



10. Adjectives

IN THIS SECTION

I. ADJECTIVE

II. KIND OF ADJECTIVES

III. DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES

IV. CORRECT USE OF SOME ADJECTIVES

V. POSITION OF ADJECTIVES

I. ADJECTIVE

(An adjective is a word which adds something to the meaning of noun or pronoun.)

Noun या Pronoun की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्दों को adjectives कहते हैं; जैसे—

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| (a) Ram has a <i>black</i> pen. | (b) The dog is <i>white</i> . |
| (c) It was a <i>poor</i> attempt. | (d) He has <i>enough</i> money. |
| (e) <i>These</i> photographs are yours. | (f) Jind is a <i>small</i> town. |
| (g) He did not eat <i>any</i> bread. | |

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में **black, white, poor, enough, these, small** और **any** शब्दों से Noun के गुण-दोष और रंग आदि का बोध होता है। अतः ये शब्द adjectives हैं।

II. KIND OF ADJECTIVES

1. Adjective of quality (गुणवाचक विशेषण)
2. Adjective of quantity (परिणामवाचक/ मात्रावाचक विशेषण)
3. Adjective of number (संख्यावाचक विशेषण)
4. Demonstrative Adjectives (संकेतवाचक या निर्देशक विशेषण)
5. Distributive Adjectives (प्रत्येकसूचक विशेषण)
6. Interrogative Adjectives (प्रश्नवाचक विशेषण)
7. Possessive Adjectives (संबंधवाचक विशेषण)
8. Emphasising Adjectives (ज़ोर डालने वाले विशेषण)
9. Exclamatory Adjectives (विस्मयसूचक विशेषण)

1. ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY

(It shows the kind of a person, an animal, a place or a thing.)

ये adjectives किसी व्यक्ति, पशु, स्थान या वस्तु के गुण या अवगुणों को बताते हैं।

कुछ adjectives of quality पढ़िए—

bad, beautiful, circular, clever, dry, golden, good, great, handsome, heavy, intelligent, kind, long, lovely, ripe, sharp, short, small, square, tall etc.

जैसे—

- (a) These are *ripe* mangoes.
- (b) He is a *handsome* man.
- (c) This *circular* road will lead to the bus stand.
- (d) The pilgrims met many *kind* persons on the way.
- (e) The *beautiful* landscapes of hilly regions attract tourists.
- (f) Ram is my *fast* friend.

उपरोक्त sentences में *ripe, handsome, circular, kind, beautiful* और *fast*— Adjectives of quality हैं। ये adjectives 'OF WHAT KIND?' का उत्तर देते हैं।

Proper Adjectives

ये adjectives वास्तव में adjective of quality के अंतर्गत ही आ जाते हैं क्योंकि ये Proper noun से बनते हैं; जैसे—
America— American, India — Indian. देखें ये वाक्य—

- (a) *Indian* farmers are hardworking.
- (b) *American* books are not liked in other countries.

2. ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY

(It shows how much of a thing is meant.)

ये adjectives वस्तुओं के परिमाण को बताते हैं।

कुछ adjectives of quantity पढ़िए—

a great deal of, a lot of, any, enough, few, little, lots of, many, much, one, plenty of, some, twenty, whole, all.

जैसे—

- (a) *All* the money we had is spent.
- (b) There is *little* milk in the jug.
- (c) I have *some* money.
- (d) She ate the *whole* loaf.
- (e) They have *much* work to do.

उपरोक्त sentences में *All, little, some, little, whole*, और *much*— Adjectives of quantity हैं। ये adjectives 'HOW MUCH?' का उत्तर देते हैं।

3. ADJECTIVES OF NUMBERS OR NUMERAL ADJECTIVES

(These show how many persons or things are meant, or in what order a person or thing stands.)

ये adjectives व्यक्तियों तथा वस्तुओं की संख्या या क्रम को बताते हैं।

कुछ adjectives of numbers पढ़िए

A. Definite Number Adjectives

(i) **Cardinal Numeral Adjectives— one, two, three, four etc.** जैसे—

- (a) *Five* men were swimming in the river.
- (b) *Two* aeroplanes carried few passengers.
- (c) There are *seven* days in a week.
- (d) They have *four* children.

उपरोक्त sentences में *Five, two, seven*, और *four*— Adjectives of Numbers हैं।

(ii) **Ordinal Numeral Adjectives— first, second, third, fourth etc.** इनके आगे the का प्रयोग होता है।

इनके बाद singular noun लगती है; जैसे—

- (a) The *first* man in the *second* row is my brother.
- (b) March is the *third* month of the year.

उपरोक्त sentences में *First, Second* और *Third*— Adjectives of Numbers हैं।

(iii) **Multiplicative Adjectives— single, double, triple etc.**

ध्यान रखें—

1. निम्नलिखित **Definite Numerals** (निश्चित संख्या) के बाद **of** नहीं लगता, सीधा **noun** लगता है; जैसे—
a dozen, a hundred, a thousand, a million

(a) We have *a dozen* pens. (b) He has *a hundred* cows.

उपरोक्त sentences में **dozen** और **hundred**— **Adjectives of Numbers** हैं।

2. यदि **definite numerals** के पहले **a** नहीं हो, तो उनसे अनिश्चित संख्या का बोध होता है, ऐसी स्थिति में **of** का प्रयोग अवश्य होता है; जैसे—

a lakh of men, a pair of shoes, a couple of hours.

(a) We have *dozens of* pens.

(b) He has *hundreds of* cows.

उपरोक्त sentences में **dozens** और **hundreds**— **Adjectives of Numbers** हैं।

B. Indefinite Number Adjectives

a good many, a great, a great deal of, a lot of, enough, lots of, many, many a, numerous, plenty of, several, some, various etc.

जैसे—

(a) *Some* boys are playing.

(b) I have *many* friends.

(c) On *several* occasions, I advised him to be careful.

(d) *Some* men are rich.

(e) *Many* boys came in the meeting.

(f) There are *several* errors in your story.

उपरोक्त sentences में **some**, **many**, और **several**— **Adjectives of Numbers** हैं।

ये **adjectives 'HOW MANY?'** का उत्तर देते हैं।

4. DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

(These point out which persons, places or things are meant.)

ये **adjectives** व्यक्ति, स्थान या वस्तुओं की ओर संकेत करते हैं।

(i) Definite Demonstrative Adjectives

जैसे— **such, that, the other, the same, these, this, those** etc.

(a) *That* boy is my friend.

(b) *Those* stories are quite interesting.

(c) *These* boys indulge in such nonsense things.

(d) *These* questions are out of syllabus.

