

ADVERB

An adverb describes a VERB, an ADJECTIVE or another ADVERB

Ex:

- (1) The driver stopped the train suddenly.
suddenly Adv
- (2) The book is very interesting.
very Adv *interesting* Adj
- (3) The work he did was really good.
work n *he* s *did* v *was* vbd *really* Adv *good* Adj
- (4) He ran slowly.
ran Adv *slowly* Adv
- (5) He ran quite slowly.
quite Adv *slowly* Adv
- (6) She is too careless in her work.
is v *too* Adv *careless* Adj *in* p *her* p *work* n

RULE:-

There are certain verbs which don't take adverbs, but adjectives.

STATIC VERBS – adjectives ✓

ACTION VERBS – adverbs ✓ *don't*

Ex: (a) She looks beautiful/beautifully.

(b) She was looking angry/angrily.

(c) She was looking angry/angrily at him.

(d) She was feeling hungry/hungrily.

(e) He ate all the food hungry/hungrily.

(f) Quinine tastes bitter/bitterly.

(g) She was weeping bitter/bitterly.

NOUN + “ly” – ADJECTIVE ✓

ADJECTIVE + “ly” – ADVERB

ly - Adverb ✓

ADJECTIVE: manly, womanly, brotherly, sisterly, miserly, costly, friendly, niggardly,
cowardly, scholarly, orderly

ADVERB: cleverly, slowly, suddenly, quickly, independently, foolishly, harshly,
beautifully ✓ adJ

Ex:- (a) He behaved cowardly. (✗) N

(b) He behaved in a cowardly manner. (✓)

(c) He spends money miserly. (✗) adJ N

(d) He spends money in a miserly manner. (✓)

(e) He is a miser man. (✗) N adJ

(f) He is a coward person. (✗) N N

WORDS USED BOTH AS ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

- (1) (a) He lives in the next house. *Adj* → *Adv*
- (b) When you ^{verb} see him next, give him the message.
- (2) (a) He is the only child of his parents. *Adj* *ly - Adv*
- (b) He can only sit and do nothing. *Adv* *Only - Adj*
- (3) (a) He works hard. *Adv*
- (b) He is a hard worker. *adj*
- (4) (a) He rises early in the morning. *Adv*
- (b) He is an early raiser. *adj*
- (5) (a) He runs fast. *Adv*
- (b) He is a fast runner. *adj*
- (c) They fast on Monday. *verb*
- (d) They keep a fast on Monday. *Noun*

3. TYPES OF ADVERBS

(1) ADVERBS OF TIME → (WHEN)

Ex:

- (a) I met him yesterday. *Adv*
- (b) I had a letter from him recently.
- (c) He arrived late.

(2) ADVERBS OF PLACE → (WHERE)

Ex:

- (a) The boy followed her mother everywhere. *Adv*
- (b) Go there. *Adv*
- (c) He came in and sat down. *Adv*

(3) ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY → (HOW OFTEN/HOW MANY TIMES)

Ex:

ADV

(a) He hardly comes on time.

ADV

(b) He frequently makes the same mistake.

ADV

(c) Barking dogs seldom bite.

ADV

(4) ADVERBS OF MANNER → (HOW OR IN WHAT MANNER)

Ex:

ADV

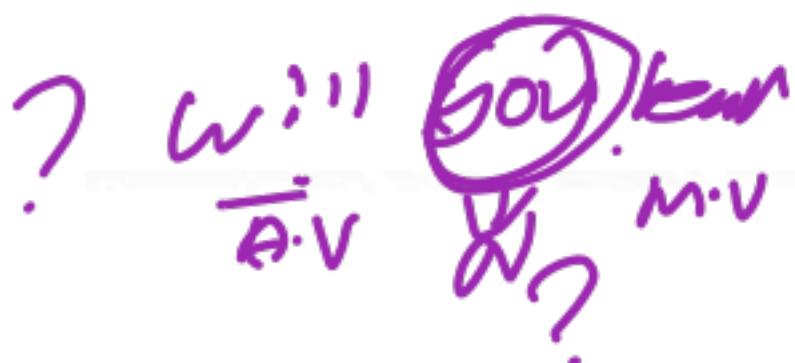
(a) The lion fought bravely.

ADV

(b) He works hard.

ADV

(c) He loves his mother dearly.



POSITION OF ADVERBS

(1) Adverb of frequency is always used before a **VERB**.

