

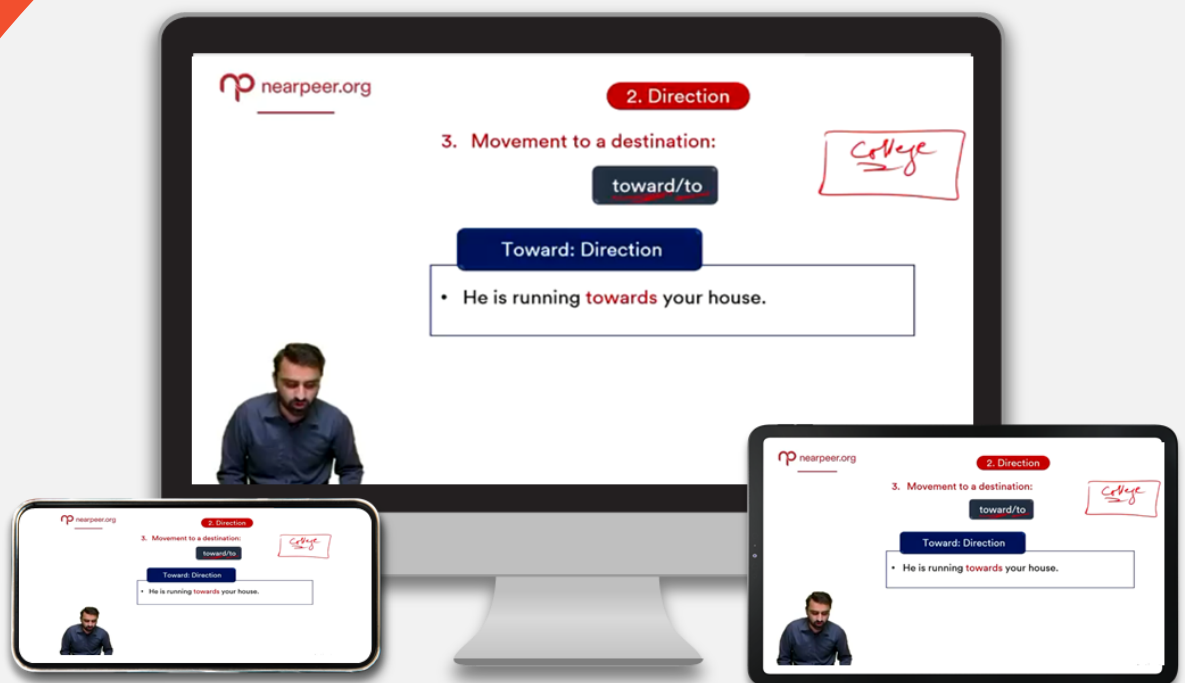
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Chapter 07

Adverbs



Adverbs

Adverb is a word that describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

Examples:

- Afridi plays nicely. (Describing a verb)
- Afridi plays a very nice shot. (Describing an adjective)
- Afridi plays very nicely. (Describing an adverb)

Types of Adverbs:

1. Adverb of manner
2. Adverb of place
3. Adverb of time
4. Adverb of reason
5. Adverb of degree
6. Adverb of frequency

1. Adverb of Manner

Adverb of manner tells how the action is being done.

Examples:

- Ali Zafar sings melodiously.
- My teacher teaches me efficiently.
- His brother responded quickly.

2. Adverb of Place

Adverb of Place tells where the action is being done.

Examples:

- Ali Zafar sings melodiously at concert.
- My teacher teaches me efficiently at Nearpeer.
- His brother responded quickly in the dining hall.

3. Adverb of Time

Adverb of Time tells when the action is being done.

Examples:

- Ali Zafar sang melodiously at concert last night.
- My teacher teaches me efficiently at Nearpeer during live sessions.
- His brother responded quickly in the dining hall in the morning.

4. Adverb of Reason

Adverb of Reason tells why the action is being done.

Examples:

- Ayesha's father scolded her, for Ayesha got failed.
- PAF surprised IAF because IAF crossed the line.
- Aliya is crying because she could pass the exam.

5. Adverb of Degree

Adverb of degree tells how much the action is done.

Examples:

- Ayesha has almost completed the assignment.
- Jamil eats a lot when he sits with his friends.
- Junaid hardly learns his lesson for his memory is not so good.

6. Adverb of Frequency

Adverb of frequency tells how often the action is done.

Examples:

- Aliyan goes to college daily, but he seldom attends the class.
- Javeria had been writing to her father frequently since July.

Order of Adverb

M-P-T = Manner + Place + Time

Ali Zafar sang melodiously at concert last night.

Manner Place Time

My teacher teaches me efficiently at Nearpeer during live sessions.

