



Mahendra's



SSC CGL/CPO/CHSL

ENGLISH

ADVERBS

PART 2

LIVE

08:30 PM





VOCAB OF THE DAY



Vocab of the day

⇒ Vocab of the day :-

1. **ENTAIL (VERB)** : (आवश्यक बनाना) : **necessitate**

Synonyms: require, need

Antonyms: nullify

Example Sentence: We are in a situation which entails considerable risks.

2. **UNDERMINE (VERB)** : (दुर्बल करना) : **erode**

Synonyms: wear away, undercut

Antonyms: support

Example Sentence: The flow of water had undermined pillars supporting the roof.

3. **RIGOROUS (ADJECTIVE)** : (सख्त) : **strict**

Synonyms: severe, stern

Antonyms: lax

Example Sentence: Rigorous controls on mergers need to be taken.



ADVERBS

(क्रिया विशेषण)



ENGLISH GRAMMAR ADVERBS (क्रिया विशेषण)

⇒ Use of some Adverbs :-

(1) **Enough** :- It can be used with Adjectives and Noun in the sentences.

USE :- Adjective [Positive Degree] + **Enough**
Enough + Noun [Countable (Plural)]
Enough + Noun [Uncountable (Singular)]

Eg :- (1) Rohan is **enough intelligent** to solve your riddle. [**Incorrect**]
=> Rohan is **intelligent enough** to solve your riddle. [**Correct**]

(2) Sonam has **enough information** regarding this case. [**Correct**]

(3) There are **enough candidate** for this post. [**Incorrect**]
=> There are **enough candidates** for this post. [**Correct**]



ENGLISH GRAMMAR ADVERBS (क्रिया विशेषण)

(2) **TOO** :- It is used to show the sense of **more than required**.

- Eg :-** (1) He is **too** bad.
(2) The film was **too** boring.

Formation :- **TOO** ⇒ **TO + V1**

- Eg :-** (1) He is **too weak to walk**. [**Correct**]
- (2) The box is **too heavy for me to lift**. [**Incorrect**]
=> The box is **too heavy to lift** for me. [**Correct**]
- (3) It is **too heavy** for me. [**Correct**]



ENGLISH GRAMMAR ADVERBS (क्रिया विशेषण)

(3) **TOO MUCH** :- It is used with **Noun** and **Adjective** in the sentences.

USE :- **Too Much** + Noun[**Uncountable (Singular)**]
Much Too + Adjective[**Positive Degree**]

Eg :- (1) I have been facing **too much trouble** for a long time. [**Correct**]
(2) This question is **too much difficult** for me to solve. [**Incorrect**]
=> This question is **much too difficult** for me to solve. [**Correct**]

(4) **NONE TOO** :- It is used to show the sense of **not very**.

USE :- **None Too** + Adjective[**Positive Degree**]

Eg :- (1) Atul is **none too good** by his nature. [**Correct**]
=> Atul is **too none good** by his nature. [**Incorrect**]



ENGLISH GRAMMAR ADVERBS (क्रिया विशेषण)

(5) **ONLY TOO** :- It is used to show the sense of **very**.

USE :- **Only Too** + Adjective [Positive Degree]

Eg :- (1) He is **only too** courageous. [Correct]
=> He is **too only** courageous. [Incorrect]

(2) Radhika is **only too** unhappy from this news. [Correct]
=> Radhika is **too only** unhappy from this news. [Incorrect]

(6) **SO & VERY** :-

USE :- **So** + Adjective [Positive Degree] + That + Description
Very + Adjective [Positive Degree]



ENGLISH GRAMMAR ADVERBS (क्रिया विशेषण)

Eg :- (1) He is **very** courageous **that** he can fight alone. [**Incorrect**]
=> He is **so** courageous **that** he can fight alone. [**Correct**]

(2) Anamika is **so** beautiful. [**Incorrect**]
=> Anamika is **very** beautiful. [**Correct**]

(7) BEFORE & AGO :-

USE :- **Before** can be used with **Present**, **Past** and **Future**.
Ago can be used with **Past** only

Eg :- (1) He comes to the office **before** 10,O'Clock. [**Present Tense**]
(2) He came to the office **before** 10,O'Clock. [**Past Tense**]
(3) He will come to the office **before** 10,O'Clock. [**Future Tense**]
(4) He came to the office 4 hours **ago**. [**Past Tense**]
(5) He came to the office **before** 4 hours. [**Past Tense**]



PRACTICE QUESTIONS



ENGLISH GRAMMAR ADVERBS (EXERCISE)

⇒ Practice Exercise :-

Quest (1) :- These boys are (a)/ too much talented (b)/ in the game (c)/ of football. (d)/ No error (e).

Sol. Error in (b) part, use 'much too' in the place of 'too much'.

Quest (2) :- Your friend is so (a)/ clever for doing (b)/ this business. (c)/ No error (d)

Sol. Error in (a) part, use 'very' in place of 'so'.

Quest (3) :- Kritika is (a)/ enough rich (b)/ for buying this car. (c)/ No error (d)

Sol. Error in (b) part, use 'rich enough' in place of 'enough rich'.



ENGLISH GRAMMAR ADVERBS (EXERCISE)

⇒ Practice Exercise :-

Quest (4) :- My baby has (a)/ enough toy (b)/
for playing (c)/ with you. (d)/ No error (e).

Sol. Error in (b) part, use 'toys' in the place of 'toy'.

Quest (5) :- I saw (a)/ a place (b)/ and it was (c)/
too only expensive (d)/ No error (e).

Sol. Error in (d) part, use 'only too' in place of 'too only'.

Quest (6) :- Sonu is a (a)/ serviceman in this company (b)/
and he has (c)/ information enough. (d)/ No error. (e)

Sol. Error in (d) part, use 'enough information' in place of 'information enough'.

Thank
you

