

Sequence of adverbs of place, time and manner:-

If all three types of adverbs come together,
the order of them will be- **MPT**

Adverb of manner - Adverb of place - Adverb of time

Sub V Adv(P) (D) (M) (T)
Priyanka Chopra performed there very well yesterday.

S V Adv Ph of Place P P.O D Adv(M)
She behaved at the party very arrogantly.

S V Adv(T) → P ← P.O
He came late at the party.

Adv Ph of Place
Some verbs don't follow MPT rule.
(go, come, arrive, reach etc.)

No Error

Even/only/just/too ये कुछ ऐसी adverbs/adjectives है जो जिस भी noun/pronoun/adjective/adverb को qualify करती है उसके ठीक पहले use की जाती है..

Only my sister gave money to me.

My only sister gave money to me.

My sister only gave money to me.

My sister gave only money to me.

My sister gave money only to me. only

I love You

I love you too

He has only eaten 2 slices of bread and nothing else.

A mouse can even help a lion.

My only sister gave money to me so my brothers got angry.

Rahul can even solve these questions so why can't you ?

- SELDOM IF EVER :- (+tive , meaning sometimes)
- SELDOM OR NEVER:- (-tive , meaning almost never)
- LITTLE IF ANYTHING :- (+ tive , meaning = a little)
- LITTLE OR NOTHING:- (-tive , meaning = little)

seldom if ever

We seldom or never help our friends even if they are guilty.

seldom or never

Being an excellent teacher, Mr. Gupta seldom if ever makes mistakes.

Despite being a teacher, Mr. Gupta seldom if ever makes mistakes. ✓^{NE}

little or nothing

He knows little or anything about science still he shows off a lot.

little if anything

To get this job he should know at least little or nothing about cars.

TOO MUCH (adj.) MUCH TOO (adv.) ONLY TOO (very) NONE TOO (not very)

Sub

✓

Obj (N)

Freedom fighters suffered much too pain for the freedom of our country.
too much

much too Adj

The news of his grandfather's death was too much painful for him.

only too

He was none too happy to meet her sister so he organised a party.

none too

You are only too rich to buy this car so don't waste our time.

➤ **BEFORE**(adv., prep., conj.):-Generally used with perfect tenses



➤ **AGO** (adv.) :- Generally used with past indefinite tense

➤ **STILL** :-It is used with continuous tenses. It is placed before the verb (except linking verbs)

➤ **YET**-It is used in negative sentences. Generally it is used with pr. prf. tense. It is placed after the verb(Itv.)or object(tv).

I visited Manali with my wife and children 2 years ^{ago} before.

I have seen you ^{before} ago also with your brother.

I have not received the parcel ^{yet} still so I should call the courier company.

The baby is ^{still} yet crying so I think that you should take it out.

(too - to + V_B) (so - that)

- **LATE** :- It can act as adjective and adverb.
- **LATELY**(recently):- it can act as adv only
- **TOO** :- (more than what is required).It is used to qualify negative adjectives.
- **VERY**:- It can be used to qualify both positive and negative adjectives

lately. / recently / of late = एतन दिन में

I have visited Manali late so let's go somewhere else.

He came very ^{late} lately so the teacher scolded him.

The water of the Ganga is ^{very} too pure.

My grandfather is ^{too} very weak to climb the stairs alone.

My grandfather is ^{so} very weak that he can't climb the stairs alone.

- **VERY** :- It is used with positive degrees of adj/adv . Generally it qualifies present participles. It can't qualify a verb
- **MUCH**:- It is used with comparative degrees of adj/adv. Generally it qualifies past participles. It can qualify a verb

Ajay is ^{much} very stronger than Sumit so he should be sent ^{to} fight with Rohan.

Rohan is a ^{very} much brave soldier and everybody is proud of him.

He talks ^{much} very but does nothing so I don't like him.

The ^{much} very awaited ^{Adj (Past Pt)} scheme of the government was launched yesterday.

The movie was ^{x very} much interesting ^{Adj (SC) (Px Px)} so I watched it 3 times.

^{SLV} I am very ^{Adj (SC)} tired ^{am} so I ^{past} going to bed. ^{NE} || (satisfied, tired, confused)

- AT FIRST :- (Contradiction)
- FIRST/ FIRSTLY/FIRST OF ALL :- (Sequence)
- NEAR :- (adj, adv., prep.)
- NEARLY :- ADV (approximately)
- AT PRESENT:- Now
- PRESENTLY :- Very soon. ✓ (Bre) Ame = Now

Rajesh has sold ^{nearly} near 1000 books so far.

You should rent a house ^{near → prep} nearly your office. — 80

I am teaching you types of adverbs ^x presently. (Sent Improvement) → at present

^{First} At first boil eggs and then fry them in a pan.

^{At first} First I thought that the question was easy but It was a difficult one.

- **HARD:-** It can act as adjective and adverb both, when used as an adverb it is used after the verb
- **HARDLY:-** it can act only as an adverb.
- **LOUD (adj.) v/s LOUDLY (adv.) v/s. ALOUD (adv.)**
- **ESPECIALLY:-** (particularly)
- **SPECIALY :-** (in a special manner.)

They were singing in a very ^{Adj ← loud Noun} loudly voice so they got scolded by her.

The teacher asked him to speak ^{aloud} loudly so that everybody could hear him.

Sunil hit Ramesh very ^{(Adv) ← hard} hardly with a hard bat. ^{→ Adj}

Devika hardly ^X studied / ^{hard} so she topped her class.

They brought an ^X especially baked cake for me on my birthday.

I bought this watch ^e specially for you.

- IN TIME:- (Before the scheduled time)
- ON TIME :- (at scheduled time)
- WITHIN + TIME:- (on or before time with compulsion duration)
- BY + TIME:- (on or before time with compulsion point of time)

The exam will start in ~~time~~/on ~~time~~ so you should reach there
in ~~time~~/on ~~time~~ so that you get time to relax before your exam.

I will return your notes ~~within~~/by ~~Sunday~~. *point of Time*

I will return your notes ~~within~~/by ~~3 days~~. *Duration*

I will return your notes on/by Sunday.