

Adverb: Complete Notes & Practice Solutions

Complete Transcription of Rules (I to XIII), Explanations, Workbook Exercises & Exam Practice

1. Definition & Classification of Adverbs

What is an Adverb?

An adverb is a word used to modify the meaning of a **verb**, **adjective**, or **another adverb**.

- *Modifying a verb*: She is walking **slowly**.
- *Modifying an adjective*: She is **very** intelligent.
- *Modifying an adverb*: She is walking **very slowly**.

Kinds of Adverbs

Type	Key Examples	Description / Usage
1. Adverb of Time	Before, ago, lately, yet, now, soon, yesterday, already, never	Expresses when an action occurs.
2. Adverb of Frequency	Always, once, seldom, usually, rarely, etc.	Expresses how often an action happens.
3. Adverb of Place	Here, everywhere, down, near, away, backward, upward	Indicates where an action takes place.
4. Adverb of Manner	Slowly, soundly, delightfully, bravely, easily, foolishly, clearly	Shows how or in what manner an action is done.
5. Affirmation & Negation	Certainly, apparently, obviously, no, undoubtedly	Confirms or denies the validity of an assertion.
6. Adverb of Degree	Almost, fully, very, enough, rather, quite, too, really, so	Expresses the intensity or extent of an attribute.
7. Interrogative Adverb	How, what, when, why	Used at the beginning of questions.
8. Relative Adverb	When, where, why, how	Used to join clauses / make an adjective clause.

Relative Adverb Examples:

- He was born in the year **when** I left India. (*'in which' / 'on which'*)
- He does not like to stay at the hotel **where** they are staying. (*'in which' / 'at which'*)
- Don't you know the reason **why** she did not marry? (*'for which'*)
- You are supposed to know the manner **how** they cheated you. (*'in which' / 'by which'*)

2. Rules of Adverbs (Rules I – XIII)

Rule I: Adjective vs. Adverb Qualification

Adjective qualifies a noun and a pronoun, whereas **adverb** modifies a verb, an adjective, and an adverb.

- (i) Her act was **remarkable**. (Correct - qualifies noun 'act')
- (ii) She acted **remarkably** to achieve success. (Correct - modifies verb 'acted')
- (iii) She ran **quicker** than I. [Incorrect → Say 'more quickly' for 'quicker']
- (iv) She is a **very skillful** dancer. (Correct - adjective qualifying 'dancer')
- (v) She dances **very skillfully**. (Correct - adverb modifying verb 'dances')

Rule II: Placement of Adverbs of Time / Frequency

Adverbs of time such as 'Always, often, already, just, never, ever, sometimes, frequently, generally, recently, usually, seldom, hardly', rarely, normally etc. are generally placed **before the verb they modify**.

- (i) My brother comes **often** every Sunday. [Incorrect → Place 'often' before 'comes'] → My brother **often comes**...
- (ii) He goes **usually** to the movie every Friday. [Incorrect → Place 'usually' before 'goes'] → He **usually goes**...
- (iii) He **never talks** ill of friends. (Correct)
- (iv) He is **always** satisfied. (Correct - placed after auxiliary 'is')

Rule III: Placement of Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of manner are placed only *after* the intransitive verb. However, the adverb can be placed either *before or after* the transitive verb.

- (i) He returned **immediately**. (Correct - Intransitive verb)
- (ii) He **briefly narrated** the incident to me. (Correct - Transitive verb, placed before)
- (iii) He narrated the incident to me **briefly**. (Correct - Transitive verb, placed after object)
- (iv) He **soundly** slept last night. [Incorrect → Place 'soundly' after 'slept': He slept soundly last night.]

Rule IV: Inverted Form of Verb for Emphasis

If the sentence is introduced by an adverb, the **inverted form of the verb** (Auxiliary + Subject + Main Verb) is used for the sake of emphasis.

- (i) Seldom he visits his parents. [Incorrect]
- (ii) Seldom **does he visit** his parents. (Correct)
- (iii) He **seldom visits** his parents. (Correct - normal order)
- (iv) Not seldom **does he visit** his parents. (Correct)
- (v) Never I'll see her again. [Incorrect]
- (vi) Never **will I see** her again. (Correct)
- (vii) I'll **never see** her again. (Correct - normal order)
- (viii) She no sooner reached the station than she met her friend. (Correct)
- (ix) No sooner **did she reach** the station **than** she met her friend. (Correct)
- (x) She had hardly reached the station when the train arrived. (Correct)
- (xi) Hardly/scarcely **had she reached** the station **when** the train arrived. (Correct)
- (xii) So quickly she ran that she overtook her rivals. [Incorrect → Use 'So quickly did she run']

Rule V: Use of Else and Other

'Else' should be followed by 'but'. 'Other' and 'otherwise' are followed by 'than'.