Manner Place Time

His brother responded quickly in the dining hall in the morning.

Manner Place Time

Formation of Adverb

1. Noun + ly = Adjective

Friend + ly = friendly

Love + ly = lovely

Coward + ly = cowardly

Miser + ly = miserly

2. Adjective + ly = Adverb

nice + ly = nicely

quick + ly = quickly

swift + ly = swiftly

loud + ly = loudly

Note: Most words that end with “ly” are adverbs but not all. Some adjectives also end with “ly”.

Friendly	Lovely	Silly	Ugly
Likely	Unlikely	Lonely	Early
Cowardly	Sickly	Deadly	Lively

Adverb vs Adjective

Following words are used as both adverbs and adjectives.

Fast	Hard
Late	Early
Daily	

Common Errors

1. “Too much” vs “Much too”:

Too much + Noun

- The death of his only son has given him too much pain.

Much too + Adjective

- Haris is much too handsome.

2. “Too” vs “very”:

Too (Negative):

- The water is too hot to drink. (Water cannot be drunk as it is extra hot)

Very (Positive)

- The book is very interesting.

3. “Good” vs “Well”:

Good (Adjective)

- Ali has a good sense of humor.

Well (Adverb)

- After he got a lecture on morality, he is behaving well now.

Note: “Well” is also used as an adjective when refereeing to “health”.

- I am well now. (I am healthy now).

4. “Still” vs “Yet”:

Still (Affirmative):

- Ahmar still works at Nearpeer.

Yet (Negative):

- The best has yet to come.
- Shahid Afridi has not shown his best performance yet.

5. Late vs Lately:

Late: (adjective)

- Ali had a late lunch today.

Late: (Adverb)

- Ali came late today.

Lately: (Adverb) = meaning recently

- Tahir developed his good habits lately.

6. Hard vs Hardly:

Hard: (Difficult or solid)

Hard (Adjective):

- The table is not hard.

Hard (Adverb):

- Ali works hard.

Hardly: (Adverb) Scarcely, almost not

- There is hardly any boy who can stay here for the project.

7. Much vs very:

Much:

- Before comparative degrees**
 - Lahore is much larger than Sialkot.
- Before Past Participle adjectives**

- The movie is very interesting.

Very:

- (Before Positive Degree)
 - Lahore is a very large city.
- (Before Present Participle adjectives)
 - The movie is very interesting.
- Before Past Participle Adjectives

Verbs referring to mental state, feelings and reactions use “very” for past participle adjectives.

- Ali is very confused today.

Enough:

Enough can qualify an adjective or an adverb or it can go with a noun.

- With an Adjective or Adverb

“Enough” comes after adjectives or adverbs.

Examples:

- The water is hot enough to drink. (With an adjective)
- He does not drive fast enough. (With an adverb)

- With a Noun

“Enough” comes before noun.

Example:

- The box contains enough sugar.

- Exception - With a Noun

“Enough” can come after a noun as post positive adjective.

Example:

- There will be time enough to tell you when we will meet.

1. Dangling Modifiers

Dangling modifiers are modifiers that are **NOT** related to the word or words it modifies.

Examples:

- Going to the movie, the clouds drenched Ali.
- When twelve years old, my father got me admitted to a boarding school.

Correction:

Method #1:

- a) Leave the modifier as it is.
- b) Change the main part of the sentence so that it begins with the term modified.
 - Going to the movie, Ali was drenched by the clouds.
 - When twelve years old, I got admitted to a boarding school by my father.

Method #2:

- a) Change the modifier phrase to a subordinate clause creating a subject and a verb.
- b) Leave the rest of the sentence as it is.
 - When Ali was going to the movie, the clouds drenched him.
 - When I was twelve years old, my father got me admitted to a boarding school.

2. Misplaced Modifiers

A misplaced modifier is a word, phrase or clause that is improperly separated from the word it modifies/ describes.

Examples:

- On his way home, Ali found a gold man's watch.

Types of Misplaced Adjectives:

- i. Misplaced Adjectives
- ii. Misplaced Adverb
- iii. Misplaced Phrases
- iv. Misplaced Clause

i. Misplaced Adjectives:

Misplaced adjectives are incorrectly separated from the nouns they modify and almost always distort the intended meaning.

Example:

- The broken boy's arm will be treated at the General Hospital.

ii. Misplaced Adverb:

Placement of adverb can change the meaning of the sentence.

Example:

- We ate the dinner that we had bought slowly.

iii. Misplaced Phrase:

Misplaced phrases, modifying wrong nouns, can cause a sentence to give meaning that is awkward and not intended.

Example:

- The waiter served the rice to the guests in the plates.

iv. Misplaced Clause:

Misplaced Clause, modifying wrong nouns, can cause a sentence to give meaning that is awkward and not intended.