(e) Give me *this* pen.

उपरोक्त sentences में **that, those, these** और **this** — **Demonstrative adjectives** हैं।

(ii) Indefinite Demonstrative Adjectives

a, a certain, an, another, any, certain, other, some, that, this etc.

इनके बाद हमेशा **singular countable noun** आती है; जैसे—

a certain boy (न कि *a certain* boys)

5. DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES

(These show that persons or things are taken singly or separately.)

जो **Adjectives** किसी वर्ग की प्रत्येक वस्तु या व्यक्ति को प्रकट करें **Distributive Adjectives** कहलाते हैं। ये **distribution** को प्रकट करते हैं, जैसे—

(a) *Each* beggar was given alms.

(b) *Each* girl will make a speech.

- (c) There are trees on *either* side.
 (d) *Neither* answer is right.

उपरोक्त sentences में **each, either और neither**—Demonstrative adjectives हैं।

6. INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

(These adjectives are used with nouns to ask questions.)

ये **adjectives, Noun** के साथ लगकर प्रश्न पूछने का कार्य करते हैं; जैसे—

- (a) *Which* book is yours?
 (b) *Which* road should we take to reach the railway station?
 (c) *Which* way will you go?
 (d) *Whose* phone is this?

उपरोक्त sentences में **which और whose**—Interrogative adjectives हैं।

7. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

(The adjectives which show possession or relationship are called possessive adjectives.)

ये **adjectives स्वामित्व (possession) या संबंध (relationship) प्रकट करते हैं।**

ये कुछ **possessive adjectives** हैं—

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

जैसे—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) <i>Our</i> dog has bit <i>their</i> rabbit. | (b) That is <i>their</i> school. |
| (c) <i>Her</i> purse was lost. | (d) The rose has <i>its</i> own fragrance. |
| (e) <i>My</i> village is not backward. | |

उपरोक्त sentences में **our, that, her, its और my** — Possessive adjectives हैं।

ये **adjectives 'WHOSE?'** का उत्तर देते हैं।

Note—

HIS : इस वाक्य में **his** का प्रयोग देखें— His uncle is a doctor. (possessive adjective)

his का प्रयोग **possessive pronoun व possessive adjective** दोनों रूप में हो सकता है; जैसे—

- (a) This is *his* book. (Possessive adjective)
 (b) This book is *his*. (Possessive pronoun)

Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns :

Possessive Adjectives का प्रयोग **Noun** के पहले तथा **Possessive Pronouns** का प्रयोग **Verb** के बाद होता है;

जैसे—

- (a) This is *my* book. (Possessive adjective)
 (b) This book is *mine* (Possessive pronoun)

EXERCISE 23.

Find out the adjectives from the sentences given below and tell their kinds also :

1. That was indeed a wise step.
2. I could not get any taxi.
3. Those bananas are ripe.
4. He has lost all his wealth.
5. Her sister is clever.
6. It was your own idea.
7. Some people are very rich.
8. What a snowfall!

9. He is own master in his work.
10. Whose purse has been picked?

EXERCISE 24.

Find out the adjectives from the sentences given below and tell their kinds also :

1. I like such flowers.
2. Several passengers died in the accident.
3. Every person must do his duty.
4. Which saree do you like?
5. The Chinese language has hundreds of characters.
6. What a mistake!
7. How many students are there in your class?
8. Either boy will solve this sum.
9. This is the very place where I met her.
10. Their ideas are impractical.

III. DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES**1. Three Degrees****A. Positive Degree**

(It is used to qualify one person, place or thing. No comparison is made in positive degree of adjective.)

जब Adjective तुलनात्मक न हो, यहाँ एक व्यक्ति या वस्तु के गुणों की चर्चा होती है; जैसे—

- (a) Gita is a *tall* girl.
- (b) He is a *wise* man.
- (c) Ram's apple is *sweet*.
- (d) Shyam is an *intelligent* lad.

उपरोक्त Sentences में 'tall, wise, sweet' और 'intelligent'-positive degree के adjectives हैं।

Positive degree में adjective की First Form का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

B. Comparative Degree

(It is used to compare two persons, places or things.)

जब Adjective केवल दो में तुलनात्मक हो, यहाँ दो व्यक्ति या वस्तुओं के गुणों की तुलना होती है; जैसे—

- (a) Ram is *taller* than Gita.
- (b) Delhi is *colder* than Calcutta.
- (c) Hari's apple is *sweeter* than Rama's.
- (d) This house is *older* than that.
- (e) You are *better* than her.

उपरोक्त Sentences में 'taller, colder, sweeter, older' और 'better' comparative degree के adjectives हैं।

Comparative degree में adjective की Second Form का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

C. Superlative Degree

(It is used when more than two persons, places or things are compared. It is the highest degree of comparison.)

जब Adjective समूह में तुलनात्मक हो, यहाँ दो से अधिक व्यक्ति या वस्तुओं के गुणों की तुलना होती है; जैसे—

- (a) Gita is the *tallest* girl in the class.
- (b) Shyam's apple is the *sweetest* of all.
- (c) Reeta is the *most charming* of all the sisters.
- (d) America is the *biggest* country in the world.

उपरोक्त Sentences में 'tallest, sweetest, most charming' और 'biggest' superlative degree के adjectives हैं।

Note:–

1. Superlative degree से पहले article 'the' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
2. Superlative degree में adjective की Third Form का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

2. Formation of Comparative and Superlative Degrees**Rule 1. er, est जोड़कर**

Positive	Meaning	Comparative	Superlative
Bitter	कड़वा	Bitterer	Bitterest
Black	काला	Blacker	Blackest
Bold	साहसी	Bolder	Boldest
Brief	संक्षिप्त	Briefer	Briefest
Bright	चमकीला	Brighter	Brightest
Calm	शांत	Calmer	Caldest
Clean	स्वच्छ	Cleaner	Cleanest
Clever	चतुर	Cleverer	Cleverest
Cold	ठंडा	Colder	Coldest
Dear	प्यारा	Dearer	Dearest
Deep	गहरा	Deeper	Deepest
Gay	खुश	Gayer	Gayest
Great	महान	Greater	Greatest
Hard	कठोर	Harder	Hardest
High	ऊँचा	Higher	Highest
Keen	तीक्ष्ण	Keener	Keenest
Kind	दयालु	Kinder	Kindest
Light	हल्का	Lighter	Lightest
Near	समीप	Nearer	Nearest
Poor	निर्धन	Poorer	Poorest
Proud	घमंडी	Prouder	Proudest
Rich	धनी	Richer	Richest
Short	छोटा	Shorter	Shortest
Small	छोटा	Smaller	Smallest
Strong	बलवान्	Stronger	Strongest
Sweet	मीठा	Sweeter	Sweetest
Tall	लम्बा	Taller	Tallest
Weak	कमजोर	Weaker	Weakest
Wild	क्रूर	Wilder	Wildest
Young	छोटा	Younger	Youngest

