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## Weekly Test 34

Date : 28-Mar-2021

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COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS \* group of words = one word (IDM:xxx\_xxx\_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

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### 5.0 The Adverb

#### 5.1 Kinds of Adverbs.

#### 5.2 Forms of Adverbs

#### 5.3 Comparison of Adverbs

#### 5.4 Formation of adverbs

#### 5.5 Position of Adverbs

### 5.0 The Adverb

**Definition:** An adverb(quickly,very,quite,...) is a word which modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

A word(quickly,very,quite,...) that modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb is called an Adverb. Examples:

1. Adverb (quickly) Modifies the verb(runs).  
Example: Rama runs quickly.
2. Adverb (very) modifies the Adjective(sweet).  
Example: This is a very sweet mango.
3. Adverb (quite) modifies the Adverb(clearly).  
Example: Prabak reads quite clearly.
4. Adverb standing at the beginning of sentences sometimes modifies the whole sentence (rather than any particular word)  
Example: Probably he is mistaken.  
Example: Unfortunately no-one was present there.

### 5.1 Kinds of Adverbs.

Adverbs may be divided into the following classes, according to their meaning

1. Adverbs of Time(which show when)  
now, ago, lately, soon, daily, yesterday, already, never, since, formerly.  
Examples: 1. I have heard This before.  
2. That day he arrived late.
2. Adverbs of frequency (which show how often)  
twice, often, once, seldom, again, always, frequently.  
Examples: 1. I have told you twice.  
2. I have not seen him once.
3. Adverbs of place (which show where)  
here, there, everywhere, up, out, within, in, away, backward.  
Examples: 1. Stand here. 2. Go there.  
2. He looked up.
4. Adverbs of manner (which show how or in what manner) or -ly adverbs

clearly, well, soundly, slowly, sadly, so, bravely, hard, agreeably. thus  
Examples: 1. This story is well written.

2. The child slept soundly. 3. The boy works hard.

(Note: Most of These adverbs are derived from adjectives and end in -ly)

### Questions:

1. An adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of \_\_\_\_  
A. a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.
2. Rama runs quickly. Adverb \_\_\_\_ Modifies the verb \_\_\_\_  
A. quickly, runs
3. This is a very sweet mango. Adverb \_\_\_\_ Modifies the adjective \_\_\_\_  
A. very, sweet
4. Prabak reads quite clearly. Adverb \_\_\_\_ modifies the Adverb \_\_\_\_.  
A. quite, clearly
5. I have heard This before. 'Before' is the adverb of \_\_\_\_  
A. time.
6. I have told you twice. 'Twice' is the adverb of \_\_\_\_  
A. frequency.
7. Stand here. 'Here' is the adverb of \_\_\_\_  
A. place
8. This story is well written. 'well' is the adverb of \_\_\_\_  
A. manner

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## **Weekly Test 35**

**Date : 4-Apr-2021**

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**COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION**

**\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS \* group of words = one word (IDM:xxx\_xxx\_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)**

5. Adverbs of Degree or Quantity (which show how much, or in what degree or in what extent)  
too, any, almost, fully, quite, very, rather, so, partly. altogether, better, pretty  
Examples: 1. He was too careless.  
2. I am fully prepared. 3. You are partly right.
6. Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation (contradiction)  
surely, certainly, not  
Examples: 1. Surely you are mistaken.  
2. He certainly went. 3. I do not know him.
7. Adverbs of Reason  
hence, therefore  
Examples: 1. He is hence unable to refuse the charge.  
2. He therefore left school.
8. Few Adverbs may belong to more than one class  
delightfully, far  
Examples: 1. He sings delightfully. (Adverb of manner)  
2. The weather is delightfully cool. (Adverb of degree)  
1. Do not go far. (Adverb of place)