- (i) It is nothing else **than** sheer madness. *[Incorrect → Use 'but' in place of 'than']* → ...nothing else **but** sheer madness.
- (ii) She had no other alternative **but** stay here. *[Incorrect → Use 'than' in place of 'but']* → ...no other alternative **than** stay here.
- (iii) She has no one else to look after her **except** me. *[Incorrect → Use 'but' in place of 'except']*

Rule VI: Never vs. Not

Both 'never' and 'not' are adverbs. The use of 'never' for 'not' is incorrect.

- (i) I **never** went to Ooty last year. *[Incorrect → Use 'did not go' in place of 'never went']*
- (ii) I **never** remember to have said so. *[Incorrect → Use 'do not' in place of 'never']*
- (iii) I **remember never** to have said so. **(Correct)** OR: I **don't remember** to have said so.
- (iv) I **never allow** my son to go out in dark. **(Correct - expresses habitual action)**

Rule VII: Correlative Phrases (Seldom / Little)

Note the correct idiomatic pairings: 'Seldom or never', 'seldom, if ever', 'Little or nothing', 'little, if anything'. The phrases 'seldom or ever' and 'little or anything' are wrong in use.

- (i) We seldom **or ever** meet our relatives these days. *[Incorrect]*
- (ii) We **seldom or never** (seldom, if ever) meet our relatives these days. **(Correct)**
- (iii) We have little **or anything** to say. *[Incorrect]*
- (iv) We have **little or nothing** to say. **(Correct)**

Rule VIII: Avoid Double Negatives

Negative adverbs should not be used with words negative in meaning. So, two negatives should be avoided: 'Seldom, nowhere, never, nothing, hardly, scarcely, neither, barely, rarely' are negative in meaning.

- (i) I rarely went to meet **nobody** across the road. *[Incorrect → Use 'anybody' in place of 'nobody']*
- (ii) She hardly knows **nothing** about the family. *[Incorrect → Use 'anything' in place of 'nothing']*
- (iii) I hardly know **somebody** in the town. *[Incorrect → Say 'anybody' in place of 'somebody']*
- (iv) He does **nothing without never** consulting me. *[Incorrect → Use 'ever' for 'never']*
- (v) They **do not seldom** come here. *[Incorrect → Remove 'do not']*
- (vi) This will not help him, **nothing never** does. *[Incorrect → Use 'ever' for 'never']*
- (vii) He does not write well and I do not write **neither**. *[Incorrect → Say 'either']*

NOTE:

I. Avoid the use of negative with 'deny', 'forbid', and 'both':

- She denied that she had **not** given him books. *[Delete 'not']*
- Both of us are not going there. *[Incorrect]* → **Neither of us is going there. (Correct)**

II. Avoid the use of negative with Conjunctions: *until, unless, lest*.

Rule IX: Words Treated as Adjectives vs. Adverbs

Distinguishing between adjective and adverbial forms is critical for correct usage.

(A) Words ending in -ly that are ADJECTIVES (not adverbs):

Manly, masterly, slovenly, monthly, weekly, sickly, friendly, orderly, gentlemanly are adjectives and should not be confused with adverbs.

(B) **Nouns:** *Coward, miser, niggard* are nouns. *Cowardly, miserly, niggardly* are adjectives. Phrases like '*in a cowardly manner*', '*in a miserly manner*' are used as adverbs.

(C) **Identical Forms:** *Fast, straight, outright, direct, hard, hardly, late, light, high, safe, quiet* etc. are used both as an adjective and adverb.

(D) **Loudly vs. Aloud:** '*Loudly*' (with great volume) and '*Aloud*' (audibly) are adverbs though different in meanings. '*Loud*' is an adjective.

(E) **Late vs. Lately:** *Late* is both an adjective and an adverb. *Lately* is an adverb meaning 'Recently'.

(F) **Hard vs. Hardly:** *Hard* is both an adjective and adverb used in affirmative sense. *Hardly* is an adverb used in negative meaning.

