

Adjective (विशेषण) : *An adjective is a word used to qualify a Noun or Pronoun. Or, Qualifying words are known as Adjectives.*

Adjective एक ऐसा word है, जो किसी Noun or Pronoun को qualify (विशेषता) करने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है। दूसरे शब्दों में, विशेषता बताने वाले शब्दों को Adjectives कहा जाता है। जैसे—

She is a beautiful woman.

Ajit is handsome and intelligent.

He has a big house.

It is a charming scenery.

He is rich.

ऊपर दिए गए sentences में beautiful, handsome and intelligent, big, charming, rich का प्रयोग woman, Ajit, house, scenery, he की विशेषता बताने के लिए किया गया है। अतः, ये Adjectives हैं।

Use of Adjectives

There are two uses of Adjectives.

1. Attributive use : जब किसी Adjective का प्रयोग Noun के पहले होता है, तो Adjective के ऐसे प्रयोग को Attributive use कहते हैं। जैसे—

1. He has a red pen
Adj. N

2. He was an intelligent man
Adj. N

ऊपर दिए गए sentences में pen और man के पहले क्रमशः red, intelligent-Adjectives का प्रयोग हुआ है, जो Attributive use कहलाता है।

2. Predicative use : जब किसी Adjective का प्रयोग Noun के पहले नहीं होता है, अर्थात् sentence के Predicative part में subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त Noun or Pronoun की विशेषता बताने के लिए होता है, तो Adjective के ऐसे प्रयोग को Predicative use कहते हैं। जैसे—

1. She was industrious.

2. Maneshwar Babu is intelligent.

ऊपर दिए गए sentences में industrious, intelligent का प्रयोग Predicative part में हुआ है, जो subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त Pronoun—she तथा Noun—Maneshwar Babu की विशेषता बताता है, जो Predicative use कहलाता है।

ध्यान दें :

Attributive use (Adj. + N)

1. Raju is an honest boy.
2. He was a laborious man.
3. America has a big army.
4. This is a red book.

Predicative use

1. Raju is honest.
2. He was laborious.
3. America is big.
4. This book is red.

Kinds of Adjectives

1. Adjective of quality or qualitative Adjective (गुणवाचक विशेषण), जैसे—good, bad, red, black, tall, short, beautiful, ugly, long etc.

2. Adjective of quantity or quantitative Adjective (परिमाणवाचक विशेषण), जैसे—some, any, no, little, much, all, whole, enough, sufficient, none, most etc.
3. Adjective of number or Numeral Adjectives (संख्यावाचक विशेषण), जैसे—one, two, three, etc.
Next, last, first, second, third, etc. Many, few, various, some, all, sufficient, no, none, most, whole, enough, several, etc.
4. Proper Adjective (व्यक्तिवाचक विशेषण), जैसे—Indian, American, Chinese, Japanese, Nepalese, Russian etc.
5. Possessive Adjective (संबंध या अधिकार बोधक विशेषण), जैसे—My, our, your, his, her, its, their.
6. Distributive Adjective (व्यष्टिवाचक विशेषण), जैसे—each, every, either, neither.
7. Demonstrative Adjective (संकेत वाचक विशेषण), जैसे—This, that, these, those, such, the same, some, any, a certain, certain, any other, other, another.
8. Interrogative Adjective (प्रश्नवाचक विशेषण), जैसे—what, which, whose.
9. Emphasizing Adjective or Emphatic Adjective (दबाव बोधक विशेषण), जैसे—own, very.
10. Exclamatory Adjective (विस्मयादिबोधक विशेषण), जैसे—what.

1. Adjectives of quality : ऐसे Adjectives जिनसे रंग-रूप, आकार, प्रकार, गुण-दोष, स्थिति आदि का बोध होता है, Adjectives of quality कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

Raman is a tall man.

He is a foolish student.

She is a beautiful girl.

I write with an old pen.

ऊपर दिए गए sentences में tall, foolish, beautiful, old का प्रयोग क्रमशः man, student, girl, pen के पहले हुआ है, जो इनकी विशेषता बताते हैं। अर्थात् आदमी के लम्बा, छात्र के मूर्ख, लड़की के सुन्दर, कलम के पुराना होने का गुण बताते हैं।

2. Adjectives of quantity : ऐसे Adjectives जिनसे मात्रा या परिमाण (quantity) का बोध होता है, Adjectives of quantity कहलाते हैं।

A good deal of, A great deal of, A large amount of, A large quantity of, a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a part of, half of etc., जैसे—

Mukesh has much money.

He has lost all his wealth.

She has a lot of coffee.

There is a little water in the glass.

ऊपर दिए गए sentences में much, all, a lot of, a little का प्रयोग क्रमशः money, wealth, coffee, water के पहले हुआ है, जो इनकी मात्रा या परिमाण बताते हैं।

3. Adjectives of Number : ऐसे Adjectives जिनसे वस्तुओं की संख्या का बोध होता है, Adjectives of number कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

I have three rooms.

The two sisters have left for London.

There are forty students in the class.

Binay is the second son of Mr. Maneshwar Thakur.
Many criminals were killed.

ऊपर दिए गए sentences में three, two, forty, second, many का प्रयोग rooms, sisters, students, son, criminals के पहले हुआ है, जो इनकी संख्या (निश्चित या अनिश्चित), क्रम का बोध कराते हैं।

Adjectives of Number

Definite Adjectives of Number

Indefinite Adjectives of Number

Cardinal Adjectives

Ordinal Adjectives

I. Definite Adjectives of Number or Definite Numeral Adjectives (निश्चित संख्या या क्रम वाचक विशेषण) : वे Adjectives जो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं की निश्चित संख्या, क्रम (order) का बोध कराते हैं, Definite Adjectives of Number कहलाते हैं, जैसे—

I have two brothers.

Pt. Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India.

ऊपर दिये गए sentences में two, first का प्रयोग क्रमशः brothers, Prime Minister के पहले हुआ है, जो इनकी निश्चित संख्या तथा क्रम का बोध कराते हैं।

(a) Cardinal Adjectives (निश्चित संख्या वाचक विशेषण) : निश्चित संख्या का बोध कराने वाले Adjectives को Cardinal Adjectives कहते हैं। जैसे—one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, etc. जैसे—

He has four pens.

She has two toys.

Have you two sisters?

Sudhir Babu has only one daughter.

(b) Ordinal Adjectives (निश्चित क्रमवाचक विशेषण) : निश्चित क्रम (order) का बोध कराने वाले Adjectives को Ordinal Adjectives कहते हैं। जैसे—

Next, last, first, second, third, fourth fifth, sixth etc.

The first chapter of this book is Syntax.

Who will be the next Chief Minister of Bihar?

II. Indefinite Number of Adjectives or Indefinite Numeral Adjectives (अनिश्चित संख्या वाचक विशेषण) : अनिश्चित संख्या का बोध कराने वाले Adjectives को Indefinite Number of Adjectives कहते हैं। जैसे—

Some books are torn.

Many students are laborious.

I have few pens.

Most boys are gentle.

4. Proper Adjectives : ऐसे Adjectives, जो Proper Nouns से बनते हैं Proper Adjectives कहलाते हैं।

जानें :

Proper Nouns	Proper Adjectives	Proper Nouns	Proper Adjectives
China	Chinese	Nepal	Nepalese
Switzerland	Swiss	Portugal	Portuguese
Israel	Israeli	Pakistan	Pakistani
Africa	African	Australia	Australian

Proper Nouns	Proper Adjectives	Proper Nouns	Proper Adjectives
Canada	Canadian	Germany	German
Greece	Greek	India	Indian
Italy	Italian	Russia	Russian
Asia	Asian	England	English
France	French	Holland	Dutch
Brazil	Brazilian	Britain	British, etc.

Note : Proper Nouns or Proper Adjectives दोनों का first letter capital होता है।

5. Possessive Adjectives : स्वामी या मालिक का बोध कराने वाले Adjectives को Possessive Adjectives कहते हैं। वे हमेशा Noun के पहले प्रयुक्त होते हैं। जैसे—

This is your pen.

That is my car.

These are our chairs.

These are his books.

ऊपर दिए गए sentences में your, my, our, his का प्रयोग क्रमशः pen, car, chairs, books के पहले हुआ है, जो इनके साथ संबंध या अधिकार (स्वामी / मालिक) का बोध कराते हैं।

6. Distributive Adjectives : दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं में से प्रत्येक या एक का बोध कराने वाले Adjectives को Distributive Adjectives कहते हैं। दूसरे शब्दों में—

Each, every, either, neither का प्रयोग जब Nouns के पहले होता है, तो ये Distributive Adjectives कहलाते हैं। Each, either, neither का प्रयोग Nouns के पहले नहीं होता है, तो ये—Distributive Pronoun कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

Each girl has a book.

Every man is emotional.

Either book is yours.

Neither boy is handsome.

ऊपर दिए गए sentences में each, every, either, neither का प्रयोग क्रमशः girl, man, book, boy—Nouns के पहले हुआ है, जो प्रत्येक या एक का बोध कराते हैं।

7. Demonstrative Adjectives : व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं को इंगित (point out) या संकेतित करने वाले Adjectives को Demonstrative Adjectives कहते हैं।

Demonstrative Adjective

Definite Demonstrative Adjective

Indefinite Demonstrative Adjective

जैसे—This, that, these, those, such, the same

जैसे—Some, any, a certain, certain, other, another, any other

(i) Definite Demonstrative Adjectives (निश्चित संकेत वाचक विशेषण) : निश्चित व्यक्ति या वस्तु को इंगित (point out) या संकेतित करने वाले Adjectives को Definite Demonstrative Adjectives कहते हैं। जैसे—

This book is red.

This boy is honest.

That pen is black.

That girl is ugly.

These books are red.

These boys are honest.

Those pens are black.

Those girls are ugly.

ऊपर दिए गए sentences में this, that, these, those का प्रयोग क्रमशः book, pen, books, pens, boy, girl, boys, girls—Nouns के पहले हुआ है, जो निश्चित वस्तुओं या व्यक्तियों को इंगित या संकेतित कराते हैं।

(ii) **Indefinite Demonstrative Adjectives** (अनिश्चित संकेतवाचक विशेषण) : अनिश्चित व्यक्ति या वस्तु को इंगित या संकेतिक करने वाले Adjectives को Indefinite demonstrative Adjectives कहते हैं। इनका प्रयोग खास अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

Some Mr. Jha is looking for you.

[यहाँ some का खास अर्थ—अज्ञात है।]

= कोई या अज्ञात मिस्टर झा तुम्हें खोज रहे हैं।

You met a certain woman yesterday evening.

[यहाँ a certain का अर्थ—अज्ञात है।]

= आप कल शाम एक अज्ञात औरत से मिले।

8. Interrogative Adjectives : प्रश्न पूछने के लिए प्रयुक्त किए जाने वाले Adjectives को Interrogative Adjectives कहते हैं। जैसे—

Which pen is yours ?

Whose note book is this ?

What book do you want to read ?

ऊपर दिये गए sentences में which, whose, what का प्रयोग क्रमशः pen, note book, book—Nouns के पहले प्रश्न पूछने के लिए हुआ है। अतः ये Interrogative Adjectives हैं। Nouns के पहले प्रयुक्त न हों, तो ये Interrogative Pronouns कहलाते हैं।

9. Emphasizing Adjectives : own तथा very का प्रयोग जब Nouns के पहले Nouns पर जोर डालने या emphasis करने के लिए होता है, तो ये Emphasizing Adjectives कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

He saw his beloved on the road with his own eyes.

She killed her husband before his very eyes.

ऊपर दिए गए sentences में own, very का प्रयोग क्रमशः eyes, eyes—Nouns के पहले Nouns पर जोर डालने के लिए हुआ है। अतः ये Emphasizing Adjectives हैं।

10. Exclamatory Adjectives : 'what' का प्रयोग जब आश्चर्य के भाव का बोध कराने के लिए होता है तो वह Exclamatory Adjectives कहलाता है। जैसे—

What an ugly woman !

What a big building it is !

What a big fool !

ऊपर दिए गए sentences में what का प्रयोग क्रमशः an ugly woman, a big building, a big fool के पहले आश्चर्य के भाव का बोध कराने के लिए हुआ है। अतः, यह Exclamatory Adjective है।

Correct use of some adjectives

1. Use of 'some and 'any'

Some का अर्थ कोई, कुछ और थोड़ा होता है, जबकि any का अर्थ भी कोई, कुछ और थोड़ा होता है। पर दोनों के प्रयोग में फर्क है।

(a) Some का प्रयोग Affirmative Sentence में Singular Uncountable Noun के पहले मात्रा (quantity) का बोध कराने के लिए 'कुछ और थोड़ा' के अर्थ में होता है, तथा Plural Countable Noun के पहले संख्या (number) का बोध कराने के लिए 'कोई, कुछ और थोड़ा' के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

I have some milk.

S.U.N.

I have any milk.

= मेरे पास (मुझे) थोड़ा (मात्रा में) दूध है।

You have some money.

S.U.N.

You have any money.

= तुम्हारे पास (तुम्हें) थोड़ा (मात्रा में) धन है।

I have some books.

P.C.N.

I have any books.

= मेरे पास (मुझे) कुछ (संख्या में) पुस्तकें हैं।

You have some pens.

P.C.N.

You have any pens.

= तुम्हारे पास (तुम्हें) कुछ (संख्या में) कलमें हैं।

Some Mr. Jha is waiting for you.

Any Mr. Jha is waiting for you.

= कोई मि० झा तुम्हारा इंतजार कर रहे हैं।

जबकि any का प्रयोग negative sentence में Singular Uncountable Noun के पहले मात्रा (quantity) का बोध कराने के लिए 'कुछ और थोड़ा' के अर्थ में होता है, तथा Singular or Plural Countable Noun के पहले संख्या (number) का बोध कराने के लिए 'कोई, कुछ और थोड़ा' के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

He did not give me any milk.

