



Business English Co-Teach Series 2
Module 7



General Guideline

© 2011 Infosys Limited, Bangalore, India. All rights reserved.

Infosys believes the information in this document is accurate as of its publication date; such information is subject to change without notice. Infosys acknowledges the proprietary rights of other companies to the trademarks, product names and such other intellectual property rights mentioned in this document. Except as expressly permitted, neither this presentation nor any part of it may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, printing, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of Infosys Limited and/or any named intellectual property rights holders under this presentation.



The banner features a purple-to-green gradient background with a yellow-to-orange gradient at the bottom. On the left, there is a circular inset showing a person at a computer screen with a globe, and a group of people sitting around a table. The text "Infosys" is in the top right corner. The main title "Co-Teach Electives" is in large, bold, blue letters, with a purple globe icon replacing the dot of the 'o'. Below the title, "BUSINESS ENGLISH" is written in a white box. The "campus connect" logo is in the bottom right corner.

Infosys®

Co-Teach Electives

BUSINESS ENGLISH

**campus
connect**™
An Infosys Industry-Academia Partnership Program

Adjectives

13-Feb- 2013

Adjectives

- Adjectives are words that describe or modify another person or thing in a sentence. They describe or give more information about nouns or pronouns.

Example:

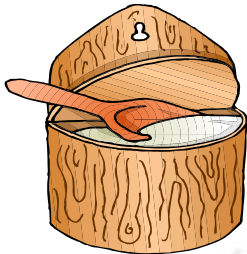
- My father is tall and handsome.
 - Get some sugar from the shop.
-
- There are different types of adjectives in English based on their function. Please note that words belonging to other parts of speech in function can also be adjectives.



Adjectives are words that describe or modify another person or thing in a sentence. They describe or give more information about nouns or pronouns.

E.g.

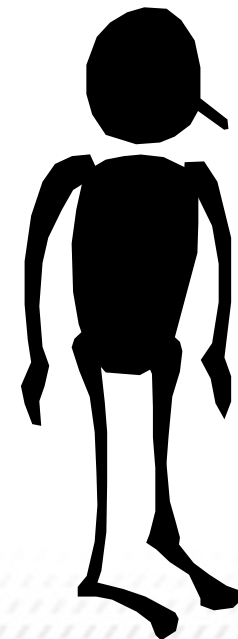
- The **tall** teacher.
- The girls are as **clever** as the boys.
- Get **some** sugar from the shop.
- **Every** year is not a leap year.
- **That** building was on fire during the curfew.



Some sugar



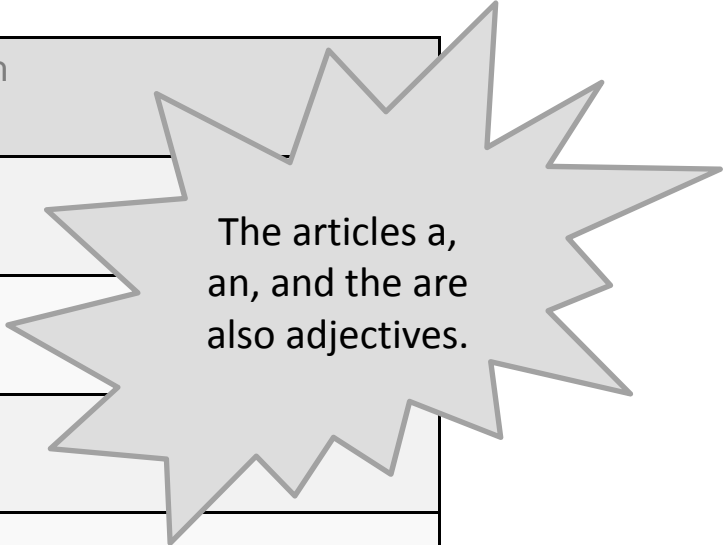
Short



Tall

Types of adjectives

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Numerical | Six, two hundred and four, first, seventh |
| Qualitative | Color, size, smell, age, opinion |
| Quantitative | Less, more, half, full, some, few |
| Possessive | Mine, his, hers, theirs, yours |
| Interrogative | Why, which, whose, what, where |
| Demonstrative | Here, there, this that, these those |



The articles a, an, and the are also adjectives.

Types of adjectives

Numerical Adjectives

It is a number used as an adjective. It can be cardinal as in one or ordinal as in first. E.g. This is my **first** trip to Delhi.

Qualitative adjectives

They pertain to quality and tell about the color, size, smell, age or opinion. It is also a description of how good or bad something is. E.g. I love **yellow** roses.

Types of adjectives

Quantitative Adjectives

Any adjective that designates a quantity is called as a quantitative adjective
E.g. There are **few** students in the class today.

Possessive adjectives

The possessive forms of personal pronoun are adjectives in function.
So they are also called as Possessive adjectives. E.g. This is **my** book.

Degrees of Comparison

- When two or more items are being compared on the basis of a particular quality we use the degrees of comparison of qualitative adjectives.
- When we make a comparison between two, we use the comparative degree of the qualitative adjectives.

Example:

- Philip is tall.
- George is taller than Philip.



- When the comparison is made among more than two, the superlative form of the adjectives is used.

Example:

- George is the tallest boy in our class.

Degrees of Comparison

- Most of the qualitative adjectives form the comparative degree by adding 'er' and the superlative degree by adding 'est' to the base form.
- But there are some adjectives to which we add more to get the comparative degree and most to get the positive degree.

Example:

- She is more beautiful than her sister.
- She is the most beautiful girl in the family.

