



Adjectives

A part-of-speech that modifies or describes a noun or a pronoun is called adjective.

An adjective often comes BEFORE a noun:

- a **green** car
- a **dark** sky
- an **interesting** story

And sometimes an adjective comes AFTER a verb:

- My car is **green**.
- The sky became **dark**.
- His story seemed **interesting**.

Degrees of Adjectives

- **Positive Degree** : Expresses a quality without a comparison
The twins are **smart**.
The tree is **tall**.
The book is **old**.
- **Comparative Degree** : Used to compare things to each other.

Form	Use	Example
er	Shorter adjectives (1 syllable or 2)	hotter area, warmer water
more	longer adjectives (2 or more syllables)	more interesting subject, more comfortable couch
more	adjectives that end with <i>ed</i> , <i>ing</i> , 's' (even if they are 1 syllable)	I am more tired , more boring book

Fred is **taller** than Barney.

He is the **more aggressive** of the two.

Barney is **smarter** than Fred.

Climbing is **more tiring** than running.



- **Superlative Degree:** Superlative is the highest or the lowest degree when comparing two or more things/persons. The inflectional suffix for superlative degree is *est*. Longer superlatives usually take *most* instead of *est*.

This is the **brightest** room in the house.

Duncan is the **tallest** player on the team.

Britney is the **most beautiful** girl in the class.

RULES OF ADJECTIVE

Rule-1 Adjective of quantity like much, LITTLE, ENOUGH, SUFFICIENT, WHOLE, etc. must be used with uncountable nouns only as they express quantity and not number.

Example:- *Many (not much) boys are absent from the class today.*

Many (not much) boys failed in the examination.

Rule-2 the use of 'few', 'a few' and 'the few' should be used with care they denote number. Few means 'NOT MANY'.

Few has negative meaning

A few means 'SOME AT LEAST'

The few means 'WHATEVER THERE IS'.

Example:- *I read few books.*

I Read a few books.

I Read the few books I had.

A few men are true from fault. (Incorrect)

Few men are true from fault. (Correct)

Rule-3 Use of little, a little, the little

Little means 'hardly any' in quantity.

Example:- *He had little money*

There is little water in the bottle



There is a little hope of his recovery (Incorrect)

There is little hope of his recovery (Correct)

A little means 'Some' in quantity if not much.

Example:- *Little knowledge is a dangerous thing. (Incorrect)*

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. (correct)

He had a little money.

There is a little water in the bottle.

The little means 'not much in quantity but all that is'.

Example:- *I spent the little money I had.*

little water that is in the bottle may be used for the patient. (Incorrect)

A little water that is in (Correct)

Rule-4 Adjective of number must be used only with the countable nouns and not with uncountable as they indicate number and not quantity.

Example:- *have taken many milk today. (Incorrect)*

I have taken much milk today. (Correct)

Do not drink so many water. (Incorrect)

Do not drink so much water. (Correct)

Rule-5 Some, All, Any, No. Most etc. may be used both as adjectives of number and Adjectives of quantity as they can express number as well as quantity.

Example:- *There are no boys in the class (Adj. of Number)*

There is no milk in the pot. (Adj. of quantity)

All big machines are imported from foreign countries. (Adj. of number)

All the sugar was thrown into the sea. (Adj. of Quantity)

Give me some water. (Adj. of Quantity)

Some of these students are excellent. (Adj. of Number)



Rule-6 the comparative adjectives, ending with like superior, inferior, senior, junior, prior, anterior, posterior, exterior etc. Take 'to' after them and not 'than'.

Example:- *He is senior than me. (Incorrect)*

He is senior to me. (Correct)

Health is preferable than wealth. (Incorrect)

Health is preferable to wealth. (Correct)

Rule-7 Double comparative adjectives or double superlative adjectives must not be used.

Example:- *He is more senior than me. (Incorrect)*

He is senior to me. (Correct)

Milk is more preferable than tea. (Incorrect)

Milk is preferable to tea. (Correct)

Ashoka was the most strongest of the kings. (Incorrect)

Ashoka was the strongest of the kings. (Correct)

Rule-8 Comparative degree must be used when the comparison is between two persons or things and superlative degree when the comparison is among more than two things.

Example:- *Who is the tallest of these two brothers ? (Incorrect)*

Who is taller of these two brothers? (Correct)

He is wise of all students in the class. (Incorrect)

He is the wisest of all students in the class. (Correct)

Rule-9 The comparative ending in 'er' is not used when we compare two qualities in the same person or thing. In that case we use 'more' before the Adjective.

Example:- *Ram is braver than wise. (Incorrect)*

Ram is more brave than wise (Correct)



Rule-10 Use of (Later, Latter; latest, last)

Later and latest – shows time

Latter and last – shows position

Example:- *He latter refused to come (Incorrect)*

He later refused to come. (Correct)

The later part of the novel is not clearly written (Incorrect)

The latter part of the novel is not clearly written. (Correct)

Rule-11 Use of (farther, further; farthest, furthest)

Farther, farthest – denote distance

Further, Furthest – next, also (position)

Example:- *After this he made no farther statement. (Incorrect)*

After this he made no further statement. (Correct)

Delhi is farther from Haridwar than Roorkee.

Don't make further delay.

Rule-12 Before superlative adjectives articles 'THE' must (always) placed.