2. He is far better now. (Adverb of degree)
9. Yes and No, when they are used by themselves (alone), are equivalents of sentences.  
yes, no  
Examples: 1. Have you typed the letter? Yes.  
(Here Yes stands for the sentence 'I have typed the letter')  
2. Are you going to Japan? No.  
(Here No means 'I am not going to Japan' )
10. When Adverbs are using in asking questions they are called Interrogative Adverbs  
where, when, why, how  
Examples: 1. Where is Sita?  
2. When did you come?  
3. Why are you late?  
4. How many boys are there in your class?
11. Relative Adverbs: Which refer back to a noun as their antecedent.  
Where, When, Why  
Examples: 1. Show me the house where (=in which) he was dead.  
2. This is the reason why I left.  
3. Do you know the time when the Punjab Mail arrives?
12. According to their use Adverbs are divided into three classes.  
1. Simple Adverbs: hardly, quite, brightly, ...  
Examples: 1. I can hardly believe it.  
2. You are quite wrong.  
2. Interrogative Adverbs: where, when, why, how  
3. Relative Adverbs: where, when, why

### Questions:

1. He was too careless. Too is an adverb of \_\_\_\_  
A. Degree or Quantity.
2. Surely you are mistaken. Surely is an adverb of \_\_\_\_  
A. Affirmation and Negation
3. He therefore left school. therefore is an adverb of \_\_\_\_  
A. reason
4. He sings delightfully. delightfully is an \_\_\_\_  
A. adverb.
5. 1. Have you typed the letter? Yes. Here Parts of speech of Yes is an \_\_\_\_  
A. adverb
6. Where is Sita? where is a \_\_\_\_ adverb  
A. Interrogative
7. Show me the house where he was dead. where is a \_\_\_\_ adverb  
A. Relative
8. According to their use Adverbs are divided into \_\_\_\_ classes.  
A. three

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COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

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13. It will be noticed that -

(1) Simple adverb merely modifies some word(verb, an adjective or an adverb).

Examples: 1. I can hardly believe it.

(2) An Interrogative adverb not only modifies some word, but also introduces a question(mark).

Examples: 1. Why are you late?

(3) A Relative adverb not only modifies some word, but also refers back to some antecedent(an earlier word, phrase, or clause).

Examples: 1. I remember the house(antecedent) where I was born.

5.2 Forms of Adverbs: Some words are used sometimes as Adjectives, sometimes as Adverbs:

Examples: loud-loud, fast-fast, next-next, back-back, little-little, hard-hard, best-best, quick-quick, early-early, high-high,

only-only,

enough-enough, better-better, much-much, very-very, near-near, ill-ill, clean-clean, long-long, late-late,...

As Adjectives

As Adverbs

loud: 1. He spoke in a loud voice.

1. Do not talk so loud.

fast: 2. Rama is our fast bowler.

2. Rama can bowl fast. \_

1. Some adverbs have two forms, the form ending in ly and the form which is the same as the Adjective:Examples: loud-loudly, hard-hardly, near-nearly, late-lately, pretty-prettilly,...

They are two types: 1. Same meaning. 2. Different meanings

1. Same Meaning: Example: 1. He sings very loud. 1. He sings very loudly.

2. Different Meanings:

Example: 1. Rama works hard (carefully).

2. I could hardly(only just) recognize him.

2. Some adverbs are used as Nouns after prepositions.

Examples: here, there, now, then, when, above

Example: 1. He lives far from here. 2. He comes from there.

3. I have heard that before now. 4. The rain comes from above.

3. Certain Adverbs sometimes seem to be used as Adjectives

(when some participle or adjective is understood): then, down

Example: 1. The then king (= the king then reigning)

2. A down train. (= a down going train)

Questions:

1. Simple adverb merely modifies some \_\_\_\_\_

A. word.

2. An Interrogative adverb not only modifies some word, but also introduces a \_\_\_\_\_

A. question.

3. A Relative adverb not only modifies some word, but also refers back to some \_\_\_\_\_.

A. antecedent

4. Some words are used sometimes as \_\_\_\_\_, sometimes as \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Adjectives, Adverbs:

5. Two forms of adverbs: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ meaning adverbs, 2 \_\_\_\_\_ meaning adverbs.

