

Creating Adverbs Using the Suffix -ly



This week, we are going to look at adding the **-ly** suffix to create adverbs that don't follow the usual rules!



An adverb is a word or phrase that usually describes a verb.

Remember, a verb describes an action. Adverbs can describe time, frequency, manner, place or to what degree something is happening.

Working with a partner, you need to find the **odd ones out** in the following collections of root words.

Working with a partner, you have five minutes to turn these root words into adverbs by adding the -ly suffix. Use a dictionary if you need to.

brave	nice	whole
due	true	polite
active	rude	close
rare	safe	



Which root words are the odd ones out?

START

Most words that end in 'e' keep the 'e' when the -ly suffix is added:

nicely

rudely

bravely

actively

rarely

closely

safely

politely

The odd ones out are:

due → dully

whole → wholly

true → truly

You must learn these exceptions to the rule for this week's spellings.

Working with a partner, you have five minutes to turn these root words into adverbs by adding the -ly suffix. Use a dictionary if you need to.

happy coy cheeky

sly shy greedy

weary dry angry

busy messy



START

Which root words are the odd ones out?

Most words that end in 'y' with an 'i' when the -ly suffix is added:

busily

angrily

wearily

cheekily

happily

messily

The odd ones out are:

coy → coyly

dry → dryly

shy → shyly

sly → slyly

If a root word ends in a 'y' and only has one syllable, it usually keeps its 'y' before the -ly suffix is added.

Adverbs are often formed when the suffix -ly is added to an adjective root word. Look what happens here...



day + ly = daily

Day does end in 'y' and has one syllable, but it changes its 'y' to an 'i' before the -ly suffix is added.

**Nothing is ever simple when it comes to spelling,
is it?**

Working with a partner, you have one minute to tell me why 'public' is an odd one out root word when the -ly suffix is added to create an adverb.

public

What normally happens to a root word ending in 'ic' when it is turned into an -ly adverb?

Can you give me some examples?



START

What happens to 'full' when an -ly suffix is added?
Why?



full + ly = fully

Because 'full' already ends in double 'll', we just add 'y' to create an adverb.

Challenge: Could you use 'fully' as an adverb within a sentence?

Here are your spelling words for this week.

Work hard to learn all these exceptions to the normal -ly suffix rules when creating adverbs.



Week 5
Creating
adverbs using
the suffix -ly
(exceptions to
the rules)

truly

duly

wholly

fully

publicly

daily

dryly

slyly

shyly

coily

twinkl.co.uk