- (i) A soldier is trained never to fight **cowardly**. [Incorrect → Use '*in a cowardly manner*']
- (ii) I have never come across a **coward** Indian soldier. [Incorrect → Use '*cowardly*' in place of '*coward*']
- (iii) The darkness closed in even as she was returning home **fastly**. [Incorrect → Use '*fast*' in place of '*fastly*']
- (iv) You must learn to behave **manly** in the face of danger. [Incorrect → Use '*in a manly manner*']
- (v) He is earning five hundred rupees **monthly**. [Incorrect → Say '*a month*']
- (vi) She is doing this work **good** these days. [Incorrect → Say '*well*' for '*good*']
- (vii) Rohit always comes **lately** to school. [Incorrect → Say '*late*' for '*lately*']
- (viii) He is **coward**. [Incorrect → Use '*a*' before '*coward*' / say '*He is cowardly*']
- (ix) The teacher asked the students to talk **loudly**. [Incorrect → Say '*aloud*']
- (x) We must try to preserve **hardly** won freedom. [Incorrect → Use '*hard*' in place of '*hardly*']
- (xi) Please keep the things in the room **orderly**. [Incorrect → Use '*in order*' or '*in an orderly manner*']
- (xii) She rejected my application **outrightly**. [Incorrect → Say '*outright*']
- (xiii) **Outright** rejection of my plan disappointed me. (Correct - adjective)

Rule X: The Use of 'Very, Much, So, Too, Enough, Rather'

(A) Very vs. Much:

- 'Very' modifies present participle used as adjective, adverb and adjective in positive degree.
- 'Much' is used with comparative degree and past participle.

Examples: (i) It is a **much** interesting picture. [Use 'very' in place of 'much'] | (ii) I was **very** exhausted in the evening. [Use 'much' in place of 'very'] | (iii) She did this work **very quickly**. (Correct) | (iv) She is **much wiser** than her mother. (Correct) | (v) She is **very tired** after a day's work. (Correct)

NOTE on Superlative Degree:

- (i) She is **the very best** teacher in our school. (Here 'very' means 'really')
- (ii) She is **much the best** teacher in our school. (Here 'much' means 'decidedly')
- (iii) She is **by far the best** teacher in our college. ('by far' means 'to a large extent')

(B) 'So' and 'too': Should not be used without 'that' (Adverb clause) and 'to' (Infinitive) respectively. 'Very' and 'much' may be used in place of 'so' and 'too'.

- (i) My brother is **so** healthy. [Incorrect → Use 'very' in place of 'so']
- (ii) She is **very** kind. (Correct - Here 'very' means 'to a great extent')
- (iii) She is **too poor to study** further. (Correct)
- (iv) She is **so poor that she cannot study** further. (Correct)
- (v) She is **too** healthy. [Incorrect → Over healthy, say 'very' for 'too']
- (vi) It is **too bad**. (Correct)

(C) 'Enough': Is both an adjective and adverb. As an adverb it is always placed **after the adjective** it modifies. As an adjective it is placed **before a noun**.

- (i) She is **enough wise** to allow her son to go. [Incorrect → Place 'enough' after 'wise': wise enough]
- (ii) He has **enough money** to spend. (Correct - adjective before noun)
- (iii) She is **too kind** to help everybody. [Incorrect → Say 'kind enough' in place of 'too kind']
- (iv) She is **too weak to pass**. (Correct)

(D) The use of 'Rather':

(a) 'Rather' is an adverb of degree like 'fairly, quite, pretty (to some degree)':

- (i) She is **rather intelligent**. | (ii) He is walking **rather slowly**.

(b) 'Rather' can also be used before a noun:

- (i) It is **rather a nuisance**. | (ii) It is **rather a good step** (or a rather good step).

NOTE: Article 'a', 'an' should be placed before a noun. If there is an adjective with a noun, articles 'a', 'an' may be placed either before or after 'rather'.

(c) 'Rather' is also used in case of preference: 'would rather, had rather, rather than' are used to express preference.

- (i) I'd like to play inside **rather than** going out with my friends.

Rule XI: Difference between 'Too, As well, Also'

(a) 'Too, as well, also' are used in the sense of 'besides', 'in addition to' in affirmative sentences. But 'also' cannot be used at end position.

- (i) She found her bag and money **too / as well**. (Correct)
- (ii) She plays the piano and the harmonium **as well / too**. (Correct)
- (iii) She found her bag and money **also**. [Incorrect → say 'also found her money']

(b) **So + auxiliary + subject** is used in affirmative sentences in relation to two persons doing one action:

- (i) She won the prize and **so did her sister**.
- (ii) His wife plays the piano and **so does he**.