A. Same, Different

6. Some adverbs have two forms, the form ending in \_\_\_\_ and the form which is the same as the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. ly, Adjective.

7. Some adverbs are used as Nouns after \_\_\_\_\_.

A. prepositions.

8. Certain \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes seem to be used as Adjectives, when some participle or adjective is understood.

A. Adverbs

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## WeeklyTest37

Date : 18-Apr-2021

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COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

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4. The is used as an adverb only with an adjective or another adverb in the comparative degree.

Example: 1. The fewer the better (by how much the fewer by so much the better)

2. The sooner the better (by how much the sooner by so much the better)

3. The more the merrier (by how much the more by so much the merrier)

Hint: Refer comparison of adverbs.

5. Nouns (week, home, skin, tonnes, miles, metres, rupees) expressing adverbial relations of time(week), place(home), distance(skin), weight(tonnes), measurement(miles, metres), value(rupees), degree, or the like, are often used as Adverbs.

Example: 1. The siege lasted a week. 2. The wound was skin deep.

3. He went home. 4. We walked five miles. 5. The cloth measures four metres 6. The watch is only fifty rupees.

6. Sometimes verbs (Smack) are used as Adverbs (Smack).

Example: 1. Smack (slap) went the whip.

### 5.3 Comparison of Adverbs

1. Some Adverbs, like Adjectives, have 3 degrees of comparison, (Such Adverbs are generally compared like Adjectives.)

a. If the adverb is of one syllable, we form

1. we form the comparative degree word by adding er to the positive degree word.

2. we form the superlative degree word by adding est to the positive degree word.

Example:

Positive degree

comparative degree

superlative degree

	fast		faster		fastest
hard		harder			hardest
	long		longer		longest
soon			sooner		soonest

1. Rama ran fast. (positive degree)
2. Rama ran faster. (comparative degree)
3. Rama ran fastest of all. (superlative degree)

b. Some Adverbs ending in **ly** form the comparative by adding **more** and the superlative by adding **most** to the positive degree word.

Example:

	Positive degree		comparative degree		superlative degree
	swiftly		more-swiftly		most-swiftly
skilfully		more-skilfully		most-skilfully	

1. Rama played skilfully. (positive degree)
2. Rama played more-skilfully than Ragu. (comparative degree)
3. Of all the eleven Rama played most-skilfully. (superlative degree)

c. Some Adverbs ending in **ly** no need to add more and most.

Example:

	Positive degree		comparative degree		superlative degree
	early		earlier		earliest

1. Rama came early this morning. (positive degree)
2. Rama came earlier. (comparative degree)
3. Rama came earliest of all. (superlative degree)

e. Irregular comparative and superlative degrees of some of the commonest Adverbs.

Example:

	<u>Positive degree</u>		<u>comparative degree</u>		<u>superlative degree</u>
	ill, badly		worse		worst
well		better		best	
much			more		most
little		less		least	
(nigh), near		nearer		nearest	
far		farther, further		farthest, furthest	
late		later		latest	

1. Rama writes well. (positive degree)
2. Rama writes better than Ragu. (comparative degree)
3. Rama writes best of all. (superlative degree)

e. It will be noticed that only adverbs of Manner, Degree, and Time admit of comparison. Many Adverbs, from their nature, cannot be compared.

Example: now, then, where, there, once

### Questions:

1. The is used as an adverb only with an adjective or another adverb in the \_\_\_\_\_  
A. comparative degree.
2. Nouns expressing adverbial relations of time, place, distance, weight, measurement, value, degree, or the like, are often used as \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Adverbs.
3. Sometimes verbs are used as \_\_\_\_\_

A. Adverbs.

4. Some Adverbs, like Adjectives, have \_\_\_\_ degrees of comparison.

A. 3

5. If the adverb is of one syllable, we form the comparative by adding \_\_\_\_, and the superlative by adding \_\_\_\_, to the positive.

