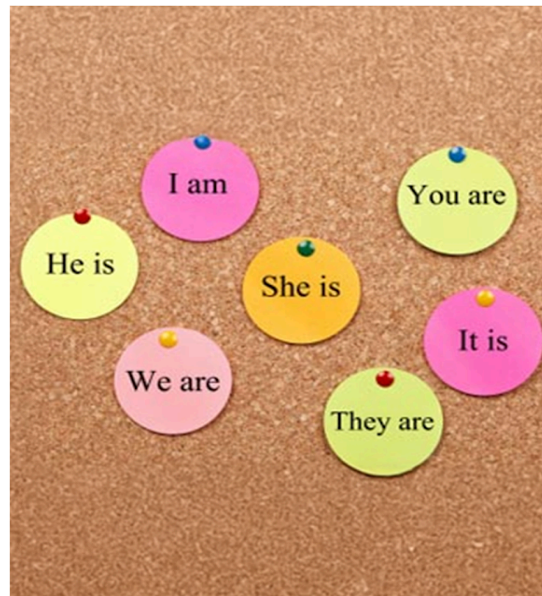


# English Grammar

## STUDY NOTES

### Adverb(II)



## Adverb II

**11. Rules of adverbs of quantity:** Adverbs like 'too', 'very', 'completely' are placed before the adjectives or adverbs.

**For example,**

- **Incorrect** - My senior is upset **completely**.
- **Correct** - My senior is **completely** upset.
- **Incorrect**- He is **very** not intelligent.
- **Correct** - He is not **very** intelligent.

**12. Rules of adverbs of places:** Adverbs like 'here', 'there', 'everywhere' are placed after the words or at the end of a sentence.

**For example,**

- Before, Mr. Gupta and Mr. Mukherjee used to live **here**.
- You should be careful as I put your book over **there**.

**13. Adverbs of time** like 'yesterday', 'today', 'tomorrow' are placed after the verb or at the end of the sentence.

**For example,**

- I guess my boss will come **tomorrow**.
- He is very upset because his grandfather died **yesterday**.

**14. Adverbs of manner** like 'beautifully', 'hard', 'fast' are placed after the verb.

**For example,**

- The exam date has been declared; you must work **hard**.
- He runs **fast** and I guess he will get a medal in the race.

**15. Adverbs of place, adverbs of time, and adverbs of manner** are placed after the verb and object.

**For example**

- She completed the project **carefully** (manner) **at the office** (place) **yesterday** (time).
- **In the competition** (place), she danced **beautifully** (manner).

**16. Adverbs of place** are not used between verbs and objects.

**For example**

- **Incorrect**- She placed **on the table** the book.
- **Correct** - She placed the book **on the table**.

16. In the passive-voice sentences, **adverbs of manner** are placed before or after the **past participle**.

**For example**

- The longest tunnel in the city has been **carefully** constructed.
- The longest tunnel in the city has been constructed **carefully**.

17. In any sentence, if “adverb of place, adverb of frequency, and adverb of time” are to be used in the sentence, then they should be used in the PFT (Place, Frequency, Time) sequence.

**For example**

- **Incorrect** - My colleagues visit my place in a week three times.
- **Correct** - My colleagues visit my place three times a week.

### Correct Use of Adverbs

<b>Use of ‘too’</b>
<b>Meaning</b> - It means more than required.
<b>Examples</b> - That movie was <u>too</u> horrible. My cousin is <u>too</u> dull. That picture was <u>too</u> emotional.
To express good or bad qualities, we use this structure “ <b>Subject+ verb + too + adjective + to + V1</b> ” <b>Example</b> This news is <b>too</b> good to be true. He is <b>too</b> dumb to solve this puzzle.

<b>Use of ‘very’</b>
<b>Meaning</b> - It means in excess or large quantities. It is used before a positive degree of adjective to express good or bad qualities.
<b>Example</b> - That girl is <u>very beautiful</u> . Mumbai is a <u>very costly city</u> . Darjeeling has a <u>very pleasant</u> environment.

**The very+ superlative degree can be used**

**Example -**

He is very the best player on my team (**incorrect**)

He is the very best player on my team (**correct**)

**“Very” is used before the present participle.**

**Example -**

It is a very interesting story.