Rule 2. अंत में e हो, तो r, st जोड़कर

Positive	Meaning	Comparative	Superlative
Able	योग्य	Abler	Ablest
Brave	बहादुर	Braver	Bravest
Fine	बढ़िया	Finer	Finest

Large	विशाल	Larger	Largest
Noble	कुलीन	Nobler	Noblest
Pure	शुद्ध	Purer	Purest
True	सत्य	Truer	Truest
Wise	बुद्धिमान्	Wiser	Wisest

Rule 3. अंतिम अक्षर y हो और y से पहले consonant हो, तो y को i में बदलें फिर er, est लगाएं।

Positive	Meaning	Comparative	Superlative
Dry	शुष्क	Drier	Driest
Early	सवेरे	Earlier	Earliest
Easy	आसान	Easier	Easiest
Happy	प्रसन्न	Happier	Happiest
Healthy	स्वस्थ	Healthier	Healthiest
Heavy	भारी	Heavier	Heaviest
Jolly	विनोदी	Jollier	Jolliest
Lazy	आलसी	Lazier	Laziest
Merry	आनंदित	Merrier	Merriest
Pretty	सुंदर	Prettier	Prettiest
Wealthy	धनाढ्य	Wealthier	Wealthiest

Rule 4. अंतिम अक्षर vowel हो, तो अंतिम अक्षर को Double करके er est लगाएं।

Positive	Meaning	Comparative	Superlative
Big	बड़ा	Bigger	Biggest
Fat	मोटा	Fatter	Fattest
Fit	योग्य	Fitter	Fittest
Hot	गरम	Hotter	Hottest
Red	लाल	Redder	Reddest
Sad	उदास	Sadder	Saddest
Thin	पतला	Thinner	Thinnest
Wet	गीला	Wetter	Wettest

Rule 5. डिग्री से पहले more, most जोड़कर

Positive	Meaning	Comparative	Superlative
active	फुर्तिला	more active	most active
beautiful	सुंदर	more beautiful	most beautiful
careful	सावधान	more careful	most careful
cheerful	प्रसन्न	more cheerful	most cheerful
difficult	कठिन	more difficult	most difficult
diligent	परिश्रमी	more diligent	most diligent
foolish	मूर्ख	more foolish	most foolish
harmful	हानिकारक	more harmful	most harmful
honest	ईमानदार	more honest	most honest
important	आवश्यक	more important	most important
Industrious	परिश्रमी	more industrious	most industrious

intelligent	बुद्धिमान्	more intelligent	most intelligent
interesting	रोचक	more interesting	most interesting
obedient	आज्ञाकारी	more obedient	most obedient
popular	लोकप्रिय	more popular	most popular
powerful	शक्तिशाली	more powerful	most powerful
urgent	आवश्यक	more urgent	most urgent
useful	उपयोगी	more useful	most useful

Rule 6. See the changes.

Positive	Meaning	Comparative	Superlative
Bad	बुरा	worse	worst
Far	दूर	farther	farthest
Far	दूर	further	furthest
Good	अच्छा	better	best
Late	देर, बाद	later, latter	last, latest
Little	अल्प	less, lesser	least
Much	बहुत सा	more	most
Nigh	समीपवर्ती	nigher	nighest
Near	समीप	nearer	nearest, next
Old	बड़ा, बूढ़ा	older, elder	oldest, eldest
Out	बाहर	outer, utter	outermost, utmost
Up	ऊपर	upper	uppermost, upmost

नोट— पहले nigh, nigher, nighest, fore और utter आजकल प्रयोग नहीं होते हैं।

EXERCISE 25.

Supply the correct form of the adjectives given in the brackets :

- Abdul is than I am. (strong)
- Which of these two pens is? (good)
- Anil is the boy in the class. (clever)
- Iron is any other metal. (useful)
- He is than she is. (intelligent)
- Ours is the house in the street. (late)
- Silver is than gold. (light)
- He is than I expected. (late)
- It was the day of the season. (cold)
- Hari is (wise)

IV. CORRECT USE OF SOME ADJECTIVES**1. LITTLE, A LITTLE, THE LITTLE**

मात्रा दर्शाने के लिए little, a little, the little का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

A. Little

(i) Little का अर्थ है— 'थोड़ा/ अधिक नहीं'। 'कुछ नहीं' को दर्शाने के लिए little का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसका प्रयोग Negative में किया जाता है; जैसे—

- There is *little* water in the bucket.
- He has *little* commonsense.

- (c) Gita has *little* time. She cannot complete the home-work
 (d) She has *little* appreciation of beauty.
 (ii) कुछ Adverbs जैसे— *so, too, very* आदि से *little* को modify किया जा सकता है; जैसे—
 (a) There is too *little* ice cream in the refrigerator.
 (b) There is very *little* space left in the suitcase.

B. A Little

A Little का अर्थ है— 'कुछ थोड़ा सा, हालांकि अधिक नहीं'। 'कुछ' को दर्शाने के लिए *a little* का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसका प्रयोग Positive में किया जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) The calf is made to drink *a little* milk.
 (b) *A little* care save the accident.
 (c) There is *a little* hope of his success.
 (d) I have *a little* money in my pocket.

C. The Little

The Little का अर्थ है— 'अधिक नहीं बल्कि समूची मात्रा'। 'जो कुछ थोड़ा सा' को दर्शाने के लिए *the little* का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसका प्रयोग पूर्वचर्चित वस्तुओं की ओर संकेत करता है; जैसे—

- (a) I have lost *the little* money I had earned.
 (b) *The little* money I saved is spent.
 (c) *The little* information I had was disbelieved.
 (d) I spent *the little* money I had.

EXERCISE 26.

Fill in the blank with *little, a little, the little* :

- (a) We got by our efforts.
 (b) Gita spent time to do the home-work.
 (c) Gita has time. She can complete the home-work.
 (d) knowledge is dangerous thing.
 (e) information he had was not quite reliable.

2. FEW, A FEW, THE FEW

संख्या दर्शाने के लिए *few, a few, the few* का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

A. Few

- (i) Few का अर्थ है— 'कुछ अर्थात् नहीं के बराबर'। इसका प्रयोग नकारात्मक अर्थ में होता है; जैसे—
 (a) I have *few* books.
 (b) *Few* boys can solve this sum.
 (c) *Few* boys got first division.
 (d) *Few* girls can keep a secret.