A. er, est

6. Adverbs ending in ly form the comparative by adding \_\_\_\_ and the superlative by adding \_\_\_\_ to the positive degree word.

A. more, most

7. Some Adverbs ending in ly no need to add \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_

A. more, most.

8. only adverbs of Manner, Degree, and Time admit of \_\_\_\_.

A. comparison

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## Weekly Test 38

Date : 25-Apr-2021

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COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

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### 5.4 Formation of adverbs

1. a) Adverbs of manner are mostly formed from adjectives by adding ly

Examples: claver-claverly, wise-wisely, kind-kindly, foolish-foolishly, quick-quickly  
beautiful-beautifully,

1. Akbar was a wise king. He ruled wisely for many years. (wise-wisely)

b) When the Adjective(ex. happy) ends in y preceded by a consonant ( p )  
change y into i and add ly.

Examples: happy-happily, ready-readily, heavy-heavily

c) When the Adjective(ex. single) ends in le simply change e into y.

Examples: single-singly, double-doubly

2. Some adverbs are made up of a noun and a qualifying Adjective.

Examples: sometimes-sometimes, meantime-meantime, meanwhile-meanwhile,  
yesterday-yesterday, midway-midway, otherwise-otherwise

3. Some adverbs are compounds of on (weakened to a) and a noun.

Examples: afoot-afoot (=on foot), abed-abed, asleep-asleep,  
ahead-ahead, aboard-aboard, away-away

4. There are other Adverbs which are also compounds of some preposition and a noun.

Examples: betimes-betimes, besides-besides, today-today, tomorrow-tomorrow, overboard-overboard

Note: The word be is an old form of the preposition by.

Hint: morrow(n)= the next day after the present one or after any given day

5. Some Adverbs are compounds of a preposition and an adjective.

Examples: aboard-aboard, along-along, aloud-aloud, anew-anew,  
behind-behind, below-below, beyond-beyond

6. Some Adverbs are compounds of a preposition and an adverb.

Examples: within-within, without-without, before-before, beneath-beneath

7. There is a class of Adverbs which are derived from the Pronouns The(=that),he,who

Examples:

Pronouns	Adverbs				
	Place	Motion to	Motion from	Time	Manner
the	there	thither	thence	then	thus
he	here	hither	hence	----	----
who	where	whither	whence	when	how

8. Many of the above adverbs are compounded with Prepositions.

Examples:

thereby-thereby, therefrom-therefrom, therein-therein, thereof-thereof, thereon-thereon, thereto-thereto, hereafter-hereafter, hereby-hereby, herein-herein, hereupon-hereupon, herewith-herewith  
wherefore-wherefore, wherein-wherein, whereon-whereon, whereof-whereof  
hitherto-hitherto, thenceforth-thenceforth, thenceforward-thenceforward  
henceforth-henceforth, henceforward-henceforward

9. Two Adverbs sometimes go together, joined by the Conjunction and.

Examples: again and again(=more than once, repeatedly),  
far and near(=in all directions), far and away(beyond all comparison, decidedly),  
first and foremost(first of all), now and then(from time to time, occasionally),  
off and on(not regularly, intermittently), over and above(=in addition to, besides, as well as)  
to and fro (=backwards and forwards, up and down), etc..