**Use of ‘much’**

**“Much”** is used before a comparative degree of adjectives.

**Example -**

**Incorrect** - She is very more beautiful than her sister.

**Correct** - She is **much more beautiful** than her sister.

**Incorrect** - The market is very busier today than yesterday.

**Correct** - The market is **much busier today** than yesterday.

**Note - “very” is not used in comparative degree.**

**“Very much” is used to modify the verb.**

**Example**

I like Domino’s **very much**.

**Use of ‘late’ and ‘lately’**

**Use of late**

It is used as “after the usual time.”

**Example**

Our class usually starts late.

**Example**

**Incorrect** -In exam time he studies until late night.

**Incorrect** -In exam time he studies until late in the night.

**Correct** - In exam time he studies until late at night.

Late is used as “former, recent, and still living” as an adjective.

**Example**

Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the late Prime Minister of India.

**Use of 'lately'**

It means 'in recent time' as an adverb in the present perfect tense of an interrogative or negative sentence.

**Example**

1. Have you been to Agra lately?  
No, I have not been to Agra lately.
2. Have you seen any films lately?  
No, I have not seen any films lately.

**Use of 'fairly' and 'rather'**

**Use of fairly**

Generally, it is used in the sense of "at a moderate degree/moderately" as an adjective to express good qualities.

**Example**

That decision by my friend was fairly well.  
In every problem, he is fairly hopeful.

**Use of rather**

"Rather" can be used in different ways, such as to express preference, to emphasise a degree, or to suggest an alternative.

**Example**

I would rather stay home tonight instead of going out.  
Instead of taking the bus, we could rather walk.

**Use of 'much too'**

"Much too" is used to emphasise that something is excessive or more than desired. It typically comes before adjectives or adverbs.

**Example**

**Incorrect** - The soup is too much hot to eat right now.

**Correct** - The soup is **much too** hot to eat right now.

**Incorrect** - They arrived too much late to join the meeting.

**Correct** - They arrived **much too** late to join the meeting.

**Note -**

**"too much" cannot be used before an adjective or an adverb.**

**Use of 'too much'**

"Too much" is used to indicate an excessive quantity or degree of something. It typically comes before nouns or can stand alone as a phrase.

**Example**

She drank **too much** coffee today.

His jokes are funny, but sometimes they're **too much**.

**Note-**

**"much too" cannot be used before the noun.**

**Use of 'just' and 'justly'****Use of just**

1. It is used as an adverb in the present perfect tense to indicate 'the immediate past, a moment ago, or a short time ago'

**Examples:**

My father has **just** left for office.

The plane has **just** arrived.

2. "**Just**" is used as "exactly" before nouns, noun clauses, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositional phrases in the simple present or simple past tense.

**Examples:**

It is just 6 o'clock.

This is just what I need.

3. "**Just**" is used as "a moment ago" as an adverb in simple past tense.

**Examples:**

I just saw him in the library.

We just met him in the market.

4. "**Just**" is also used in the sense of justice or according to law.

**Examples:**

He was just king.

He was fighting for just cause.

**Use of justly**

It is used as 'in accordance with justice or the law' as an adverb.

**Example**

The criminal was justly punished for his crimes.

**Use of 'hard' and 'hardly'**

**Use of hard** - It is used in the sense of full energy, with all one's force before the main work as an adverb of manner.

**Examples:**

He always tries hard to succeed.  
She became hard after years of struggle.

**Hard** is also used in the sense of 'difficult' as an adjective.

**Examples:**

Hard work brings success.  
These are hard puzzles for beginners.

**Use of hardly**

It is used in the sense of 'scarcely', 'almost not', 'unlikely' and 'severely' as an adverb before the main verb.

**Examples**

He hardly gets up before the sunshine.  
That young man is hardly twenty.

**Use of 'Else' and 'Other'**

**Use of Else**

Else should be followed by "but".

**Examples:**

**Incorrect** - That was nothing else than pure madness.  
**Correct** - That was nothing else but pure madness.

**'Other'** and **'otherwise'** are followed by **'than'**.

**Examples:**

**Incorrect** - He had no other alternative but stay here.  
**Correct** - He had no other alternative than to stay here.