S.U.N.

= उसने थोड़ा (मात्रा में) दूध मुझे नहीं दिया।

He did not give me some milk.

S.U.N.

There is not any ink in the bottle.

S.U.N.

= बोतल में थोड़ी (मात्रा में) स्याही नहीं है।

There is not some ink in the bottle.

S.U.N.

He did not take any book from the box.

S.C.N.

= उसने कोई (संख्या में) पुस्तक बक्सा से नहीं लिया।

He did not take some books from the box.

P.C.N.

She is not putting any pens in the box.

P.C.N.

= वह कुछ (संख्या में) कलमें बक्सा में नहीं रख रही है।

She is not putting some pens in the box.

P.C.N.

(b) Some और any दोनों का प्रयोग Interrogative sentence में किया जा सकता है। जैसे—

Will you give me some sugar ?

S.U.N.

Will you give me some coffee ?

S.U.N.

Have you any money ?

S.U.N.

Did you give her any apples ?

P.C.N.

(c) Some और any का प्रयोग Pronouns के रूप में भी होता है। जैसे—

Sweta has not any milk but Nilu has some.

Adj.

Pron.

Nilu has some milk but Sweta hasn't any.

Adj.

Pron.

Note : (i) Some का प्रयोग 'लगभग' (about) के अर्थ में भी होता है। जैसे—

Mukesh gave me some fifty rupees.

= मुकेश ने मुझे लगभग पचास रुपये दिए।

(ii) Any का प्रयोग No के बाद नहीं होता है, क्योंकि No और any Adjectives हैं। Adjective, Adjective को qualify नहीं करता है।

No
Adjective

=

Not
Adverb

+

Any
Adjective

ध्यान दें :

Not + any	(✓)	Not + a	(✓)
No a	(×)	No any	(×)

Adverb, Adjective को modify करता है. इसलिए Not any का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

I have not any money.	(✓)
I have no any money.	(×)
I have no money.	(✓)
I have not a book.	(✓)
I have no a book.	(×)
I have no books.	(✓)

2. Use of 'Much' and 'Many'

(a) Much का प्रयोग मात्रा (quantity) का बोध कराने के लिए 'बहुत' के अर्थ में Singular Uncountable Noun के पहले होता है।

I don't know how much money he spent on his marriage.	—Negative (✓)
I don't know how many money he spent on his marriage.	—Negative (×)
Have you much money ?	—Interrogative (✓)
Have you many money ?	(×)

(b) Many का प्रयोग संख्या (number) का बोध कराने के लिए 'बहुत' के अर्थ में Plural Countable Noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

I have not many friends in the town.	—Negative
Have you many problems ?	—Interrogative

Note : (i) Affirmative sentence में Much तथा Many का प्रयोग Object के पहले नहीं होता है।

★ Many के स्थान पर A great many of, a good many of, a great number of, great numbers of, plenty of, a lot of, lots of, numerous, a large number of, large numbers of तथा enough of का प्रयोग होता है।

★ Much के स्थान पर a great deal of, a good deal of, a large quantity of, plenty of, enough of तथा a lot of का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

I know many men.	(×)
I know a lot of / a large number of men.	(✓)
He has much money.	(×)
He has a lot of / plenty of money.	(✓)

ध्यान दें : पाठकगण धड़ल्ले से object के पहले much, many का प्रयोग करते हैं, जो गलत है।

(ii) यदि किसी sentence का स्टार्टिंग subject + wonder/doubt से हो तथा इसके बाद if or whether का प्रयोग हो, तो much, many का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। जैसे—

I wonder whether you have many friends.	(✓)
I doubt if she has much beauty.	(✓)

(iii) So, as, too और how के बाद much, many का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। जैसे—

Ask so many questions as you want to know.
Eat as much cake as you like.
Don't take too much salt.
How many pens do you want ?

(iv) Much + Singular Uncountable Noun or many + Plural Countable Noun का प्रयोग subject के रूप में होता है। इस तरह के phrases में much, many का प्रयोग Noun को qualify करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे—

Many students are laborious.	(✓)
Much Money is needed for this work.	(✓)

ध्यान दें :

A good many (of)
A great many (of)
A great number (of)
great numbers (of)
A large number (of)
Plenty (of)
A lot (of)
Lots (of)
Numerous
Enough (of)
Large numbers (of)
A great deal (of)
A good deal (of)
A large quantity (of)
Plent (of)
A lot (of)
Enough (of)

का प्रयोग 'अनेक' / 'बहुत' के अर्थ में संख्या का बोध कराने के लिए Plural Countable Noun के पहले होता है।

का प्रयोग 'बहुत' के अर्थ में मात्रा का बोध कराने के लिए Singular Uncountable Noun के पहले होता है।

जैसे—A large number of students were present in the class. P.C.N.

'अनेक'/'बहुत' (संख्या में) छात्रगण वर्ग में उपस्थित थे।

A good deal of money is needed for this work. S.U.N.

बहुत (मात्रा में) धन का इस कार्य के लिए आवश्यकता (जरूरत) है।

★ लेकिन Many a तथा Many an का प्रयोग 'अनेक' के अर्थ में Singular Countable Noun के पहले प्रायः भावावेश में या आलंकारिक में होता है। इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। यह Plural meaning रखता है। जैसे—

Many a man was killed in the Gulf war.
Many men were killed in the Gulf war.

ऊपर दिए गए दोनों sentences का अर्थ एक जैसा, अर्थात् समान (equal) है। इस प्रकार का प्रयोग होता है।

Many an inkpot has been sold.
Many inkpots have been sold.

3. Use of 'Little', 'A little' and 'The little'

(a) Little का प्रयोग 'नहीं के बराबर', 'अल्प' या 'नगण्य' के अर्थ में मात्रा (quantity) का बोध कराने के लिए Singular Uncountable Noun के पहले होता है। यह negative meaning (नकारात्मक अर्थ) रखता है। जैसे—

He has little money.

उसके पास नहीं के बराबर धन है।

Positive idea, (सकारात्मक विचार) को अभिव्यक्त (express) करने के लिए little का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

(b) A little का प्रयोग 'थोड़ा' या 'कुछ' के अर्थ में मात्रा (quantity) का बोध कराने के लिए Singular Uncountable Noun के पहले होता है। यह positive meaning (सकारात्मक अर्थ) रखता है। जैसे—

He has a little money.

उसके पास कुछ धन है।

Negative idea (नकारात्मक विचार) को अभिव्यक्त (express) करने के लिए A little का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

(c) The little का प्रयोग 'जो कुछ है थोड़ा मात्रा में' या 'मात्रा तो कम है पर पूरा का पूरा' या 'मात्रा तो कम है, पर सब का सब' के अर्थ में Singular Uncountable Noun के पहले होता है। यह positive और negative दोनों meaning (अर्थ) रखता है। जैसे—

I spent the little money I had.

- (i) I spent all the money I had. —Positive
(ii) The money I had was not much —Negative

4. Use of 'few', 'A few' and 'The few'

(a) Few का प्रयोग 'नहीं के बराबर', 'अल्प' या 'नगण्य' के अर्थ में संख्या (number) का बोध कराने के लिए Plural Countable Noun के पहले होता है। यह negative meaning (नकारात्मक अर्थ) रखता है। जैसे—

I read (रिड) few books.

अर्थ = I did not read (रिड) many books.

मैंने नहीं के बराबर (संख्या में) पुस्तकें पढ़ीं।

Positive idea (सकारात्मक विचार) को अभिव्यक्त (express) करने के लिए few का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

(b) A few का प्रयोग 'कुछ या थोड़ा' (कम से कम) के अर्थ में संख्या (number) का बोध कराने के लिए Plural Countable Noun के पहले होता है। यह positive meaning (सकारात्मक अर्थ) रखता है। जैसे—

I read (रिड) a few books.

अर्थ = I read at least some books.

मैंने कुछ (संख्या में) पुस्तकें पढ़ीं।

Negative idea (नकारात्मक विचार) को अभिव्यक्त (express) करने के लिए A few का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

(c) The few का प्रयोग 'जो कुछ है थोड़ी संख्या में' या 'संख्या तो कम है पर पूरा का पूरा' या 'संख्या तो कम है, पर सब का सब' के अर्थ में Plural Countable Noun के पहले होता है। यह positive और negative दोनों meaning (अर्थ) रखता है। जैसे—

I read (रिड) the few books I had.

अर्थ—(i) I read all the books I had.

—Positive

(ii) The books I had were not many.

—Negative

Note : Very few or very little का प्रयोग Affirmative sense (अर्थ) में होता है। जैसे—

He has very little time.

Very few students know about this.

5. Use of 'all' and 'whole'

★ All का प्रयोग 'सब' या 'सबके सब' के अर्थ में Plural Countable Noun तथा Singular Uncountable Noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

All the books were old.

सभी पुस्तकें पुरानी थीं।

All the money has been spent.

सब धन खर्च किए जा चुके हैं।

★ जबकि whole का प्रयोग 'समूचा' या 'सम्पूर्ण' के अर्थ में Singular Noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

Her whole body was covered.

उसका (स्त्री) सम्पूर्ण शरीर ढँका था।

Note : (i) All का प्रयोग व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं की संख्या बतलाने के लिए किया जाता है, जबकि whole का प्रयोग व्यक्ति या वस्तु के सम्पूर्ण अंगों का बोध कराने के लिए किया जाता है। यही all और whole के प्रयोग में अंतर है।

(ii) Whole का प्रयोग Singular Common Noun के पहले होता है, तथा whole of का प्रयोग Proper Noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

The whole town.

S.C.N.

(✓)

The whole of Patna.

Proper Noun.

(✓)

The whole country.

S.C.N.

(✓)

The whole of India.

Proper Noun.

(✓)

6. Use of 'A certain' and 'Certain'

★ A certain का प्रयोग 'अज्ञात' या 'अवर्णित' के अर्थ में Singular Countable Noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

She met a certain boy yesterday.

वह एक अज्ञात लड़का से कल मिली।

★ जबकि certain का प्रयोग अज्ञात या अवर्णित के अर्थ में Plural Countable Noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

Certain boys were playing in the playground.

अज्ञात लड़के खेल के मैदान में खेल रहे थे।

7. Use of 'other', 'another', 'any other' and 'no other'

(a) Other का प्रयोग 'दूसरा या अन्य' के अर्थ में Singular तथा Plural Countable Noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

The other hand.

S.C.N.

The other boys.

P.C.N.

The other books.

P.C.N.

The other students.

P.C.N.

(b) जबकि Another का प्रयोग एक दूसरा, एक और या एक अतिरिक्त अर्थ में Singular Countable Noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

Another book.

S.C.N.

Another books.

P.C.N.

Another pen.

S.C.N.

Another pens.

P.C.N.

Note : (i) An + other = Another होता है, इसलिए Another पहले An का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

An another pen. (×) An another book.

Another pen. (✓) Another book.

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

He wants an another chair.

He wants another chair.

I want to buy an another pen.

I want to buy another pen.

(ii) Another के बाद Numeral Adjectives जैसे—two, three, fouretc. का प्रयोग हो, तो इसके बाद Plural Noun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Another five hours. (✓) Another ten years.

Another five hour. (×) Another ten year.

(iii) Anyother का प्रयोग negative sentence में होता है, another का।

She does not want any other pen.

She does not want another pen.

I did not give her any other book.

I did not give her another book.

★ Another का प्रयोग Affirmative sentence में होता है।

Your brother wants to buy another table.

You brother wants to buy any other table.

(iv) Any other का प्रयोग 'कोई अन्य' के अर्थ में तथा no other का प्रयोग 'कोई अन्य नहीं' के अर्थ में होता है। Any other का प्रयोग Plural Countable Noun के पहले तथा no other का प्रयोग Singular Noun के पहले होता है।

Usha is better than any other girl in the class. (✓)
S.N.

Usha is better than no other girl in the class. (×)

No other girl in that family is as good as Anupam. (✓)
S.N.

Any other girl in that family is as good as Anupam. (×)

★ No other—negative meaning रखता है, इसलिए no other के साथ अन्य negative word का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए।

★ Any other की जगह no other तथा no other की जगह any other का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

★ Any other तथा no other की जगह another का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

8. Use of 'Each' and 'Every'

(a) Each का प्रयोग 'प्रत्येक' के अर्थ में दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए Singular Countable Noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—
Each student has a pen.
S.C.N.

★ लेकिन each of के बाद Plural Countable Noun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Each of the students has a book.
P.C.N.

(b) Every का प्रयोग 'प्रत्येक' के अर्थ में दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए Singular Countable Noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—
Every boy of this class is handsome.

★ लेकिन दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए Every का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
जैसे—

Every of the two girls is beautiful. (×)
P.C.N.

Each of the two girls is beautiful. (✓)

Note: (i) Every का प्रयोग nearly, almost, practically, without exception के बाद होता है, न कि each का। जैसे—

Manisha has read almost every book she had. (✓)

Manisha has read almost each book she had. (×)

(ii) Every के बाद Numeral Adjective का प्रयोग हो, तो इसके बाद Plural Noun का प्रयोग होता है न कि Singular Noun का।

Every ten girls. (✓)
P.N.

Every ten girl. (×)
S.N.

Every three boys. (✓)
P.N.

Every three boy. (×)
S.N.

(c) Every तथा Each का प्रयोग Singular Uncountable Noun के पहले नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Each rice. (×) Each milk. (×)

Every gold. (×) Every coffee. (×)

(d) Every/Each का प्रयोग Plural Countable Noun के पहले नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Every pens. (×) Each books. (×)

9. Use of 'Either' and 'Neither'

(a) Either का प्रयोग 'दो में से कोई एक' के अर्थ में Singular Countable Noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

Either book is red.

