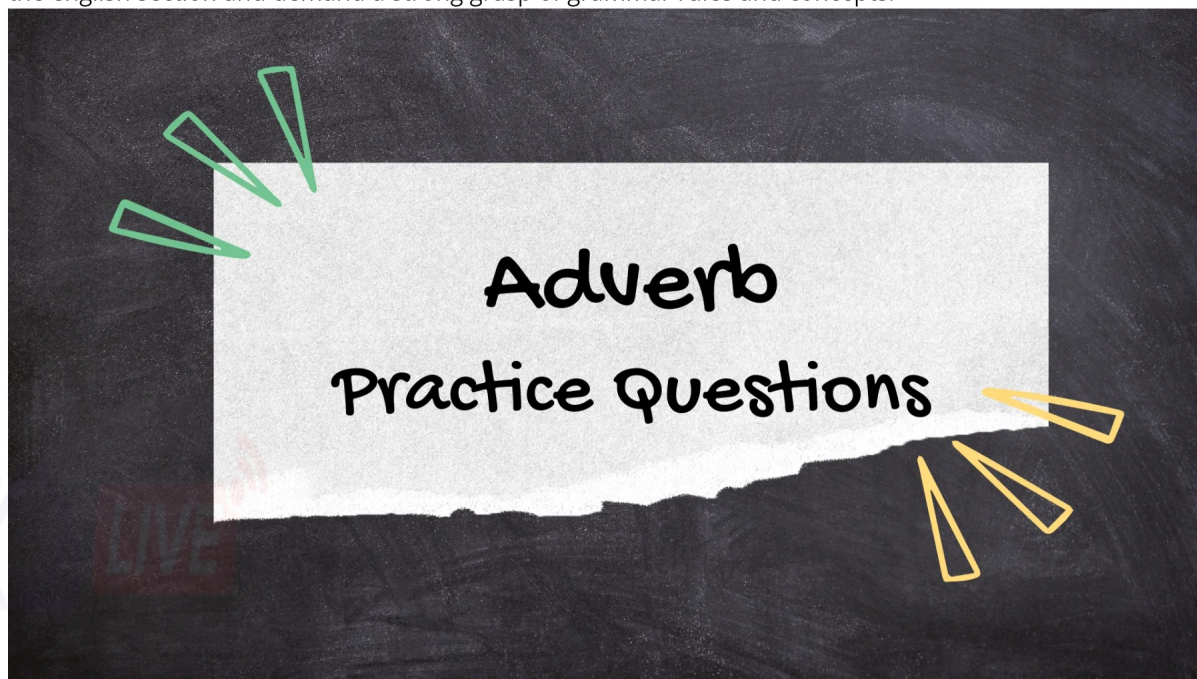




## Adverb Questions - 30 Difficulty Wise MCQs with Solutions

In today's segment, we will be focusing on Adverb, a significant topic of English Language section that holds substantial weightage in all competitive exams. Almost 3–4 questions surely come from this chapter in almost all exams. Adverb questions are an integral part of the english section and demand a strong grasp of grammar rules and concepts.



[Source: KD Live]

### Practice Questions on Adverb - Easy Level

**Direction (1 to 10):** Read the sentence to find out whether there is an error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number corresponding to that part will be your answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, mark the answer as 'No error'. Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.

**Q:1** He said the woman had /(1) travelled to Wuhan, the /(2) epicentre of the outbreak, /(3) and than to Europe. /(4)

- 1.1
- 2.2
- 3.3
- 4.4
- 5.No error



## Adverb Questions - 30 Difficulty Wise MCQs with Solutions

**Q:2** Going into the future, getting the country back on track will (A)/ require mass education on mask use (B)/ hand hygiene and physical distancing to change social behaviour. The Centre must take the initiative to ensure that (C)/ best practices from successful States are adopted near the country. (D)

- 1.A
- 2.D
- 3.C
- 4.B
- 5.No error

**Q:3** Amid a global pandemic, unprecedented needs and growing insecurity, (1)/ aid workers and health-care responders are (2)/ staying and delivering to the world's (3)/ many vulnerable people (4).