**Use of 'Good' and 'Well'**

**Use of Good:**

It can be used as an adjective for qualities.

**Examples:**

This is a good book.  
Exercise is good for health.

**Use of Well:**

It is used in the sense of good condition, nice, and appropriate as an adjective.

**Examples:**

I'm feeling well after recovering from the flu.  
She is well-suited for the role of team leader.

**'Manly, masterly, monthly, weekly, friendly, gentlemanly, orderly'**

These are **adjectives**, and these should not be confused with adverbs.

Examples:

**Manly** - His manly voice commanded attention in the room.

**Masterly** - She gave a masterly performance that impressed everyone in the audience.

**Monthly** - We receive a monthly newsletter from the organisation.

**Weekly** - The weekly meetings help keep everyone updated on the project's progress.

**Friendly** - Her friendly nature made it easy for her to connect with others.

**Gentlemanly** - He displayed gentlemanly behaviour by holding the door open for everyone.

**Orderly** - The documents were arranged in an orderly fashion, making it easy to find what was needed.

**"coward, miser, niggard" are nouns.**

Examples:

**Coward** - He was called a coward for running away from the challenge instead of facing it.

**Miser** - Despite his wealth, he lived like a miser, refusing to spend money even on basic comforts.

**Niggard** - Known as a niggard, he rarely contributed to any community event or charity, keeping all his earnings to himself.

**"cowardly, miserly, niggardly" are adjectives.**

Examples:

**Cowardly** - His cowardly behaviour disappointed everyone in the team.

**Miserly** - She led a miserly life, saving every penny she earned.

**Niggardly** - His niggardly attitude made him unpopular among his friends.

**"in a cowardly manner, in a miserly manner, in a niggardly manner" are used as adverbs.**

**In a cowardly manner** - He avoided the confrontation in a cowardly manner, unwilling to stand up for himself.

**In a miserly manner** - She handed out the candy in a miserly manner, giving only one piece to each child.

**In a niggardly manner** - He tipped the waiter in a niggardly manner, barely leaving any gratuity.

**'fast, straight, outright, direct, hardly, late, high, quite'**

These are used both as an **adjective** and **adverb**.

Here are examples for each word used as both an adjective and an adverb:

**Fast:**

Adjective: He drives a fast car.

Adverb: She runs fast in the race.

**Straight:**

Adjective: They walked down the straight path.

Adverb: She went straight to her room after arriving.

**Outright:**

Adjective: He made an outright denial of the accusation.

Adverb: She won the competition outright, leaving no room for doubt.

**Direct:**

Adjective: They took a direct flight to Paris.

Adverb: He answered the question direct without hesitation.

**Hardly:**

Adjective: It's a hardly visible crack in the glass.

Adverb: She could hardly believe the news.

**Late:**

Adjective: We had a late dinner last night.

Adverb: She arrived late to the meeting.

**High:**

Adjective: The bird flew at a high altitude.

Adverb: Prices have gone high this year.

**Quite:**

Adjective: It was a quite enjoyable evening.  
 Adverb: He is quite interested in the project.

### Some important rules of adverbs and prepositions

<b>Rule 1)</b>	'Not/ never/ only+ to + V1 (infinitive)' is the correct use instead of ' to not/ never/always + V1'.
<b>For example:</b>	<b>Incorrect</b> - He advised me to not go alone in the park. <b>Correct</b> - He advised me not to go alone in the park.

#### **Rule 2)**

We cannot use prepositions 'in' or 'in the' before 'next/ last + week/ month/ year.'

**For example:**

**Incorrect** - The Chief Minister came here in last month.

**Correct** - The Chief Minister came here last month.

**Incorrect** - His grandfather died in the last year.

**Correct** - His grandfather died last year.

#### **Rule 3)**

We cannot use the preposition "on" before "next/last+ Monday/Tuesday etc."

**For example:**

**Incorrect** - Sahil left for Noida on last Monday.

**Correct** - Sahil left for Noida on Monday.

**Incorrect** - My secretary will return from Washington DC on next Sunday.

**Correct** - My secretary will return from Washington DC next Sunday.

Generally, we can use the preposition "on" with Monday, Tuesday and so on.