Questions:

- Adverbs of manner are mostly formed from adjectives by adding \_\_\_\_  
A. ly
- When the Adjective ends in y preceded by a consonant change y into i and add \_\_\_\_  
A. ly.
- Some adverbs are made up of a noun and a qualifying \_\_\_\_  
A. Adjective.
- There are other Adverbs which are also compounds of some preposition and \_\_\_\_  
A. a noun.
- Some Adverbs are compounds of a preposition and an \_\_\_\_.  
A. adjective
- Some Adverbs are compounds of a \_\_\_\_ and an adverb.  
A. preposition
- There is a class of Adverbs which are derived from the Pronouns \_\_\_\_  
A. The(=that), he, who
- Two Adverbs sometimes go together, joined by the Conjunction \_\_\_\_  
A. and.

**Weekly Test 39**

**Date : 2-May-2021**

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS \* group of words = one word (IDM:xxx\_xxx\_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)



## 5.5 Position of Adverbs

1. Adverbs of manner, which answer the question 'How?' are generally placed after the verb or after the object if there is one.

Examples: well, fast, quickly, carefully, calmly

1. It is raining heavily. 2. The ship is going slowly.

3. She speaks english well. 4. He does his work carefully.

2. Adverbs or Adverb phrases of place and of time are also usually placed after the verb or after the object if there is one.

Examples: now, then, yet, today, next sunday

1. He will come here. 2. I looked everywhere.

3. Hang the picture there. 4. I met him yesterday.

5. They are to-be-married next week.

3. When there are two or more adverbs after a verb (and its object), the normal order is 1. adverb of manner, 2 adverb of place, 3. Adverb of time

Example: 1. We should go there tomorrow evening.

4. Adverbs of frequency, which answer the question 'How often'

Examples: 1. always, never, often, rarely, usually, generally

2. Certain other adverbs: almost, already, hardly, nearly, just, quite

1. If the verb consists of only one word, adverb is normally put between the subject and the verb.

Example: 1. My wife never cooks.

2. If there is more than one word in the verb (has seen), adverb is put after the first word (has).

Example: 1. He has never seen a tiger.

3. If the verb is am/are/is/was these adverbs are placed after the verb.

Examples: 1. I am never late for school.

4. These adverbs are usually put before an auxiliary or the single verb be, when it is stressed.

Examples: 1. "When will you write the essay?" "But I already have written it."

2. "Do you eat meat?" "Yes, I sometimes do."

5. The auxiliaries have to and used to prefer the adverb in front of them.

Examples: 1. I often have to-go to college on foot.

2. We always used to-agree with me.

6. When an adverb modifies an adjective or another adverb, the adverb usually comes before it.

Examples: 1. Rama is a rather lazy boy.

7. But the adverb enough is always placed after the word (rash, loud) which it modifies.

Examples: 1. He was rash enough to-interrupt. 2 He spoke loud enough to-be-heard.

8. Only :

1. As a general rule, the word only should be placed immediatelly before the word(two) it modifies.

Example: 1. I worked only two hours.

2. In spoken english, however it is usually put before verb( worked )

( The required meaning is obtained by stressing the word(worked) which the only modifies)

Example: 1. I only worked two hours.

## Questions:

1. Adverbs of \_\_\_\_\_, which answer the question 'How?' are generally placed \_\_\_\_\_ the verb or after the object if there is one.

- A. manner, after
2. Adverbs or Adverb phrases of \_\_\_\_ and of \_\_\_\_ are also usually placed \_\_\_\_\_  
the verb or after the object if there is one.
- A. place, time, after
3. When there are two or more adverbs after a verb (and its object),  
the normal order is 1.\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_, 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- A. adverb of manner, adverb of place, Adverb of time
4. Adverbs of frequency, which answer the question \_\_\_\_\_
- A. How often
5. If the verb is am/are/is/was these adverbs are placed \_\_\_\_\_ the verb.
- A. after
6. The auxiliaries have to and used to prefer the adverb\_\_\_\_\_
- A. in front of them.
7. When an adverb modifies an adjective or another adverb,  
the adverb usually comes \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- A. before
8. the adverb enough is always placed \_\_\_\_\_ the word which it modifies.
- A. after

-----Adverbs Completed-----