

## Rule VI

The comparative adjectives ending in 'er' (i.e. cleverer) should be used as more clever' while comparing the two qualities of one and the same thing or a person For example

- I. She is cleverer than honest.  
Ans. She is more clever than honest.
- II. She is more clever than her sister.  
Ans. She is cleverer than her sister.

## Rule VII

The use of 'all, both & whole' as adjectives.

Place 'the' after 'all' and 'both' when used as adjectives for plural nouns. But 'the' used before whole. For example:

- i. All the students were present.
- ii. Both the boys left soon.
- iii. All sugar is wasted.

Place possessive case after 'all' and 'both'. For example

- i. My all efforts ended in smoke.  
Ans. All my efforts ended in smoke.
- ii. Both my friends are honest.
- iii. He is a fortunate person whose all efforts succeed.  
Ans. He is a fortunate person all whose efforts succeed.

## Rule VIII

'Either, neither, only, both, even, but also' should be placed immediately before the words they emphasize. (qualify/ modify). For example

- i. She not only came to see me but also to take her old books.  
Ans. She came not only to see but also to take her old books.
- ii. Neither she is intelligent nor honest.  
Ans. She is neither intelligent nor honest.
- iii. Her sister and her brother are both living with her.  
Ans. Both her sister and her brother are living with her.
- iv. Not only he likes to take coffee but also tea.  
Ans. He likes to take not only coffee but also tea.

## Rule IX

'As' is used in the positive degree to denote equality while 'than' is used in the comparative degree. Both 'as' and 'than' are required to be used when a sentence contains adjectives in positive and comparative forms. For example

- i. She is as honest, if not more honest than her brother.

Ans. She is as honest as, if not more honest than her brother.

- ii. I am as strong or even stronger than my foe.

Ans. I am as strong as or even stronger than my foe.

#### Rule X

**When two adjectives require different prepositions, appropriate prepositions should be used with both adjectives.** For example

- i. He is senior and older than I.

Ans. He is senior to and older than I.

- ii. His dress is different and cheaper than mine.

Ans. His dress is different from and cheaper than mine.

#### Rule XI

Comparison of weight, quantity & number.

**No comparison is implied in the following sentences, when there is 'time' used for comparison. So positive degree is used.** For example

But we use comparative degree when the sentence is without 'times'

- i. My book is three times cheaper than yours.

Ans. My book is three times as cheap as yours.

- ii. Your income is many times higher than Tushar's.

Ans. Your income is many times as high as Tushar's.

- iii. This book is five rupees cheaper than yours.

- iv. This table is ten kilos lighter than that.

#### Rule XII

The order of adjectives qualifying a noun (S S A C N M)

**(Size, Shape, Age, Colour, Nationality, Material)**

- i. Twenty year old black American Negro.

- ii. A small Indian Stadium.

- iii. A big round black Indian plastic table.

- iv. A spacious dark cell.

- v. A large glass room.