(ii) कुछ Adverbs जैसे— *so, too, very, extremely, fairly, relatively, how, next* और *first* से *few* को modify किया जा सकता है; जैसे—

- (a) Delhi has very *few* picnic spots.
 (b) There are too *few* books of good kind in this library.

B. A few

A few का अर्थ है— 'कुछ'। इसका प्रयोग सकारात्मक अर्थ में होता है; जैसे—

- (a) I have *a few* books.
 (b) *A few* students can write English.
 (c) Ram stayed with me for *a few* days.
 (d) I am happy. I have *a few* friends.

C. The few

The few का अर्थ है— 'अधिक नहीं परंतु समूची संख्या'। जो कुछ थोड़ा सा अर्थात् 'जो कुछ होता है' को दर्शाने के लिए **the few** का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) I have read *the few* books I had.
- (b) He has deserted *the few* friends he had.
- (c) I lost *the few* shirts I had.
- (d) *The few* friends he had were arrested.

EXERCISE 27.

Fill in the blanks with *few, a few, the few* :

1. boys who were present in the morning have run away.
2. He makes mistakes.
3. clothes he had were all torn.
4. I stayed with her for.....days.
5. The cobbler earns rupees daily. So he often goes without food.
6. The cobbler has earned rupees today. So he enjoys a nice meal.
7. I spoke words.
8. students got distinction.
9. The cobbler bought food from..... rupees he earned.
10. men are free from faults.

3. SOME, ANY**A. Some**

(i) परिमाण व संख्या दर्शाने के लिए 'कुछ' के अर्थ में Affirmative sentences में **some** का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

- (a) There is *some* water in the pot.
- (b) I have *some* friends here in this town.
- (c) *Some* hats were displayed at the exhibition.
- (d) I shall buy *some* pens.

(ii) **Some** जब परिमाण का बोध करवाए, इसके साथ Singular noun लगती है।

- (a) I have *some* food.
- (b) I shall lend you *some* money.

(iii) **Some** जब संख्या का बोध करवाए, तो इसके साथ Plural noun लगती है।

- (a) *Some* men are foolish.
- (b) The teacher presented us *some* gifts.

(iv) **Some of** का प्रयोग गिने जाने वाले (countable) और न गिने जाने वाले (uncountable) दोनों प्रकार के nouns के साथ होता है; जैसे—

- (a) *Some of* us played football.
- (b) *Some of* his poetry is good.

B. Any

(i) **Any** का प्रयोग 'कुछ' के अर्थ में Negative तथा Interrogative sentences में होता है; जैसे—

- (a) Is there *any* water in the pot?
- (b) Have you *any* spare pen?
- (c) There are not *any* boy in this room.
- (d) Do you have *any* book on grammar?

(ii) **Any** का गुण *not* से, तो प्रकट किया जा सकता है परंतु *no* से नहीं। इसका कारण यह है कि *no* और *any* दोनों adjectives हैं और दोनों एक साथ Noun का गुण नहीं बता सकते। अतः दोनों का एक साथ प्रयोग नहीं हो सकता है; जैसे—

I have *no any* money. (incorrect)

I have *no* any book. (incorrect)

I have *not* any money. (correct)

I have *not* any book. (correct)

ध्यान रखें—‘NO ANY’ कोई phrase नहीं है।

(iii) **Not any** से वाक्य आरंभ नहीं करना चाहिए; जैसे—

Not any book be should taken without proper permission. (incorrect)

No book should be taken without proper permission. (correct)

(iv) **Hardly** के साथ **any** लगाया जाता है; जैसे—

(a) I have *hardly any* time. (b) He has *hardly any* sugar left.

No (‘no’ expresses a stronger negative idea than ‘not a/ any’.)

Adjective के रूप में **no** का अर्थ है— **not any**, इसका प्रयोग **uncountable nouns** तथा **singular और plural** दोनों **countable nouns** के साथ किया जा सकता है; जैसे—

(a) There was no money in the pocket.

(b) I have got no letters for you.

EXERCISE 28.

Fill in the blanks with *some, any, none of* :

- The police gave him punishment.
- I shall not buy pen.
- Have you bought pen?
- There is water in the pot.
- of these books is not useful.
- There are boys in this room.
- Have you food?
- Did you see eagles?
- There are not letters for you.
- I have mangoes.

4. MUCH, MANY, MANY A, A GREAT MANY, A GOOD MANY, SEVERAL

A. Much

(i) **Much** का अर्थ है— ‘अधिक’। परिमाण/ मात्रा (quantity) को प्रकट करता है। **Much** का प्रयोग **uncountable nouns** के लिए किया जाता है; जैसे—

- Much* work is yet to be done.
- Was there *much* rain last evening?
- There is *much* pollution in Delhi.
- We have *much* amount to spend on clothing.
- He was lean in his youth, but has put on *much* weight now.
- Small investors have shown *much* interest in the scheme.

(ii) **Affirmative sentences** में **Much** के स्थान पर **a great deal of, a lot of** और **plenty of** का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

- I bought *plenty of* milk.
- They have *a lot of* money or *plenty of* money.

B. Many

(i) **Many** का अर्थ है— ‘बहुत से’। यह वस्तुओं की संख्या (number) बताता है। **Many** का प्रयोग **countable nouns** के लिए किया जाता है। इसके बाद हमेशा **plural verb** और **plural noun** का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

- Many* people came to see the fair.
- There are *many* flower plants in the park.
- I have *many* friends.
- There are not *many* jobs for the unskilled men.

जब 'many' subject का part हो, तो इसके बाद plural verb का प्रयोग होता है।

(e) *Many* students in our class have won prizes.

(f) *Many* shops are closed today.

(iii) **Much/ many** का प्रयोग साधारणतया negative and interrogative sentences में होता है; जैसे—

(a) I have not *much* money. (b) Have you *many* friends?

C. Many a

Many a है तो singular परंतु यह अर्थ plural का देता है। *Many a* का अर्थ है— 'बहुत से'। यह भी वस्तुओं की संख्या बताता है परंतु इसके बाद singular verb और singular noun का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

(a) *Many a* student is absent today.

(b) *Many a* flower fades unseen.

D. A great many, A good many :

A great many और **A good many** बड़ी संख्या को दर्शाते हैं; जैसे—

(a) The new law will solve the problems of *a great many* people.

(b) A few failed, but *a good many* students performed brilliantly.

