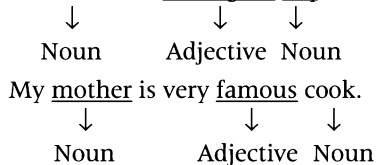




# Adjective

A word which is used with a noun or pronoun to describe it (type, place, number or amount, quality) is known 'as an adjective'.

e.g. Ramesh is an intelligent boy.



## Kinds of Adjectives

Following are the kinds of adjectives:

1. **Adjectives of Quantity** Adjective of quantity shows how much of some thing is described.  
e.g. She has some time.  
Sheela has little patience.  
He have less money today.
2. **Adjective of Number** (Numeral) It shows how many persons or things are described. It also shows the order of any person or thing.  
e.g. There are three halls in the palace.  
All students will pass this year.  
She got three awards.
3. **Adjective of Quality** It shows the quality of any person or thing that means it describes the attribute of any person or thing.  
e.g. Sapna is an honest girl.  
You are a foolish man.  
Divya is a tall girl.

## Degrees of Comparison

A comparison can be made using the three forms of the adjective.

e.g. Shimla is a beautiful place.

Shimla is more beautiful than Dehradun.

Shimla is the most beautiful place in Himachal Pradesh.

From the above sentences, 'beautiful' has been used in three different forms. These are called 'degrees of comparison'.

### Positive Degree

It is used when no comparison is made or both the things have equal number of quality.

e.g. Sita is a tall girl. Sita is not as tall as Sheela.  
The girl is a fast runner. The girl is as fast as Divya.

### Comparative Degree

It is used when two things or (two sets of things) are being compared.

e.g. Sita is taller than Sheela.

The girl is faster than Divya.

### Superlative Degree

It is used when more than two things are being compared.

e.g. Sita is the tallest girl in the class.

The girl is the fastest runner in the team.

## Rules for Forming Comparative and Superlative Degree

1. Adding 'er' and 'est'.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bold	Bolder	Boldest
Clever	Cleverer	Cleverest
Cold	Colder	Coldest
Deep	Deeper	Deepest
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Smart	Smarter	Smartest
Strong	Stronger	Strongest
Weak	Weaker	Weakest

2. Adding only 'r' or 'st' to the adjectives ending in 'e'.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Brave	Braver	Bravest
Fine	Finer	Finest
Large	Larger	Largest
Simple	Simpler	Simplest
Nice	Nicer	Nicest
White	Whiter	Whitest
Wise	Wiser	Wisest

3. By doubling the last letter and adding 'er' and 'est' to the adjectives whose second last letter is a vowel and last is a consonant.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Fat	Fatter	Fattest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Slim	Slimmer	Slimmest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
Red	Redder	Reddest

4. Adjectives ending with 'y' replacing 'y' with 'i' and adding 'er' and 'est'.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Busy	Busier	Busiest
Happy	Happier	Happiest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
Healthy	Healthier	Healthiest
Dirty	Dirtier	Dirtiest
Easy	Easier	Easiest
Merry	Merrier	Merriest
Wealthy	Wealthier	Wealthiest

5. Some adjectives change into comparative and superlative in irregular way as

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bad	Worse	Worst
Good	Better	Best
Late	Later, Latter	Latest, Last
Much/Many	More	Most
Little	Less	Least

6. We don't add 'er' or 'est' to quality words, but use 'more' and 'most' before them.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Intelligent	More intelligent	Most intelligent
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Courageous	More courageous	Most courageous
Dangerous	More dangerous	Most dangerous
Popular	More popular	Most popular



**Directions (Q. Nos. 1-25)** *Fill in the blanks with the correct adjective from the options.*

1. Due to hunger, the poor beggar had become very .....  
(a) strong (b) brave (c) weak (d) rich
2. The ..... should not proud of their wealth.  
(a) rich (b) poor (c) weak (d) needy
3. The house is very .... so I cannot buy it.  
(a) costlier (b) costliest  
(c) more costly (d) costly
4. He is weak but his brother is .....  
(a) nice (b) good (c) strong (d) poor
5. Sheela will not buy ..... book.  
(a) these (b) those (c) some (d) this
6. Her brother had ..... work.  
(a) a lot of (b) a number of  
(c) the few (d) few
7. There was ..... milk in the glass.  
(a) many a (b) a little (c) each (d) a few
8. .... the soldiers hide behind the rock.  
(a) few (b) Many (c) All (d) Each
9. It was his ..... day at the office.  
(a) each (b) few (c) every (d) first
10. He could not prepare the ..... two lessons.  
(a) last (b) many (c) few (d) little
11. The ..... money he had, was spent on his education.  
(a) more (b) much (c) little (d) few
12. .... employees were dismissed from their job.  
(a) Each (b) Some  
(c) Every (d) First
13. He will have to count ..... note.  
(a) these (b) those  
(c) each (d) many
14. Anita is as ..... as her sister.  
(a) tall (b) taller (c) tallest (d) more tall
15. I was ..... intelligent than my elder brother.  
(a) much (b) very (c) too (d) more
16. They were the ..... of all the soldiers.  
(a) brave (b) braver  
(c) bravest (d) very brave
17. We were too ..... to lift that box.  
(a) weaker (b) weakest  
(c) weak (d) weaken
18. The house is bigger ..... the school.  
(a) to (b) of (c) than (d) from
19. She is the most ..... girl of her class.  
(a) rich (b) poor  
(c) clever (d) intelligent
20. The minister was more ..... than the king.  
(a) stronger (b) popular  
(c) richer (d) wiser
21. 'Little' is for 'milk', ..... is for 'cows'.  
(a) much (b) few (c) very (d) lot
22. If Kapil is 'handsome', Kavita is .....  
(a) clever (b) intelligent  
(c) tall (d) beautiful
23. 'Smarter' is followed by 'than', ..... is followed by 'to'.  
(a) wiser (b) junior (c) happier (d) weaker
24. 'Colder' is for 'Cold', '.....' is for 'Famous'.  
(a) Very Famous (b) Much Famous  
(c) Too Famous (d) More Famous
25. 'Wisest' is for 'Wise', '.....' is for 'Interesting'.  
(a) most interesting (b) more interesting  
(c) very interesting (d) much interesting

# Answers

[illegible]