Adjective

★ लेकिन Either of के बाद Plural Countable Noun का प्रयोग होता है।

Either of the pens is black. (✓)
P.C.N.

Either of the pen is black. (×)

★ Either का प्रयोग Singular Uncountable Noun के पहले नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Either silver. (×)
S.U.N.

Either coffee. (×)
S.U.N.

★ Either का प्रयोग Plural Countable Noun के पहले नहीं होता है।

Either pens. (×)
P.C.N.

Either chairs. (×)
P.C.N.

(b) Neither का प्रयोग 'दो में से कोई नहीं' के अर्थ में Singular Countable Noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

Neither boy is intelligent.

★ लेकिन Neither of के बाद Plural Countable Noun का प्रयोग होता है।

Neither of the students is laborious.
P.C.N.

★ Neither का प्रयोग Singular Uncountable Noun के पहले नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Neither tea. (×) Neither ghee. (×)

★ Neither का प्रयोग Plural Countable Noun के पहले नहीं होता है।

Neither desks. (×) Neither books. (×)

10. Use of 'this' and 'that'

★ This तथा that का प्रयोग Demonstrative Adjectives के रूप में Singular Countable Noun or Singular Uncountable Noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

This book is very useful. (✓)
S.C.N.

That cow was black. (✓)
S.C.N.

This water is fit for drinking. (✓)
S.U.N.

That tea was very tasteful. (✓)
S.U.N.

11. Use of 'these' and 'those'

★ These तथा those का प्रयोग Demonstrative Adjectives के रूप में Plural Countable Noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

These oxen are white. (✓)
P.C.N.

Those horses were intelligent. (✓)
P.C.N.

12. Use of 'such' and 'same'

★ Such तथा same का प्रयोग Demonstrative Adjectives के रूप में Singular Countable Noun, Plural Countable Noun तथा Singular Uncountable Noun के पहले होता है।

अर्थात् *such + a/an + Singular Countable Noun*, *Such + P.C.N./S.U.N.* तथा *The + same + S.C.N./P.C.N./S.U.N.* का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Such a boy. (✓) The same student (✓)

Such boys. (✓) The same students (✓)

Such coffee. (✓) The same coffee (✓)

13. Order of Numeral Adjectives

(a) यदि किसी sentence में Ordinal तथा Cardinal Adjective का प्रयोग एक साथ करना हो तो 'OC' के sequence (क्रम) को follow किया जाता है।

'O' stands for Ordinal Adjective

'C' stands for Cardinal Adjective

अर्थात् पहले Ordinal Adjective का प्रयोग होता है, तथा बाद में Cardinal Adjective का। जैसे—

The <u>first</u>	<u>four</u>	chapters of this book. (✓)
Ordinal Adjective	Cardinal Adjective	
The <u>four</u>	<u>first</u>	chapters of this book. (×)
Cardinal Adjective	Ordinal Adjective	

(b) All, some, enough, sufficient, no, none, most का प्रयोग 'मात्रा' (quantity) का बोध करने के लिए Adjective of quantity या, Quantitative Adjective के रूप में Singular Uncountable Noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

some milk.	(✓)	some milks.	(×)
no money.	(✓)	no moneys.	(×)
all the milk.	(✓)	all the milks.	(×)

(c) Many, few, all, some, enough, sufficient, no, none, most, various, several, various का प्रयोग संख्या का बोध कराने के लिए Numeral Adjectives (Adjectives of Number) के रूप में Plural Countable Noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

Several <u>students</u> are present in the class.	(✓)
P.C.N.	
Enough <u>boys</u> have come.	(✓)
P.C.N.	
Many <u>people</u> were invited to dinner.	(✓)
P.C.N.	
Some <u>pens</u> have been lost.	(✓)
P.C.N.	

14. Use of 'very' and 'own' as Emphatic Adjective.

★ सामान्यतः very का प्रयोग Adverb के रूप में होता है।

Very का प्रयोग Emphatic Adjective के रूप में Noun के पहले, Noun को Emphasis (पर जोर डालने के लिए) करने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

Rupa killed her husband before my very eyes.
Emphatic adj. N

She goes there this very day.

★ जबकि own का प्रयोग Possessive Adjective + own + Noun के बनावट में Possessive Adjective को Emphasis (पर जोर डालने के लिए) करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे—

I gave him my own book. (✓)
His own brother was an idiot. (✓)

Degrees of Comparison

अंग्रेजी (English) में degrees of comparison तीन होते हैं।

1. **Positive degree** : जब किसी Adjective का प्रयोग किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु या पदार्थ के सामान्य गुण, अवस्था आदि का बोध कराने के लिए होता है, तो वह Adjective Positive degree में होता है। Positive degree के Adjective को as as or so as के बीच में रखा जाता है। As के बाद nominative case के pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

This table is heavy.
You are a good student.
Ramesh is as handsome as Suresh.

She is as beautiful as Veena.

He is not so good as I.

Note : Affirmative तथा negative sentence में as as or so as का प्रयोग होता है। लेकिन so as का प्रयोग negative sentence में करना चाहिए, क्योंकि so as के प्रयोग को negative sentence में ज्यादा बेहतर माना जाता है।

2. **Comparative degree** : जब किसी Adjective का प्रयोग दो व्यक्तियों, वस्तुओं या पदार्थों के बीच तुलना (compare) करने के लिए किया जाता है, तो वह Adjective comparative degree में होता है। Comparative degree के Adjective के बाद than का प्रयोग होता है। 'Than' के बाद Nominative case के pronoun का प्रयोग होता है, यदि subject के साथ Intransitive Verb का प्रयोग हो। जैसे—

Mukesh is better than Pinku.
She is more beautiful than Shobhana.
He is taller than I.
America is richer than India.

★ **The + comparative + of the two + Plural Noun** का प्रयोग selection (चुनाव) के भाव को express करने के लिए होता है। जैसे—
She is the better of the two girls.
He was the more intelligent of the two boys.

Note : Subject के बाद Transitive Verb का प्रयोग हो, तो than के बाद Objective Case के Pronoun का प्रयोग हो सकता है। जैसे—

You love him more than me.

3. **Superlative degree** : जब किसी Adjective का प्रयोग से अधिक व्यक्तियों, वस्तुओं या पदार्थों में तुलना (compare) करने के लिए तथा highest degree of quality को अभिव्यक्त (express) करने के लिए किया जाता है, तो वह Adjective, superlative degree में होता है। जैसे—

Rani is the most beautiful girl in the class.
Pulli babu is the oldest man in the village.
He is the cleverest of all the three brothers.
Binay is the most intelligent student in the college.

Positive degree से Comparative तथा Superlative degree बनाने का नियम :

Rule (1) : सामान्यतः Positive degree के Adjective के अंत (last) में 'er' तथा 'est' जोड़कर क्रमशः Comparative तथा Superlative degree बनाया जाता है।

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
tall	taller	tallest
high	higher	highest
poor	poorer	poorest
slow	slower	slowest
bright	brighter	brightest
great	greater	greatest
dear	dearer	dearest
clear	clearer	clearest
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
small	smaller	smallest
long	longer	longest
deep	deeper	deepest
clever	cleverer	cleverest
thick	thicker	thickest
shallow	shallower	shallowest
	more shallow	most shallow

Rule (2) : यदि किसी Positive degree के Adjective के अंत में 'e' हो तो सिर्फ 'r' तथा 'st' जोड़कर क्रमशः Comparative तथा Superlative degree बनाया जाता है।

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
white	whiter	whitest
brave	braver	bravest
wise	wiser	wisest
wide	wider	widest
fine	finer	finest
able	abler	ablest
rich	richer	richest
large	larger	largest
noble	nobler	noblest
true	truer	truest

Rule (3) : यदि किसी Positive degree के Adjective के अंत में Consonant हो तथा Consonant के पहले Vowel हो, तो 'er' तथा 'est' जोड़कर क्रमशः Comparative तथा Superlative degree बनाते समय अंतिम Consonant का double (डबल) हो जाता है।

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
sad	sadder	saddest
red	redder	reddest
thin	thinner	thinnest
wet	wetter	wettest
hot	hotter	hottest
fit	fitter	fittest
fat	fatter	fattest
big	bigger	biggest
dim	dimmer	dimmest
slim	slimmer	slimmest

Rule (4) : यदि किसी Positive degree के Adjective के अंत में 'y' हो तथा 'y' के पहले Consonant हो, तो 'y' को 'i' में बदलकर 'er' तथा 'est' जोड़कर क्रमशः Comparative तथा Superlative degree बनाया जाता है।

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
easy	easier	easiest
lazy	lazier	laziest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
happy	happier	happiest
wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest
healthy	healthier	healthiest
dry	drier	driest
merry	merrier	merriest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
busy	busier	busiest
holy	holier	holiest

Rule (5) : यदि किसी Positive degree के Adjective के अंत में 'y' हो तथा 'y' के पहले vowel हो, तो सिर्फ 'er' तथा 'est' जोड़कर क्रमशः Comparative तथा Superlative degree बनाया जाता है। 'y' को 'i' में नहीं बदला जाता है।

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
Gay (प्रसन्नचित)	Gayer	Gayest
Grey (भूरा)	Greyer	Greyest
Gray (भूरा)	Grayer	Grayest

Rule (6) : कुछ ऐसे Positive degree के Adjective हैं, जिनका Comparative तथा Superlative form भिन्न (different) होता है।

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
good	better	best
well	better	best
bad	worse	worst
ill	worse	worst
evil	worse	worst
fore	former	formost, first
far (distance)	farther	farthest
late	later/latter	latest/last
little	less/lesser	least
much (quantity)	more	most
many (number)	more	most
nigh	nigher	nighest, next
old	older/elder	oldest/eldest
near	nearer	nearest
fore—Adverbs (movement)	further	furthest
in	inner	innermost
up	upper	uppermost
out	outer/utter	utmost, uttermost

Note : Fore, in, out, up : Adverbs हैं, जो Positive degree में हैं। इसके Comparative—further, inner, outer/utter, upper का प्रयोग Adjective के रूप में तथा इसके Superlative—furthest, inner most/ inmost, outer most/ utmost, upper most का प्रयोग भी Adjectives के रूप में होता है।

Rule (7) : दो या दो से अधिक syllables के Positive degree के Adjectives के आगे more तथा most जोड़कर क्रमशः Comparative तथा Superlative बनाया जाता है।

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
difficult	more difficult	most difficult
laborious	more laborious	most laborious
intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
handsome	more handsome	most handsome (प्रशंसित है)

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
expensive	more expensive	most expensive
courageous	more courageous	most courageous
magnificent	more magnificent	most magnificent
splendid	more splendid	most splendid
useful	more useful	most useful
famous	more famous	most famous
honest	more honest	most honest

Note : Handsome का Comparative तथा Superlative क्रमशः handsomer—handsomest होता है। लेकिन इसका प्रयोग आधुनिक भाषा में नहीं होता है।

Rule (8) : Latin Adjectives : Junior, Senior, Inferior, Superior, Posterior, Prior, Anterior का प्रयोग Comparative degree के Adjective के रूप में होता है, अतः इसके पहले more, less तथा most, least जोड़कर क्रमशः Comparative तथा Superlative degree नहीं बनाया जाता है। इसके बाद हमेशा Preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है न कि Conjunction 'than' का। जैसे—

- 1. Junior :** Mukesh is junior to all his brothers. (✓)
Mukesh is more junior to all his brothers. (×)
Mukesh is junior than all his brothers. (×)
Mukesh is less junior to all his brothers. (×)
Mukesh is most junior to all his brothers. (×)
- 2. Superior :** Japanese goods are superior to Nepalese goods. (✓)
Japanese goods are more superior to Nepalese goods. (×)
Japanese goods are superior than Nepalese goods. (×)
Japanese goods are less superior to Nepalese goods. (×)
Japanese goods are most superior to Nepalese goods. (×)
- 3. Inferior :** She is inferior to Neha in beauty. (✓)
She is more inferior to Neha in beauty. (×)
She is inferior than Neha in beauty. (×)
She is less inferior to Neha in beauty. (×)
- 4. Senior :** Mohan is senior to Vijay. (✓)
Mohan is more senior to Vijay. (×)
Mohan is senior than Vijay. (×)
Mohan is less senior to Vijay. (×)
Mohan is most senior to Vijay. (×)
- 5. Prior (पहले) :** This event took place prior to the second world war. (✓)
This event took place more prior to the second world war. (×)
This event took place prior than the second world war. (×)
This event took place less prior to the second world war. (×)
This event took place most prior to the second world war. (×)
- 6. Anterior (earlier than—पूर्वकाल का/पहले का) :**
This event took place anterior to that. (✓)
This event took place more anterior to that. (×)
This event took place anterior than that. (×)
This event took place less anterior to that. (×)
This event took place most anterior to that. (×)

- 7. Posterior (later than—समय या क्रम के पश्चात) :**
This event is posterior to that.
This event is more posterior to that.
This event is posterior than that.
This event is less posterior to that.
This event is most posterior to that.

Note : (i) Junior, Senior, Inferior, Superior, Anterior, Posterior, Prior का प्रयोग Positive degree के Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Mr. D. S. Khanna is a senior advocate.
P.d.

Gauri babu is a junior engineer.
P.d.

★ Junior, Inferior, Anterior का opposite words क्रमशः Senior, Superior, Posterior होता है।

(ii) Junior, Senior, Inferior, Superior का प्रयोग Countable Noun की तरह होता है। अतः, इसका प्रयोग Plural form में भी होता है जैसे—

Anil was my senior.
S.C.N.

He is my junior.
S.C.N.

We must obey our seniors.
P.C.N.

Rule (9) : Minor, Major, Interior, Exterior, Ulterior—Latin Adjectives हैं, इनका प्रयोग Positive degree के Adjectives के रूप में होता है न कि Comparative degree के Adjectives के रूप में। जैसे—

The interior wall of this building is not strong.
The exterior wall of this building is strong.
This is a major operation.
This is a minor operation.
He had an ulterior motive in offering me to teach the students.