E. Several

'दो से अधिक परंतु ज़्यादा नहीं' के लिए *several* का प्रयोग किया जाता है। यह अनिश्चित छोटी संख्या को दर्शाता है; जैसे—

(a) *Several* members cast the vote against President of the committee.

(b) He carried off *several* prizes last year.

(c) There are *several* mistakes in your book.

(d) This matter will take *several* hours.

EXERCISE 29.

Fill in the blanks with *much*, *many*, *several* :

1. My brother gave me advice.
2. He did not make mistakes.
3. man has sacrificed his life for the country.
4. men have gathered to see the match.
5. I have spent vacation here.
6. work is yet to be done.
7. people came to see the fair.

5. ALL, WHOLE

All से 'मात्रा' और 'संख्या' का व **Whole** से केवल 'मात्रा' अथवा 'परिमाण' का बोध होता है। **All** के बाद और **Whole** से पहले **the** लगता है।

A. All

All का अर्थ है— total entity or extent of; the total number, amount or quantity.

(i) **All** जब 'परिमाण' का बोध कराए, इसके साथ singular noun लगती है; जैसे—

(a) Not *all* his poetry is good.

(b) She dropped *all* the milk.

(ii) जब **All** संख्या का बोध कराए, इसके साथ plural noun लगती है; जैसे—

(a) *All* men are mortal.

(b) *All* members were present at the meeting.

(iii) **All** किसी भी नकारात्मक Verb का Subject नहीं हो सकता; जैसे—

(a) *All* children do *not* like going to school. (incorrect)

(b) *All* thieves do *not* like speak truth. (incorrect)

B. Whole

- (a) She sold the *whole* milk. (b) The *whole* material was destroyed.

EXERCISE 30.

Fill in the blanks with *all*, *whole* :

- the friends went on a tour.
- The story is false.
- At my words, he lost patience.
- birds fly in the sky.
- The of Kashmir was run over by tribal men in 1947.
- the officers attended the meeting.
- the apples are rotten.
- The country felt shocked at his death.

6. EACH, EVERY

Each, every के साथ **singular noun** का प्रयोग होता है और **verb** भी **singular** ही लगती है। यदि **every** के बाद **two, three, four** आदि का प्रयोग हो, तो इनके बाद वाला **noun, plural** होगा।

A. Each

(i) दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्ति या वस्तुओं के लिए *each* का प्रयोग किया जाता है जबकि समूह में निश्चित संख्या हो; जैसे—

- Each* boy of this class has a red pen.
- The teacher will punish *each* of you.
- Each* of the boys has an apple.
- Each* student of the class answered the question.

(ii) **Adjective** के रूप में *each* का प्रयोग **singular countable nouns** के साथ होता है; जैसे—

- Each* member was allowed to speak.
- Each* farmer was promised a loan.

(iii) **Each** का प्रयोग **personal pronouns** से पहले नहीं होता है; जैसे—

- Each* you will have to pay the fine. (incorrect)
- Each* of you will have to pay the fine. (correct)

(iv) **Each** का प्रयोग **negative sentences** में नहीं होता है; जैसे—

Each computer was not checked. (incorrect)

इस वाक्य को निम्नलिखित प्रकार से लिखा जा सकता है; जैसे—

- Neither/ no* computer was checked.
- Not* all computers were checked.
- Some* computers were not checked.

B. Every :

दो से अधिक व्यक्ति या वस्तुओं के लिए *every* का प्रयोग किया जाता है जबकि समूह में अनिश्चित संख्या हो; जैसे—

- India expects *every* man to do his duty.
- Every* man is loyal to the country.
- Every* person has to get what he wants.
- Every* boy will wear white dress.

1. **Every** का प्रयोग प्रायः **singular countable nouns** के साथ होता है।

2. **Every** *pronoun* नहीं है।

3. **Every** के बाद *the* नहीं लगता है।

नोट— **All** का प्रयोग देखें—

1. **All** का प्रयोग **plural countable nouns** और **uncountable nouns** दोनों के साथ होता है।

2. All *pronoun* भी है और *adjective* भी।
3. All के बाद *the* लग सकता है।

EXERCISE 31.

Fill in the blanks with *each, every* :

1. of the four absentees will be punished.
2. The Principal has expelled of the five late-comers.
3. You have borrowed money from teacher.
4. person must do his duty.
5. beggar was given alms.
6. seat was occupied.

7. ELDER, ELDEST, OLDER, OLDEST**A. Elder, Eldest**

इनका प्रयोग केवल मनुष्यों के लिए होता है; जानवर व और चीजों के लिए नहीं।

- (i) **Elder** का प्रयोग एक ही परिवार के अधिक उम्र वाले लोगों के लिए होता है। हम कह सकते हैं कि *elder, eldest* शब्द *age* की बजाए *seniority* को प्रकट करते हैं। तुलना करते समय *Elder* के बाद *than* नहीं लगता, बल्कि *to* लगता है। *Eldest* का अर्थ है 'सबसे पहले पैदा हुआ'; जैसे—

- (a) My *elder* brother loves me.
- (b) Ram is *elder* to Shyam.
- (c) The *eldest* was only eight years old.
- (d) Suman is my *eldest* daughter.

- (ii) **Noun** के रूप में *elder* का प्रयोग *plural* में होता है किंतु *older* का नहीं; जैसे—

- Respect your elders. (correct)
Respect your olders. (incorrect)

B. Older, Oldest

इनका प्रयोग मनुष्य, जानवर और चीजों के लिए भी कर सकते हैं।

अन्य व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं को उम्र में बड़ा दिखाने के लिए, *Older* प्रयोग किया जाता है। *older* के बाद *than* का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

- (a) This is the *oldest* temple in Delhi.
- (b) Who is the *oldest* member in the family?
- (c) Ram is *older* than his friend.
- (d) Your watch is *older* than mine.

EXERCISE 32.

Fill in the blanks with *elder, eldest, older, oldest* :

1. Mohan is my brother.
2. They lost their daughter.
3. It is the school of the area.
4. I am than Ramesh by two years.
5. This is the building in the city.
6. Is your elder brother the member in the family?

8. LATER, LATEST, LATTER, LAST

Later, latest, latter, last समय, स्थिति व क्रम दर्शाने के लिए प्रयोग होते हैं।

- A. **Later** (अधिक देर से) *Later* शब्द *late* की *comparative degree* है। इसका *Comparative Degree* के रूप में 'समय की देरी' को दर्शाने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) I reached the school *later* than Shyam.
- (b) Ram visited me in the *later* part of the day.