(c) **Neither + auxiliary + subject** is used in negative sentences in relation to two persons doing one action:

- (i) He does not write well and **neither do I**.
- (ii) She will not lend money and **neither will he**.

Rule XII: Adverbs 'Yes' or 'No' in Answering Questions

While answering a question, the adverb 'yes' or 'no' should be used according to the affirmative and negative answer.

- (i) Have you taken food?
- (ii) **No**, I have not taken so far. (**Correct** → **Use 'No' in place of 'Yes'**)

Rule XIII: Use of 'As' to Introduce Predicative of Verbs

(A) Adverb 'as' SHOULD be used to introduce predicative of the verbs:

'regard, describe, define, treat, view, know'.

- (i) I regard him my brother. [*Incorrect* → *Add 'as' after 'him': I regard him **as** my brother.*]
- (ii) Science has been defined the study of nature. [*Incorrect* → *Add 'as' after 'defined': ...defined **as** the study...*]
- (iii) She is considered as the best dancer in the town. [*Incorrect* → *Drop 'as' after 'considered'*]

(B) Adverb 'as' SHOULD BE AVOIDED to introduce predicative of the verbs:

'name, elect, think, consider, call, appoint, make, choose'.

- (iv) The teacher called him as stupid. [*Incorrect* → *Drop 'as' → ...called him stupid.*]
- (v) The principal appointed him as peon. [*Incorrect* → *Remove 'as' → ...appointed him peon.*]
- (vi) He thinks her as a fool. [*Incorrect* → *Remove 'as' → He thinks her a fool.*]
- (vii) He was elected as the secretary of our club. [*Incorrect* → *Remove 'as' → ...elected secretary...*]

3. Work Book Exercise A: Spot the Errors

Work Book Exercise A (Questions 1 – 15)

1. Although I was in Delhi last month I never met him.

Answer: Replace '**never met**' with '**did not meet**'.

Explanation (Rule VI): 'Never' refers to all time; for a specific past occasion ('last month'), use 'did not'.

2. One should face the misfortunes of life courageously.

Answer: Correct sentence.

Explanation: 'Courageously' is an adverb of manner modifying the verb 'face'.

3. When I got home I was too exhausted.

Answer: Replace '**too**' with '**very**' / '**much**' (or 'extremely').

Explanation (Rule X-B): 'Too' means excessive with a negative implication and usually takes a 'to + verb' complement. Here it should be 'very exhausted' or 'much exhausted'.

4. I did not know hardly anyone in the city and so felt lonely.

Answer: Remove '**did not**' (Say '*I knew hardly anyone*') OR change to '*I did not know anyone*'.

Explanation (Rule VIII): Avoid double negatives ('not' + 'hardly').

5. I rarely find something in his character that I can admire.

Answer: Replace '**something**' with '**anything**'.

Explanation (Rule VIII): Negative/restrictive adverbs like 'rarely' require 'anything' instead of 'something'.

6. You have acted nobler than all of us.

Answer: Replace '**nobler**' with '**more nobly**'.

Explanation (Rule I): An adverb of manner ('more nobly') is required to modify the verb 'acted', not an adjective comparative ('nobler').

7. He is enough kind to help everybody in need.

Answer: Change to **'kind enough'**.

Explanation (Rule X-C): 'Enough' as an adverb is always placed **after** the adjective it modifies.

8. Don't stop anywhere. Go home fastly.

Answer: Replace **'fastly'** with **'fast'**.

Explanation (Rule IX-C): There is no word 'fastly' in English; 'fast' serves as both adjective and adverb.

9. He has no time to read novels and no desire neither.

Answer: Replace **'neither'** with **'either'**.

Explanation (Rule VIII): Sentence already contains negative 'no desire'; using 'neither' creates an incorrect double negative.

10. He has not seldom visited his parents since he left this place.

Answer: Remove **'not'** (Say *'He has seldom visited'*).

Explanation (Rule VIII): 'Seldom' is already negative; double negation with 'not' is incorrect here.

11. It was much hot yesterday and we didn't go out.

Answer: Replace **'much'** with **'very'**.

Explanation (Rule X-A): 'Hot' is an adjective in the positive degree; it is modified by 'very', not 'much'.

12. I meet him often near the District Library.

Answer: Place **'often'** before 'meet' → **'I often meet him...'**

Explanation (Rule II): Adverbs of frequency precede the principal verb they modify.