★ Minor, Interior का opposite words क्रमशः major, exterior हैं। इसके पहले more, most जोड़कर क्रमशः Comparative तथा Superlative degree नहीं बनाया जाता है।

The most major portion.
The major portion.
The most minor mistake.
The minor mistake.

ध्यान दें : Minor का प्रयोग Noun के रूप में अल्पवयस्क या नावालिग अर्थ में होता है, जबकि major का प्रयोग सैन्यदल का अध्यक्ष, वयस्क या बड़े के अर्थ में होता है।

वाद रखें :

An officer in rank above a captain—Major
A person under age—Minor
A person of full age—Major.

जैसे—This boy is a minor. That man was a major.
यह लड़का नावालिग है। यह आदमी सैन्यदल का अध्यक्ष/सेना है।

★ Interior का प्रयोग भी Noun के रूप में 'मध्य भाग' (the inner part) के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

The interior of the dining hall was painted.

Rule (10) : 'Highest degree of quality' को अभिव्यक्त करने वाले Adjectives के पहले more, most का प्रयोग Comparative, Superlative degree नहीं बनाया जाता है। न कि तथा 'est' जोड़कर। जैसे—

Correct

Incorrect

chief	(✓) more chief	(×) chiefer	(×)
	most chief	(×) chiefest	(×)
round	(✓) more round	(×) rounder	(×)
	most round	(×) roundest	(×)
unique	(✓) more unique	(×) uniquer	(×)
	most unique	(×) uniquest	(×)
total	(✓) more total	(×) totaler	(×)
	most total	(×) totalest	(×)
whole	(✓) more whole	(×) wholer	(×)
	most whole	(×) wholest	(×)
singular	(✓) more singular	(×) singularer	(×)
	most singular	(×) singularest	(×)
Rectangular	(✓) more rectangular	(×) rectangularer	(×)
	most rectangular	(×) rectangularest	(×)
square	(✓) more square	(×) squarer	(×)
	most square	(×) squarest	(×)
excellent	(✓) more excellent	(×) excellenter	(×)
	most excellent	(×) excellentest	(×)
Spherical	(✓) more spherical	(×) sphericaler	(×)
	most spherical	(×) sphericalest	(×)
extreme	(✓) more extreme	(×) extremier	(×)
	most extreme	(×) extremest	(×)
annual	(✓) more annual	(×) annualer	(×)
	most annual	(×) annualest	(×)
golden	(✓) more golden	(×) goldener	(×)
	most golden	(×) goldenest	(×)
deaf	(✓) more deaf	(×) deafer	(×)
	most deaf	(×) deafest	(×)
blind	(✓) more blind	(×) blinder	(×)
	most blind	(×) blindest	(×)
right	(✓) more right	(×) righter	(×)
	most right	(×) rightest	(×)
empty	(✓) more empty	(×) emptier	(×)
	most empty	(×) emptiest	(×)
circular	(✓) more circular	(×) circularer	(×)
	most circular	(×) circularlest	(×)
wrong	(✓) more wrong	(×) wronger	(×)
	most wrong	(×) wrongest	(×)
impossible	(✓) more impossible	(×) impossibler	(×)
	most impossible	(×) impossiblest	(×)
perfect	(✓) more perfect	(×) perfecter	(×)
	most perfect	(×) perfectest	(×)
entire	(✓) more entire	(×) entirer	(×)
	most entire	(×) entirest	(×)
external	(✓) more external	(×) externaler	(×)
	most external	(×) externalest	(×)
ideal	(✓) more ideal	(×) idealer	(×)
	most ideal	(×) idealest	(×)
solar	(✓) more solar	(×) solarer	(×)
	most solar	(×) solarest	(×)
But—	most perfect	(✓) more perfect	(✓)
	most complete	(✓) more complete	(✓)
	completest	(✓) completer	(✓)
	fullest	(✓) fuller	(✓)

का प्रयोग होता है।

Some Confusing Comparative and Superlatives

कुछ ऐसे Comparatives तथा Superlatives हैं, जिनका प्रयोग करने में हमलोग गलतियाँ कर बैठते हैं, इन्हीं गलतियों अर्थात् कम्यूनजन्स से बचने के लिए हमलोग इनके प्रयोग पर विचार करेंगे।

A. Use of 'Elder / Eldest' and 'Older / Oldest'

Old का Comparative तथा Superlative क्रमशः elder, older तथा eldest, oldest होता है। Elder का प्रयोग Comparative तथा eldest का प्रयोग Superlative degree के Adjective के रूप में एक ही परिवार के सदस्यों (अर्थात् अधिक उम्र वाले लोगों) के लिए होता है।

जबकि older तथा oldest का प्रयोग क्रमशः Comparative तथा Superalative degree के Adjective के रूप में अन्य व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है। जैसे—

His elder brother died last year.	(✓)
His older brother died last year.	(×)
Her eldest son is Suman.	(✓)
Her oldest son is Suman.	(×)
Ajay is Binay's eldest brother.	(✓)
Ajay is Binay's oldest brother.	(×)
Rakesh is older than Pinku.	(✓)
Rakesh is elder than Pinku.	(×)
Hem Chandra Babu is the oldest man in the village.	(✓)
Hem Chandra Babu is the eldest man in the village.	(×)
This is the oldest tree in the forest.	(✓)
This is the eldest tree in the forest.	(×)
This is the oldest temple in the village.	(✓)
This is the eldest temple in the village.	(×)

Note : (i) Older के बाद than का प्रयोग होता है। लेकिन elder के बाद नहीं।

Bhavna is older than Rima.	(✓)
Bhavna is elder than Rima.	(×)

(ii) Elders का प्रयोग 'बृद्ध लोगों या व्यक्तियों' के अर्थ में Plural Noun की तरह होता है। जैसे—

The children must obey their elders.	(✓)
The children must obey their olders.	(×)

B. Use of 'farther' and 'further'

Far के Comparative के रूप में farther तथा fore के Comparative के रूप में further का प्रयोग होता है।

Farther का प्रयोग 'अधिक' (more distant) के अर्थ में तथा further का प्रयोग अधिक दूर, अतिरिक्त (extra/additional) या 'और कुछ' दोनों अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

- Gaya is farther from Hazipur than Patna.
- They saw a temple on the further side of the river.
- Dara Singh has appealed in the Supreme Court for the further judgement.
- Don't make further delay.

Example No. (1) और (2) में farther, further का प्रयोग 'अधिक दूर' के अर्थ में हुआ है।

Example No. (3) और (4) में further का प्रयोग 'अतिरिक्त' के अर्थ में हुआ है।

C. Use of 'Nearest' and 'Next'

Near के superlative के रूप में Nearest तथा Nigh के Superlative के रूप में Next का प्रयोग होता है।

Nearest का प्रयोग 'समीपस्थ' के अर्थ में space or distance के लिए होता है। जबकि Next का प्रयोग 'आगामी' के अर्थ में order (क्रम) or position के लिए होता है। जैसे—

Sudhir took the robber to the nearest police station.
Patna Junction is the nearest to my house.
Mr. Prasad lives in the next house.
He was sitting next to me.

D. Use of 'Later' and 'Latter'

Late का प्रयोग early के opposite word के रूप में होता है। Late का Comparative Later और Latter होता है। Later का प्रयोग Earlier के opposite word (विलोम शब्द) के रूप में 'समय' का बोध कराने के लिए होता है। जबकि Latter का प्रयोग former के opposite word (विलोम शब्द) के रूप में order (क्रम) or position का बोध कराने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

- You came later than he. (time) (✓)
You came latter than he. (x)
Mr. Mishra and Mr. Pandey are good teachers but I prefer the former to the latter. (✓)
Mr. Mishra and Mr. Pandey are good teachers but I prefer the former to the later. (x)

E. Use of 'Latest' and 'Last'

Late का Superlative Latest और Last होता है। Latest का प्रयोग earliest के opposite word (विलोम शब्द) के रूप में 'समय' का बोध कराने के लिए होता है। जबकि Last का प्रयोग first के opposite word (विलोम शब्द) के रूप में order (क्रम) or position (स्थान) का बोध कराने के लिए होता है।

- This is the latest news.
What is the latest score?
This is the latest book.
This is the last girl in the class.
This is his last chance to appear in the BPSC examination.

F. Use of 'First' and 'Last'

यदि किसी sentence में दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं की चर्चा हो, तो पहले व्यक्ति या वस्तु के लिए first का प्रयोग होता है, तथा तीसरे या अंतिम व्यक्ति या वस्तु के लिए last का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- The first chapter of this book is very interesting. (✓)
Amar, Ajit and Ajay are good friends but the first is better than the last. (✓)
Amar, Ajit and Ajay are good friends but the former is better than the last. (x)
Amar, Ajit and Ajay are good friends but the first is better than the latter. (x)

G. Use of 'Former' and 'Latter'

यदि किसी sentence में मात्र (केवल) दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं की चर्चा हो, तो पहले व्यक्ति या वस्तु के लिए former का प्रयोग होता है, तथा दूसरे अंतिम व्यक्ति या वस्तु के लिए Latter का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- Veena and Anupam are good friends. but the former is better the latter. (✓)
Veena and Anupam are good friends but the former is better than the last. (x)
Veena and Anupam are good friends but the first is better than the latter. (x)

H. Use of 'Less' and 'Fewer'

Less का प्रयोग मात्रा (quantity) का बोध कराने के लिए Singular Uncountable Noun के पहले होता है, जबकि fewer का प्रयोग संख्या (number) का बोध कराने के लिए plural Countable Noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

- There is less sugar in your tea than in mine. (✓)
There is fewer sugar in your tea than in mine. (x)

He has less money than I.
He has fewer money than I.
There are fewer boys in this class than in that one.
There are less boys in this class than in that one.

I. Use of 'Less' and 'Lesser'

Less का प्रयोग smaller in size (आकृति), measurement (माप), duration (अवधि), number (संख्या), etc का बोध कराने के लिए होता है। Less के बाद 'than' का प्रयोग होता है। इसका प्रयोग Noun, Adjective तथा Adverb के रूप में होता है। जबकि Lesser का प्रयोग not so great as the other one का बोध कराने के लिए होता है। Lesser के बाद 'than' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। इसका प्रयोग Adjective के रूप में होता है।

- His income is less than mine. (less as Adjective)
The Mason said that he would not charge less than eight rupees for his services. (less as Noun)
English is less difficult than Hindi. (less as Adverb)
Choose the lesser laborious of the two.

Some important rules of adjectives

Rule (1) : As तथा so के बाद Positive degree के Adjective का प्रयोग होता है। Comparative or Superlative degree का नहीं। जैसे—

Sunil is as intelligent as Binit. (P.d.)

Sunil is as more intelligent as Binit. (C.d.)

Sunil is as most intelligent as Binit.

She is not as tall as Gita.

She is not as taller as Gita.

She is not as tallest as Gita.

He is not so fat as Pawan.

He is not so fatter as Pawan.

He is not so fattest as Pawan.

Rule (2) : Adjective + ly का प्रयोग Adverb की तरह होता है, जबकि Noun + ly का प्रयोग Adjective की तरह होता है।

नीचे दिए गए सारिणी को ध्यान से पढ़ें :

Adjective + ly = Adverb

- wise + ly = wisely
- careful + ly = carefully
- beautiful + ly = beautifully
- faithful + ly = faithfully
- fortunate + ly = fortunately
- sincere + ly = sincerely
- loving + ly = lovingly
- careless + ly = carelessly
- slow + ly = slowly
- loud + ly = loudly

Noun + ly = Adjective

- father + ly = fatherly
- mother + ly = motherly
- brother + ly = brotherly
- sister + ly = sisterly
- love + ly = lovely
- friend + ly = friendly
- man + ly = manly
- woman + ly = womanly
- home + ly = homely
- God + ly = Godly

जैसे—He saw a lovingly sight in Darjeeling. (Adv. N)

He saw a lovely sight in Darjeeling. (Adj. N)

Your answer was obvious wrong. (Adj. Adj.)

Your answer was obviously wrong. (Adv. Adj.)

Rule (3) : Positive degree के Adjective या Adverb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

He was too weak to walk. (✓)
Adv. P.d.

He was too weaker to walk. (✗)
Adv. C.d.

He was too weakest to walk. (✗)
Adv. S.d.

★ अर्थात् too के बाद Comparative or Superlative degree के Adjective or Adverb का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Purnendu runs too fast to win the race. (✓)
Adv. (Adv.) P.d.

Purnendu runs too faster to win the race. (✗)
Adv. C.d.

Purnendu runs too fastest to win the race. (✗)
Adv. S.d.

Rule (4) : Enough का प्रयोग Adjective के रूप में sufficient, as much as is needed; as many as are required (काफी, पर्याप्त) के अर्थ में होता है, जबकि Adverb के रूप में sufficiently, quite well (बहुत काफी: जितना चाहिए उतना) के अर्थ में होता है। इसका प्रयोग सदा Positive degree के Adjective के बाद होता है। जैसे—

The policeman was brave enough to catch the thief. (✓)

The policeman was enough brave to catch the thief. (✗)

You are tall enough to touch the ceiling fan. (✓)

You are enough tall to touch the ceiling fan. (✗)

★ अर्थात् Positive degree के Adjective के पहले enough का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

ध्यान दें : Comparative/Superlative + Enough का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

The boy is stronger enough to lift the box. (✗)
C.d.

The boy is strongest enough to lift the box. (✗)
S.d.

The boy is strong enough to lift the box. (✓)
P.d.

