

Adverb

Introduction

→ An adverb is word that qualifies:-

(a) A verb

Ex - He speaks softly
Verb adverb

(b) An adjective

Ex - He drank very hot tea
Adverb adj

(c) An adverb

Ex - He worked quite hard
adverb adverb

(d) A preposition

Ex - The helicopter hovered exactly over his house.
Adverb prep

(e) A conjunction

Ex - He likes her simply because she has a clear conscience.
Adverb conj

(f) A complete sentence

Ex - Fortunately he did not hurt himself.
Adverb Sentence

→ Usually, an adjective qualifies a noun or pronoun but a few adverbs for Ex: 'only' even at last, almost, can also be used for same purpose.

Ex - (1) Only Hari has passed.
Adverb Noun

(2) Only they can save you.
Adverb Pronoun

Classification of Adverbs:

→ Adverbs are of three types:

1. Simple adverbs
2. Interrogative adverbs
3. Relative adverbs

1. **Simple Adverb:** It denotes time, place, number, manner, frequency, degree, affirmation, or negation.

(i) **Adverb of Manner:** An adverb of manner tells how a work is done.

The following words express the manner of an action and answer the question 'how', boldly, bravely, quickly, slowly, easily, badly, well, etc.

Ex - He works honestly.

He works slowly.

Remember: The adverb ending in 'ly' generally comes under adverb of manner.

Adjective	Adverb
Slow	Slowly
Glad	Gladly
Honest	Honestly

- Miser, niggard, scholar & coward are few nouns in which we often get confused between their adjective and adverb forms.

Noun	Adjective form	Adverb form
Coward	Cowardly	In a cowardly manner
Miser	Miserly	In a miserly manner
Scholar	Scholarly	In a scholarly

Remember:

- A few words have the same adverb and adjective forms.

Ex - Fast, straight, out right, direct, hard, late high, safe and quiet.

Adverb Adjective
Ex - He word hard This is a hard work

- **Adverb of time: after, ago, early, late, now, then, soon, today, tomorrow etc.** are adverbs of time.
 It shows when did the action take place.

Ex - I came late.

- **Adverb of place: here, there, near, by, up, down, in, out, everywhere, nowhere, somewhere, anywhere, nowhere else etc.** are some examples of adverb of place.

Ex - I. Where is your match?

II. It is here.

- **Adverbs of manner: boldly, bravely, quickly, slowly, easily, badly, hard, how, fast, well, etc.** are some example of adverb of manner.

Ex - I. How is she typing?

II. She is typing carefully.

- **Adverb of frequency/number: once, twice, thrice, always, never, seldom, often, frequently etc.** are some examples of adverb of frequency/number.

It shows how often.

Ex - I. He is always punctual.

II. She has always helped me.

- **Adverbs of degree: almost, very, very much, too, enough, so much, just, of course, quite rather, rarely, hardly, much, more, most, barely, etc.** are some examples of adverb of degree.

Ex - I. He is too ill to go to work.

II. He is rich enough to maintain a car.

- **Adverbs of reason: So, hence, therefore, on account of consequently etc.** are some examples of adverb of reason.

Ex - I. I could not come because I was not well.

II. I do not like him since he has cheated my people.

- **Adverbs of affirmation: Surely, certainly, truly, etc.** are some examples of adverb of affirmation.

Ex - I. She will truly help you.

II. I will surely repay the loan

- **Adverbs of negation: No, not, never etc.** are some examples of adverb of negation.

Ex - I. He did not reply to my letter.

II. I have never cheated anybody.

- **Relative adverbs: When, where, why and how, etc.** are some examples of relative adverb.

Ex - I. I do not know where he was gone.

II. He will come when I call him.

- **Interrogative adverbs: Why, when, where, now, etc.** are some examples of interrogative adverb.

Ex - Why are you surprised?

Where has she seen me?

Degrees Of comparison

Adverbs has three degree of comparison : positive, comparative and superlative.

	Positive	Comparative	superlative
(a)	fast	faster	fastest
	hard	harder	hardest
	high	higher	highest
(b)	slowly	more slowly	most slowly
	politely	more politely	most politely
	wisely	more wisely	most wisely
(c)	well	better	best
	badly	worse	worst
	much	more	most
	little	less	least

Rule 1: With the positive degree 'as + positive degree + as' is used in the affirmative and 'not + as + positive degree + as' is used in the negative.

Ex - I. Suresh works as hard as Ramesh.

II. He does not sing as melodiously as she does.

Rule 2: With the comparative degree we use 'comparative form + than'. For example.