- 1.1
- 2.2
- 3.3
- 4.4
- 5.No Error

**Q:4** While travelling from Delhi to Milan, I could see (A)/ that the weather and pollution in Milan were (B)/much better then that in Delhi even after being more developed.(C)/ Clearly, development can come without hindering our mother earth. (D)/ No error (E)

- 1.While travelling from Delhi to Milan, I could see
- 2.that the weather and pollution in Milan were
- 3.much better then that in Delhi even after being more developed
- 4.Clearly, development can come without hindering our mother earth
- 5.No error

**Q:5** There are certain things that (A)/ you should not sugarcoat, I thought she (B)/ was extremely wrong in what she (C)/ did, so I told her as blunt as I could. (D)/ No error (E)

- 1.There are certain things that
- 2.you should not sugarcoat, I thought she



## Adverb Questions - 30 Difficulty Wise MCQs with Solutions

- 3.was extremely wrong in what she  
4.did, so I told her as blunt as I could  
5.No error

**Q:6** Arogya's mother asked her (A)/ to not come home lately at (B)/ night because Delhi streets are (C)/ not safe for women. (D)/ No error (E)

- 1.Arogya's mother asked her  
2.to not come home lately at  
3.night because Delhi streets are  
4.not safe for women  
5.No error

**Q:7** We had to report at 8 in (A)/ the morning at the school gate for (B)/ the trip but I was running late, (C)/ so I ran quick to be there on time. (D)/ No error (E)

- 1.We had to report at 8 in  
2.the morning at school gate for  
3.the trip but I was running late,  
4.so I ran quick to be there on time  
5.No error

**Q:8** Ayushi met Yash after (A)/ two years, and she looked (B)/ at him lovely but he did (C)/ not respond to her mutually. (D)/ No error (E)

- 1.Ayushi met Yash after  
2.two years, and she looked  
3.at him lovely but he did  
4.not respond to her mutually.  
5.No error

**Q:9** Sachin comes on Friday here (A)/ to teach cricket and its basics to the (B)/ young and upcoming generation (C)/ of Indian cricket. (D)/ No error

- 1.Sachin comes on Friday here





## Adverb Questions - 30 Difficulty Wise MCQs with Solutions

- 2.to teach cricket and its basics to the
- 3.young and upcoming generation
- 4.of the Indian cricket
- 5.No error

**Q:10** Vivek Raina Kampasi comes always(A)/ on time irrespective of the weather (B)/ or any other external hindrances. (C)/ It shows his dedication and discipline at work. (D)/ No error

- 1.Vivek Raina Kampasi comes always
- 2.on time irrespective of the weather
- 3.or any other external hindrances
- 4.It shows his dedication and discipline at work
- 5.No error

### Practice Questions on Adverb - Moderate Level

**Direction (1 to 3):** Read each sentence carefully to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, choose the alternative that indicates 'No error'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation if any)

**Q:1** He sleeps usually around ten (A) / at night, so we decided not to (B) / disturb him at that time but (C) / call him up the next morning. (D)

- 1.A
- 2.B
- 3.C
- 4.D
- 5.No error

**Q:2** Maybe nature doesn't have a voice like we do, but it's true (a)/ that nature speaks. It is a beautiful thing (b)/ to hear the waves or the wind or the biodiversity in a forest, but (c)/ sadly those are not the loud sounds nature is making lately (d).

- 1.a





## Adverb Questions - 30 Difficulty Wise MCQs with Solutions

- 2.b
- 3.c
- 4.d

5.No Error

**Q:3** For the growing Chinese middle class, (A)/the schools provided a more reliable route (B)/ **than Chinese national 36 schools** (C)/for getting into high regarded universities in the West, (D)/particularly those in the US (E).

- 1.A
- 2.B
- 3.E
- 4.D

5.No error

**Q:4** Four statements are given below at A, B, C and D. There may be some errors in the given statements. Mark the incorrect statement as the answer. If all the statements are correct, mark E, i.e., 'All are correct' as the answer.

- 1.The country has over 120 million hectares land suffering from some form of degradation.
- 2.He is almost quite competent to deal with this situation and lead the country to its ultimate goal.
- 3.Teams were expected to be disruptive in their outlook and challenge the status quo.
- 4.Security forces continued to patrol sensitive areas to check potential troublemakers.
- 5.All are correct

**Directions (5 to 10): Identify the segment in the sentence that contains a grammatical error. Choose the option which is grammatically incorrect from (A), (B), (C), (D) and if there is no error in any part then choose (E) No error.**

**Q:5** The crucial point to be discussed at the(A)/ meetings of the government before passing(B)/ any new law in the parliament is how to (C)/ well implement the new rules. (D)/ No error(E)

- 1.The crucial point to be discussed at the
- 2.meetings of the government before passing
- 3.any new law in the parliament is how to
- 4.well implement the new rules
- 5.No error



## Adverb Questions - 30 Difficulty Wise MCQs with Solutions

**Q:6** Perna saw scarcely her best friend (A)/ after she had to leave town because her (B)/ father was transferred from (C)/ Haridwar to Bangalore. (D)/ No error (E)