B. Latest (नवीनतम, अब तक)

Latest का **Superlative Degree** के रूप में 'अब तक कौन?' अथवा 'किस स्थिति में है?' के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। यह **earliest** का विपरीतार्थक है और **time** का अर्थ प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) What is the *latest* news of elections?
- (b) What is the *latest* news about him?
- (c) This is the *latest* book of the writer.
- (d) Have you heard the *latest* news?

C. Latter (दो व्यक्तियों/पदार्थों में से वह जिसका बाद में वर्णन किया गया हो) Latter का प्रयोग किसी व्यक्ति अथवा वस्तु की स्थिति (position) और क्रम (order) को बताने के किया जाता है। यह former का विपरीतार्थक है; जैसे—

- (a) Shakespeare and Milton are great poets but I prefer the former to the *latter*.
- (b) Ram narrated two tales but I found the *latter* more interesting.
- (c) The *latter* chapters of the novel are interesting.
- (d) Mohan and Shyam are friends. The *latter* is my brother.

D. Last (अंतिम, सबसे आखिर वाला)

Last स्थान या क्रम (order) का अर्थ प्रकट करता है। यह **first** का विपरीतार्थक है; जैसे—

- (a) What is the *last* day for fee collection?
- (b) The *last* batsman played extremely well.
- (c) The *last* bus leaves at 11.30 at night.
- (d) The *last* train of the day has been cancelled.

EXERCISE 33.

Fill in the blanks with later, latest, latter, last :

1. What is the information?
2. We could travel by car or train – the would be quicker.
3. I have written the chapter of this book.
4. What is the score?
5. Her name was in the list.
6. We shall meet him
7. He chose the option.
8. The boy is the thief.

9. NEAREST, NEXT**A. Nearest**

Nearest सबसे नजदीक (Distance) का अर्थ प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) Which is the *nearest* market from your home?
- (b) I took shelter in the *nearest* house.
- (c) My house is located *nearest* to the railway station.
- (d) I got admission in the *nearest* school.

B. Next

Next स्थिति या क्रम 'direct succession in series' का बोध कराता है। अगला, इसके बाद, क्रम या स्थिति (order/ position) का अर्थ प्रकट करता है। यह निकटतम बाद वाले समय, व्यक्ति या वस्तु का बोध कराता है; जैसे—

- (a) I sat *next* to my friend.
- (b) Mr. Ram is the *next* speaker.
- (c) My brother lives in the *next* house.
- (d) They are our *next* door neighbours.

EXERCISE 34.

Fill in the blanks with *nearest, next* :

1. Mumbai is the seaport to Europe.
2. Send the man.
3. Where is the phone box ?
4. I missed one train but caught the
5. We took the thief to the police-station.
6. My house is located to the church.

10. SUPERIOR, INFERIOR, JUNIOR, SENIOR

साधारणतया comparative degree के बाद than का प्रयोग किया जाता है परंतु *Superior, inferior, junior senior, prior, anterior* और *posterior* के बाद to लगाया जाता है। ये केवल Comparative Degree दिखाने के लिए प्रयोग किए जाते हैं। इनका प्रयोग हमेशा Positive Degree में होता है; जैसे—

- (a) Cotton is *inferior* to silk.
- (b) He is *superior* to you.
- (c) This building is *superior* to that.
- (d) This wood is *inferior* to that.
- (e) You are *junior* to me in service.
- (f) Her marriage was *prior* to her mother's death.

Note—

उपरोक्त 7 Adjectives लैटिन भाषा से लिए गए हैं। इनका प्रयोग Comparative adjectives की तरह होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित 5 Adjectives और भी हैं जिन्हें लैटिन भाषा से लिया गया है—

Interior, exterior, ulterior, major और *minor*

इनका प्रयोग केवल Positive adjective के रूप में होता है; जैसे—

- (a) The *interior* wall of the house is made of wood; the exterior walls are of stone.
- (b) His age is a matter of *minor* importance.

EXERCISE 35.

Fill in the blanks with *superior, inferior, junior, senior* :

1. Ram is to Shyam in intelligence.
2. She is to all his colleagues.
3. This pen isto that.
4. That cloth isto this.
5. He isto me in age.

11. EITHER, NEITHER, BOTH

A. Either

‘दोनों में से कोई एक या फिर दोनों’, के लिए *either* का प्रयोग किया जाता है। *either*, positive है; जैसे—

- (a) *Either* book will be useful.
- (b) He said that he would *either* fight or resign.

Either का अर्थ ‘दोनों’ तब होता है, जब एक भाग दूसरे का पूरक (complement) होता है; जैसे—

- (a) There were trees on *either* side of the road.
- (b) Students are standing on *either* bank of the river.
- (c) Do you like his two songs? No, I did not like *either* (of them).

B. Neither

Neither, negative है। ‘दोनों में से कोई एक भी नहीं’ के लिए *neither* का प्रयोग किया जाता है। यह singular verb लेता है। यह Pronoun और Adjective दोनों का कार्य करता है। *Neither* को वाक्य के आरंभ में लगाना ज़्यादा बेहतर समझा जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) *Neither* party won the match.
- (b) *Neither* of them drinks coffee.
- (c) *Neither* gives the answer.
- (d) *Neither* of the mangoes is ripe.

किसी प्रश्न का नकारात्मक उत्तर अकेले *neither* से भी दिया जा सकता है; जैसे—

प्रश्न : Which did you buy ?

उत्तर : *Neither*.

C. Both

जिस चीज़ के स्वाभाविक रूप से दो भाग नहीं होते, उनके साथ 'दोनों' के अर्थ में *both* का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Both का प्रयोग केवल **plural nouns** के साथ होता है; जैसे—

- (a) His *both* sons passed with good marks.
- (b) *Both* men fell to their feet.

Both का प्रयोग प्रायः **negative sentences** के साथ नहीं होता है, ऐसे वाक्यों में *neither-nor* का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) *Both* Ram and Shyam did not win any prize. (incorrect)
- (b) *Neither* Ram nor Shyam won any prize. (correct)

Both से पहले 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे—

- (a) The *both* children have gone to bed. (incorrect)
- (b) *Both* children have gone to bed. (correct)

EXERCISE 36.

Fill in the blanks with *either*, *neither*, *both* :

1. girl solve this sum.
2. statement is true.
3. boys arrived at the party.
4. countries will have to be convinced.
5. He gave me two bats. bat was good.

12. FEWER, LESS, LESSER

A. Fewer

Fewer 'संख्या' का अर्थ प्रकट करता है। इससे **number** का बोध होता है। यह **Plural Noun** के साथ प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

- (a) *Fewer* buses are available now.
- (b) There are no *fewer* than five chairs in this room.