13. I told her as blunt as I could but she was not convinced.

Answer: Replace **'as blunt'** with **'as bluntly'**.

Explanation (Rule I): Modifying the verb 'told' requires the adverb 'bluntly'.

14. What to talk of tea they did not offer us even water.

Answer: Replace **'What to talk of'** with **'Not to speak of'** or **'Not to talk of'**.

15. My mother works very quicker than I at embroidery.

Answer: Replace **'very quicker'** with **'much more quickly'** (or *'much quicker'*).

Explanation (Rule X-A & I): 'Very' cannot modify comparative degree, and modifying the verb 'works' requires the adverb form.

4. Work Book Exercise B: Spot the Errors

Work Book Exercise B (Questions 1 – 15)

1. I never remember to have met a more interesting man in my life.

Answer: Say **'I do not remember'** or **'I remember never to have met'**.

Explanation (Rule VI): Misplacement of 'never'.

2. I refused to accompany him because I was so tired.

Answer: Replace **'so'** with **'very'**.

Explanation (Rule X-B): 'So' should not be used alone without a 'that' clause of result.

3. She did this work as good as she could do.

Answer: Replace **'as good'** with **'as well'**.

Explanation (Rule IX-A): 'Good' is an adjective; the adverb 'well' is required to modify the verb 'did'.

4. This fruit tastes more sweetly than any other fruit.

Answer: Replace **'more sweetly'** with **'sweeter'**.

Explanation: Verbs of sensation ('taste', 'smell', 'feel', 'look') take predicate adjectives, not adverbs.

5. We seldom or ever go to the movie these days because we don't like moving out.

Answer: Replace **'seldom or ever'** with **'seldom or never'** (or *'seldom, if ever'*).

Explanation (Rule VII): 'Seldom or ever' is an incorrect pairing.

6. The student came to the classroom lately and was punished by the teacher.

Answer: Replace **'lately'** with **'late'**.

Explanation (Rule IX-E): 'Lately' means recently; 'late' means after the expected time.

7. He looks full of energy today because he soundly slept last night.

Answer: Change to **'slept soundly'**.

Explanation (Rule III): Adverb of manner follows the intransitive verb 'slept'.

8. I care a fig for such a worthless fellow.

Answer: Say **'I don't care a fig'** (or *'I care not a fig'*).

9. She had barely nothing to eat when she came to me last month.

Answer: Replace **'nothing'** with **'anything'**.

Explanation (Rule VIII): 'Barely' is negative; avoid double negative with 'nothing'.

10. Have you secured first class? Yes, I have not secured it.

Answer: Replace **'Yes'** with **'No'**.

Explanation (Rule XII): Negative response must begin with 'No'.

11. It had been bitter cold the whole month and we preferred staying in the plains.

Answer: Replace **'bitter cold'** with **'bitterly cold'**.

Explanation (Rule I): The adjective 'cold' must be modified by the adverb 'bitterly'.

12. Don't be unreasonable angry with me because I understand your problem.

Answer: Replace **'unreasonable'** with **'unreasonably'**.

Explanation (Rule I): The adjective 'angry' requires the adverb 'unreasonably'.

13. Never in the history of India there has been as brave a lady as Rani Lakshmi Bai.

Answer: Change to **'has there been'**.

Explanation (Rule IV): Sentence beginning with negative adverb 'Never' requires inversion (\$Auxiliary + Subject\$).

14. They pay him hadsome salary and he is earning fifteen thousand rupees monthly.

Answer: Replace **'monthly'** with **'a month'** (also note typo: handsome).

Explanation (Rule IX-A): 'Monthly' is primarily an adjective; use 'a month' or 'per month'.

15. They have got much too confusion.

Answer: Replace **'much too'** with **'too much'**.

Explanation: *'Too much'* is followed by a noun ('confusion'), whereas *'much too'* is followed by an adjective.