Examples:

- The waiter served the rice to the guests that were cooked in cauldron.

3. Squinting Modifiers

A misplaced modifier that may describe two situations is called a squinting modifier.

Example:

- I told my brother when the rain was over, I would go to market.

Meanings:

- i. I told my brother when the rain was over.
- ii. I would go to the market when the rain was over.

- The prime minister said on Monday he would decrease the wheat prices.

Meanings:

- i. The prime minister said on Monday.
- ii. On Monday he would decrease the wheat prices.

Assessment 01

1. Musicians rehearsed to empty rooms before the pandemic, and will continue to do so afterwardly.
 - A. Rehearsed
 - B. Before
 - C. Will
 - D. Afterwardly
2. He was getting a crick in his neck from leaning out of the window for so longly.
 - A. Was
 - B. A
 - C. Leaning
 - D. Longly
3. I already have a breeding pair of convicts, which seem happily in this water.
 - A. Have
 - B. Pair
 - C. Convicts
 - D. Happily
4. The expert system can do all the mundane operations and still interface with the user friendly.
 - A. Can
 - B. And
 - C. Interface
 - D. Friendly
5. Superstitious people believe in signs of good or bad luck, and their lives are great influenced by such signs.
 - A. Believe
 - B. Good
 - C. Their
 - D. Great
6.
 - A. If fertility declines fast enough the line will level off sometime after the middle of the twenty-first century.
 - B. If fertility declines enough fast the line will level off sometime after the middle of the twenty-first century.
 - C. If fertility declines fast enough the line will level off sometimes after the middle of the twenty-first century.

- D. If fertility decline fast enough the line will level off sometime after the middle of the twenty-first century.

7.

- A. Dad walks into town impatiently every afternoon before supper to get a newspaper.
B. Dad walks impatient into town every afternoon before supper to get a newspaper.
C. Dad walks impatiently into town before supper every afternoon to get a newspaper.
D. Dad walks impatiently into town every afternoon before supper to get a newspaper.

8.

- A. So there he lived, at Mrs. Wickett's, with his quiet enjoyments of reading and talking and remembering; an old man, white-haired and only a little bald, still rather active for his years.
B. So there he lived, at Mrs. Wickett's, with his quiet enjoyments of reading and talking and remembering; an old man, white-haired and only a little bald, still fairly active for his years.
C. So there he lived, at Mrs. Wickett's, with his quite enjoyments of reading and talking and remembering; an old man, white-haired and only a little bald, still fairly active for his years.
D. So there he lived, at Mrs. Wickett's, with his quiet enjoyments of reading and talking and remembering; an old man, white-haired and only little bald, still fairly active for his years.

9.

- A. On rather rare occasions she urged severity where Chips was inclined to be forgive.
B. On fairly rare occasions she urged severity where Chips was inclined to be forgiving.
C. On rather rare occasions she urged severity where Chips was inclined to be forgiving.
D. On rather rare occasions she urged severity where Chips is inclined to be forgiving.

10.

- A. And on windy days with gown and white hair and School-list fluttering in uproarious confusion, the wholly thing became a comic turn sandwiched between afternoon games and the return to classes.
B. And on windy days with gown and white hair and School-list fluttering in uproarious confusion, the whole thing became a comic turn sandwiched between afternoon games or the return to classes.
C. And on windy days with gown and white hairs and School-list fluttering in uproarious confusion, the whole thing became a comic turn sandwiched between afternoon games and the return to classes.
D. And on windy days with gown and white hair and School-list fluttering in uproarious confusion, the whole thing became a comic turn sandwiched between afternoon games and the return to classes.

Assessment 02

1. On the table a cage was with two white mice clinging to the top.
A. On
B. Was
C. Mice
D. To
2. There had followed then a time of such happiness that Chips, remembering it long afterwards, believed hardly it could ever have happened before or since in the world.
A. Followed
B. That
C. Long
D. Hardly
3. Scarcely I had finished writing my essay when the examiner announced the end of the exam.
A. I had
B. Writing
C. Announced
D. The
4. When Chips remembered things like this he felt often that he would write them down and make a book of them.
A. Remembered
B. Often
C. Write
D. Make
5. Chips thought often, as he sat by the fire at Mrs. Wickett's: I am probably the only man in the world who has a vivid recollection of old Wetherby
A. Often
B. Sat by
C. The only
D. Has
6.
A. Within a short space of time a group of complete unknowns had established a whole original form of humour.
B. Within a short space of time a group of complete unknowns had establish a wholly original form of humour.
C. Within a shorter space of time a group of complete unknowns had established a wholly original form of humour.
D. Within a short space of time a group of complete unknowns had established a wholly original form of humour.

7.