Ex:

never

(a) He helps me never. (✗)

(b) He comes often to my house. (✗)

(c) She is always making the same mistake. (✓)

not

SOME OTHER KINDS OF ADVERBS

(1) ADVERBS OF DEGREE OR QUANTITY (which show how much or to what degree/extent)

- Ex: (1) He was fully prepared to do the work.
- (2) She is too weak.
- (3) You are quite wrong.

(2) ADVERBS OF AFFIRMATION AND NEGATION

Ex: *yes* *no*

Adv

(a) I will not attend the party.

(b) He will certainly come.

(c) He was surely mistaken.

(3) ADVERBS OF REASON

Ex:

Adv

(a) He therefore quit the job.

(b) The teacher was hence respected by all.

(c) Consequently, he failed in the exam.

USES OF ADVERBS

(1) HARD/HARDLY

Ex:

V Adv

- (a) He works hard for his examination.
- (b) He works hardly for his examination.
- (c) He works hard/hardly, he is sure of passing.
- (d) We appreciate the hard/hardly won freedom by our freedom fighters.
- (e) The farmers were hard/hardly hit by the bad weather.

hard → Adj
→ Adv

adv
— ve

hard worker
Adj N

tk hardly works frequently

(2) ~~FAST/FASTLY~~

Ex: *Adj Adv*

(a) He ran fast.

(b) He ran fastly. *X*

Adj Adv

(3) BITTER/BITTERLY

Ex:

(a) The food tasted bitter/bitterly.

(b) She was weeping bitterly/bitter.

(c) He was bitter/bitterly disappointed. *V*

(d) The food tasted delicious/deliciously.
— *adj* *adv*

(4) SWEET/SWEETLY

Ex: *Adj* *Adv*

- (a) The birds sang sweet/sweetly.
- (b) The food tasted sweet/sweetly.
- (c) He was smiling sweet/sweetly at him.

(5) LATE/LATELY

Ex: *Recently*

- (a) I haven't talked to him lately.
- (b) Lately, I haven't been to movies.
- (c) He came late and could not attend the meeting.

(6) RESPECTFULLY/RESPECTIVELY

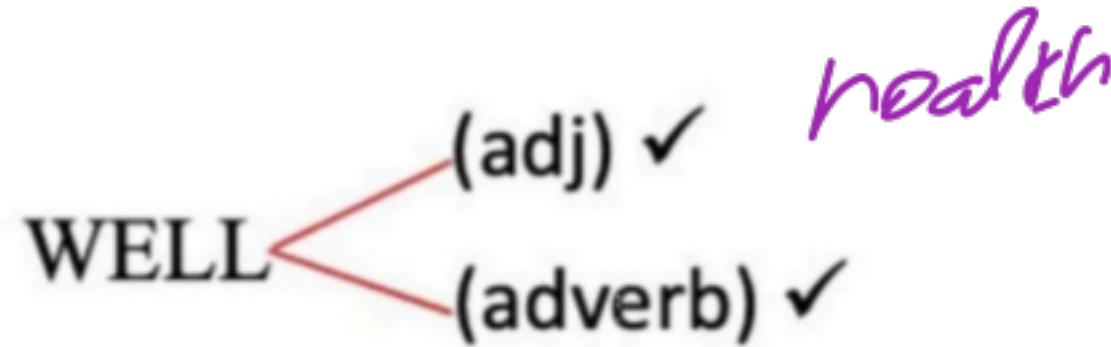
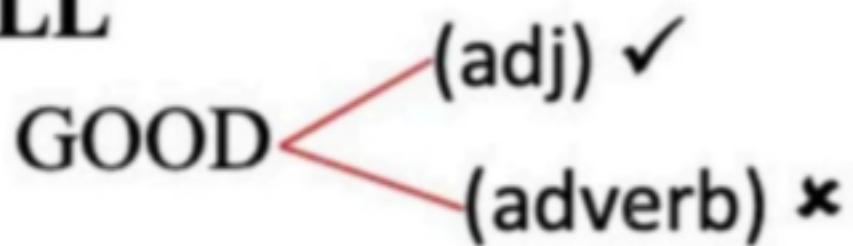
Respectfully → With full of respect & dignity

Respectively → in a particular order/sequence

Ex:

- (a) When the guest arrived, the audience stood up respectively/respectfully.
- (b) Ram and Mohan, ages 4 and 6 respectively/respectfully are good at playing.

