

Adverbs

What are Adverbs?

An adverb is a word that tells us more about a verb. It “qualifies” or “modifies” a verb. Lets try to understand this with a small example.

Adverb Example:

Sunaina walks gracefully (The word ‘**gracefully**’ is an adverb. It modifies the verb ‘**to walk**’.)

Shortcut Rule 1: The adverbs ‘too much’ is used with nouns and ‘much too’ is used with adjectives.

Too much pain / Too much insincerity (Nouns)

Much too painful / much too careless (Adjectives)

Shortcut Rule 2: Before the word ‘**Enough**’ an adjective under positive form should be used.

Shortcut Rule 3: The adverb quite (‘quite means perfectly/ completely’) should not be used with the adjective ‘**Handsome**’.

Shortcut Rule 4: Late / Lately. The adverb ‘**late**’ indicates time and lately means recently.

Shortcut Rule 5: When we begin a sentence with ‘seldom / never / hardly / rarely / scarcely / barely / neither / never, the rule of inversion should be applied (i.e.,) an auxiliary verb is used before the subject.

Shortcut Rule 6: The adverbial phrase ‘**No less than**’ should be used with uncountable nouns whereas ‘**No fewer than**’ is used with countable nouns.

Shortcut Rule 7: The adverb (**As**) is not used after call and consider.

Shortcut Rule 8: The derived adjectives such as **interested / pleased / satisfied / delighted** are used with ‘**much**’ but not ‘**very**’.

Shortcut Rule 9: The adverb ‘**very**’ is used with positive adjectives and ‘**much**’ with comparative adjective forms.

Shortcut Rule 10: ‘**Very much**’ should be used with comparative forms.



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Examples:

Hardly he goes to school.

Hardly does he go to school.

Seldom I got to films.

Seldom do I got to films.

No sooner the school bell rings than all the boys go to their class rooms.

No sooner does the school bell ring, than all the boys go to their class rooms.

After Only + adverbial expression.

Only by working hard, he got success.

Only by working hard, did he get success.

Not only but also

Not only she reads but also she writes.

Not only does she read but also writes.

Examples:

1. He was punished for coming lately.
He was punished for coming late.
2. He is quite handsome.
He is very handsome.
3. He is more intelligent enough to follow you.
He is intelligent enough to follow you.
4. She is enough lucky to get the job.
She lucky enough to get the job.
5. His failure is too much painful for me
His failure is much too painful for me
6. His wife's rude behavior gives him much too pain
His wife's rude behavior gives him too much pain
7. There were no less than forty people who were killed in the accident.
No fewer than forty people were killed in accident.
8. He called me as a fool
He called me a fool.
9. I always consider him as my brother.
I always consider him my brother.
10. I am very interested to play cricket.
I am much interested to play cricket.



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