

Rule-II

⇒ my brother often comes every Sunday.

⇒ He usually goes to the movie every Friday.

Adverb of time place before Verb.

* He is always satisfied.

Rule-III →

→ Adverb of manner after the Intransitive verb.

→ Adverb can be placed either before or after the transitive verb.

⇒ He slept soundly last night.

He returned immediately.

Rule-IV

If sentence is introduced by an adverb then inverted form of the verb is used.

⇒ seldom does he visit his parents

⇒ Never will I see her again.

→ else should be followed by but.

→ other & otherwise are followed by 'than'

* It is nothing else but sheer madness.

* She had no other alternative but stay here.

Never & Not are adverbs.

I remember never to have said so.

I do not remember to have said so.

Seldom or ever (X)

Little or anything (X)

Seldom or never (✓)

Seldom, if ever (✓)

Little or nothing (✓)

Little, if anything (✓)

Negative Adverbs

≠ Seldom, nowhere, never, nothing, Hardly,
Scarcely, neither, barely, rarely.

Use of 'RATHER':-

(i) She is rather intelligent.

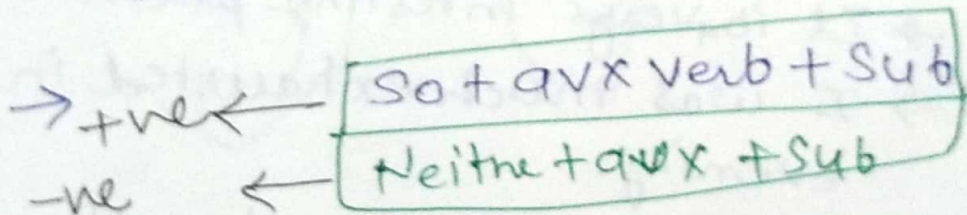
(ii) He is walking rather slowly.

* "Too, as well, also," are used in the sense of "besides," "In addition to" in affirmative sentence.

→ She found her bag and money also.
~~X~~
also money

→ Two persons doing the same action X

→ She won the prize and so did her sister.



→ He does not write well and neither do I

→ 'As' used to predicative of the verb:-

- Regard
- Describe
- Define
- Treat
- View
- Know

+ as

- name
- elect
- think
- consider
- call
- appoint
- make
- choose

NOTE:- Avoid the use of negative with
deny, forbid and both.

OVER

(X) Both of us are not going there. (X)

(✓) Neither of us is going there. (✓)

→ Avoid use of negative

⇒ Until, unless, lest

very → present participle
as ADJ, ADV & ADJ.

Much → comp. degree & past participle.

→ It is very interesting picture

→ I was much exhausted in the evening.

→ so, too should not used without
'that' 'an' 'to' (infinitive) respectively.

→ Enough → Both ADJ. & ADV.

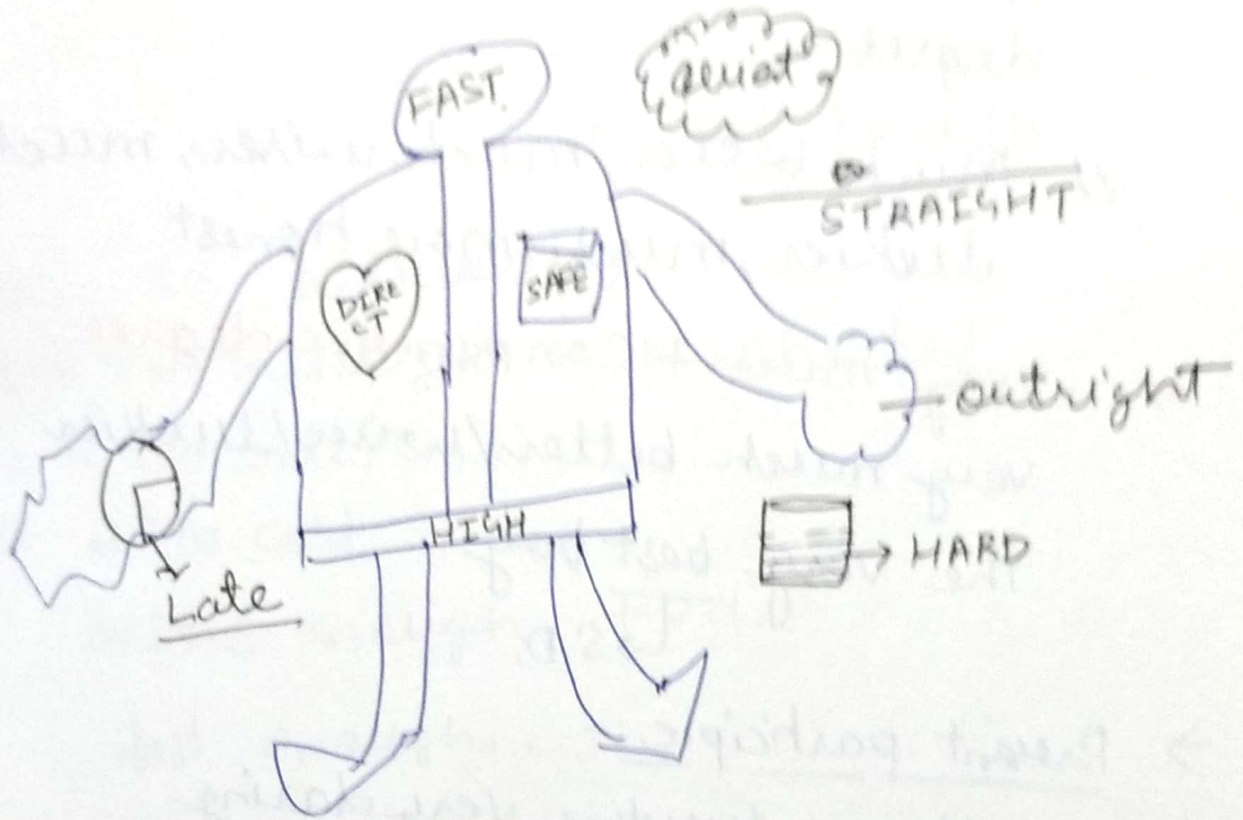
As an adverb it is always placed after
the ADJ. it modifies.

She is wise enough to --

He has enough money.

ADVERB & ADJECTIVE same

Fast, straight, outright, direct, hard,
late, high, safe & quiet.



Lately → Recently

Hardly → with difficulty

Aloud → audibly

Adverb of frequency / degree:-

will

never

come

have

seldom

gone

is

always

praised

→ very is used with positive degree

Very good, very wise, very lucky

Very honest

→ Much is used with comparative degree.

Much better, much wiser, much luckier, much more honest.

→ Very much + Comparative degree

Very much better/wiser/luckier

The very best boy
↳ S.D.

→ Present participle:-

Very interesting, very daring

→ Past participle:-

Much surprised, much grieved

→ # Some:- Very tired, very limited, very pleased, very drunk, very contented.

Quite → perfectly/completely

Fairly + P.d

, Rather + P.d./C.d.

fairly wise

rather bad, rather hotter

2
ck
fairly too good (x)
Rather too good (v)

+
fairly wise/beautiful

-
Rather wicked/doll/
difficult
too bad, too naughty,
too fat, too dull

too... to pleasant(+)

He is too intelligent to be cheated

He is too tall/slim.

It is too cold.

before enough + P.d.

fast enough,

brave ,, ,

Yet is used with present perfect negative.