GOOD/ WELL

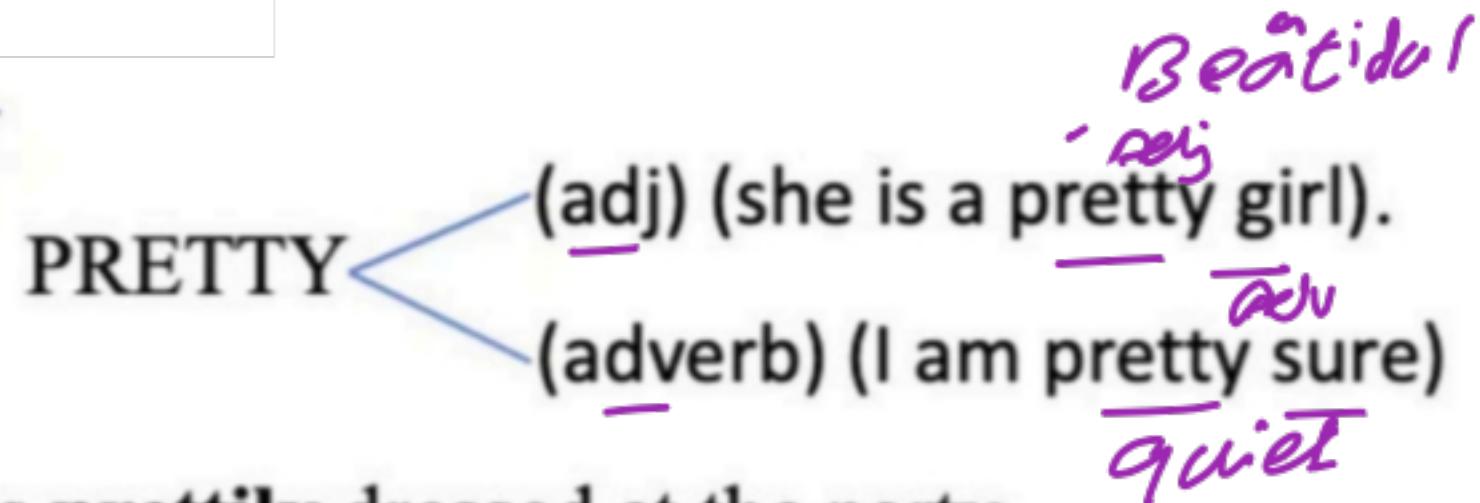


Ex:

- (a) The audience responded good/well at the concert.
- (b) He performed N good/well in class.
- (c) His performance in class was good/well.
- (d) He is well/good known for his honesty.
- (e) He is a good/well singer.
- (f) I could not attend the meeting because I was not feeling well/good.

(8) PRETTY/PRETTILY

Prettily



Prettily (adverb) → She was prettily dressed at the party.

Ex:

adv / adv adj

- (a) He was pretty/pretty well.
- (b) Your aunt and uncle seem pretty/pretty fond of you.
- (c) The flowers were pretty/pretty arranged.

adv adv v

ADVERBS AND INVERSION

(a)

(i) He never helps me. (✓)

V S
VS
?

(ii) Never he does help me. (✗)

(iii) Never does he help me. (✓)

(iv) Never I have met a person like him. (✗)

(b)

(i) He hardly attended the classes. (✓)

(ii) Hardly he did attend the classes. (✗)

(iii) Hardly did he attend the classes. (✓)

(c) his s adv adj

(i) He voice was so hoarse that he couldn't speak a single word. (✓)

(ii) So hoarse his voice was that he couldn't speak a single word. (✗)

adv adj was his voice

(d) adv v

(i) He could not speak a single word. (✓)

(ii) Not a single word he could speak. (✗)

adv could be

(e) adv v

(i) He was too weak to do the work. (✓)

(ii) Too weak he was to do the work. (✗)

adv was be

(f)

(i) He knew little about the incident. (✓)

(ii) Little he did know about the incident. (✗)

did he

He lost all his hardly earned money. /No error



1. all his



2. hardly earned money



3. No error



4. He lost

Hardly he had entered the station, when the train whistled.