**Incorrect** - He will come here Sunday.

**Correct** - He will come here on Sunday.

**Incorrect** - The Chief Minister came here Thursday.

**Correct** - The Chief Minister came here on Thursday.

#### **Rule 4)**

The preposition "in" cannot be used with 'all/ this+ day/ night/ morning/ evening/ week/ month' etc.

**For example:**

**Incorrect** - Rahul reached here in this morning.

**Correct** - Rahul reached here this morning.

**Incorrect** - He usually works in all night.

**Correct** - He usually works all night.

**Note:** “since, from, before, after, and by” these prepositions can be used with “this+ morning/ evening/afternoon.”

**For example:**

**Incorrect** - He has been waiting for the call this morning.

**Correct** - He has been waiting for the call since this morning.

**Incorrect** - My friend Akshay will have arrived here this afternoon.

**Correct** - My friend Akshay will have arrived here by this morning.

**Rule 5)**

The preposition “on” can not be used before adverbs of time like ‘today, yesterday, tomorrow, the next day, after tomorrow’ etc.

**For example:**

**Incorrect** - Is he coming here on today?

**Correct** - Is he coming here today?

**Rule 6)**

Prepositions are not used before the adverbs of place, like “here” and “there”.

**For example:**

**Incorrect** - Students must come on here as their teacher calls them.

**Correct** - Students must come here as their teacher calls them.

**Incorrect** -The train arrived at here at 2 o'clock.

**Correct** - The train arrived here at 2 o'clock.

**Note:** Generally, we can use ‘from here’ and from there’. Also, “from here to there”.

**Rule 7)**

In any sentence, “double negation words” or phrases are avoided because they turn the sentence’s meaning into affirmation.

Negation words like ‘nothing, nobody, until, unless, none, forbid, prohibited, prevented’.

**For example:**

**Incorrect** - I do not want to talk to nobody.

**Correct** - I do not want to talk to anybody.

**Incorrect** -Teachers prevented us from not going outside the class.

**Correct** - Teachers prevented us from going outside the class.

## Rule 8)

### I. Inversion:

Inversion generally occurs when the verb is placed before the subject. This often happens with phrases like "**No sooner...than**," "**Hardly...when**," "**Scarcely...when**," or "**Barely...when**." These phrases indicate an event that happens immediately after another event.

Examples:

- No sooner did the bell ring, than the students ran out of their classes.
- Hardly had I left the office when it began to rain.

In these sentences, the **auxiliary verb** ("did" or "had") is placed **before** the **subject** for emphasis. Inversion here shows the prompt succession of actions.

### II. Partial Inversion

In partial inversion, the structure is:

**Modal Auxiliary + Subject + Main Verb**

This type of inversion is often used in sentences beginning with expressions like "**No sooner...**," "**Hardly...**," "**Scarcely...**," and "**Barely...**" to emphasise the immediacy or unexpected nature of an event. The modal auxiliary (**like did, had**) is used to initiate the inversion, followed by the subject and then the main verb.

Structure:

**No sooner/Hardly/Barely/Scarcely + modal auxiliary (did/had) + subject + main verb**

Examples:

- No sooner did the teacher enter the classroom than the students stood up.
- Scarcely had he closed his eyes when the phone rang.
- Hardly had they finished dinner when the guests arrived.

In partial inversion, the **modal auxiliary verb** (like did or had) comes **before** the **subject** (teacher, he, they), emphasising the quick succession of events.

### III. Complete Inversion

In complete inversion, the **main verb** or the **auxiliary/modal verb** comes directly **before** the **subject** without any **additional auxiliary**. This structure is often used in formal or literary English, particularly for poetic effect, or with specific expressions.

Structure:

**Main verb or auxiliary/modal + subject**

Complete inversion is common with certain expressions or in sentences that start with negative adverbs like ‘**never, seldom, rarely, only then, little, nowhere**’ etc.

Examples:

- Never have I seen such a beautiful sight.
- Seldom does he attend meetings.
- Only then did she realise her mistake.
- Little did they know what awaited them.

