



Second Year Medicine

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM **“NERV-SYS”**

- TD N°2 -

Adverbs -Formation and Position- **Adverbs**

1-Formation

2-Notion and position

- Adverbs of frequency
- Adverbs of time
- Adverbs to express sequence
- Adverbs of modality
- Adverbs of degree
- Adverbs of manner

3- Exercises

A. Word Formation

Hard	Harden	Hardening
Worse	Worsen	Worsening
Short	Shorten	Shortening
wide	Widen	Widening
Broad	Broaden	Broadening
Soft	Soften	Softening
Thick	Thicken	Thickening
Stiff	Stiffen	Stiffening
Tough	Toughen	Toughening
Red	Redden	Reddening
White	Whiten	Whitening
Dark	Darken	Darkening
Bright	Brighten	Brightening
Sick	Sicken	Sickening
Strong Strength	Strengthen	Strengthening
Long Length	Lengthen	Lengthening

B. Adverb Formation

Vast	Vastly
Thorough	Thoroughly
Sure	Surely
Actual	Actually
Natural	Naturally
Normal	Normally
(un)usual	Unusually
Painful	Painfully
Necessary	Necessarily
Ready	Readily
Steady	Steadily

Vocabulary

1. **Nerve impulses pathway:** The electrical activity propagated along a nerve fibre a conduction route for nerve impulses from one group of nerve cells to another group or to muscle or gland cells.

Flare-up: a sudden painful attack especially after a period of remission.

2. **Impairment:** the state of having a diminished mental or physical ability.

Vertigo: a sensation of spinning or whirling motion, imprecisely used as a general term to describe dizziness.

Urinary urgency: a strong desire to void the bladder.

3. **Central nervous system(CNS):** the brain and the spinal cord

Spinal cord: the portion of the central nervous system contained within the spinal or vertical canal.

4. **Relapse** (relapsing- remitting MS, SEP de forme rémittente): the return of the disease after partial recovery.

5. **Ambulatory:** used to describe a patient who is not confined to bed or hospital.

Bedridden: confined to bed as a result of disease or an accident.

Urinary tract infection (UTI): microbial infection, usually bacterial, of any part of the urinary tract.

6. **Aetiology:** the causes of disease.

Trigger: to cause to happen, bring on suddenly

Pressure chamber (= hyperbaric chamber (=caisson hyperbare): a chamber providing pressures greater than atmospheric commonly used to treat decompression sickness and to provide hyperbaric oxygenation

Neuralgia: pain of a serve character due to damage or irritation of a nerve

Twitching: Brief, rapid contraction of a muscle

The urinary bladder: the membranous sac within the abdomen that serves as a storage place for urine.

Various Adverbs

Formation and position

Adverbs: are words or expressions used to modify the meaning of a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or phrase. They express various notions such as frequency, time, sequencing, manner, degree, modality...

I. Formation:

As seen in the table 'word formation' above, a lot of adverbs end in – **ly**:

E.g. Literal ---**literally**: short – circuiting conduction pathways.

Heavy ----**heavily**: most heavily laden with plaques.

Predictable ---**predictably**: **MS does not predictably** shorten life.

Incredible--- **incredibly**: He is **incredibly** strong for his age.

Basic -- **basically**: **basically**, the experiment analysed the reaction to antibiotics.

Other adverbs called adverbial phrases have a form of their own, and can be made up of one or more words.

E.g. Electrical stimulation of the spinal cord also improves function in certain patients.

About 20% of MS patients have symptoms.

The operation will take place **the day after tomorrow**.

Pay attention to the following:

Some common words ending in –**ly** are adjectives.

E.g. bodily fluids, a deadly diseases, an unlikely diagnosis, a friendly nurse, a timely intervention, a **lovely** day, a **lonely** old man, a **daily** injection...

Some adjectives and adverbs (early, fast, hard, late...) have the same form:

E.g. He is a fast runner--- he runs fast

He is a hard worker ---he works hard. (= Il travaille dur).

The adverb does not have the same meaning as hard.

E.g. He hardly ever works. (= il ne travaille guère.)

I Hadley know him. (= je le connais à peine.)

II. Notion and position

The position of adverbs is closely related to the notion they express.

They can be found at the beginning of the sentence (front position); in the middle (middle position) or at the end (end position).same adverbs can

be replaced in the front position to insist on the adverbial notion. Note the use of the comma after the adverb.

E.g. usually, the first symptoms occur in early adult life.