B. Less

Less 'मात्रा/ परिमाण' का अर्थ प्रकट करता है। इससे **quantity/ size** का बोध होता है। यह धन, गुण, कीमत और **degree** की ओर संकेत करता है; जैसे—

- (a) I have *less* time these days.
- (b) He possesses no *less* than five acres of land.

वाक्य में **definite numeral adjective + plural noun** रहने पर *fewer* के बदले *less* का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

- (a) I have to pay ten rupees *less* now.
- (b) No *less* than fifteen people telephoned.

C. Lesser

Lesser 'कम महत्वपूर्ण' का अर्थ प्रकट करता है। इससे **less important/ less serious** का बोध होता है। इसमें **double comparative** है; जैसे—

- (a) Which is the *lesser* of the two evils?
- (b) Many *lesser* leaders were present in the function.

EXERCISE 37.

Fill in the blanks with *few, less, lesser* :

1. There was reason to disbelieve him.
2. No than five students were present in the class.
3. workers, less is the production.
4. The rope on the table is than 50 feet.
5. Many speakers also came to speak.

13. MORE, MOST**A. More**

More शब्द *much* और *many* की comparative form है। इसका प्रयोग uncountable और plural countable nouns के साथ होता है; जैसे—

- (a) *More* seeds will be needed this year.
- (b) I would prefer someone with *more* experience for the job.

More को *some, any, no, much, many, even* और *still* से modify भी किया जा सकता है; जैसे—

- (a) Can I have *some more* salt?
- (b) No *more* books are needed.

More ...than या *more than* का प्रयोग comparison के लिए किया जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) I cannot do *more* than this.
- (b) They spend much *more* money than you think they do.

B. Most

Most शब्द *much* और *many* की superlative form है। इसका प्रयोग uncountable और plural countable nouns के साथ होता है; जैसे—

- (a) The winner gets the *most* money.
- (b) *Most* children like chocolates.

EXERCISE 38.

Fill in the blanks with *more, most* :

1. As the film went on, it became and more boring.
2. Paris is interesting than New York.
3. This is the difficult sum in the whole book.
4. He is intelligent than his brother.
5. Many people attended the party, but were boring.

V. POSITION OF ADJECTIVES

1. Adjectives का प्रयोग दो तरह से होता है—

A. Attributively use – जब adjective को noun से पहले रखते हैं; जैसे—

- (a) This is a *useful* book.
- (b) It was a *stormy* night.
- (c) She is simple, *adoring* woman.
- (d) He plays only *indoor* games.

Adjectives जिनका attributively use होता है—adoring, atomic, belated, bridal, cardiac, chequered, commanding, east, greenhouse, indoor, institutional, investigative, judicial, lone, maximum, neighbouring, occasional, south, underlying, undue, west etc.

B. Predicatively use— जब adjective को noun के बाद रखते हैं।

जैसे—

- (a) The baby is *asleep*.

- (b) The boy is *awake*.
- (c) The doctor are working hard to keep him *alive*.
- (d) They look *alike*.

Adjectives जिनका Predicatively use होता है— afraid, alike, alive, alone, apart, ashamed, asleep, awake, aware, content, glad, ill, ready, sure, unable, well etc.

Note—

Proper Adjectives और Adjective of quality का प्रयोग दोनों तरह से होता है।

2. **‘Comparatively’ और ‘relatively’ शब्दों के बाद positive degree के adjectives प्रयोग में आते हैं; जैसे—**
 - (a) The weather is comparatively *hot* today.
 - (b) Ram is comparatively *poor* in English.
 - (c) This book is relatively *cheap*.
 - (d) I am comparatively *well* today.
3. **एक से ज़्यादा adjectives को हमेशा noun के पीछे रखा जाता है; जैसे—**
 - A man, young, strong, and brave.
 - A girl, intelligent and beautiful, won the race.
4. **किसी पदवी (Title) के लिए प्रयोग होने वाला adjective सदा noun के बाद आता है; जैसे—**
 - Alexander the Great; Louis the III etc.
5. **यदि किसी वाक्य में Definite Numerals का प्रयोग करना हो, तो इनको निम्नलिखित क्रम में सजाया जाता है—**
 - ordinal + cardinal + multiplicatives
 - जैसे—** The *first five single* rooms.
6. **यदि किसी वाक्य में आवश्यकता पड़ने पर Definite/ Indefinite Numerals का प्रयोग करना पड़ जाए, तो इनको इस क्रम में रखा जाता है—**
 - Indefinite Numerals + Definite Numerals; जैसे—**
 - many single* rooms
 - many first* students
 - various single* rooms
7. **Possessive adjective को numerals के बाद रखा जाता है; जैसे—**
 - All *his* books are missing.
8. **यदि comparative degree के पहले the नामक article लग जाए, तो उसके बाद of the two अवश्य आता है; जैसे—**
 - This book is the better of the two.
9. **एक ही व्यक्ति या वस्तु के गुणों की तुलना की जाए, तो adjective के पहले more/ less का प्रयोग किया जाता है।**
 - than के बाद वाला adjective, positive degree में रहता है; जैसे—**
 - Ram is more *brave* than *good*.
10. **बहुत से adjectives को and से जोड़ा जाए, तो सभी को एक ही degree में रखा जाता है; जैसे—**
 - bolder and braver, good and wise, better and wiser, best and wisest.
 - Ram is *bolder* and *braver* than Mohan.
11. **Quality से सम्बंधित Adjective को be, seem, appear और look (= seem, appear) के बाद रखा जा सकता है। दो adjectives को एक साथ दर्शाने के लिए उनके बीच and का प्रयोग होता है। यदि दो से अधिक adjectives का प्रयोग हो, तो and को अंतिम दो Adjectives के बीच रखा जाता है; जैसे—**
 - (a) The house looked large and inconvenient.
 - (b) The weather was cold, wet and windy.
12. **Circular, complete, entire, ideal, impossible, preferable और universal आदि Adjectives की तुलनात्मक degree नहीं होती है।**

