

Adjective

1) Following order is used while using adjective.

opinion	size	age	shape	colour	origin	material
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e.g. some lovely small old round red plastic tables

2) 'Whole' is used with singular countable noun and 'all' is used with plurals and uncountable nouns

e.g. He ate all whole the food.

Whole all the boys are present.

3) little or few convey negative sense; a little and a few convey positive sense; the little and the few convey the sense of 'all that is'.

e.g. His business is not doing well because only few a few customers come to his shop.

She has made little a little progress so she is happy.

Little the little respect he had he lost it.

4) the + adjective means a social group

e.g. Rich The rich should take care of poor the poor.

5) Present participle (v-ing) used as adjective shows cause/description while past participle (V-III) shows effect

This is an interested interesting book.

6) Following adjectives are not usually used before a qualifying noun. Instead these adjectives have related words which are used before a noun

afraid, alone, ashamed, alike, well, glad, sorry, ill, sure, upset, well,

e.g. Living Alive people need food for survival.

Asleep Sleeping children should not be disturbed.

7) Following adjectives are not usually used after a linking verb.

Digital, chief, entire, initial, main, only, whole, minimum, maximum, absolute, former, elder, inner
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e.g. Be careful when you cross the main road.

The only problem is his attitude.

8) Following adjectives can be used after noun if the noun is preceded by first, last, next, only, or superlatives

available, imaginable, possible, suitable

e.g. This is the only solution available.

9) Note the difference of meaning due to different position of adjective.

This is my *present* address. (Address)

All the people *present* there approved it. (People who were at that place)

10) Following adjectives are ungradable and are not used with adverbs like very

or extremely. Instead we can use adverbs like absolutely, completely or totally.

Huge, impossible, dreadful, awful, wonderful, useful, terrible
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e.g. Our teacher gave us totally very impossible problem to solve.

Comparison

11) Your book is the same like as mine.

12) This room is less spacious as than the other one.

13) Our college is more far farther from the bus stop than the library.

14) His condition is worse more worse than your condition.

15) The temperature is getting hot and hot hotter and hotter.

16) The following words have more, most for comparative and superlative degrees

a Words ending in ful or less, e.g. careful, helpful, useful; hopeless

b Words ending in ing or ed, e.g. boring, willing; annoyed, surprised

c Many others, e.g. afraid, certain, correct, eager, exact, famous, foolish, frequent, modern, nervous, normal, recent

17) We can put a word or phrase (e.g. **much, far, a bit**) before a comparative to say how much faster, cheaper, etc something is.

e.g. **It's much faster** by car. A bus is **far cheaper** than a taxi.

18) We use this pattern to say that a change in one thing goes with a change in another. Look at these example-*There's no time to lose. **The faster** you drive, **the better. The higher** the price, **the more reliable** the product*

Articles

The articles are not used:

19. Before proper, material and abstract nouns used in a general sense:

Paris is the capital of France. Gold is a precious metal.

20. Before plural nouns used to denote a class: Eg. Apples are red.

21. Before meal-time e.g. He was at dinner.

22. Articles are not used before countries, states, cities, towns, continents, single lakes, single mountains except The United States, The United Arab Emirates, The United Nations etc.

23. With names of relations Eg. He is father of Aslam

24. With man or woman used in general sense. Eg. Man is mortal.

25. With places showing its proper use. He goes to school daily. (Note) He is going the school to meet teacher.