

Adjectives are used to modify noun or pronoun. In this chapter, we will study the types and uses of adjectives.

ADJECTIVE AND DEGREE OF COMPARISON

An adjective is a word that modifies a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives are used to tell which one, what kind, how many or how much about nouns and pronouns.

e.g. Good, poor, some, many, that etc.

Types of Adjectives

There are seven types of adjectives. They are as follows

1. Descriptive Adjectives

The descriptive adjective describes the kind or quality of the noun it modifies.

- e.g. (i) I have a big cat at my house.
(ii) Delhi is a large city.

2. Proper Adjectives

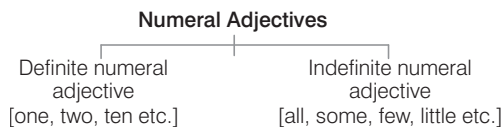
Adjectives that are formed from proper nouns i.e. specific people, places, things or ideas are known as Proper adjectives.

- e.g. (i) A group of American tourists visited India recently.
(ii) We have to attend a French lecture today.

3. Numeral Adjective

Those adjectives which are used to show the number of a noun are known as Numeral adjectives.

- e.g. (i) Sunday is the first day of the week.
 (ii) We have five sense organs.
 (iii) Most girls like shopping.



Definite Numeral Adjective

Those adjectives that denote the exact number are known as Definite numeral adjectives.

- e.g. (i) The Taj Mahal has four pillars.
 (ii) Vivek stood first in the final exams.

The definite numeral adjectives are classified into the following categories

Cardinals (How many)	Ordinals (Series)
One, two, three, four, five, etc.	First, second, third, fourth, fifth etc.

Indefinite Numeral Adjective

Those adjectives that do not denote the exact number are known as Indefinite numeral adjectives.

- e.g. (i) I don't like all the vegetables.
 (ii) I have a few novels written by Shakespeare.

4. Distributive Adjectives

Those adjectives that are used to refer to each one of a noun are known as Distributive numeral adjectives.

- e.g. (i) Every student must get his turn.
 (ii) They speak to another person.

5. Demonstrative Adjectives

Those adjectives that are used to point out a noun are known as Demonstrative adjectives.

- e.g. (i) That girl is very beautiful.
 (ii) These grapes are sweet.

6. Possessive Adjectives

These adjectives are used to show the possession of the noun which they qualify.

- e.g. (i) His father was at home.
 (ii) You should help your friends.

my, your, our, his, her, their, its.

7. Interrogative Adjectives

Those adjectives that are used along with the noun to ask questions are known as interrogative adjectives.

- e.g. (i) Whose pen is this?
 (ii) Which car was she driving?

Degree of Comparison

There are three degrees of comparison of an adjective namely; positive, comparative and superlative.

- e.g., (i) The student was clever. (positive degree)
 (ii) The student was cleverer than his friend. (comparative degree)
 (iii) The student was the cleverest boy of his class. (superlative degree)

Positive Degree

Positive degree of adjective qualifies a noun in simple form and shows equal level of quality in comparison.

- e.g. (i) My cousin was very brave.
 (ii) He was quite happy.

Comparative Degree

Comparative degree of adjective qualifies a noun with higher quality and shows one noun better than the other.

- e.g. (i) He is braver than his brother.
 (ii) You are taller than I.

Superlative Degree

Superlative degree of adjective qualifies a noun or nouns with highest quality and shows something the best.

- e.g., (i) I am the richest boy of the class.
 (ii) It was the most difficult question.

List of Degrees of Comparison

1. By adding 'er' and 'est'

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bright	brighter	brightest
Bold	bolder	boldest
Clever	cleverer	cleverest
Cold	colder	coldest
Fast	faster	fastest
Great	greater	greatest
High	higher	highest
Long	longer	longest
Small	smaller	smallest
Strong	stronger	strongest
Sweet	sweeter	sweetest
Young	younger	youngest

2. By adding 'r' and 'st' to the adjectives ending in 'e'

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Brave	braver	bravest
Large	larger	largest
Nice	nicer	nicest
Noble	nobler	noblest
Simple	simpler	simplest
Wise	wiser	wisest
White	whiter	whitest

3. By removing the final 'y' and adding 'ier' and 'iest'

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Costly	costlier	costliest
Easy	easier	easiest

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Happy	happier	happiest
Heavy	heavier	heaviest
Wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest

4. By doubling the final consonants (When the last letter is a consonant and the second last a vowel) and adding 'er' and 'est'

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Big	bigger	biggest
Dim	dimmer	dimmest
Hot	hotter	hottest
Thin	thinner	thinnest

5. By using 'more' and 'most'

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Active	more active	most active
Careful	more careful	most careful
Courageous	more courageous	most courageous
Cunning	more cunning	most cunning
Difficult	more difficult	most difficult
Famous	more famous	most famous
Faithful	more faithful	most faithful
Splendid	more splendid	most splendid

6. Irregular Comparisons

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bad	worse	worst
Evil	worse	worst
Ill	worse	worst
Late	later	latest
Many	more	most
Near	nearer	nearest
Old	older	oldest
Old	elder	eldest

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Directions (Q. Nos 1-5) *Name the underlined adjective.*

1. Everybody wanted to listen that beautiful song.
 (a) Proper Adjective
 (b) Interrogative Adjective
 (c) Numeral Adjective
 (d) Descriptive Adjective
2. There were four windows in my room.
 (a) Numeral Adjective
 (b) Possessive Adjective
 (c) Demonstrative Adjective
 (d) Distributive Adjective
3. On his sister's birthday he invited Indian players.
 (a) Numeral Adjective
 (b) Descriptive Adjective
 (c) Proper Adjective
 (d) Demonstrative Adjective
4. She does not drive my car.
 (a) Descriptive Adjective
 (b) Proper Adjective
 (c) Interrogative Adjective
 (d) Possessive Adjective
5. I could not catch those monkeys.
 (a) Distributive Adjective
 (b) Demonstrative Adjective
 (c) Possessive Adjective
 (d) Numeral Adjective

Directions (Q. Nos 6-10) *Choose the adjective in the following sentences.*

6. Preeti with her brother topped the class.
 (a) Preeti (b) with
 (c) her (d) the
 7. Ramesh has stolen those bikes from the school.
 (a) has (b) those
 (c) bikes (d) from
 8. Every page was written by me.
 (a) Every (b) page
 (c) was (d) me
 9. You must prepare the first chapter properly.
 (a) You (b) prepare
 (c) first (d) properly
 10. We should not wear American clothes.
 (a) We (b) should
 (c) wear (d) American
- Directions (Q. Nos 11-20)** *Fill in the blanks with suitable adjective as given in the options.*
11. Arun is the boy of our class.
 (a) tall (b) taller
 (c) more tall (d) tallest
 12. This story is than that.
 (a) interesting (b) more interesting
 (c) interested (d) interest
 13. My car was new as yours.
 (a) as (b) than
 (c) of (d) from
 14. Amitabh Bachchan is the popular bollywood star.
 (a) very (b) much
 (c) extremely (d) most
 15. The colour of my shirt is brighter than that of
 (a) of (b) yours
 (c) extremely (d) most
 16. 'Successful' is for 'success', is for Honesty.
 (a) Honest (b) Honestful
 (c) Honestly (d) Honour
 17. 'Cleverer' is for 'Clever', is for entertaining.
 (a) entertainer (b) more entertaining
 (c) outertainings (d) entertainment

- Directions** (Q. Nos 21-25) *In the following questions, there is an error in the sentence. Find the part of the sentence which has an error.*

Answers

[illegible]