

Adverbs of quantity

Hello and welcome back, in this lesson we will be looking at adverbs, more specifically adverbs of quantity.

Let's look at how they are used and when to use them.



Recap:

What is an adverb?

It's a word that describes a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a sentence and that is often used to show time, manner, place, or degree.

Slowly



Quickly



Adverbs of quantity

What does quantity mean? Quantity is the amount or number of something.



Adverbs of quantity indicate the degree to which something is done or is.

The adverbs **“very”**, **“so”** and **“too”** usually go with adjectives.

Example:

“That car is **very** cheap”



“My friend is **so** happy”



“This drink has **too** much sugar in it”



Enough and not enough

Adverbs of quantity usually go before the adjective except “enough” which comes after.

Example:

“He’s rich **enough** to buy anything”



“He’s **not** rich **enough** to buy anything”



Quite, rather, pretty and fairly

Quite – to a very noticeable degree or extent.

Rather – to some degree or extent.

Pretty – to some degree or extent but not very or extremely.

Fairly – to some degree or extent but not very or extremely : to a reasonable or moderate extent.

“**Fairly**” and “pretty” are often used synonymously, and so are “**rather**” and “**quite**”.

Example:

“She is **quite** sure she is sick”



“The exam was **pretty** difficult”



“John is **rather** funny”



“The driving test was **fairly** easy”



Much, a lot, a bit, a little

They can also be adverbs of quantity when used with an adjective.

Example:

“It’s a pretty good movie
but it’s **a bit** too long”



“My German is **much** more fluent
than my Spanish”



“**A bit**” and “**a little**” mean the same thing and so do “**much**” and “**a lot**”