Degrees of Comparison

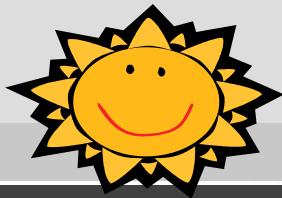
Usage: When 2 or more items are being compared on the basis of a particular quality.



Positive

That degree of an adjective which indicates simple quality, without comparison.

E.g.
Today is a **hot** day.



Comparative

The degree of an adjective when the comparison is between two items.
It usually takes –er at the end.

E.g.
Today is **hotter** than yesterday.

Superlative

The degree of an adjective when the comparison is among more than two items.
It usually takes –est at the end.

E.g.
Today is the **hottest** day of the year.

Few
E.g.



| Positive | Comparative | Superlative |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Good | Better | Best |
| Big | Bigger | Biggest |
| Beautiful | More beautiful | Most beautiful |
| Rich | Richer | Richest |
| Far | Further (Farther) | Furthest (Farthest) |
| Bad | Worse | Worst |
| Difficult | More Difficult | Most Difficult |



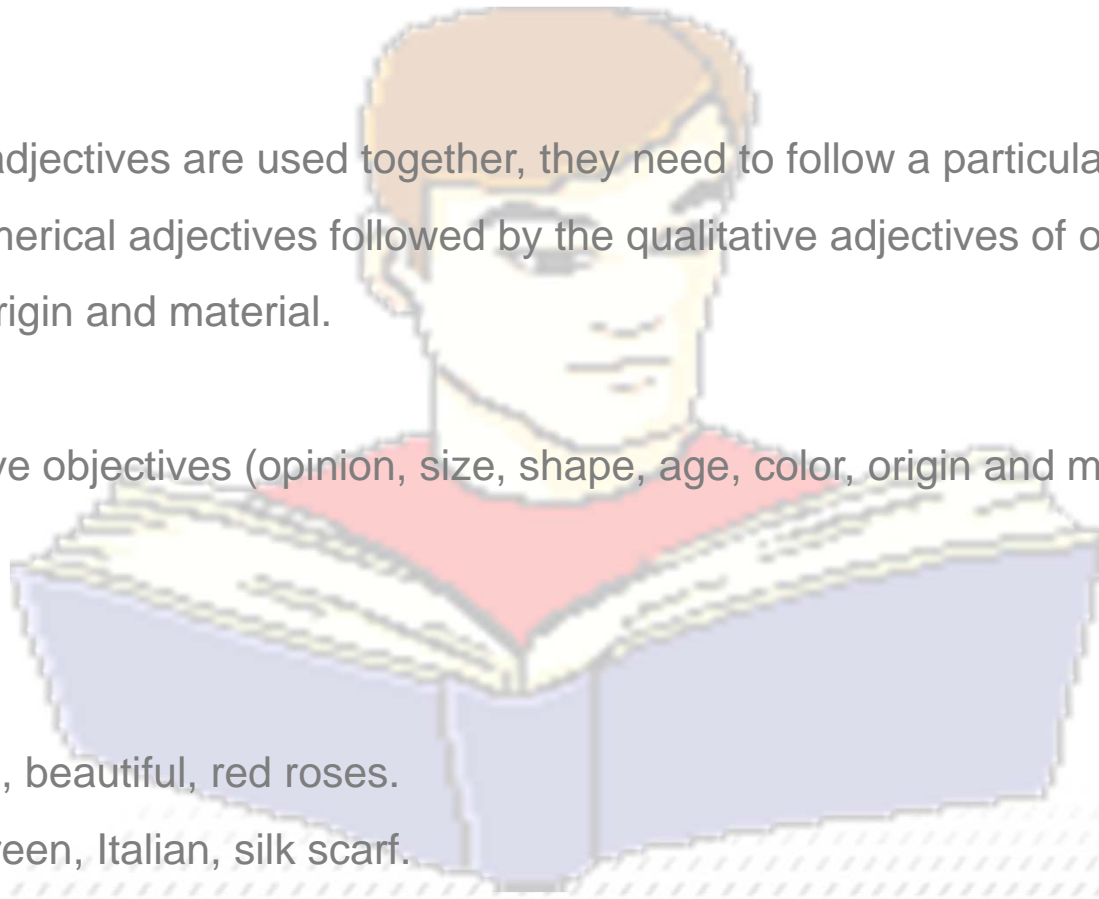
Order Of Adjectives

When two or more adjectives are used together, they need to follow a particular order. The order is the numerical adjectives followed by the qualitative adjectives of opinion, size, shape, age, color, origin and material.

Numerical- qualitative objectives (opinion, size, shape, age, color, origin and material)

Example:

1. He gave me two, beautiful, red roses.
2. I had a pretty, green, Italian, silk scarf.



RECAP

Fill in the blank with the appropriate degree of comparison:

1. Dean works _____(hard) than Thomas.
2. His house is situated the _____(far).
3. He is the _____(fair) than his brother.
4. My sister may be _____(old) than me , but I am _____(intelligent).
5. Her mother is the _____(compassionate) person I know.
6. Lily is a _____(beautiful) girl.
7. This is the _____ (bad)movie I have ever seen.
8. Warren Buffet is the _____(rich) man in the world.
9. Kittens are _____(cute) than puppies.
10. Yesterday's exam was _____(tough) than the earlier one.



THANK YOU

.....

www.infosys.com

The contents of this document are proprietary and confidential to Infosys Limited and may not be disclosed in whole or in part at any time, to any third party without the prior written consent of Infosys Limited.

© 2011 Infosys Limited. All rights reserved. Copyright in the whole and any part of this document belongs to Infosys Limited. This work may not be used, sold, transferred, adapted, abridged, copied or reproduced in whole or in part, in any manner or form, or in any media, without the prior written consent of Infosys Limited.