Ex - Dolly works harder than Daisy.

Rule 3: With the comparative degree we can use 'of the two + noun + + the + comparative' form.

Ex - Of the two girls Lina behaves the more politely

Rule 4: The construction 'the + comparative the + comparative' is used to express parallel increase or decrease.

Ex - The higher you go the wider it is.

Rule 5: 'Else' is followed by 'but' and 'rather' is followed by 'than'.

Ex - I. I would rather die than beg.

II. It is nothing else than foolishness. (Use 'than' in place of 'but')

Rule 6: Adverbs like **seldom, never, nowhere, nothing, hardly, scarcely, neither, barely, rarely** are negative in meaning.

Ex - I. I rarely went to meet nobody. (Use 'anybody' in place of 'nobody')

II. I hardly know somebody about you. (Use 'anybody' in place of 'somebody')

Rule 7: Negative words like not/never is not used with deny, forbid, both, unless, until, lest, hardly, sacredly, rarely, seldom and too.

Ex - I. She denied that she had not done anything wrong. (Delete 'Not')

II. Both of us are not going there. (×)

III. Neither of us is going there. (✓)

Rule 8: 1 Adverb 'as' can be used with – regard, describe, define, treat, view, know.

2 Adverb 'as' cannot – be used with – Name, elect, think, consider, call, appoint, make, choose.

Ex - I. I regard him my brother. (Add 'as' after him).

II. She is considered as the best – student of my class (Drop 'as' after 'considered')

Rule 9: 'Seldom or never', 'seldom, if ever', 'little or nothing', 'little, if anything' are correct but it is wrong to say 'seldom or ever' or 'little or anything'.

Ex - He seldom or never goes to see movies.

Rule 10: Verbs of sensation (Taste, Smell, feel, Appear, sound and look) should take adjective and not adverb after them.

Ex - I. I ^{look}_(Verb of sensation) ^{honest}_(adjective)

II. I ^{work}_(Ordinary Verb) ^{honestly}_(adverb)

III. I ^{felt}_(Verb of Sensation) ^{bad}_(adjective)

Rule 11: Mainly, masterly, slovenly, friendly, orderly, gentlemanly, sickly, weekly, monthly are adjectives which must not be mistaken as adverbs just because they end in 'ly'.

Ex - I. He behaved friendly (×)

He behaved in a friendly manner. (✓)

Rule 12: To emphasize the adverb, it is used at the beginning of the sentence.

Ex - I. Off she goes.

II. Here comes the chief guest.

Rule 13: Adverb of time (always, never ever, often, seldom, sometimes) are used before the verbs that they modify. But if these adverbs come at the beginning of the sentence, the sentence takes inversion form which means the verb/helping verb at the beginning of the sentence.

Ex - I. Seldom he comes to Delhi. (×)

Seldom does he come to Delhi (✓)

II. Never I go there (×)

Never shall I go there (✓)

Exercise

Directions: Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '4' i.e. No error. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

1. I am absolute confident (a)/that we are going to move forward, (b)/strongly. (c)/No error (d)
2. My brother has done (a)/and is still doing (b)/excellent work for his business. (c)/No error (d)
3. Sarika was popularly with her classmates (a)/that she had always some (b)/people coming to her for advice. (c)/No error (d)
4. No sooner he had arrived home (a)/than he was asked (b)/to start on another journey. (c)/No error (d)
5. Columbus was the first man who invented (a)/America after his so many (b)/hazardous journeys. (c)/No error (d)
6. When I found she was (a)/there than his father came and started (b)/scolding him very loud. (c)/No error (d)
7. When I found she was (a)/too glad to meet me, I was lured to live (b)/with her for some days. (c)/No error (d)
8. I wrote yesterday a letter (a)/with the view to reminding her of her (b)/selection in our team. (c)/No error (d)
9. You will fail (a)/in the examination unless you (b)/work hardly. (c)/No error (d)
10. Even if I had (a)/the money I wouldn't (b)/buy a car now. (c)/No error (d)
11. No sooner did the thief see (a)/the policeman than (b)/he ran away. (c)/No error (d)
12. The best hotel of Kolkata (a)/when they stayed last month (b)/has been mentioned in this novel. (c)/No error (d)
13. The hall is too much small (a)/to accommodate (b)/all the guests. (c)/No error (d)
14. This book is too difficult rather (a)/for the juniors and (b)/rather too easy for the seniors. (c)/No error (d)
15. Our teacher will give (a)/a test (b)/in English tomorrow. (c)/No error (d)

