

General English

Adjective



Adjective

- Adjective is a word that tells us about or add to the meaning of a noun
- She is a kind lady, I like this pen, She lives in a large house, He is a strong player
- Kind of Adjectives
- Descriptive Adjectives – Quality, Size, Colour, Shape – Ugly, Heavy, Dry, Good , Red
- Determiner Adjectives
- Demonstrative Adjectives – This, that , these, those
- Distributive adjectives – Each, Every, Either, neither
- Quantitative adjectives – Some, any, no , little
- Numerical adjectives – Few, many all, several, one, first
- Interrogative Adjectives – Which, what, whose
- Possessive Adjectives – My , our, your, his, her, their, its
- Present / Past Participle Adjectives – A moving bus
- Relative Adjectives – Who, Which, that
- Emphatic Adjectives – Own, Such , Same , Very
- Proper Adjectives – Indian, Asian, American
- Exclamatory Adjectives – What , which , how

Rule – 1

- **Adjective is used when the quality of a noun and pronoun rather than the action of verb**
- **She is a skilful dancer**
- **She dances skilfully**
- **Sonu's act was thoughtful**
- **Sonu acted thoughtfully**

Rule – 2

- **Be, Become, seem, appear, taste, smell, sound, feel, turn, get, grow , keep, lok, make , prove + Adjective only**
- **Her voice sounds harsh**
- **She appears sad**
- **I feel sick**

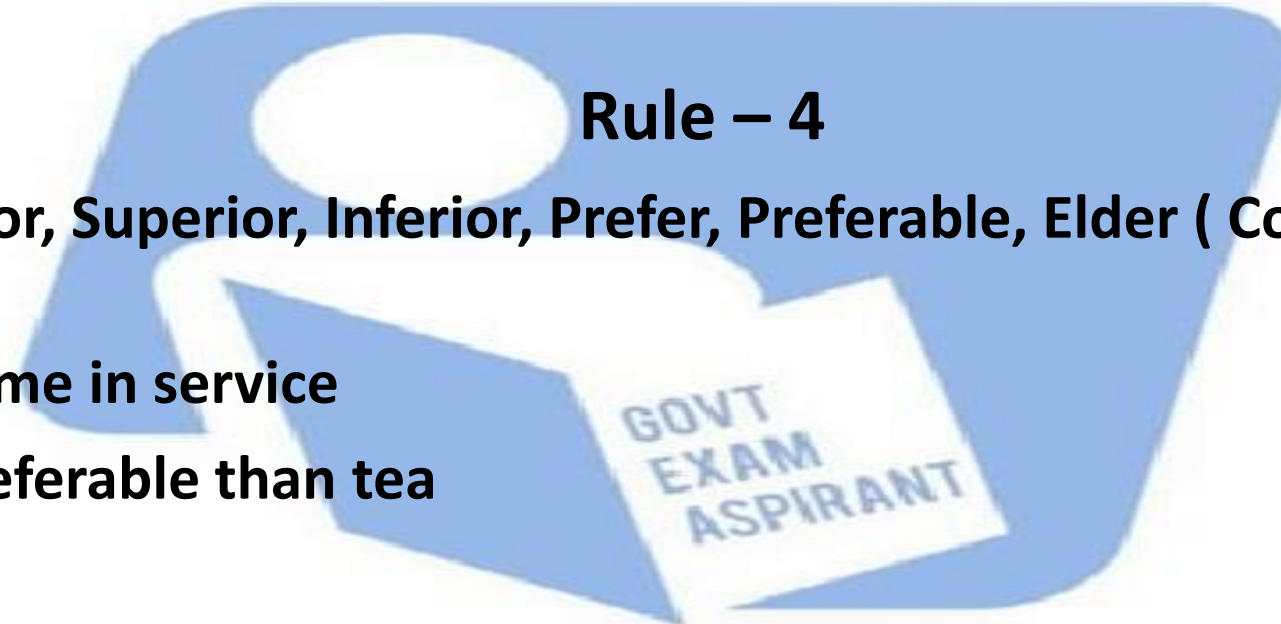


Rule – 3

- **Perfect, Unique, Ideal, Chief, Universal, Extreme, complete , entire, excellent, absolute, impossible, eternal, supreme + No Comparative and Superlative degree**
- **I have never seen a more complete book on General studies**
- **Happiness is the chiefest aim of mankind**