- 1.Perna saw scarcely her bestfriend
- 2.after she had to leave town because her
- 3.ather was transferred from
- 4.Haridwar to Bangalore
- 5.No error

**Q:7** It is so true that life (A)/ is the biggest lesson, (B)/ Prachi is now a very better person (C)/ as compared to the past. (D)/ No error (E)

- 1.It is so true that life
- 2.is the biggest lesson,
- 3.Prachi is now a very better person
- 4.as compared to the past
- 5.No error

**Q:8** Yash seems to be enough rich to (A)/ buy whatever he likes, and all (B)/ of his richness is self-earned for (C)/ which he has worked immensely hard. (D)/ No error (E)

- 1.Yash seems to be enough rich to
- 2.buy whatever he likes, and all
- 3.of his richness is self-earned for
- 4.which he has worked immensely hard
- 5.No error

**Q:9** Ayushi looks energetic (A)/ today because she (B)/soundly slept last night (C)/ after months of hard work. (D)/ No error (E)

- 1.Ayushi looks energetic
- 2.today because she
- 3.soundly slept last night
- 4.after months of hardwork



## Adverb Questions - 30 Difficulty Wise MCQs with Solutions

5.No error

**Q:10** The employees requested their (A)/ management to be enough kind (B)/ and grant them ten (C)/ thousand rupees as a Diwali bonus. (D)/ No error (E)

- 1.The employees requested their
- 2.management to be enough kind
- 3.and grant them ten
- 4.thousand rupees as a Diwali bonus
- 5.No error

### Practice Questions on Adverb - Hard Level

**Direction (1 to 10):** Read the sentence to find out whether there is an error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number corresponding to that part will be your answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, mark the answer as 'No error'. Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.

**Q:1** This approach had a practical side: Sick people — those showing signs of a /(1) so-called evil influence — would be isolated, /(2) shunned or even killed, therefore protecting others from /(3) the spread of pathogens, according to the study. /(4)

- 1.1
- 2.2
- 3.3
- 4.4
- 5.No Error

**Q:2** Raghav finishes his office usually around (A)/ eleven at night, so we thought (B)/ we would call him tomorrow (C)/ before his shift starts. (D)/ No error (E)

- 1.Raghav finishes his office usually around
- 2.eleven at night, so we thought
- 3.we would call him tomorrow
- 4.before his shift starts





## Adverb Questions - 30 Difficulty Wise MCQs with Solutions

5.No error

**Q:3** Never in my life, there has been a (A)/ time when I had to choose between two (B)/ of my best friends. So, it is hard (C)/ for me to understand your current situation. (D)/ No error (E)

- 1.Never in my life, there has been a
- 2.time when I had to choose between two
- 3.of my best friends. So, it is hard
- 4.for me to understand your current situation
- 5.No error

**Q:4** Neerav asked me to (A)/ completely forget what my manager (B)/ did to me, but only I (C)/ know how easy it is to say so. (D)/ No error (E)

- 1.Neerav asked me
- 2.to completely forget what my manager
- 3.did to me, but only I
- 4.know how easy it is to say so
- 5.No error

**Q:5** The flat that we went (A)/ to see was very pretty but (B)/ was too much small to accommodate (C)/ a family of four people. (D)/ No error (E)

- 1.The flat that we went
- 2.to see was very pretty but
- 3.was too much small to accommodate
- 4.a family of four people
- 5.No error

**Q:6** I did not know hardly anyone in France, (A)/ so I was scared to go there for my (B)/ further education even though it (C)/ would have benefitted me in my career. (D)/ No error (E)

- 1.I did not know hardly anyone in France
- 2.so I was scared to go there for my
- 3.further education even though it



## Adverb Questions - 30 Difficulty Wise MCQs with Solutions

4.would have benefitted me in my career

5.No error

**Q:7** Monica lives cleanlier (A)/ than Rachel and Phoebe, (B)/ we can maybe say that she (C)/ has an OCD for cleanliness. (D)/ No error (E)

1.Monica lives cleanlier

2.than Rachel and Phoebe,

3.we can maybe say that she

4.has an OCD for cleanliness

5.No error

**Q:8** My manager told me that my (A)/ presentation for the clients was not (B)/ enough good and told me (C)/ changes just hours before the presentation. (D)/ No error

1.My manager told me that my

2.presentation for the clients was not

3.enough good and told me

4.changes just hours before the presentation

5.No error

**Q:9** Abhinav was received more (A)/ hearty by his immediate (B)/ family and friends (C)/ than by his extended relatives. (D)/ No error (E)