5. Revision Exercise & Exam Practice Solutions

Revision Exercise Key (MCQ Section)

Q.No.	Question Context / Error Segment	Answer Key	Grammar Rule / Explanation
1	I met Big B about twelve years ago and have remembered him ever for.	(c)	Replace 'ever for' with 'ever since'.
2	Nutan said it was <u>quite all right</u> to reject the offer.	(b)	Redundant usage; use either 'quite right' or 'all right' (not both together).
3	I am <u>too glad</u> to receive the invitation for the Navy Ball.	(a)	'Too glad' → Replace with 'very glad' ('too' conveys an unwanted excess).
4	The amount which the government has paid to the dependents of the dead workers is <u>fairly unjustified</u> .	(c)	Replace 'fairly' with 'rather'. ('Fairly' is used with pleasant ideas; 'rather' with unpleasant ideas like unjustified).
5	When carefully examined, it was found that there were <u>some missing pieces</u> ...	(d) / No error	Structure is grammatically standard and correct.
6	The child took (a) / the lemon drink and (b) / said that it tasted (c) / <u>real good</u> (d)	(d)	Replace 'real good' with 'really good' (adverb modifying adjective).
7	The <u>presently study</u> (a) / was initiated in June 2009 (b)...	(a)	Replace 'presently' with adjective 'present' modifying the noun 'study'.
8	Pfizer announced that (a) / a vaccine was <u>more than 90% effective in preventing</u> (c)...	(e)	No error.
9	Their songs were (a) / <u>striking different</u> (b) / although no definite...	(b)	Replace 'striking' with adverb 'strikingly' modifying adjective 'different'.
10	The doctor was <u>quiet convinced</u> (a) / that the corona virus...	(a)	Replace 'quiet' (calm/silent) with 'quite' (completely/adverb of degree).
11	I was (A) / fined by the traffic police (B) / for driving <u>fast</u> (C)...	(E)	No error ('fast' is the correct adverb form).
12	The CEO <u>usually arrives early</u> (A) / for the (C) / annually board meetings (C)...	(C)	Replace 'annually' with adjective 'annual' modifying 'board meetings'.
13	Sonali <u>looked happily</u> (A) / when I spotted (B)...	(A)	Replace 'happily' with adjective 'happy' (verb of sensation/appearance takes adjective).
14	I <u>ever go</u> (A) / to the supermarket...	(A)	Replace 'ever' with 'hardly ever' or 'never'.
15	The weather <u>isn't never</u> (B) / sunny in the month of December...	(B)	Double negative: Replace 'isn't never' with 'is never' or 'isn't ever'.
16	Sukanya could not hardly hear...	(b)	Double negative: Say 'could hardly hear'.
17		(b)	

	Perna looks active today as she <u>soundly slept</u> last night.		Change to 'slept soundly' (Rule III).
18	Shaan is <u>surely</u> a great singer...	(e)	No error.
19	Mahatma Gandhi tried to eradicate social evils <u>tooth and nail</u> .	(e)	No error.
20	I often met him <u>nearly India Gate</u> in the evenings.	(b)	Replace 'nearly' (almost) with preposition 'near'.

Exam Practice Key (CDS / NDA Questions)

Q.No.	Question Context	Answer Key	Explanation
1	<u>Dispose off</u> the garbage from the shelves.	(a)	Use 'Dispose of' (single 'f') instead of 'Dispose off'.
2	...peace in Vietnam was <u>almost terrible as war</u> .	(c)	Add 'as': 'almost as terrible as war'.
3	Mr. Joshi was, however, sure that the idea would <u>never work in practice</u> .	(d)	No error.
4	It is <u>almost difficult</u> in case impossible to keep awake late after dinner.	(a)	Replace 'almost difficult' with 'almost impossible' or 'very difficult'.
5	Are you <u>through with</u> that newspaper?	(d)	No error ('through with' is a correct idiom meaning finished).
6	All the boys <u>returned back home</u> well in time for lunch.	(b)	Redundancy: Remove 'back' after 'returned'.
7	<u>Considering about</u> these facts the principal has offered him a seat.	(a)	Superfluous preposition: Remove 'about' after 'considering'.
8	Nandita asked me if I was working <u>hardly these days</u> .	(c)	Replace 'hardly' (scarcely) with 'hard' (with effort/diligently).
9	This <u>hardly won liberty</u> was not to be lightly abandoned.	(a)	Replace 'hardly won' with 'hard-won' (Rule IX-F).
10	Since the 15 minutes that she drive, she confessed that she felt like a woman with wings.	(a) / (b)	Tense error: 'drove' for past time frame.
11	Scrolling thorough my social media timeline, I <u>hovered over</u> a video...	(a)	Typo/spelling: 'through' instead of 'thorough'.
12	Evolutionary biology leave us <u>distinctly pessimistic</u> about the possibility...	(a)	Subject-verb agreement: 'leaves' instead of 'leave'.