We have already learned about sentence patterns consisting of just one noun and an intransitive verb. Sometimes we also add an adverb to this pattern.

She walked **slowly**. (Here the adverb slowly shows the manner in which she walks.)

He works **hard**.

Alice sobbed **inconsolably**.

John shouted **loudly**.

We can modify the noun (subject) by using attributes like adjectives or articles.

The boy cried **loudly**.

The little girl sat **on the bench**.

James is coming **tomorrow**.

The sun has **already** risen.

The terrible storm has **at last** subsided.

A gentle breeze was blowing **across the meadow**.

**Notes**

In this lesson the word **adverb** is generally used both for one-word adverbs (e.g. tomorrow, here, then, quickly, pleasantly) and for longer adverb phrases (e.g. in the morning, on the bench, in the corner, once every six weeks etc.)

The adverb doesn’t necessarily have to go after the verb.

Adverbs of manner (e.g. quickly, sweetly, hastily, angrily, carefully) usually go at the end of the sentence.

She drove **carefully**.

He spoke **angrily**.

Adverbs of time (e.g. tomorrow, yesterday, last week) can go either at the beginning or at the end of the clause.

John is arriving **tomorrow**.
**Tomorrow** John is arriving.

Adverbs of certainty and indefinite frequency usually go in mid-position. That means the adverb goes after the auxiliary verbs and before other verbs.

She will **probably** come. (NOT She will come probably.)