





ENGLISH

Share

DVERB

PART 2 - Riles



10:30 AM

BY SRAYA MAHENDRAS





at 10:30 am



RELATIVE

Whan

TIME

FREQUENCY



Q- MZPLT

3 Inversion - the

las adverbean

Where

PLACE

ADVERB

in the MANNER

T.V - buton

begg-

ragative oduers

AFFIRMATION-NEGATION

REASON

DEGREE







RULE 5 – Adverb of Negation //

Negative adverbs

We should not use negative adverbs like seldom, nowhere, never, nothing, barely, merely, neither, rarely etc. with the negative meaning words. Two negative words should be avoided.

- I rarely go to meet nobody in the city.
 - > I rarely go to meet anybody in the city.
- No one scarcely comes to the monument no more.
 - \triangleright No one scarcely comes to the monument no more.





at 10:30 am



Notes

Simple tresent

1 I don't know nothing. Sentence in seimple

> I know nothing (x)

-> I don't know anything

De use a mecessary "de verb" to make a Sentence in seimple tense negative.

y win

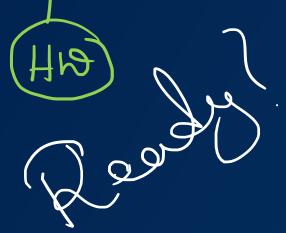






TOPICS - to be discussed

- VERY AND MUCH
- ÉNOUGH
- FAIRLY AND RATHER
- **STILL AND YET**







negerive dense

Adj Adre by for or Infirm







1) VERY AND MUCH, With positive and comparative degree & Heiler Row

De use 'very' to qualify an adjective in comparative an adjective in comparative

He is very good better than Ram

when to use the hrase "Very much"?

> used before Comparative degree







1) VERY AND MUCH

With superlative degree - we put "much before
the article & very after the article.



much the best.

the very best.

He is much the best Student of our class.

2) He is the very best student of our class.







VERY AND MUCH > Verb acting as an adjective.



With Participles

- Past (V3) - much - The much surprised student connot utter a single word.

- Present (Viting) - Very. - The very surprissing event left the student speechless.

> missed, tired, trightened, dejected) -> all these words reil shocked, pleased, honoured.

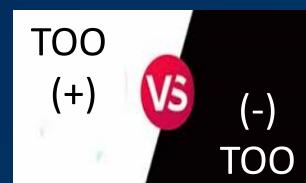






2) TOO

- by In negative sense > used before an adjective.
 - He is so good that he cannot do this. He is too good to de this.



- U Note -> Whenever
 - (too) is used in
 - a dense of
 - "One among many
 - >always put it Just after the







3) Too much and Much too

Noun

Too much Donormal Much too De Rene Ad Techive

i) He is much too homest for this post. 2) His too much homesty may be problematic.



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NOUN

Adjective.

(i) As an adjective 'enough' îs used before the term it qualifies.



2) As an adverb 'enough' is used after the term it grustifies.







5) FAIRLY AND RATHER

I enjoyed the tea as it was fairly hot.

2) Den't drink the tea as it is rather.







VOCABULARY

Cross &

Allusion Illusion 2> Calour Calours

4) Physics Physics



Sraya Ma'am

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