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ENGLISH

Adverb

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ADVERB

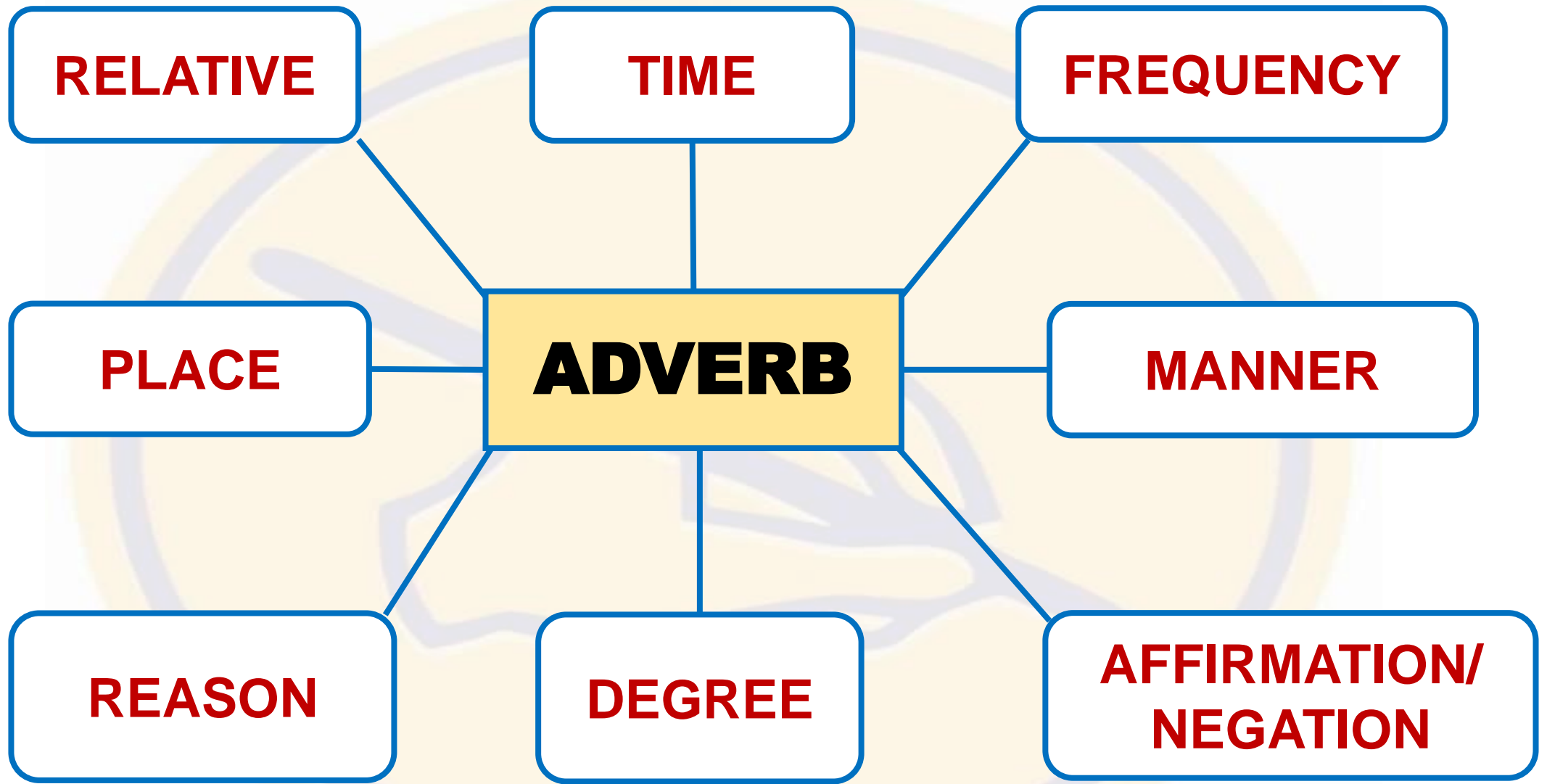
An **Adverb** is a part of speech used to describe a verb, adjective, or another adverb. It simply tells about how, where, when, or the degree at which something was done.

It modifies:-

- 1) **verb**
- 2) **adjective**
- 3) **adverb**

Examples:

- 1) He runs **fast**.
- 2) He runs **very fast**.
- 3) She is **quite** beautiful.



USAGE OF "TOO MUCH/MUCH TOO"

- There is **too much/much too** pain in his life.
- This wound is **too much/much too** painful.



TOO MUCH

TOO MUCH + uncountable noun
an excessive quantity

E.g:

- There has been too much rain and the lakes are very high
- Surprisingly, there wasn't much traffic when we arrived.

MUCH TOO

MUCH TOO + ADJECTIVE

E.g:

- This car is much too expensive for me to buy.
- This case is much too heavy, you can't carry it!

SOME IMPORTANT RULES OF ADVERB

SOLVE:

- **My brother comes often every sunday to meet us.**
- **He goes usually for movies on sundays.**

Rule:

We use an adverb of time or frequency such as *always, often, never, ever, sometimes, generally, usually, seldom, hardly, rarely* etc. before the verb they modify.

- **He often plays every week.**
- **They never tried to do better in life.**

Rule:

We place adverb of manners after the Intransitive verb. However, we can place an adverb either before or after the Transitive verb.

- **He sang beautifully.**
- **He played confidently the last match.**

SOLVE:

- **He immediately returned.**
- **He briefly narrated the incident.**
- **He narrated the incident briefly.**

