



ADVERB

An **Adverb** is a part of speech used to describe a verb, adjective, clause, or another adverb. It simply tells about how, where, when, or the degree at which something was done.

Examples:

1. Ralko accepted the challenge **very** nicely.

Here **'Very'** is an adverb that describes nicely which is another adverb.

USAGE OF SOME IMPORTANT ADVERBS

USAGE OF 'TOO'

1. The adverb **'too'** is used to show undesirable extremes. **It has a negative meaning.**

- She is **too** fat.
- He is **too** tired.

2. An infinitive structure is often used after **too + adjective/adverb/determiner.**

- He is **too** tired to work.
- It is **too** hot to go outside.

USAGE OF 'VERY'

1. We use very before adverbs and adjectives to add emphasis.

It means 'to a great degree', in good sense.

- He drives **very** fast.
- The letter came **very** quickly.
- It's **very** cold in here.

HARD

Hard is also used as an adverb which means *with a great deal of effort* or *strongly*. As an adverb, hard comes *after* the verb.

➤ It was raining hard all afternoon.

HARDLY

The adverb **hardly** means “almost not” or “barely”.

➤ Jack hardly worked at all today.

Rule 5: 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 anybody in the city.
- They hardly know anybody in the college.

Rule 6: If the sentence is beginning with **hardly, never, seldom, scarcely, rarely, no sooner** etc. then the verb is used in inversion form.

Ex:

- **No sooner had they entered the theatre than the movie started. (Correct)**
- **Hardly does he go to gym. (Correct)**

Adjective + ly = adverb

- Ram is nice
- He danced nicely
- She is quick
- She works quickly

Previous Year questions

- 1) Shivangi and Shweta (1)/ are (2)/ coward girls (3)/ no error
- 2) Meera had hardly (1)/ reached the airport (2)/ when the flight took off (3)/ no error
- 1) 'cowardly ' instead of coward. Coward is a noun while cowardly is an adjective. So either use 'shivangi and Shweta are cowards' or 'Shivangi and Shweta are cowardly girls'.
- 2) no error

- 3) So quickly shivangi (1)/ ran that she (2)/ caught the bus (3)/ no error
- 4) One should face (1)/ the challenges posed by (2)/ life manly (3)/ no error
- **3) 'so quickly did shivangi run' is the right usage.** If a sentence is introduced by an adverb, inversion takes place. So 'did run' will be used instead of 'ran'.
- **4) 'Manfully' in place of 'manly. Manly is an adjective while manfully is an adverb.**

• 5) I hardly find (1)/ something in her character (2)/ that I can admire (3)/ no error

• 6) Sneha acted (1)/ nobler than all (2)/ of her friends (3)/ no error

• **5) anything instead of something.**
‘Hardly’ is an adverb used in negative meaning so something/everything can’t be used with it.

6) ‘more nobly’ instead of ‘nobler’.
‘Nobler’ is comparative degree of adjective ‘noble’ while ‘more nobly’ is comparative form of adverb ‘nobly’. **Here we need an adverb to qualify the verb ‘act’.**

• 7) It was much hot (1)/ day before yesterday and (2)/ we didn't go out (3)/ no error

• 8) I meet Shivangi often (1)/ near the (2)/ cafe shop (3)/ no error

• **7) either use very instead of much or 'much hotter'.**

Much is used with comparative degree while very is used with positive degree.

8) 'I often meet Shivangi' is the correct usage.

- 10) The description (1)/ of the incident (2)/ is fairly boring (3)/ no error

11) Meera did this (1)/ work as good as (2)/ she could (3)/ no error