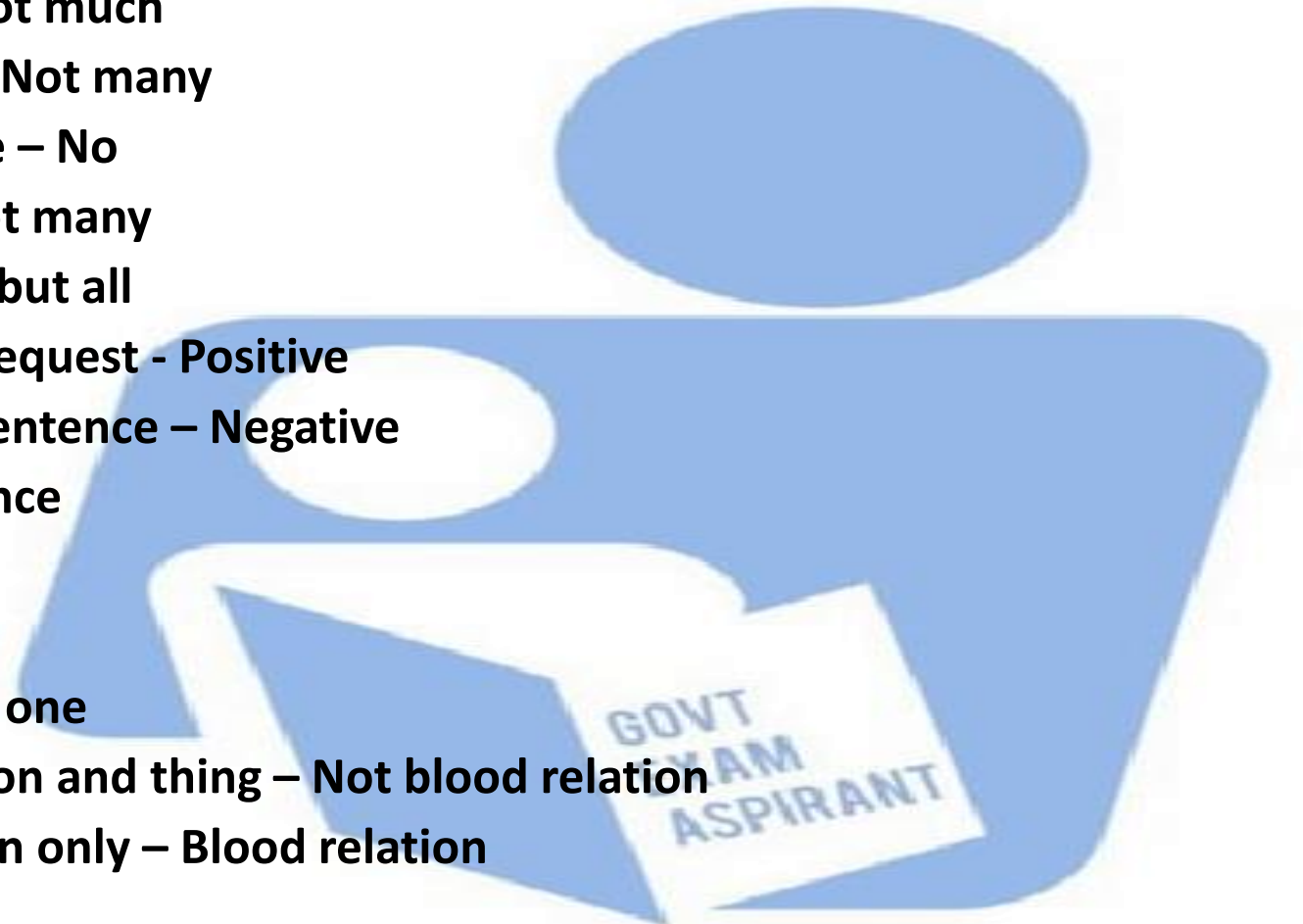
Rule – 4

- **Prior, Junior, Senior, Superior, Inferior, Prefer, Preferable, Elder (Comparative Adjective) + Use to not than**
- **He is senior than me in service**
- **Lemon Juice is preferable than tea**



Rule – 5

- Little – Negative Sense – No
- A little – Positive – Not much
- The little – Positive – Not many
- Few – Negative Sense – No
- A Few – Positive – Not many
- The Few – Not Many but all
- Some – Use making request - Positive
- Any – Interrogative sentence – Negative
- Farther – More Distance
- Further – Additional
- Other – Second One
- Another – Additional one
- Older / Oldest – Person and thing – Not blood relation
- Elder / Eldest – Person only – Blood relation
- Later – time
- Latter – Former
- Latest – Recent
- Last - Last



Rule – 6

- **Two adjectives qualify the same noun – Both adjective should be expressed in the same degree**
- **She is the most active and energetic social worker in our club**

Rule – 7

- **Ordinal is placed before numerical adjective**
- **Ordinal – First, Second, Third, Last**
- **Cordial – One, Two , Three**
- **You must study the two first chapters of the book**

Rule – 8

- **These and Those should not be used in the Singular noun – Kind , Sort, Type**
- **I will not do these kind of acts**

Rule – 9

- **Use of other & Else in comparative and superlative degree**
- **She is a best teacher**
- **She is the most intelligent person**

Rule – 10

- **Use The after All and Both , The before Whole**
- **All the students were present**
- **Both the boys left soon**
- **Whole country is suffering from drought**
- **Possessive case after all and both**
- **My all efforts ended in smoke**

GOVT
EXAM
ASPIRANT

Rule – 11

- The comparative adjectives ending in 'er' should be used as more clever while comparing the two qualities of one and the same thing or a person
- She is cleverer than honest
- She is more clever than her sister

Rule – 12

- Either, Neither, only, both , even , but also + before the words they emphasize
- She not only came to see me but also to take her old books

Rule – 13

- As – Use in Positive degree
- Than – Use in comparative degree
- She is as honest, if not more honest than her brother
- She is as honest as , if not more honest than her brother

Rule – 14

- **When two adjectives require different prepositions, appropriate prepositions should be used with both adjectives**
- **He is senior and older than I**
- **His dress is different and cheaper than mine**

Rule – 15

- **Adjective after noun , when the noun followed by Preposition**
- **The subject is a worthy matter of note**

Rule – 16

- **Time used in Comparison – No need to add comparative form**
- **My book is three times cheaper than yours**

Rule – 17

- Don't use these adjectives before noun – Afraid, Asleep, due, ready, unable, unable, alike, aware, glad, sorry, well, alone , ill , sure, worth
- She alone is responsible for my problems
- If found a boy asleep

Rule – 18

- Size – Shape – Age – colour – Nationality – material – Noun
- Twenty year old black American Negro
- A small Indian stadium

