

Verbal skills

MCQ Preparation

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# Verbal Ability - 3

## **Adjectives**

**Adjectives are words that modify a noun or a pronoun by describing, identifying, or quantifying words.**

**Examples: The truck-shaped balloon floated over the treetops.**

### **Comparative & Superlative Adjectives:**

We use comparative adjectives when talking about or comparing two things (not three or more things).  
For example: Jack is taller than Peter.

A superlative adjective expresses the extreme or highest degree of a quality. We use a superlative adjective to describe the extreme quality of one thing in a group of things (more than two).  
For example: Jack is the tallest of all the students.

### **Adjectives of Quality:**

These adjectives are used to describe the nature of a noun.

Example: Sheila is a beautiful woman.

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### **Adjectives of Quantity/ Number:**

These adjectives help to show the amount or the approximate amount of the noun or pronoun.

Example: Many people came to visit the fair.

### **Demonstrative Adjectives:**

These adjectives are used to point out or indicate a particular noun or pronoun using the adjectives - This, That, These and Those.

Example: I really like those shoes.

### **Interrogative Adjectives:**

These adjectives are used to ask questions about nouns or in relation to nouns, they are - Where, What, Which and Whose.

Example: Whose pen is this?

### **Coordinate Adjectives:**

These are the words which can be re-arranged in the series easily and are still grammatically sound.

Example: She was a kind, generous, loving human being.

### **Non-coordinate Adjectives:**

These are those adjectives which cannot be rearranged in the series. These do not use commas to separate the adjectives.

Example: She has two energetic playful dogs

## Conjunctions

Conjunctions (a part of speech) are words used to link words, phrases, and clauses.

For example: I ate the pizza and the pasta.

In this case, 'and' is a conjunction that joins two parts of the sentence.

### **Type 1: Coordinating Conjunctions**

You use a co-coordinating conjunction (and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet) to join individual words, phrases, and independent clauses that are grammatically equal.

Example: Lilacs and violets are usually purple

There are seven main coordinating conjunctions :-

For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

These conjunctions are arranged in this way to provide the mnemonic acronym of FANBOYS so that it is easy to remember them.

Note: One can also use the conjunctions "but" and "for" as prepositions.

## **Type 2: Subordinating Conjunctions**

A subordinating conjunction introduces a dependent clause and indicates the nature of the relationship among the independent clause(s) and the dependent clause(s). The subordinating conjunction always comes before the dependent clause but the dependent clause itself can be placed either ahead of or following the independent clause.

Example: Since they had misbehaved, the boys were given one week suspension from the school.  
Other subordinating conjunctions are - Although, As, Before, Once, Though, Until, Whether, etc.

## **Type 3: Correlative Conjunctions**

Correlative Conjunctions are simply pairs of conjunctions used in a sentence to join different words or groups of words in a sentence together. Correlative Conjunctions are generally not used to link sentences themselves, instead they link two or more words of equal importance within the sentence itself.

Examples: Both the shoes and the dress were completely overpriced.  
Just as she loves hiking so she enjoys traveling as well.

## Active and passive voice

1. Her manners pleased us very much.

- a. We were very much pleased on her manners.
- b. We are very much pleased with her manners.
- c. We pleased her very much with manners.
- d. We were very much pleased with her manners.**

2. The driver was blowing the horn.

- a. The horn was blown by the driver.
- b. The horn was being blown by the driver.**
- c. The horn has been blown by the driver.
- d. The horn is being blown by the driver.

3. The thief was caught by the police.

- a. The police had been trying to catch the thief
- b. Police has caught the thief
- c. The thief has been caught by police
- d. The police caught the thief**

4. The hunter shot the tiger

- a. The tiger was killed by the hunter
- b. Hunter was trying to shoot the tiger
- c. The tiger was shot by the hunter**
- d. Hunter shot at the tiger



# Links for Practice

1. <https://www.indiabix.com/verbal-reasoning/questions-and-answers/>

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Thank you

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