



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Recognising Adverbs

4. Find two adverbs/adverbials in the paragraph below. State which verbs they modify.

The judges prepared the words and Malik waited in nervous silence. This year he was the top-ranked speller in his age group and winning was his only option.



VF
HW/Ext

5. Which of the sentences below does not contain an adverb/adverbial?

1. The helicopter buzzed around the top of the snow-covered mountain and shone its bright searchlight.
2. Occasionally, the baker made too many cakes and gave his eager children the spares.
3. Sophia unlocked the front door of her little cottage and the first birdsong of the morning began.



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6. In which sentence below is the word 'outside' used as a preposition rather than as an adverb? How can you tell?

1. Caleb paused outside the entrance to the hall but nobody important noticed him.
2. Tyra and the other prisoners tried to escape from their cell but there were too many guards outside.



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Recognising Adverbs

7. Find three adverbs/adverbials in the paragraph below. State which verbs they modify.

With trembling hands, the burglar removed the tiniest of tools from the pouch on his waist, slid it a little way into the lock and muttered something under his breath. He never failed a job, and after a few moments of hurried jiggling, there was a 'click' and the heavy door swung open with barely a creak.



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8. Which of the sentences below does not contain an adverb/adverbial?

1. The deafening roar of the lizard hit the hunters like a crashing wave, filling them with dread and instantly causing mass panic.

2. The ancient stone columns buckled and collapsed, dust billowed and the victorious invaders cheered.

3. Bryn rarely saw the stag after that, but now and then it would appear, framed majestically by moonlight on the top of the hill.



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9. In which sentence below is the word 'underneath' used as a preposition rather than as an adverb? How can you tell?

1. An opportunistic mouse darted out of its hole, scurried hastily over to the broken cabinet and disappeared underneath.

2. Underneath the car, my dad was grunting with effort as he fought to attach the part we had been assembling all day.



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Recognising Adverbs

Developing

1. Various answers, for example: 'yesterday' modifies 'played' and 'hard' modifies 'tried'.
2. Sentence 2
3. Sentence 2, because it refers to a time previous to a specific point in time.

Expected

4. 'in nervous silence' modifies 'waited' and 'This year' modifies 'was'
5. Sentence 3
6. Sentence 1, because it takes a noun phrase as its object (it is immediately followed by the phrase 'the entrance').

Greater Depth

7. Various answers, for example: 'With trembling hands' modifies 'removed', 'never' modifies 'failed' and 'with barely a creak' modifies 'swung'.
8. Sentence 2
9. Sentence 2, because it takes a noun phrase as its object (it is immediately followed by the phrase 'the car').