Example:- *He is the best boy of the class.*

She is the most intelligent girl.

Rule-13 Use of (Nearest, next)

Nearest denotes distance.

Next denotes position.

Example:- *He was sitting next to me.*

Patna junction is the nearest to my house.

This is the next post-office to my house. (Incorrect)

This is the nearest post-office to my house. (Correct)



Rule-14 Use of (Elder, older; Eldest, oldest)

Elder and eldest – are used of members of the same family.

Older and oldest are used for persons or things.

Elder takes 'To' after it while older takes 'than'

Example:- *I have an older brother (Incorrect)*

I have an elder brother (Correct)

Mohan is the eldest boy in the town. (Incorrect)

Mohan is the oldest boy in the town. (Correct)

Rule-15 Use of less and fewer

Less – Quantity

Fewer – Number

Example:- *There is fewer sugar in your tea than in mine. (Incorrect)*

There is less sugar in your tea than in mine. (Correct)

He has less money than I.

Rule-16 Some adjectives like (Perfect, Ideal, Full, Chief, Unique, Complete, Infinite, Extreme, Entire, Universal, Empty, Impossible, Unanimous, square, sound etc. are not compared as they express meaning which do not admit of any variation of degrees.

Example:- *This achievement was most unique. (Incorrect)*

His achievement was unique. (Correct)

Your knowledge is most perfect. (Incorrect)

Your knowledge is perfect (Correct)

Rule-17 When a comparison is introduced and has 'ANY' after it, the things compared must always be excluded from the class of things with which it is compared, by using 'OTHER'

Example:- *London is larger than any city in England. (Incorrect)*

London is larger than any other city in England (Correct)

Ram is cleverer than any student in his class (Incorrect)

Ram is cleverer than any other student in his class. (Correct)



The tiger is as swift as any animal.

The tiger is as swift as any other animal.

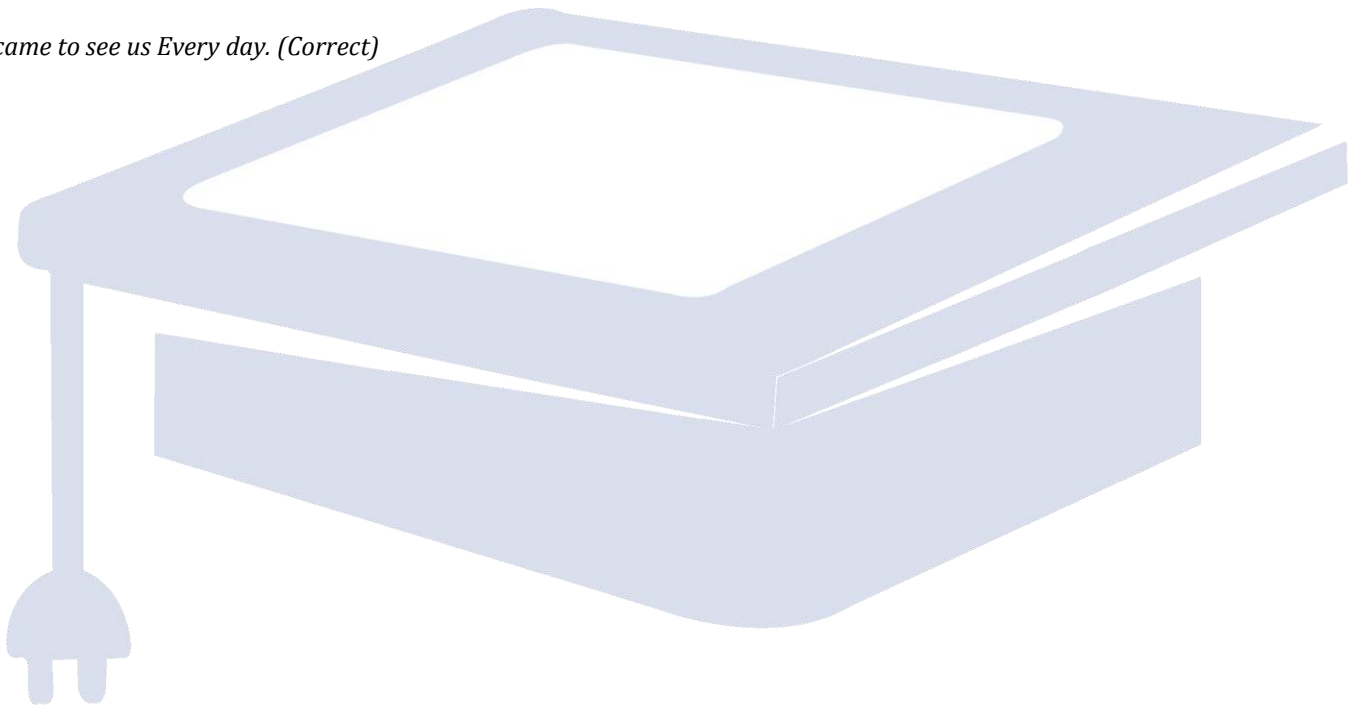
Rule-18 'Each' is used to indicate a limited number and 'EVERY' to denote an unlimited number in selection or choice.

Example:- *Everyone of the two boys was given a prize. (Incorrect)*

Each one of the two boys was given a prize (Correct)

He came to see us Each day. (Incorrect)

He came to see us Every day. (Correct)



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