Rule (5) : कुछ ऐसे Verbs हैं, जिनके बाद Adjective का प्रयोग होता है, न कि Adverbs का, जैसे—

Verbs (Link / copular) + Adjectives

appear, make, become, smell,
sound, taste, turn, keep, grow, + Adjectives
get, look remain, be

★ नीचे दिए गए sentences को ध्यान से देखें :

Bhavna looks beautiful. (✓)
Adj.

Bhavna looks beautifully. (✗)
Adv.

He made me laughable. (✓)
Adj.

He made me laughably. (✗)
Adv.

Mr. Prasad became rich. (✓)
Adj.

Mr. Prasad became richly. (✗)
Adv.

Dara Singh got impatient. (✓)
Adj.

Dara Singh got impatiently. (✗)
Adv.

Rule (6) : Join वृद्ध कर किए गए वाक्यों का प्रयोग look, taste, smell, turn का प्रयोग हो, तो इसके बाद Adverbs का प्रयोग होता है, न कि Adjectives का। जैसे—

Your teacher looked angrily at you. (✓)
Adv.

Your teacher looked angry at you. (✗)
Adj.

Mukesh tasted the coffee doubtfully. (✓)
Adv.

Mukesh tasted the coffee doubtful. (✗)
Adj.

Rule (7) : Prefer का प्रयोग Verb के रूप में like better (अधिक पसन्द करना) के अर्थ में होता है, इसके बाद Preposition—'to' का प्रयोग होता है, न कि than का। जैसे—

He prefers coffee to tea. (✓)

He prefers coffee than tea. (✗)

★ Preferable का प्रयोग Adjective के रूप में to be liked more (अधिमन्य) के अर्थ में होता है। इसका प्रयोग Comparative degree के Adjective के रूप में होता है, अतः इसके बाद Preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है न कि than का। जैसे—

Coffee is preferable to tea. (✓)

Coffee is preferable than tea. (✗)

Drinking is preferable to smoking. (✓)

Drinking is preferable than smoking. (✗)

★ Preferable के पहले more तथा most का प्रयोग कर क्रमशः Comparative तथा Superlative नहीं बनाया जाता है।

Coffee is more preferable to tea. (✗)

Coffee is the most preferable to tea. (✗)

Coffee is preferable to tea. (✓)

Rule (8) : Same degree का Case—

(a) Positive degree + Conjunction + Positive degree का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Rupkant Babu is good and wise. (✓)
P.d. P.d.

Rajani is tall and beautiful. (✓)
P.d. P.d.

Rajani is tall and more beautiful. (✗)

(b) Comparative degree + Conjunction + Comparative degree का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Binay is better and wiser than Rakesh. (✓)

Binay is better and wise than Rakesh. (✗)

(c) Superlative degree + Conjunction + Superlative degree का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Abhinash is the tallest and most handsome student in the school. (✓)

Abhinash is the tallest and handsome student in the school. (✗)

Note : दो Superlative degree के Adjective का प्रयोग किसी Conjunction से जोड़कर हो, तो पहले Superlative degree के Adjective के पहले 'The' का प्रयोग होता है, न कि दूसरे के पहले। जैसे—

She is the best and wisest girl in the class. (✓)

She is the best and the wisest girl in the class. (✗)

Rule (9) : Relatively का प्रयोग Adverb के रूप में 'तुलनात्मक' (in a relative manner) के अर्थ में होता है। इसके बाद Positive degree के Adjective का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Sweta is relatively healthy today. (✓)
Adv. (Adj.) P.d.

- ★ अर्थात् Relatively के बाद Comparative or Superlative degree के Adjective का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Sweta is relatively healthier today. (x)
Adv. C.d.

Sweta is relatively healthiest today. (x)
Adv. S.d.

- ★ Adverb—relatively के प्रयोग किए बिना भी sentence correct होता है। इस case में Comparative का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Sweta is healthier today. (v)
C.d.

Sweta is healthy today. (x)
P.d.

- Rule (10) : More + Comparative degree अर्थात् double Comparatives का प्रयोग sentence में नहीं होता है। जैसे—

This ball is more bigger than that. (x)
C.d. C.d.

The ball is bigger than that (v)

He is more taller than I. (x)
C.d. C.d.

He is taller than I. (v)

- Rule (11) : Most + Superlative degree अर्थात् double Superlatives का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

She is the most wisest girl in my village. (x)

She is the wisest girl in my village. (v)
S.d.

- Rule (12) : Comparatively का प्रयोग Adverb के रूप में 'तुलनात्मक रूप से' के अर्थ में होता है। इसके बाद Positive degree के Adjective/Adverb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Your grandmother was comparatively well yesterday. (v)
Adv. Adv.

- ★ अर्थात् comparatively के बाद Comparative or Superlative degree के Adjective/Adverb का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Your grandmother was comparatively better yesterday. (x)

Your grandmother was comparatively best yesterday. (x)

- ★ Adverb-Comparatively के प्रयोग किए बिना भी sentence correct होता है। इस case में comparative degree का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

He was better yesterday. (v)

He was good yesterday. (x)

- Rule (13) : More + Positive degree + than + Positive degree का प्रयोग एक ही व्यक्ति, वस्तु, जानवर के दो गुणों की तुलना Comparative degree में करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे—

He was more tall than handsome. (v)
P.d. P.d.

He was taller than handsome. (x)
C.d. P.d.

Priyanka is more fat than beautiful. (v)
P.d. P.d.

Priyanka is fatter than beautiful. (x)

This pen is more red than white. (v)
P.d. P.d.

This pen is redder than white. (x)

Your cow is more humble than wild. (v)

Your cow is humbler than wild. (x)

- Rule (14) : As + Positive degree + as + Conjunction + Comparative degree + than के structure (बनावट) का प्रयोग तब होता है, जब एक positive तथा एक Comparative degree के Adjective का प्रयोग sentence में करना होता है। जैसे—

He is as intelligent as and more laborious than I. (v)
He is as more intelligent as and more laborious than I. (x)
He is as intelligent as and laborious than I. (x)

तथा Comparative degree + than + Conjunction + as + Positive degree + as के structure (बनावट) का प्रयोग भी sentence में एक Positive तथा एक Comparative degree के Adjective का प्रयोग होने पर होता है। जैसे—

Manisha is thinner than and as tall as Bhavna. (v)

Manisha is thinner than and as taller as Bhavna. (x)

Rule (15) : The + Comparative + Subject + Verb + (.) + the + Comparative + Subject + Verb + (.) के structure (बनावट) का प्रयोग दो वस्तुओं में (के बीच) parallel increase (समानांतर बढ़ोतरी) या parallel decrease (समानांतर गिरावट / हास) का बोध कराने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

The higher we go, the cooler we feel.
The more you labour, the more you gain.

- Rule (16) : More and more + Positive degree तथा er and er का प्रयोग किसी वस्तु में धीरे-धीरे वृद्धि या हास (उन्नति या अवनीति) का बोध कराने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

Mr. Jha is becoming poorer and poorer. (v)

He is getting thinner and thinner. (v)

Rahul is becoming more and more intelligent. (v)

His elder daughter is becoming more and more beautiful. (v)

Mr. Jha is becoming poor and poorer. (x)

He is getting thin and thinner. (x)

Rahul is becoming more intelligent and more intelligent. (x)

His elder daughter is becoming more beautiful and more beautiful. (x)

- Rule (17) : As + Positive degree + as के पहले equally का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Suman is equally as intelligent as Amit. (x)

Suman is as intelligent as A.mit. (v)

Suman and Amit are equally intelligent. (v)

- Rule (18) : Positive तथा Comparative degree के sentence में other का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

No other college in Patna is as good as Science college. (v)

Science college is better than any other college in Patna. (v)

Science college is better than all other colleges in Patna. (v)

- ★ लेकिन Superlative degree के sentence में Superlative degree के Adjective के बाद other का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

He was the most laborious of all other students. (x)

He was the most laborious of all students. (v)

Shobhana is the fattest of all her other sisters. (x)

Shobhana is the fattest of all her sisters. (v)

- Rule (19) : Of/In का प्रयोग Superlative degree के बाद होता है। In का प्रयोग ऐसे Singular word के पहले होता है, जो place (स्थान) or group (समूह) को निर्दिष्ट करते हैं। जबकि of का प्रयोग ऐसे Plural words—lot तथा bunch के पहले होता है। जैसे—

Who is the happiest man in the world ?
S.N.

Who is the happiest man of the world ?
S.N.

Nehra is the fastest bowler in the team.
S.N.

Nehra is the fastest bowler of the team.

Pawan was the most intelligent of the lot.

Pawan was the most intelligent in the lot.

Rule (20) : Subject + Verb + The + Comparative degree
 of + the two + Plural Noun का प्रयोग होता है। इस structure में of के बदले than का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

- She is the more careful of the two girls. (✓)
 She is the more careful than the two girls. (x)
 He is the better of the two players. (✓)
 He is the better than the two players. (x)

Rule (21) : Superlative degree के बाद Plural Noun तथा Singular Noun का प्रयोग नीचे दिए गए structure में होता है।

Subject + Auxiliary + one of + the + Superlative + Plural Noun + (,) + if not + the + Superlative + Singular Noun (often S.N. is hidden)

जैसे—He was one of the happiest men, if not the happiest (man).

Nawab was one of the most notorious criminals, if not the most notorious (criminal).

ध्यान दे : If not + the + Superlative के बाद Singular Noun को अक्सर नहीं लिखा जाता है, अर्थात् छिपा दिया जाता है।

Rule (22) : दो समान वस्तुओं के बीच तुलना होती है, लेकिन दो असमान वस्तुओं के बीच तुलना नहीं होती है। Singular के लिए that of तथा Plural के लिए those of का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

1. The climate of Patna is better than that of Gaya. (✓)
2. The climate of Patna is better than Gaya. (x)
3. The people of Jajuar are wiser than those of Bishnupur (✓)
4. The people of Jajuar are wiser than Bishnupur. (x)
5. The people of Jajuar are wiser than that of Bishnupur. (x)

Example (2) तथा (4) से यह स्पष्ट है कि दो असमान वस्तुओं के बीच तुलना नहीं होती है।

Example (2) में The climate of Patna की तुलना Gaya शहर से की गई है, जो गलत है। The climate of Patna की तुलना the climate of Gaya से होना चाहिए था। The climate—Singular Noun का प्रयोग of Patna के पहले हुआ है। अतः than के बाद that of का प्रयोग होना चाहिए था।

Example (4) में The people of Jajuar की तुलना Bishnupur गाँव से की गई है, जो गलत है। The people of Jajuar की तुलना The people of Bishnupur से होना चाहिए था। The people—Plural Noun का प्रयोग of Jajuar के पहले हुआ है, अतः than के बाद those of का प्रयोग होना चाहिए था।

Rule (23) : Very + Comparative degree का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

- जैसे—
 She is very younger than her husband. (x)
 Hindi is very more difficult than English. (x)

* लेकिन comparative degree को emphasis (दबाव डालना) करने के लिए very के अलावे much, far, very much, any, no, rather, a little, even का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- She is much younger than her husband. (✓)
 She is far younger than her husband. (✓)
 Hindi is much more difficult than English. (✓)
 Hindi is far more difficult than English. (✓)

Rule (24) : much, by far, quite, almost, easily, nearly, Practically का प्रयोग Superlative degree के पहले Superlative degree को Emphasis (दबाव डालना) करने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was by far the simplest man of our country. (✓)
2. Devan Babu is nearly the wisest man in my village. (✓)

ऊपर दिए गए examples में आपने देखा कि Superlative—The simplest, the wisest के पहले क्रमशः by far, nearly का प्रयोग the simplest. The wisest को emphasis करने के लिए किया गया है। अतः आप पाठकगण भी जरूरत के मुताबिक इन शब्दों का प्रयोग कर Superlative को emphasis कर सकते हैं।

Rule (25) : Half (आधा), twice (दुगुना), thrice (तिगुना), two times (दो बार), three times (तीन बार), four times (चार बार), five times (पाँच बार) etc. के बाद As + Positive degree + as का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- Mrs. Thakur is four times as wise as her mother-in-law. (✓)
 This tree is three times as big as that. (✓)
 He is twice as old as his brother. (✓)
 His bag is half as big as your bag. (✓)

Note : Three times (तीन बार), four times (चार बार), five times (पाँच बार), six times (छ बार), seven times (सात बार), eight times (आठ बार), nine times (नौ बार), ten times (दस बार) etc. के बाद Comparative degree का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। लेकिन twice तथा half के बाद Comparative degree का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

- He can run four times farther than I. (✓)
 He was five times richer than Rahul. (✓)
 You are half more intelligent than your brother. (x)
 You are half as intelligent as your brother. (✓)
 She was twice older than her sister. (x)
 She was twice as old as her sister. (✓)

Formation Of Adjectives From Nouns

प्रायः हम लोग जानते हैं कि हिन्दी में संज्ञा के अंत में इक, ईय आदि जोड़कर विशेषण बनाते हैं, जैसे—इतिहास—ऐतिहासिक, जल—जलीय।

ठीक इसी प्रकार अंग्रेजी में Nouns के अंत में Suffixes (प्रत्यय) जैसे—al, ar, able, ate, ible, ic, ical, ish, ous, ious, ive, ful, en, ly, some, y आदि जोड़कर Adjectives बनाये जाते हैं।