Strangely enough, the symptoms occurred much earlier than usual.

In English, the mid position means the adverb is placed:

Between the subject and the verb:

E.g. the symptoms temporarily disappear.

After the verb be:

E.g. many parents suffer multiple attacks but **are never** disabled.

Between the auxiliary and the verb or the first two auxiliaries:

E.g. MS **does** not predictably shorten life.

Electoral stimulation of the spinal cord **can also improve** function.

He **may not always have** worked hard enough, and yet he passed the competitive exam.

It is very rare to find it between the verb and its direct object. With intransitive verbs, the adverb can be placed before or after the verb:

E.g. This disease spread quickly in tropical climates.

The disease quickly spread among the population.

Most adverbs of time and manner, and adverbial phrases are found in the end position:

E.g. The patient was discharged from hospital **yesterday morning**.

The doctor examined the patient **thoroughly**.

1. Adverbs of frequency

They usually answer the question (**How often**)?

The following adverbs are in the **mid position**:

Always, frequently, regularly, commonly, generally, often, quite often, usually, occasionally, sometimes, rarely, seldom (= rarement), hardly ever (= guère, Presque jamais), ever (in question), never (in negative statements) ...

E.g. Such a course often occurs in late-onset patients (over 40) and is frequently associated with severe disability.

Have you ever been operated on? (= Avez-vous jamais/ déjà été opéré?).

The following are used in the **end position**:

Again, now and again , (every) now and then , from time to time, every day, twice a week, on and again, now and again , (every) now and then, from time to time, every day, twice a week, on and off...

E.g. Old Mr. Jones has fallen over **again**.

One attack follows another over the years, usually **every year or two**.

2. Adverbs of time

They answer the questions **when? How long? How long ago?**

They are usually found in the **end position**, but they can also be found in the front position.

Here are the main ones:

Last year(month, week) , one year ago the day before yesterday, today, now, right away, immediately, at once, tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week (month, year), soon, over the years...

E.g. one attack follows another over **the years**.

I saw him five years ago. (= il y a cinq ans)

Today, tuberculosis research programmes attract only about a tenth of the funding given to HIV/ AIDS research.

3. Adverbs to express sequence

The following adverbs are usually placed in the front position to insist on sequencing, in presentations for example:

First, firstly, first of all, second, secondly, third, thirdly, then last, lastly, finally, eventually (=finalement)...

E.g. **First of all**, I'd like to thank the organizers for giving me the opportunity to present our search.

However, some of them can be used in the **mid position**.

E.g. Despite the difficulties, we eventually managed to raise the funds for new microscopes.

4. Adverbs of modality

They express a modal viewpoint

They are usually placed before the adjective, the verb; or the participle they modify, here are some:

Absolutely, actually, (= en fait), certainly definitively, even, highly, merely, necessarily, obviously, only, particularly, perhaps, practically, rather, simply, relatively, somehow, somewhere...

E.g. Parts of the brain those are relatively low in oxygen.

5. Adverbs of degree

The following adverbs are usually **placed before the adjective, the verb, or the past participle** they modify:

Almost, barely, equally, far, hardly, highly, nearly, quite, rather, so, too, very ...

E.g. This rate is highly variable.

Pay attention to the adverb enough. It always comes after the adjective

E.g. the patient isn't strong enough (= pas assez fort) to be transferred.

6. Adverbs of manner

They are often used after the verb

Here are some: Badly, closely, carefully, dangerously, fast, hard, horizontally, obliquely, perfectly, quickly, severely, typically, widely...

E.g. About 20% of MS patients have symptoms and signs that appear slowly and steadily.

Exercises

1. Complete the table with the appropriate adjective, noun or verb then translate them into French.

Adjective	Noun	Verb	Translation
		Strengthen	
Long			
Hard			
	Depth		
Worse			
Weak			
		Shorten	
Sick			
	Deafness		

2. Turn the following adjectives into Adverbs:

Adjectives	Adverbs
First	
Early	
Fast	
Visual	
Temporary	
Predictable	
Steady	
Wide	
Electric	
Hard	

3. Correct the following sentences, putting the adverbs in the most appropriate place.

- Always surgeons wear a surgical masks when operating
- The team managed eventually to save the patient
- The intern is not enough experienced to perform keyhole surgery
- Highly mumps is contagious childhood disease
- I never have seen such courage in a terminally ill patient.
- He finished ago three years medical school.
- The obviously GP was right.