16. Sanjay said that he had (a)/ given five rupees (b)/ to the child (c)/ No error (d)
17. The secretary and the treasurer of our office (a)/ were present in the meeting (b)/ with their friends. (c)/ No error (d)
18. The real important thing (a)/ of our life is our livelihood (b)/ which distinguishes us from animals. (c)/ No error (d)
19. She is too much beautiful (a)/ so most of the boys run after her and (b)/ want to influence her. (c)/ No error (d)
20. The taxi-driver who had come (a)/ to receive us at the airport was speaking (b)/ fluently French. (c)/ No error (d)
21. John was exorbitantly paid (a)/ for how skillful she received (b)/ the visitors and entertained them. (c)/ No error (d)
22. They were exceptional good (a)/ orators, so all of us (b)/ listened to them very attentively. (c)/ No error (d)
23. The amount which the company (a)/ has paid to the dependents of the dead worker (b)/ was fairly unjustified. (c)/ No error (d)
24. The imported articles which you sell are (a)/ enough costly to allow the pocket (b)/ of an ordinary man to buy them. (c)/ No error (d)
25. I met Anna about (a)/ two years ago and have (b)/ remembered her ever for. (c)/ No error (d)
26. The leaders of the striking (a)/ teachers called on the Chief Minister (b)/ for negotiation and returned happily. (c)/ No error (d)
27. Although he (a)/ only earns five hundred rupees a month (b)/ he manages to support his family. (c)/ No error (d)
28. All of them will execute (a)/ the plan so skillfully that their manager (b)/ will feel surprised. (c)/ No error (d)
29. Hardly She likes to hear my name (a)/ after the rift which occurred (b)/ between her and me. (c)/ No error (d)
30. She was fortunately (a)/ not present on the rostrum when (b)/ the bomb exploded. (c)/ No error (d)
31. A man of fifty (a)/ cannot be called (b)/ as young. (c)/ No error (d)
32. He is being (a)/ very politely (b)/ for the reason best known to him. (c)/ No error (d)
33. He is tall enough (a)/ to be selected as Sub Inspector (b)/ in Delhi Police (c)/ No error. (d)
34. A soldier is (a)/ taught never to (b)/ fight cowardly (c)/ No error (d)
35. I am full of energy (a)/ today because I (b)/ soundly slept last night (c)/ No error. (d)
36. I did not know hardly (a)/ anyone in the college (b)/ and so I felt lonely all the time (c)/ No error. (d)

37. I have never seen (a)/ a coward man (b)/ like Sohan (c)/No error. (d)
38. I never remember (a)/to have met a more intelligent (b)/ man in my life (c)/ No error. (d)
39. I refused to accompany him (a)/because he was (b)/so boring (c)/ No error. (d)
40. Mangoes taste (a)/more sweetly than (b)/ any other fruit of this world (c)/ No error. (d)
41. My father (a) /is very quicker than (b)/I at Chess. (c)/No error (d)
42. She did her job (a)/ as better as she (b)/ could do (c)/ No error (d)
43. She does her (a)/ work good as she (b)/ is a trained nurse (c)/ No error (d)
44. She had barely (a)/ nothing to wear (b)/ when she came to me for help (c)/ No error (d)
45. It rained (a)/ like cats and dogs (b)/ throughout the night. (c)/ No error (d)
46. Though he was brave, (a)/he could not face the ups and downs (b)/of life manly (c)/No error. (d)
47. We must try (a)/to save our hardly (b)/earned money (c)/No error. (d)
48. Vijay could not scarcely conceal (a)/ his happiness (b)/at my resignation. (c)/No error (d)
49. When I read his biography, (a)/ I hardly found something (b)/in his character that I could admire (c)/ No error. (d)
50. When she received the good news, (a)/she ran straightly (b)/to call up her parents (c)/No error (d)
51. You always (a)/come lately (b)/ to class (c)/ No error. (d)
52. You have (a)/acted nobler than (b)/all of us (c)/No error. (d)
53. You should have (a)/ sufficiently collateral (b)/ to pay back the loan. (c)/ No error (d)
54. She sounded (a)/very sadly after (b)/the death of her pet (c)/ No error (d)
55. Her speech was not clearly (a)/but we understood (b)/the underlying meaning (c)/No error (d)
56. All the pupils (a)/ stood up respectively (b)/ as the Guru entered the room. (c)/ No error (d)
57. The instructor (a)/scolded her always (b)/because she rarely reached (c)/tuition on time. No error(d)
58. When I read his story, (a)/ I hardly found something, (b)/ in his character that (c), /could admire. No error.
59. I yesterday came (a)/ to meet you (b)/ but you were (c)/ not present. No error (d)
60. We seldom or ever (a)/ go out these days (b)/ because it is too cold (c)/ now-a-days. No error. (d)