Nouns	Meaning	Adjectives	Meaning
crime	अपराध	criminal	अपराधी
critic	समालोचक	critical	संकटकालीन
series	शृंखला	serial	शृंखलाबद्ध
voice	आवाज, कंठस्वर	vocal	कंठ स्वरीय
senses	समझ	sensible , sensitive	समझदार, भावुक
ancestor	पूर्वज	ancestral	पैतृक, पुश्तैनी
anxiety	चिन्ता, व्यग्रता	anxious	उत्सुक, बेचैन
accident	दुर्घटना	accidental	आकस्मिक
economy	अर्थव्यवस्था	economic	आर्थिक
		economical	मितव्ययी
benefit	लाभ	beneficial	लाभदायक
bother	चिन्ता, परेशानी	bothersome	दुःखदायी
boy	लड़का	boyish	लड़के जैसी
bribe (c.n.)	रिश्वत	bribable	रिश्वत देने योग्य
bribery (u.n)	भूस, भूसखोरी	bribable	रिश्वत देने योग्य
centre	केंद्र	central	केंद्रीय, बीच में
cheer	प्रसन्नता, ढाढ़स	cheerful	प्रसन्नतावाचक
chronicle	घटनाओं का क्रमबद्ध लेखा	chronological	काल क्रम के अनुसार
corruption	भ्रष्टाचार	corruptible	भ्रष्ट करने योग्य

Nouns	Meaning	Adjectives	Meaning	Nouns	Meaning	Adjectives	Meaning
correction	जाँच, सुधार	correct	सत्य, सही	grass	घास	grassy	हरा
decoration	सजावट	decorative	सजावटी	goat	बकरा	goatish	लम्पट
decision	फैसला, निर्णय	decisive	निर्णायक	honour	सम्मान, आदर	honourable	आदरणीय
defendant	मुद्दालेह, प्रतिवादी	defensible	बचाव करने योग्य	hope	आशा	hopeful	आशायुक्त
deficiency	अभाव	defensive	प्रतिरक्षात्मक	hope	आशा	hopeless	आशाहीन
deliberation	सोच-विचार	deficient	अभाव, न्यूनता	horn	सींग	horny	सींग की तरह कड़ा
dexterity	निपुणता, चतुराई	deliberate	इरादे से किया गया	horn	सींग	hornless	बिना सिंग का
dogma	मत, उपदेश	dexterous	चतुर, निपुण	horoscope	जन्मपत्रिका	horoscopolical	जन्मपत्री संबंधी
doctrine	सिद्धांत	dogmatic	पक्के धार्मिक सिद्धांत	hospital	अस्पताल	hospitable	आतिथ्यकारी
environment	वातावरण	doctrinal	सिद्धांत संबंधी	hurt	चोट, क्षति	hurtful	घातक, दुष्ट
essence	तत्व, सार	environmental	परिस्थिति के अनुसार	hunger	क्षुधा, भूख	hungry	क्षुधापीड़ित, मूखा
evidence	प्रमाण, साक्ष्य	essential	आवश्यक, सारभूत	humour	चित्तरंग, प्रकृति	humorous	विनोदी, रसिक
excess	अधिकता	evident	स्पष्ट, जाहिर	honesty	ईमानदारी	honest	ईमानदार
excellence	श्रेष्ठता, महानता	excessive	जरूरत से ज्यादा	homicide	मनुष्यघातक	homicidal	मनुष्य वध संबंधी
excuse	बहाना, क्षमा	excellent	अतिउत्तम	history	इतिहास	historic	इतिहास प्रसिद्ध
existence	अस्तित्व	excusable	जो क्षमा किये जाने लायक हो	hero	पराक्रमी पुरुष, नायक	heroic	पराक्रम युक्त
explosion	विस्फोट	existent	वर्तमान, अस्तित्वात्मक	heredity	पुश्तैनीगुण	hereditary	पैतृक
expense	खर्च	explosive	विस्फोटक	heredity	पुश्तैनीगुण	hereditable	वंश परम्परा से प्राप्त होने योग्य
experience	अनुभव	expensive	खर्चीला, कीमती	heaven	स्वर्ग, परमेश्वर	heavenly	स्वर्गीय, दिव्य
fragrance	सुगन्ध, खुशबू	experienced	अनुभवी	health	स्वास्थ्य	healthy	स्वास्थ्य, तन्दुरुस्त
fright	भय, डर	fragrant	सुगन्धित	hazard	संकट	healthful	स्वस्थ, तन्दुरुस्त
fool	मूर्ख	frightful	भयंकर, डरावना	hazard	संकट	hazardous	संकटमय
fiction	उपन्यास, काल्पनिक कथा	foolish	मूर्खतापूर्ण	hate	घृणा	hateable	घृणा के योग्य
fiction	उपन्यास, काल्पनिक कथा	fictitious	मनगढ़न्त, काल्पनिक	hate	घृणा	hateful	घृणा उत्पन्न करने वाला
festival	उत्सव, त्योहार	festive	आनन्दमय, उत्सव संबंधी	harm	हानि	harmful	हानिकारक, अपकारी
favourite	बहुतप्रिय	favourable	सहायक	harm	हानि	harmless	निर्दोष, निरपराध
fashion	वेशभूषा की शैली, चलन	fashionable	चलन के अनुसार	habit	अभ्यास, स्वभाव	habitual	स्वाभाविक
fate	किस्मत, तकदीर	fateful	महत्वपूर्ण व निर्णायक	ice	बर्फ	icy	बहुत ठंडा
fat	वसा	fatal	घातक	idiot	पूर्णमूर्ख व्यक्ति	idiotic	मूर्ख
fame	कीर्ति, शोहरत	famous	प्रसिद्ध, मशहूर	ignorance	अज्ञानता	ignorant	अज्ञानी
faith	भरोसा	faithful	वफादार	illegitimacy	दोगलापन	illegitimate	दोगला, अवैध
famine	अकाल, दुर्भिक्ष	familiar	परिचित, जानकार	image	प्रतिभा, कल्पना	imageable	चिन्ता धारण करने योग्य
fact	वास्तविकता	factual	वास्तविक	image	प्रतिभा, कल्पना	imageable	चिन्ता धारण करने योग्य
gain	लाभ	gainful	लाभदायक	imagine (v)	कल्पना करना	imaginable	चिन्तनीय
gas	गैस	gaseous	गैसीय	imagine (v)	कल्पना करना	imaginary	काल्पनिक
glamour	आकर्षण, सुन्दरता	glamorous	आकर्षक	imitation	अनुकरण	imaginative	कल्पनाशील
gloom	धुँधलापन	gloomy	मलिन, अंधकारमय	imitation	अनुकरण	imitative	अनुकरणशील
glory	ख्याति, नेकनामी गौरव	glorious	विख्यात, सम्मानपूर्ण	impatience	अधीरता, व्यग्रता	impatient	अधीन, व्यग्र
God	ईश्वर	godlike	देवतुल्य	invention	आविष्कार	inventive	आविष्कार करने योग्य
God	ईश्वर	godly	धर्मपरायण, शुद्ध	jealousy	ईर्ष्या	jealous	ईर्ष्यालु
gold	सोना	golden	सुनहरी, उत्तम	jealousy	ईर्ष्या	jealous	ईर्ष्यालु
grammar	व्याकरण	grammatical	व्याकरण के नियमों के अनुसार	judge	न्यायाधीश	judicial	न्यायाधीश या न्यायालय संबंधी
guarantee	जमानत	guaranteed	जिम्मा लिया हुआ	judge	न्यायाधीश	judicial	न्यायाधीश या न्यायालय संबंधी
guess	अनुमान	guessable	अनुमान के योग्य	jurisdiction	वैध अधिकार	jurisdictional	वैध अधिकार संबंधी
gymnast	पहलवान, कसरती	gymnastic	व्यायाम संबंधी	justice	न्याय	jurisdictive	न्याय युक्त, उचित
gymnast	पहलवान, कसरती	gymnastic	व्यायाम संबंधी	justice	न्याय	just, justiciable	न्याय योग्य
gymnast	पहलवान, कसरती	gymnastic	व्यायाम संबंधी	knight	योद्धा, शूरवीर	knightly, knight like	शूरवीर की तरह

Nouns	Meaning	Adjectives	Meaning	Nouns	Meaning	Adjectives	Meaning
king	राजा	kinglike	राजकीय	question	प्रश्न	questionable	संदेहयुक्त
labour	परिश्रम	laborious	परिश्रमी	quarrel	झगड़ा	quarrelsome	झगड़ाहू
leather	चमड़ा	leathery	चमड़े के समान	quality	गुण	qualitative	गुणात्मक
legend	पौराणिक कथा	legendary	पौराणिक	rebellion	राजद्रोह	rebellious	राजद्रोह के रूप में
single	एक	singular	अकेला	reliance	विश्वास	reliant	विश्वासी
angle	कोण	angular	कोणीय	repulsion	प्रतिकर्षण	repulsive	घृणित, वीभत्स
advice	परामर्श	advisable	उचित	resident	निवासी	residential	निवास से संबंधित
charity	दान	charitable	दान देने योग्य	result	परिणाम	resultant	सम्मिलित चीजों का
value	मूल्य	valuable	मूल्यवान				नतीजा/फल
passion	प्रबल मनोवेग	passionate	प्रबल मनोवेग युक्त	revolution	क्रांति, परिभ्रमण	revolutionary	क्रान्तिकारी
hell	नरक यमलोक	hellish	नारकीय	root	जड़	rooty	जड़दार
book	पुस्तक	bookish	पुस्तकीय	rose	गुलाब का फूल	rosy / roseate	गुलाबी रंग का
child	बच्चा	childish	बचपन जैसा	satire	व्यंग	satirical	व्यंग्यपूर्ण
slave	गुलाम	slavish	गुलाम जैसा	satisfaction	संतोष	satisfactory	संतोषजनक
sympathy	सहानुभूति	sympathetic	सहानुभूतिपूर्ण	science	विज्ञान	scientific	विज्ञान से संबंधी
class	वर्ग	classical	प्राचीन	season	ऋतु	seasonable	सामयिक
fever	ज्वर, बुखार	feverish	ज्वर या बुखार जैसा			seasonal	मौसमी
contempt	घृणा	contemptible	घृणित	sentiment	भावना	sentimental	भावुक
merit	गुण, योग्यता	meritorious	योग्य, गुणी	silence	शांति	silent	शांत
wish	इच्छा	wishful	इच्छापूर्ण	temperament	स्वभाव	temperamental	स्वभाव संबंधी
peace	शांति	peaceful	शांत	affection	स्नेह	affectionate	स्नेहशील
will	इच्छा	wilful	हठी	adventure	साहस का कार्य	adventurous	साहसिक
taste	स्वाद	tasteful	स्वादिष्ट	courage	साहस	courageous	साहसपूर्ण
risk	संकट, शंका	risky	संकटमय	moment	क्षण	momentous	क्षणिक
riot	उपद्रव, दंगा	riotous	दंगाई, उपद्रवी			momentary	क्षणिक
right	न्याय, धर्म, अधिकार	righteous	न्यायपरायण, धार्मिक, सत्यनिष्ठ	danger	खतरा	dangerous	खतरनाक
fortune	भाग्य	fortunate	भाग्यवान	mercy	दया	merciful	दयालु
neighbour	पड़ोसी	neighbourly	मिलनसार	youth	युवक	youthful	युवा संबंधी
				caution	सावधानी	cautious	सावधान
nutrition	पोषण विज्ञान	nutrient	पुष्टिकारक/बलवर्द्धक	wool	ऊन	woolly	ऊन की तरह मुलायम
		nutritious	पुष्टिकारक/पौष्टिक	silk	रेशम	silken	रेशमी
objection	विरोध, एतराज	objectionable	अनुचित, विरोध करने योग्य	wind	हवा	windy	वायु
				leaf	पत्ती	leafy	पत्तीदार
obligation	दायित्व, अनुग्रहता	obligatory	अनिवार्य	blood	रक्त	bloody	रक्तंजित
oblivion	भुलावे की स्थिति	oblivious	भुलक्कड़	loath	घृणा	loathsome	घृणास्पद/घृणित
occasion	अवसर	occasional	कभी-कभी होने वाला	bush	झाड़ी	bushy	झाड़ीदार
ocean	महासागर	oceanic	महासागरीय	trouble	कष्ट	troublesome	कष्टदायक
origin	स्रोत, उदगम	original	मौलिक, असली	cloud	बादल	cloudy	बादलों से ढका हुआ
ornament	आभूषण	ornamental	सुशोभित करने वाला	ease	आराम, सुख, विश्राम	easy / easeful	आरामदेह/शान्त/स्वस्थ
paralysis	लकवा	paralytic	लकवा मारा हुआ	fire	अग्नि	fiery	जोशीला, आग्नेय
paternity	पितृत्व	paternal	पैतृक	hill	पहाड़	hilly	पहाड़ी
path	मार्ग	pathless	मार्ग रहित	thirst	प्यास	thirsty	प्यासा
patriot	देशभक्त	patriotic	स्वदेशाभिमानी	coward	कायरपुरुष	cowardly	कायर
		personable	सुन्दर	terror	डर	terrible	भयानक
person	व्यक्ति	personal	व्यक्तिगत	distance	दूरी	distant	दूरस्थ
physiology	शरीर विज्ञान	physiological	शारीरिक	college	महाविद्यालय	collegiate	महाविद्यालय से संबंधी
probability	संभावना	probable	सम्भाव्य	tragedy	शोकपूर्ण घटना	tragic	दुःखपूर्ण

Nouns	Meaning	Adjectives	Meaning
study	अध्ययन	studious	अध्ययनशील
circle	वृत्त	circular	वृत्ताकार
education	शिक्षा	educational	शैक्षणिक
mind	मस्तिष्क	mental	मानसिक
confidence	गोपनीयता	confidential	गोपनीय
thought	विचार	thoughtful	विचारशील

अग्रलिखित Adjectives में से कुछ Adjectives का प्रयोग नीचे दिए जा रहे हैं, इन्हें गौर से देखें—

- Criminal** : Nawab was criminal.
नवाब अपराधी था।
- Critical** : Iraq is suffering from critical condition.
इराक संकटकालीन स्थिति से गुजर रहा है।
- Serial** : Put the books in serial order.
पुस्तकों को शृंखलाबद्ध क्रम में रखें।
- Vocal** : My mother prefers vocal music to instrumental music.
मेरी माँ कंठ-स्वरीय संगीत को वाद्ययंत्रीय संगीत से ज्यादा पसंद करती है।
- Sensible** : Sweta is a sensible girl.
स्वेता एक समझदार लड़की है।
- Sensitive** : Mother is very sensitive.
माँ बहुत भावुक होती है।
- Ancestral** : He got ancestral property.
उसे पूर्वजों की सम्पत्ति मिली।
- Anxious** : I am anxious to do my work.
मैं अपने कार्य करने के लिए बेचैन हूँ।
- Economic** : The economic condition of India is not good.
भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है।
- Economical** : His father was an economical man.
उसके पिता एक मितव्ययी व्यक्ति हैं।

Note : पाठकगण दिए गए Adjectives से वाक्य बनावें और स्वतः इनके प्रयोग को समझने की कोशिश करें।

Practice Set

Q. 1. Pick out the adjectives and state their kinds :

- The coffee is not good.
- The black cat caught a small bird.
- The cow has a long tail.
- Everyone makes several mistakes in his life.
- He likes this pen.
- How do you do this sum ?
- I like such a book.
- Which is your pen ?
- A little boy was playing with his friends.
- Which student broke this chair ?
- The spider has eight legs.
- He wants some money.
- All men are mortal.
- A few students are present in the class.
- Neither boy has come.
- He likes the Nepalese tobacco.
- He ate little bread.
- A month has thirty days.
- March is the third month of the year.
- Each student has two pens.
- Whose pen is this ?