1.Abhinav was received more

2.hearty by his immediate

3.family and friends

4.than by his extended relatives

5.No error

**Q:10** I have hardly never criticized my (A)/ management because I have never (B)/ seen them taking any step (C)/ which is not in favor of their employees. (D)/ No error (E)

1.I have hardly never criticized my

2.management because I have never

## Adverb Questions - 30 Difficulty Wise MCQs with Solutions

- 3. seen them taking any step
- 4. which is not in favor of their employees
- 5. No error

### Solutions of Easy Level Adverb Questions

**Q:1 (4)** "Than" is incorrect here. It should be "then". Than is used in comparisons as a conjunction (as in "she is younger than I am") and as a preposition ("he is taller than me"). 'Then' indicates time. It is used as an adverb ("I lived in Idaho then"), noun ("we'll have to wait until then"), and adjective ("the then-governor").

**Q:2 (2)** The presence of "near" in the sentence is inappropriate as it is used as an adjective to refer to time with the phrase in the near future meaning 'soon'. So, in place of "**near**", "**across**" will fit the best here by taking the context of the sentence under consideration. "Across" is used as a preposition (prep) and an adverb (adv). "Across" means on the other side of something, or from one side to the other of something which has sides or limits such as a city, road or river.

**Q:3 (4)** The adverb '**most**' is needed in the sentence in place of '**many**' as it is grammatically appropriate.

**Q:4 (3)** "Then" is incorrect here. It should be "than". Than is used in comparisons as a conjunction and as a preposition. Then indicates time. It is used as an adverb, noun, and adjective.

**Q:5 (4)** '**Blunt**' can be used as an adjective, noun, or verb. But in this case, the sentence requires an adverb to modify the verb 'told'. Hence, the word '**blunt**' should be replaced with 'bluntly'. '**Bluntly**' is an adverb that means 'in an uncompromisingly forthright way'.

**Q:6 (2)** The error lies in the erroneous use of the adverb **lately** in the given sentence. Lately means **recently** or **not long ago**. Instead lately, we should use the adverb '**late**' to make the sentence grammatically sound.

**Q:7 (4)** The error lies in part D of the sentence for the wrong usage of the adjective 'quick'. After V2, we should always use adverbs, thus, instead of the adjective '**quick**' we should use the adverb '**quickly**'.

**Q:8 (3)** The error lies in **part C** of the sentence for the erroneous use of an **adjective** in place of an **adverb**. '**Lovely**' is an adjective, whereas the sentence demands an adverb i.e., '**lovingly**'.

**Q:9 (1)** Always remember that there is a sequence in adverbs that we follow in a sentence that is: First comes the adverb of manner, then comes the adverb of place which is then followed by the adverb of time. In the given sentence, we only have adverbs of place and time. Thus adverb of place should be placed before the adverb of time.

**Q:10 (1)** Adverbs like always, often, generally, and so on are known as adverbs of frequency. Adverbs of frequency are always used before the main verb. Thus, '**always**' will come prior to the verb '**comes**'.

### Solutions of Moderate Level Adverb Questions



## Adverb Questions - 30 Difficulty Wise MCQs with Solutions

**Q:1 (1)** The adverb **'usually'** has not been placed correctly here. It is an adverb of frequency and is used mostly in midposition, between the subject and the main verb. Thus, **'sleeps'** should come after the word **'usually'**.

**Q:2 (1)** The part 'a' of this sentence contains a grammatical error. The word 'like' in the sentence is incorrect. The word that has to be there is 'as' because the word 'like' is used to mean 'similar to' or 'the same as'. It can also be used to give some examples. The word 'as' is used in sentences to highlight the job, appearance or function.

**Q:3 (4)** An adjective is preceded by an adverb to modify the adjective. Since 'regarded' is an adjective, it needs 'highly' to modify it. However, 'high' is also an adverb but it means 'to an elevated position' and modifies a verb whereas 'highly' modifies an adjective. Therefore, It should be 'highly' not 'high'.

**Q:4 (2)** Here, we will omit 'almost' because using an adverb before 'quite' makes the sentence grammatically incorrect.

**Q:5 (4)** The order of words is incorrect here. **'Implement'** is the **verb** and **'well'** is the **adverb** so **'well' must be placed after 'implement'**. In this way, the sentence would be like **"how to implement the policy well"** which would be grammatically sound.

**Q:6 (1)** The adverb **'scarcely'** is incorrectly placed in the sentence. As seen in Rule 1, the adverb of time should be placed before the verb it modifies. The verb here is **'saw'** and so **'scarcely'** should be placed before the verb **'saw'**.