Solutions

1. (a) Use 'absolutely confident' in place of 'absolute confident'.
2. (d) No error.
3. (a) Use 'popular' in place of 'popularly'.
4. (a) Use 'No sooner had he' in place of 'No sooner he had'.
5. (a) Use 'discovered' in place of 'invented'.
6. (c) Use 'loudly' in place of 'loud'. Here 'loud' is used to modify "scold (verb)" so adverb 'loudly' must be used.
7. (b) Use 'very' in place of 'too'.
8. (a) Use 'I wrote a letter yesterday' in place of 'I wrote yesterday a letter'.
9. (c) Use 'work hard' in place of 'work hardly'.
10. (d) No error.
11. (d) No error.
12. (b) Use 'where' in place of 'when' because 'when' is used for 'time' and 'where' is used for 'place'.
13. (a) Use 'too small' in place of 'too much small'.
14. (a) Use 'rather too difficult' in place of 'too difficult rather'.
15. (d) No error.
16. (d) No error.
17. (d) No error.
18. (a) Use 'The really important thing' in place of 'The real important thing'. 'Real' is an adjective and 'really' is an adverb.

A real important thing.	(x)
A really important thing.	(✓)
A beautiful built/made box.	(x)
A beautifully built/made box.	(✓)
A sweet song.	(✓)
A sweetly song.	(x)
19. (a) Use 'very beautiful' in place of 'too much beautiful'. too much + Noun is used in Negative Sense.

Example-

She runs too much fast.	(x)
She runs very fast.	(✓)
Rashmi is too much attractive.	(x)
Rashmi is very attractive.	(✓)
But,	
It is too much pain.	(✓)
20. (c) It should be "French fluently" in place of "fluently French".
21. (b) Use 'skilfully' in place of 'skilful'.

22. (a) Use 'exceptionally' before 'exceptional'.
23. (c) Use 'quite' in place of 'fairly'. Only 'good habits' can be expressed after using the word 'fairly'. Both 'good' and 'bad' expressions can be used in case of 'quite' and 'rather'.
24. (b) Use 'enough' after 'costly'.
25. (c) Use 'since' in place of 'for'.
26. (d) No error.
27. (b) Use 'only' before 'five hundred rupees'.
28. (d) No error.
29. (a) Use 'does' after 'hardly' and use 'like' in place of 'likes'.
30. (a) 'Fortunately' must be used at the starting of sentence.
31. (c) Remove As
32. (b) Use Polite Instead of politely
33. (a) we use ENOUGH after adjective, so the correct is>> he is enough tall
34. (c) cowardly is adjective, here we need to use adverb, as here verb is fight, so use "in a cowardly manner"
35. (c) slept soundly is right
36. (a) DONT USE NOT WITH NEGATIVE WORDS, so here hardly is negative word, remove not, I knew hardly anyone is correct
37. (b) man is noun, so adjective will be used here, use COWARDLY
38. (a) NEVER will be used after REMEMBER.
39. (c) So. After SO there must be THAT, use VERY instead of So
40. (b) taste is verb of sensation, so after it use adjective not adverb, so change SWEETLY to sweet
41. (b) with comparative degree use much not VERY. so much quicker
42. (b) AS....AS. Takes positive degree. so use AS WELL AS
43. (b) GOOD is adjective, use here adverb so use WELL
44. (b) NEVER use negative word with barely, so remove nothing
45. (b) Remove Like
46. (c) use MANFULLY, manly is adjective which means brave or strong.
47. (b) use hard earned money
48. (a) scarcely is negative word, so remove NOT
49. (b) with hardly we use anything
50. (b) straightly, there is no word like this, straight is both adjective and adverb, use STRAIGHT
51. (b) lately means currently late means simply takes more time than usual
52. (b) more nobly will be right, nobler is wrong.
53. (b) collateral is noun, no use adjective, sufficient is right word
54. (b) very sad is right, because sound is verb of sensation, so use adjective
55. (a) Use Clear instead of clearly
56. (b) change respectively to respectfully.
57. (b) It should be 'always scolded her'
58. (b) Anything should be used in place of something
59. (a) Came yesterday in place of yesterday came
60. (a) Never should be used in place of ever.