- These apples are sweet.
- The rose is a beautiful flower.
- Man is a wonderful animal.
- It was a glorious victory.

Q. 2. Fill in the blank with suitable adjectives :

- Lata is a singer.
- Which is the day of the week ?
- We should always drink water.
- Shakespeare wrote plays.
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad was a leader.
- Patna is a town.
- That is a house.
- Owls eat rats and birds.
- Who made shirt ?
- What is name ?
- There is water in the glass.
- A and road runs to the station.
- The hand has fingers.
- Quinine is bitter, but honey is
- The days are hot, but the nights are
- His son is in the army.
- Rahul was the of the two brothers.
- Mahatma Gandhi Setu is the bridge in Asia.
- The Tajmahal is monument.
- His manners pleased us.
- There are trees on side of the road.
- The Ramayana is a book.
- The soldier fought bravely.
- A knowledge is a dangerous thing.
- He is to see her.

Q. 3. Fill in the blanks with 'some' or 'any' :

- He does not want coffee.
- Did you see girl there ?
- He saw girls dancing on the stage.
- Will you give me sugar.
- There is ... coffee in the kitchen, but there isn't ... milk.
- Ashok has books but Rohan hasn't
- Please give me ... more rice. I am sorry there isn't ...
- You have more books to read.
- Put sugar in my tea.
- Have you got trouble ?

Q. 4. Fill in the blanks with 'much' or 'many' :

- Mr. Prasad has got experience.
- How time will he take to do this sum ?
- How days will she take to complete this work ?
- How times have you gone to the zoo ?
- How water is there in this bucket ?
- The boys did not make noise.
- I don't know how men he has cheated.
- How students are there in the class ?
- There is not milk in the bucket.
- There are not people present in the meeting.

Q. 5. Fill in the blanks with 'no' / 'not any' / 'not' :

- I have book.
- He has money.
- There are apples in the basket.
- There is pride in a poor man.
- Ramesh has a pen.
- You can do it.
- She asked me to go there.
- There is information about Manisha.
- I have pen to lend you at present.
- other boy will be allowed to go in.

Q. 6. Fill in the blanks with 'little', 'a little' or 'the little' :

- There is coffee in this cup.
- money is needed to save his life.
- money she had was all stolen.
- You have money.
- A foolish student has care for his life.
- money he had spent over his brother's education.
- If you save money everyday, you can get a good sum in a year.
- There is hope of his recovery.
- knowledge is a dangerous thing.
- You have appreciation of good poetry.

Q. 7. Fill in the blanks with 'few', 'a few', 'the few' :

- men are free from faults.
- books are as popular as the Gita.
- Mukesh is with me for days.
- Just good books can make a man wise.
- Mr. Thakur spoke words and sat down.
- words he spoke were full of wisdom.
- students I have are wise and disciplined.
- years I spent in Darbhanga were not happy.
- If you spend rupees, you can get good pens.
- I have read books.

Q. 8. Fill in the blanks with 'very few' or 'very little' :

- I have time to arrange the party.
- students came to attend the class.
- money is needed for this project.
- There were students in the class.
- There was milk in the pot.
- of them were anxious to solve that sum.
- of those students were intelligent.
- Your father has money to give you.
- girls were present in the show.
- There is milk to prepare tea.

Q. 9. Fill in the blanks with 'all' or 'whole' :

- The world knows the fact of terrorism.
- the students were absent.
- men are mortal.
- The field rang with the shouts of joy.
- The country is burning in the fire of terror.
- His body was covered.
- the money has been stolen.
- The of Bihar is suffering from floods.
- The village was determined to dismiss the headman.
- girls are brave.

Q. 10. Fill in the blanks with 'a certain' or 'certain' :

- I know boy who is wicked.
- drugs are a cure for snake bite.
- He met girl yesterday.
- people were standing at the gate.
- man was looking for you.
- He know young woman who was beautiful and proud.
- One day I was teaching girls who was industrious.
- He was playing with boys.
- Rupa was dancing with old man.
- actors came on the stage and started to sing.

Q. 11. Fill in the blanks with 'other', 'another', 'any other' :

- He was writing a letter with one hand and smoking a cigarette with

- I don't want to buy book.
- Your sister wants to buy frock.
- Anupam is better than girl in the school.
- No girl in this family is as beautiful as Guriya.
- He will take five hours to do this work.
- She wanted to buy ... camera.
- Mount Everest is higher than peak in the Himalayas.

Q. 12. Fill in the blanks with 'each' or 'every' :

- member has to sign this agreement.
- institution has its own banner.
- student has a pen and a book.
- seat was vacant.
- country has its own flag.
- Ten boys were standing in row.
- student was sitting on his seat.
- of the two boys was honest.
- I have read almost book I had.
- five men was queuing up.

Q. 13. Fill in the blanks with 'either' or 'neither' :

- cow was black.
- of the two books is useful.
- He would take side.
- side has won.
- charge has been proved.
- of the students was honest.
- of the girls was ugly.
- robber was saved.
- of the hands is called right hand.
- leader is honest and faithful to his country.

Q. 14. Fill in the blanks with suitable Adjectives given in the brackets :

- There is not sugar in this pot now but there was sugar in it yesterday. (some, any)
- There is not water in the well. (much, many)
- people think that there will be a war soon. (much, many)
- I have friends in Patna. (a few, a little)
- I know Bengali and less Hindi. (little, a little)
- Mr. Yadav has chance of being elected. (little, a little)
- villages in Bihar have dispensaries. (few, a few)
- There are milk in the glass. (some, any)
- There are pens on the table. (some, any)
- guests came to see him this evening but he saw only (a lot of, a few)
- Sometimes she put salt in my vegetables. (a few, a little)
- I had work to do this morning but I could do only (a lot of, a little)
- Binay has bought two pens, and pen is black. (each, every)
- A dog is a animal. (faithful, faithfully)
- There were trees on side of the road. (either, every)

Q. 15. Fill in the blanks with suitable forms of Adjectives :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1. much	.....	.....
2.	farther	.....
3. hot	.....	.....
4. ....	.....	least
5.	worse	.....
6.	prettier	.....
7. lucky	.....	.....
8. dirty	.....	.....

12.	cleverer	.....
13. Noble	.....	.....
14. wide	.....	.....
15. fit	.....	.....
16. slim	.....	.....
17. merry	.....	.....
18.	busier	.....
19. ill	.....	.....
20.	more	.....
21.	inner	.....
22.	upper	.....
23. ....	.....	utmost
24. late	.....	.....
25. Grey	.....	.....
26. famous	.....	.....
27.	morehonest	.....
28. expensive	.....	.....
29. ....	.....	most courageous
30. handsome	.....	.....
31. fast	.....	.....
32. badly	.....	.....
33. well	.....	.....
34. careful	.....	.....
35. ....	.....	broadest
36. sad	.....	.....
37.	younger	.....
38.	older	.....
39. kind	.....	.....
40. great	.....	.....
41. close	.....	.....
42. fond	.....	.....
43. lazy	.....	.....
44. fine	.....	.....
45.	bigger	.....
46.	colder	.....
47. ....	.....	thickest
48. ....	.....	widest
49.	thinner	.....
50. Tiny	.....	.....

Q. 16. Pick out the Adjectives and name the degree of comparison

1. Prabha is the most honest girl in the class.
2. No news is good news.
3. He congratulated me on my grand success.
4. This is the elder of the two sisters.
5. It was the happiest time of my life.
6. Lead is heavier than any other metal.
7. Love is greater than any other thing in the world.
8. A dead lion is not so good as a live ass.
9. She is not as beautiful as Gita.
10. Very few buildings in the world are so beautiful as the Tajmahal.

Q. 17. Fill in the blanks with suitable words in the following sentences:

1. This pen is superior that.
2. He is the elder the two brothers.
3. Mr. Gupta is junior me in teaching.
4. She was the most courageous all women in the village.
5. A wise enemy is better a foolish friend.
6. Gayajee is inferior Gangadhar in intelligence.
7. He was senior me by five years.
8. This event took place prior the second world war.
9. He was the honest of the two boys.
10. Shobhana is taller Bhavna.

Q. 18. Correct the following sentences :

1. Nepalese goods are more superior to Indian goods.
2. He is junior than all his brothers.
3. She is most senior to Neha.
4. He is the better than the two players.
5. She is the most laborious of the two girls.
6. There were much clothes in the trunk.
7. Gold is more precious than any metal.
8. This book is the best of the two.
9. My brother is elder than yours.
10. His intelligence is superior than yours.
11. The earth is most round.
12. He was the most unique man in the town.
13. Mr. Azad was the chiefest guest in the party.
14. This room is more rectangular.
15. Satish was the most excellent man in his village.

Q. 19. Fill in the blanks with suitable forms of Adjectives given in the brackets :

1. Her pen is than yours. (costly)
2. June is the month of the year. (hot)
3. Varsha is the of the two girls. (tall)
4. The public is the judge. (good)
5. Some people have money than brains. (much)
6. Of the two evils choose the (little)
7. Patna is the town in Bihar. (large)
8. Jhingur Babu was the man in my village. (rich)
9. Shankuntala is than any other drama in sanskrit. (good)
10. Iron is than copper. (useful)
11. Ajay is the boy in the class. (clever)
12. Kolkata is from Delhi than Patna is. (far)
13. Who was the man in the village ? (intelligent)
14. Today is the night of the week. (cold)
15. The rose is the of all flowers. (lovely)
16. Tamasa is than Ahinsa. (fat)
17. He is too to do this type of work. (lazy)
18. He is to his brother. (senior)
19. The older I get, the I am. (happy)
20. She is becoming and more beautiful. (much)

Q. 20. Fill in the blanks with elder, older, eldest, oldest, elders :

1. Binod is than his brother.
2. Ramita Devi is the woman in our village.
3. She is my sister.
4. She is the of the two sisters.
5. Arun is his son.
6. Of the two teachers Mr. Singh is the
7. Her daughter lives in New York.
8. This is the mosque in the town.
9. Amar is than Lalan.
10. My brother lives in Patna.
11. We must respect our
12. This is the pen in the shop.
13. Who is the man in the village ?
14. Who is the son of Maneshwar Thakur.
15. His sister gives me a pen to give him.

Q. 21. Fill in the blanks with 'farther' or 'further' :

1. He has nothing to say.
2. Muzaffarpur is from Patna than Hazipur.
3. Until orders, you act as principal of the college.
4. argument is required in this case.
5. Don't make delay.

Q. 22. Fill in the blanks with 'nearest' or 'next' :

1. The patient was taken to the hospital.
2. Ajit's house is to mine.

- His residence is to the river.
 She was sitting to him.
 The Railway station is ten miles from here.
 My beloved lived in the house.
 This lane is the to my office.
 Who will be the Governor of Bihar ?
 Send your son to the school.
 The town from my village is Darbhanga.
- Q. 23. Fill in the blanks with 'Later', 'Latter' Latest or Last :
1. She came than I expected.
 2. The chapter of this book is very interesting.
 3. Shakespeare and Milton were great poets but I prefer the former to the
 4. What is the news ?
 5. The house in the row is mine.
 6. What is the score ?
 7. The principal has given him chance to appear at the examination.
 8. Priyanka did not come than Madhu.
 9. The emperor of the Mughal empire was Bahadur Sah Zafar.
 10. Ashok and Raman are good friends. but the former is better than the

- Q. 24. Fill in the blanks with 'first', 'last', 'former', or 'latter' :
1. The lesson of that book was very fictitious.
 2. The chance was given to her by the board.
 3. Shobhana, Bhavna and Rima are good sisters but the is better than the
 4. Binay and Mukesh are intelligent students but the is more intelligent than the
 5. Mr. Nitish Kumar was the Railway minister of India.
 6. The director of DDE was a Mr. Sahay.
 7. Nilu, Rani and Nitu are beautiful girls but the is more beautiful than the
 8. Raman and Ashok are busy persons but the is busier than the
 9. Who is the student in the class ?
 10. B₁₂ was the batch in 2002.

- Q. 25. Fill in the blanks with 'less', 'fewer', 'lesser' :
1. There are girls in this class than in that one.
 2. I have money than you.
 3. No than twenty terrorists were killed in the explosion.
 4. Two is than five.
 5. Pinku won no than Rs. 5000 in the lottery.
 6. This tree has mangoes than that one.
 7. There is coffee in his cup than in mine.
 8. I don't sell than five litres of oil.
 9. There are no than fifty students present.
 10. This girl weighs no than fifty kilograms.
 11. Sanskrit is difficult than Hindi.
 12. Choose the intelligent of the two girls.
 13. Your income is than his.
 14. This box weighs no than ten kilos.
 15. No than five soldiers are wounded.