**Q:7 (3)** The error lies in part C of the sentence for the wrong use of the adverb **'very'**. **Better** is a comparative degree. Always remember that a comparative degree is never accompanied by the adverb **very**, but, instead adverb **'much'** is used.

**Q:8 (1)** Always remember the **AEN rule** i.e., If we have to use an **adjective** with enough, it should always be **before** that and if we have to use a **noun** with enough, it should always be **after** that. Here in the sentence, rich is an adjective but enough comes before it, which makes the sentence erroneous. Thus, the correct sequence would be **"Yash seems to be rich enough to"**.

**Q:9 (3)** Always remember that the **adverb of manner** always comes after the **verb**. Thus, the correct sequence would be: **slept soundly last night**.

**Q:10 (2)** Always remember the **AEN rule** i.e., If we have to use an **adjective** with enough, it should always be before that and if we have to use a **noun** with enough, it should always be **after** that. Here in the sentence, kind is an adjective but it is followed by enough, which makes the sentence erroneous. Thus, the correct sequence would be **"management to be kind enough to"**

### Solutions of Hard Level Adverb Questions

**Q:1 (3)** The connector **"therefore"** is incorrect. It should be **"thereby"**. The word **'therefore'** means **'as a result'**, the word **'thereby'** means **as a consequence**.

**Q:2 (1)** The adverb **'usually'** has not been placed correctly here. It is an **adverb of frequency** and is used mostly in midposition, between the subject and the main verb. Thus, **'finishes his office'** should come after the word **'usually'**.



## Adverb Questions - 30 Difficulty Wise MCQs with Solutions

**Q:3 (1)** Always remember if a sentence starts with **never, hardly, and so on**, then it implies that the sentence has an inversion. In that case, we first use the helping verb and then follow it with a subject. So, the correct sequence will be **'has there been....'**

**Q:4 (2)** If **'to'** is followed by the first form of the verb i.e., 'forget'. Then, the sentence is infinitive in nature. An infinite sentence can never be split, thus, the use of **'complete'** in between **'to'** and **'forget'** is erroneous. Completely should be used after **'me'** in the sentence to make the sentence grammatically sound.

**Q:5 (3)** After the adverb **'much'** we should always use nouns. But in the sentence, it is followed by the adjective 'small'. But, the flat is being described so we need an adjective. Thus, the correct sequence would be "much too small".

**Q:6 (1)** 'Did not' and 'hardly' in one sentence negates one another. Either we remove 'did not' from the sentence and follow hardly with 'knew' or we remove 'hardly'. So there will be two ways to make the sentence grammatically sound.

**Q:7 (1)** Adverbs also have **three degrees** just as adjectives. We know that **a verb** is always modified by **an adverb**, thus, instead of cleanlier, we should use cleanly. Now, since a comparison is being made in the sentence, thus the **comparative degree of the adverb** is required i.e., **cleanly, more cleanly, and most cleanly**. The most appropriate comparative degree for the given required adverb will be **more cleanly**.

**Q:8 (3)** Always remember the **AEN rule** i.e., If we have to use an **adjective** with enough, it should always be **before** that and if we have to use a **noun** with enough, it should always be **after** that. Here in the sentence, good is an adjective but enough comes before good, which makes the sentence erroneous. Thus, the correct sequence would be " **good enough and told me**".

**Q:9 (2)** First of all there is no word known as hearty in the English dictionary. **Received** is a **verb**, thus, to **modify** it we need to use an **adverb**. Therefore, instead of **hearty** we should use **heartily Comparative** and **superlative form of adverb** heartily is **more heartily** and **most heartily** respectively. Since comparison is being made we use the comparative form of adverb **heartily**.

**Q:10 (1)** By putting hardly and never together in the same sentence, we are negating the actual meaning of the sentence. Thus, either hardly or never will be used to make the sentence error-free. Since we start from the beginning and there is no error in the sentence till hardly, we will remove never from the sentence.

This article has provided you with a valuable resource for honing your grasp over the Adverb chapter. You have now practiced a carefully categorized collection of practice questions, ranging from easy to moderate to hard difficulty levels. The categorization of questions by difficulty enables strategic preparation, offering you a chance to build a strong foundation and gradually progress towards more challenging problems.

We invite you to share your thoughts and any doubts you may have in the comment section below. Additionally, we encourage you to share your marks scored in the practice questions, as this can be a great way to gauge your progress and learn from your peers. Be assured that KD Live is committed to providing more such blogs, complete with study materials and comprehensive coverage of practice questions from every chapter of the English Language and Grammar section. Your success is our goal, and we wish you the very best in your upcoming exams!