- A. Abruptly, she began to smash it on the sink edge, pounding it harder and harder, unless the wood split.
- B. Abruptly, she began to smash it on the sink edge, pounding it harder and harder, until the wood split.
- C. Abruptly, she began to smash it on the sink edge, pounding it harder and hard, until the wood split.
- D. Abruptly, she began to smash it on the sink edge, pounding it harder and harder, until the wood splitted.

8.

- A. I managed to stand on the path by holding to a little sapling, because it was very steep for my feet to hold unless I braced myself.
- B. I managed to stand on the path by holding to a little sapling, because it was too steep for my feet to hold until I braced myself.
- C. I managed to stand on the path by holding to a little sapling, because it was too steep for my feet to hold unless I braced myself.
- D. I managed to stand on the path by holding to a little sapling, because it was too steep for my feet to holding unless I braced myself.

9.

- A. Today our city streets are paved and good drained, and they are cleaned regularly.
- B. Today our city streets are paved and well drained, and they are cleaned regularly.
- C. Today our city streets are paved and well drained, and they are regularly cleaned.
- D. Today our city streets are pave and well drained, and they are cleaned regularly.

10.

- A. It has been learned that there is always a good natural reason for everything that happens to people.
- B. It has been learned that there is always a well natural reason for everything that happens to people.
- C. It has been learned that there is always a good natural reason for everything that happen to people.
- D. It has been learned that there is always a better natural reason for everything that happens to people.

Assessment 03

1. We seem to have strength, but it is only the appearance of strength, otherwise, we are weak and without motion.
A. Seem
B. Is
C. ,otherwise,
D. Are
2. She rode bicycle, not very liked by the men of Victorian times and she had advanced and radical ideas which she learned from Ibsen, Bernard Shaw and William Morris.
A. Rode
B. Very
C. Had
D. Which
3. He was already very interested in Chemistry - too much so for the professor of that subject at Besancon, whom Pasteur used to embarrass with unanswerable questions.
A. Very
B. Much
C. Whom
D. With
4. Suddenly I heard a step near me; quiet automatically I sprang back from the wall and began walking on with, I fervently hoped, an air of rumination and unconcern.
A. Heard
B. Quiet
C. Began
D. Fervently
5. So, they took him and set him to work, but the ground was very stiff and hard that he made slow progress.
A. Took
B. , but
C. Very
D. Made
6.
A. Not until I saw John with my own eyes I did really believe he was safe.
B. Not until I saw John with my own eyes I really believe he was safe.
C. Not until I saw John with my own eyes did I really believed he was safe.
D. Not until I saw John with my own eyes did I really believe he was safe.

7.

- A. Injecting carbolic acid into the blood was tried, and quickly abandoned for it does more harm than good.
- B. Injecting carbolic acid into the blood was tried, and abandoned quickly for it did more harm than good.
- C. Injecting carbolic acid into the blood was tried, and quickly abandoned for it did harm than good.
- D. Injecting carbolic acid into the blood was tried, and quickly abandoned for it did more harm than good.

8.

- A. The mood and the suspense of waiting for the development of the plot are the factors that draws the reader quickly into the final stage of the play.
- B. The mood and the suspense of waiting for the development of the plot are the factors that draw the reader into quickly the final stage of the play.
- C. The mood and the suspense of waiting for the development of the plot are the factors that draw the reader quickly into the final stage of the play.
- D. The mood and the suspense of waiting for the development of the plot is the factors that draw the reader quickly into the final stage of the play.

9.

- A. He walked to the dais, seeming as if he wished to speak; they made silence for him, but he shook his head after a moment, smiled, and away walked again.
- B. He walked to the dais, seeming as if he wished to speak; they made silence for him, but he shook his head after a moment, smiled, and walked away again.
- C. He walked to the dais, seeming as if he wished to speak; they made silence for him, but he shook his head after a moment, smiled, and walked away again.
- D. He walked to the dais, seeming as if he wished to speak; they made silence for him, but he shook his head after a moment, smile, and walked away again.

10.

- A. While penicillin was being hailed as a wonder drug, the name of its discoverer was hard known outside the medical profession.
- B. While penicillin was being hailed as a wonder drug, the name of its discoverer was hardly known outside the medical profession.
- C. While penicillin was being hailed as a wonder drug, the name of their discoverer was hardly known outside the medical profession.
- D. While penicillin was being hail as a wonder drug, the name of its discoverer was hardly known outside the medical profession.

Key

Assessment 01

1. d
2. d
3. d
4. d
5. d
6. a
7. d
8. b
9. c
10. d

Assessment 02

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. b
5. a
6. d
7. b
8. c
9. b
10. a

Assessment 03

1. c
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. d
7. d
8. c
9. b
10. b