Explanation:

In these cases, the **main verb** or **auxiliary/modal verb** comes directly **before** the **subject** (e.g., I, he, she, they). This structure is usually used to create a formal tone or emphasise the negative adverb at the start.

### Formation of adverb

**A.** By adding” ly” at the end of the adjective.

Adjectives+ ly	Adverbs of manner
clever+ ly	cleverly
kind+ly	kindly
careless+ ly	carelessly
careful+ ly	carefully
honest+ ly	honestly
quick+ ly	quickly

**B.** If the last letter of the adjective ends with ‘y’ and is preceded by a consonant, then “y” changes to “I”, and at the end the addition of “ly”.

Adjectives	Adverbs of manner
happy	happily
heavy	heavily
ready	readily

**C.** The last letter of an adjective is “LE” then “e” is replaced by ‘y’.

Single	singly
double	doubly

**D.** By adding “a” before some nouns.

a+noun	adverbs
a+way	away
a+foot	afoot
a+board	aboard

**E.** By adding ‘be’ before some adjectives

Preposition plus noun	adverbs
Be + Times	betimes
Be+sides	besides

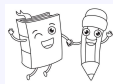
**F.** The addition makes some adverbs of the conjunction “and”

Adverb+ and+ adverb	Meaning
for and near	in all directions
for and away	beyond all comparison

first and foremost	first of all
now and then	Occasionally, from time to time
of and on	not regularly
once and again	repeatedly
out-and-out	completely
through and through	Completely, entirely
to and fro	backwards and forwards

**G.** Some adverbs are made by adding prepositions to adverbs or adverbs to adverbs.

<b>Adverbs+ preposition or Adverbs</b>	<b>Adverbs</b>	<b>Adverbs + Preposition or Adverbs</b>	<b>Adverbs</b>
here+ after	hereafter	here+ about	here about
here+ on/ upon	here on/ hereupon	There+ after	thereafter
Hence + forward	henceforward	there+ from	there from
there+ by	thereby	where+ about	where about
where+ in	where in	hence+ forth	hens forth



**Let's Practice**

**1. Identify the adverb in the following sentence:**

"She quickly finished her homework before going to bed."

- a) She
- b) Quickly
- c) Homework

d) Before

**2. Which of the following sentences uses an adverb of manner correctly?**

- a) He spoke loud in the conference.
- b) She sings beautifully.
- c) They will go now.
- d) I will do it tomorrow.

**3. Select the sentence where the adverb of frequency is used appropriately:**

- a) He often visits his grandparents.
- b) He never goes to the park.
- c) They have seldom played this game.
- d) I will meet her soon.

**4. Fill in the blank with the correct adverb:**

"She \_\_\_\_\_ eats ice cream, but when she does, she enjoys it."

- a) Rarely
- b) Often
- c) Sometimes
- d) Never

**5. Which of the following sentences contains an adverb of time?**

- a) They spoke softly.
- b) He will arrive tomorrow.
- c) The train moves quickly.
- d) She smiled happily.

**6. Choose the correct sentence where an adverb of degree is used:**

- a) She is extremely happy with her results.
- b) They play cricket on the field.
- c) The book is on the table.
- d) He arrived late at the meeting.

**7. Identify the adverb of place in the following sentence:**

"The children are playing outside."

- a) Children

- b) Playing
- c) Outside
- d) Are

**8. Choose the sentence where an adverb modifies an adjective:**

- a) He runs fast.
- b) She is very intelligent.
- c) We often go there.
- d) The cat sleeps peacefully.

**9. Which sentence has an incorrect use of adverb?**

- a) She sang very good.
- b) They always come on time.
- c) The dog barked loudly.
- d) He reads the newspaper daily.

**10. Complete the sentence with the correct adverb of frequency:**

"I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the gym because I am always busy."

- a) Always
- b) Rarely
- c) Usually
- d) Frequently

**Answers:**

Here are the answers to the questions:

1. b) Quickly
2. b) She sings beautifully.
3. a) He often visits his grandparents.
4. a) Rarely
5. b) He will arrive tomorrow.
6. a) She is extremely happy with her results.
7. c) Outside
8. b) She is very intelligent.

9. a) She sang very good. (Incorrect; it should be "She sang very well.")  
10. b) Rarely
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