-  1. hardly he entered
-  2. hardly ^{v s} had he entered ✓
-  3. No improvement
-  4. he hardly had entered

She ran so fastly that I could not overtake her. /No error

-  1. She ran so fastly
-  2. not overtake her
-  3. No error
-  4. that I could

USE OF “ONLY”

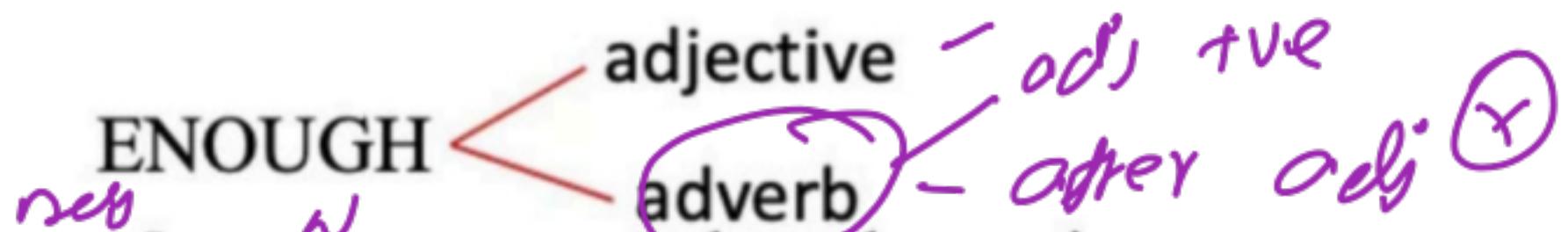
The word “ONLY” should be placed immediately before the word it modifies or describes.

- Ex:- (a) Only she can speak. (✓)
- (b) She can speak only. (✓)
- (c) He only spoke and everybody was silent. (✗)
- (d) She only answered two questions. (✗)
- (e) The only death of her son was shocking. (✗)
- (f) She only eats strawberries for dinner. (✗)
- (g) They only work when they need money. (✗)

NOTE: (a) He can even do this work. (✗)

(b) He can do even this work. (✓)

USE OF “ENOUGH”



Ex: (a) We haven't got enough money to complete the project.

(b) She is smart enough to handle the situation. ✓

(c) He is enough tall to be selected in the basketball team. (✗)

(d) He is wiser enough to do the work on time. (✗)

Note: “Enough” can also be used as a **PRONOUN**

Ex: (a) Do you want more ice-cream, or you had enough?

STILL / YET

STILL – It is used in positive sentences.

YET – It is used in negative as well as in interrogative sentences.

Ex: (a) She is still doing the work ✓

(b) She has not completed the work still / yet. ✓

(c) Haven't the students completed the work yet / still?

Note: “Yet” – Present Perfect Tense

Ex: (a) He did not come yet. (✗)

(b) He has not come yet. (✓) ✓

USE OF VERY / MUCH - Adv + Adj

VERY – (a) It takes adjective of positive degree.

very good

(b) It takes Present Participle. - v_u

very interesting

MUCH – (a) It takes adjective of comparative degree.

much better

(b) It takes Past Participle. - v₃

much improved

Ex:- (a) She is very good/better at painting.

(b) He is very/much smarter than his brother.

(c) I was much/very shocked to see her pathetic condition. ^{v₃}

(d) The incident was very shocked/shocking

(e) The book is very/much interesting. ^{v₃}

(f) The matter has been much/very discussed.

USE OF SO/MUCH

1. **SO** – It takes an adjective/adverb with it.
2. **SUCH** – It takes a noun with it.

Note:-

SUCH + A/AN + NOUN
 SO + ADJECTIVE/ADVERB

- Ex:- (a) He spoke such/so ^{Adv}clearly that everybody understood his point.
- (b) He is so/such ^Nan idiot that he doesn't know the capital of his country.
- (c) He is so/such ^NAdj strong that he can do the work easily.

Note:-

Ex:- (a) He is such a strong person that he can easily complete the work.

(b) He is so strong a person that he can easily complete the work.

USE OF TOO/SO

TOO

excessive

as well

It takes adjective of positive degree

Ex:- (a) He is too weak to walk.

(b) He too went to England.

(c) I too helped him in his work.

(d) He is too weak/weaker to do the work.

An earthquake is the shaking of the ground caused by the sudden breaking and (1) _____ of large sections of the Earth's rocky outer shell. Scientists estimate that there (2) _____ more than 8,000 minor earthquakes each day. Of these, only about 1,000 are strong (3) ^{adj}_{Adv} to be felt. At least 40 moderate earthquakes cause damage somewhere (4) _____ the world each year. A really powerful earthquake only occurs, on average, once every two years, (5) _____. When it does, the results can be devastating.

SubQuestion No : 13

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.3.

- 1. adequate - ^{adj}
- 2. enough [✓]
- 3. sufficient - ^{adj}
- 4. capable - ^{adj}