13. **Former, latter, upper, inner, outer, elder, hinder** और **utter** आदि **Comparative degree** के **Adjectives** आजकल **Positive degree** में प्रयोग होते हैं और इनसे पहले **to** या **than** नहीं लगता; जैसे—
 (a) Ram and Shyam are two friends; the *former* is very clever.
 (b) He is an *utter* failure in business.
14. **Size और Length के Adjectives** प्रायः **Shape और Width के Adjectives** से पहले रखे जाते हैं; जैसे—
 a big round table, a tall thin girl, a long narrow street.
15. जब दो रंगों के लिए **Adjectives** का प्रयोग करना हो, तो उनके बीच **and** का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—
 a black and white dress; a red, white and green flag.
 अतः a long black dress को a long and black dress मत लिखें।
16. **Be, become, get और seem** आदि **Verbs** का प्रयोग करते समय ध्यान रखें—‘**Adjective**’ इनके बाद लगाया जाता है; जैसे—
 (a) Be careful! I am tired and I am getting hungry.
 (b) As the film went on, it became more and more boring.
17. दो **Adjectives** का एक साथ प्रयोग न करें।
 more better, most best. (incorrect)
18. **comparative** को ज़ोरदार ‘**emphatic**’ बनाने के लिए भूलकर भी **very** का प्रयोग न करें। यदि ज़ोरदार बनाना हो, तो **much, far, by far, far and away और still** का प्रयोग करें; जैसे—
 This book is *still* better.
19. **Any, such, the other और the same** के बाद **singular व plural** दोनों प्रकार की **countable nouns** का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है; जैसे—**such a book** या **such books**.
20. **Certain, other, these और those** के बाद हमेशा **plural countable noun** आती है; जैसे— **certain radios** (न कि **certain radio**)
21. **Singular noun** के छिप जाने पर **than** के बाद **that of** तथा **plural noun** के छिप जाने पर **those of** का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जब दो व्यक्तियों/ वस्तुओं के लिए **comparative degree** का प्रयोग हो, तो एक व्यक्ति/ वस्तु को **than** के पहले और दूसरे को **than** के बाद रखा जाता है; जैसे—
 (a) The climate of Shimla is *better* than that of Delhi.
 (b) The roads of Delhi are *wider* than those of Shimla.
22. **Fore, in, out, beneath, up** शब्द **Positive degree** में तो **Adverb** होते हैं परंतु **Comparative और Superlative degree** में **Adjective** बन जाते हैं; जैसे—
 (a) He has a girl by his *former* wife.
 (b) What are the radii of the *inner* and the *outer* circles?
 (c) I live in the *upper* storey of the house.
23. **Degreeless Adjectives**— absolute, American, annual, atomic, blind, blue, botanical, chemical, chief, circular, complete, dead, dumb, entire, excellent, extreme, full, golden, head, impossible, Indian, lunar, major, matchless, milky, monthly, oblong, parallel, perfect, rectangular, right, round, solar, spherical, square, triangular, unique, universal, unmatched, unparalleled, whole, wrong.
 ये सभी शब्द स्वरूप में तो **positive degree** हैं किंतु, अर्थ में **superlative degree** को प्रकट करते हैं। इन्हें **Non-gradable adjectives** भी कह सकते हैं— जिसकी श्रेणी या मात्रा न हो सके; जैसे—**Her beauty is unmatched.** (उसकी सुन्दरता अतुलनीय है।) अतः इनके आगे न तो **more** लगाकर **comparative** और न ही **most** लगाकर **superlative degree** बनाया जाता है। ऐसे **adjectives** को **degreeless adjectives** भी कहा जा सकता है।
 याद रखें— आजकल **full–fuller–fullest, perfect–more perfect–most perfect** का प्रयोग होने लगा है।

EXERCISE 39.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate adjectives :

1. Please give me water. (some, any)
2. He drank the water. (all, whole)
3. She is senior me. (than, to)
4. I have invited all friends I have (the few, a few, few)
5. knowledge is a dangerous thing. (little, the little, the little)
6. This matter will be discussed again in the meeting. (near, next)
7. I love very (much, many)
8. Has he money to buy a car? (enough, much)
9. man should do his best. (each, every)
10. My brother is to me. (elder, older)

EXERCISE 40.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate adjectives :

1. This is the technology in the field of computer science. (last, latest)
2. He reached the meeting (last, latest)
3. My friend lives in the house. (next, nearest)
4. He sold the apples. (whole, all)
5. This is the hospital to my school. (next, nearest)
6. There is no than five kilos of rice. (less, fewer)
7. of the girls had a book. (every, each)
8. man bathes in the tank. (much, many a)
9. He has influence on his children. (little, few)
10. He showed courage in the battle field. (many, much)

EXERCISE 41.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate adjectives :

1. Ram is our manager. (former, foremost)
2. Wordsworth was the romantic poet. (former, foremost)
3. He could not speak any (further, farther)
4. He could not go any (further, farther)
5. work left yesterday had been completed. (the little, a little)
6. A good man has enemies. (the few, few)
7. We live in a house. (mutual, common)
8. He found party acceptable. (either, neither)
9. of the two candidates can be selected. (either, neither)
10. I cannot accept your assurance. (oral, verbal)

EXERCISE 42.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate adjectives :

1. persons donated their blood. (few, a few)
2. Go a little and you will see a turn. (further, farther)
3. Paris is interesting than New York. (more, most)
4. men were present in the meeting. (some, any)
5. are successful in life. (few, a few)
6. The you go down the hill, the more beautiful will be the view. (further, farther)
7. This is the difficult sum in the whole book. (most, more)
8. Have you money? (some, any)

9. I cannot lend you flour. (some, any)
10. London is the city in the world. (larger, largest)

EXERCISE 43.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate adjectives :

1. How money do you need? (many, much)
2. Is your car to mine? (more superior, superior)
3. He is better educated than other man. (any, some)
4. The poem is difficult. (latest, last)
5. He gave me advice. (much, many)
6. I am not as as you. (tall, taller)
7. Ram's cakes taste than mine. (better, best)
8. Who is, you or he? (late, latter)
9. Ram is the boy in the class. (eldest, oldest)
10. Gita is the girl in her class. (taller, tallest)

EXERCISE 44.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate adjectives :

1. This is the of the two books available. (best, better)
2. The news was broadcasted two minutes ago. (last, latest)
3. This is the temple. (oldest, eldest)
4. information I could get was not enough. (little, the little)
5. She is of the two girls. (cleverer, cleverest)
6. This is the news I received. (latest, last)
7. I prefer tea coffee. (than, to)
8. The class was absent. (all, whole)
9. This book is than the other. (costly, costlier)
10. Clouds float in the sky because they are than the air. (light, lighter)

EXERCISE 45.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate adjectives:

1. I am senior him. (than, to)
2. I have never seen situation than this. (more worse, worse)
3. Is he your brother? (older, elder)
4. He has very good friends. (many, some)
5. There was not the excuse for the mistake. (slighter, slightest)
6. He did not come for his test. (verbal, oral)
7. Calcutta is from the equator than Colombo. (further, farther)
8. student is industrious. (many, many a)
9. I want milk. (some, little)
10. There is time now left. (few, little)