- Q. 26. Fill in the blanks with suitable forms of Adjectives given in the brackets :

1. He was not so as Prem. (intelligent)
 2. Binay is as as Ajit. (tall)
 3. The of the lake was very beautiful. (lovely)

5. This box is too to lift. (heavy)
 6. They were so that they could not catch the train. (late)
 7. This suitcase is ... enough for her to carry. (heavy)
 8. She was ... enough to win a beauty contest. (pretty)
 9. This problem is ... enough for me to solve. (difficult)
 10. She became (rich)
 11. Sugar tastes (sweet)
 12. Milk is to tea. (preferable)

Q. 27. Correct the following sentences :

1. He saw two men, the one was lame and another was blind.
 2. Shyama is more beautiful than any girl in the class.
 3. My younger brother is six feet high.
 4. Dukhharan Pahalwan was stronger than tall.
 5. The population of China is greater than India.
 6. The students of Bihar are more laborious than Jharkhand.
 7. Mr. Nitish kumar is one of the wisest and honest leaders of Bihar.
 8. Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav is the most unique leader of India.
 9. I have finished reading a few books that I had.
 10. This course of action is more preferable to the other.
 11. The girls were introduced to each other by a mutual friend.
 12. Bring her any water to drink.
 13. The most best Chief Minister of Bihar is Mr. Nitish Kumar.
 14. This girl is intilligent than beautiful.
 15. Your written statement differs in several important respects from my verbal statement
 16. As a dress designer, I am very interested in the last fashions.
 17. In the latest decades of the twentieth century, the world has seen many changes.
 18. If there were less cars on the roads, there would be less accidents.
 19. The police asked for a little description of the car.
 20. They still think that women are inferior than men.
 21. At first, I would like to introduce myself.
 22. There are four points that I would like to make about the college, At first there are not enough club activities.
 23. Firstly, I could not understand the local people at all.
 24. I'm looking forward to seeing you nearest Sunday.
 25. It's an interesting magazine with too many good ideas.
 26. I noticed that he had a couple of drinks too much.
 27. He likes these kinds of books.
 28. Of the two girls, she was certainly the most beautiful.
 29. Your essay is worst than mine.
 30. The Hindustan has the largest circulation of anyother daily paper.
 31. He has still few rupees with him.
 32. Anjani is the most industrious and nobliest employee of the Lucent Publication.
 33. The whole India mourned at the death of Rajeev Gandhi.
 34. The climate of Rajgir is as good as Simla.
 35. Nikhil got centpercent marks in English.
 36. I gave a few coins I had in my pocket to the beggar.
 37. Of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Patna, the latest has the largest number of cars.
 38. Lalan has been sick for a very long time.
 39. This article was published in the last issue of the Times of India.
 40. Dr. S. S Prasad's command over English is the most excellent.
 41. Some students are very coward.
 42. Both the sister's have not passed
 43. She got only passing marks in English.
 44. The summer days are warm than nights.

45. He is the strongest and very tall boy in the whole college.
46. The car flew off the road and fell into the valley because Amit was driving faster.
47. The driver tried his best to avert the accident by bringing the car to a suddenly stop.
48. There are so many filths all around the place.
49. The man appears to have seen more happier days.
50. Have you read this book farther than I?

Q. 28. Find out the error part of the following sentences :

1. As sooner as (1)/ you reach the port (2)/ report to (3)/ the desk officer. (4)/ No error (5)
2. Even on the eve of an inevitable fall (1)/ to everyone's dismay (2)/ their leader seems to be in their elements. (3)/ No error (4)
3. Originally they had planned to buy an air conditioner (1)/ but finally settled for an air cooler (2)/ as the cost of the latter was very less. (3)/ No error (4)
4. It was difficult to get out (1)/ because the street was full of people (2)/ from one end to another. (3)/ No error (4)
5. In my opinion (1)/ a pencil is always (2)/ more preferable to a pen. (3) No error (4)
6. I am going to bed (1) /and you would be well (2)/advised to do likely. (3). No error (4)
7. I could not (1)/remember story to tell the children (2)/ so I made one up as I went along. (3) No error (4)
8. No king in that period (1)/ was so intensely involved (2)/ in the welfare of his people (3)/ as king Ashoka. (4) No error. (5)
9. I asked two persons (1)/ the way to the station (2)/ but none of them knew it. (3)/ No error (4)
10. When it comes to comparison (1)/ between the two (2)/ quality is most (3)/ important than quantity. (4)/ No error (4)
11. Enough is enough, (1)/ I cannot now (2)/ tolerate this mischief (3)/ any much. (4)/ No error (5)
12. One of them (1)/ forgot to take (2)/ their bag (3)/ from the school. (4)/ No error (5)
13. Our new playground (1)/ is big (2)/ and cleaner (3)/ than theirs. (4)/ No error (5)
14. After he had read the two first chapters (1)/ of the novel (2)/ he felt like reading (3)/ the book at one sitting. (4)/ No error (5)
15. Although he is my bosom friend (1)/ I can not ask him for (2)/ money without any (3)/ vividly reason. (4)/ No error (5)
16. He reached home (1)/ leaving aside all other work (2)/ but his father had (3)/ left the home few minutes earlier. (4)/ No error (5)
17. If you inform me (1)/ of your's arrival time (2)/ I shall come to (3)/ meet you at the airport. (4)/ No error (5)
18. All said and done (1)/ It is the basic values that (2)/ are most importance and (3)/ help you in the long run. (4)/ No error (5)
19. We were very much (1)/ carefully in our approach (2)/ and hence we would (3)/ complete the complicated task. (4)/ No error (5)
20. In our area (1)/ the journey by bus (2)/ is quick and safe (3)/ than by train. (4)/ No error (5)
21. Anjali's performance in the (1)/ drama was best than (2)/ Deepali's but not (3)/ as good as Vaishali's. (4)/ No error (5)
22. He ran so fastly (1)/ that he reached (2)/ the destination in (3)/ just two minutes. (4)/ No error (5)
23. I am sure that (1)/ all my monthly expenses (2)/ would exceed the income (3)/ if I do not economise. (4)/ No error (5)
24. Simplest solution (1)/ than this expensive (2)/ method which you are suggesting (3)/ should be found out (4)/ No error. (5)
25. In spite of the rumours (1)/ of an impending take over (2)/ by the government (3)/ Ramlal bought more shares of that company (4)/ No error (5)
26. The world (1)/ comprises (2)/ good and bad people (3)/ No error (4)
27. Dilip's performance in the (1)/ film was worst than (2)/ Amit's but was not (3)/ as bad as Vinod's. (4)/ No error (5)
28. When Charles was (1)/ in the hospital (2)/ his sister sent (3)/ much fruit than his uncle. (4)/ No error (5)
29. The faster he completes (1)/ the work given to (2)/ him, the largest (3)/ will be his profit. (4)/ No error (5)
30. The captain declared that his ship had carried (1)/ no less than three hundred passengers (2)/ on the last voyage. (3)/ No error. (4)
31. Some people get (1)/ used to changes (2)/ very easily than (3)/ others do (4)/ No error. (5)
32. The link road has (1)/ now become (2)/ the roughest road than (3)/ any other road in the city. (4)/ No error (5)
33. She asked him (1)/ what it was that made him (2)/ so much stronger and braver (3)/ than any man. (4)/ No error. (5)
34. Everyone agrees that (1)/ the Ganga is the holiest (2)/ of all other rivers (3)/ of India. (4)/ No error (5)
35. His car is (1)/ more bigger than (2)/ that of any of us. (3)/ No error. (4)
36. If you look up tea in a cookery book (1)/ you may find a little instructions (2)/ that give you no help (3)/ on several important points. (3)/ No error (4)
37. Which (1)/ do you prefer (2)/ more meat (3)/ or fish ? (4)/ No error (5)
38. The new assignment is (1)/ more challenging than (2)/ much of the (3)/ earlier assignment. (4)/ No error (5)
39. A few word of (1)/ gratitude are enough (2)/ to express your (3)/ feeling sincerely. (4)/ No error (5)
40. For millions of people (1)/ his retirement from (2)/ cricket has been (3)/ a greatest shock. (4)/ No error (5)
41. Whenever man attains fame (1)/ his person qualities are (2)/ imitated by others who (3)/ are close to him. (4)/ No error (5)
42. His obviously reluctance (1)/ was viewed seriously by (2)/ his superiors and (3)/ he was suspended. (4)/ No error (5)
43. You must realize (1)/ how importance it is (2)/ to give away to the needy (3)/ whatever you possess in excess. (4)/ No error (5)
44. Some people have (1)/ generously contributed to the welfare fund (2)/ but they wanted that their names (3)/ should not be published. (4)/ No error (5)
45. His good qualities include (1)/ his ability to take (2)/ quick and (3)/ appropriate decisions. (4)/ No error (5)
46. It goes to his credit (1)/ that he was a clean man (2)/ in politics as well as (3)/ his person dealings. (4)/ No error (5)
47. His strictly discipline (1)/ had made him (2)/ very unpopular among (3)/ all the employees. (4)/ No error (5)
48. Ramesh has been both (1)/ a dishonestly person (2)/ and a gambler (3)/ since his childhood. (4)/ No error (5)
49. He was delighted (1)/ by the intelligent and brightness (2)/ of the scholars (3)/ who used to visit him. (4)/ No error (5)
50. We were happy that (1)/ the audience responded well (2)/ and gave all the speakers (3)/ a patiently listening. (4)/ No error (5)
51. Your over dependent on (1)/ others even for (2)/ trivial matters may (3)/ prove disadvantageous. (4)/ No error (5)
52. The economical condition (1)/ of our country is bad (2)/ unlikely to improve (3)/ in the near future. (4)/ No error (5)

Answers With Explanation

- Q. 1. **black**—Adjective of quality
small—Adjective of quality
long—Adjective of quality
several—Adjective of number
his—Possessive Adjective
this—Demonstrative Adjective
this—Demonstrative Adjective
such—Demonstrative Adjective
your—Possessive Adjective
Little—Adjective of quantity होता है, यहाँ little का प्रयोग छोटा के अर्थ में हुआ है, अतः यह Adjective of quality है।
his—possessive adjective
which—Interrogative Adjective
this—demonstrative Adjective
eight—Adjective of number
some—Adjective of quantity
all—Adjective of number
A few—Adjective of number
Neither—Distributive Adjective
Nepalese—Proper Adjective
little—Adjective of quantity
thirty—Adjective of number (cardinal)
third—Adjective of number (ordinal)
Each—Distributive Adjective.
whose—Interrogative Adjective.
These—Demonstrative Adjective.
beautiful—Adjective of quality.
wonderful—Adjective of quality.
glorious—Adjective of quality.

- Q. 2.
- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. famous | 2. first/last | 3. fresh | 4. many |
| 5. great | 6. big | 7. big | 8. small |
| 9. that | 10. your/his/her | 11. little | |
| 12. straight, wide | 13. ten | 14. sweet | 15. cold |
| 16. eldest | 17. elder | 18. longest | |
| 19. beautiful | 20. good | 21. either | |
| 22. holy/sacred | 23. brave | 24. little | 25. happy |

- Q. 3.
- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. any | 2. any | 3. some | 4. some/any |
| 5. some, any | 6. some, any | 7. some, any | 8. some |
| 9. some | 10. any/some | | |

- Q. 4.
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. much | 2. much | 3. many | 4. many |
| 5. much | 6. much | 7. many | 8. many |
| 9. much | 10. many | | |

- Q. 5.
- | | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. not any | 2. no | 3. no | 4. no |
| 5. not | 6. not | 7. not | 8. not |
| 9. not any | 10. no | | |

- Q. 6.
- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. a little/little | 2. a little | 3. the little | 4. a little/little |
| 5. little | 6. the little | 7. a little | 8. a little |

Q. 7.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A few | 2. few | 3. a few | 4. a few |
| 5. a few | 6. The few | 7. The few | 8. The few |
| 9. a few | 10. a few / few | | |

Q. 8.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. very little | 2. very few | 3. very little | 4. very few |
| 5. very little | 6. very few | 7. very few | 8. very little |
| 9. very few | 10. very little | | |

Q. 9.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1. whole | 2. all | 3. all | 4. whole |
| 5. whole | 6. whole | 7. all | 8. whole |
| 9. whole | 10. all | | |

Q. 10.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. a certain | 2. certain | 3. a certain | 4. certain |
| 5. a certain | 6. a certain | 7. a certain | 8. certain |
| 9. a certain | 10. certain | | |

Q. 11.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. other | 2. other | 3. another | 4. anyother |
| 5. another | 6. anyother | 7. other | 8. another |
| 9. another | 10. anyother | | |

Q. 12.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| 1. every | 2. each | 3. each | 4. each |
| 5. every | 6. each | 7. every | 8. each |
| 9. every | 10. every | | |

Q. 13.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| 1. either | 2. neither/either | 3. neither | 4. either |
| 5. neither | 6. either/neither | 7. either | 8. neither |
| 9. either | 10. neither | | |

Q. 14.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| 1. any, some | 2. much | 3. many | 4. a few |
| 5. a little | 6. a little | 7. a few | 8. some |
| 9. some | 10. a lot of, a few | 11. a little | 12. a lot of, a little |
| 13. each | 14. faithful | 15. either | |

Q. 15.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. more, most | 2. far, farthest |
| 3. hotter, hottest | 4. little, less |
| 5. bad, worst | 6. pretty, prettiest |
| 7. luckier, luckiest | 8. dirtier, dirtiest |
| 9. lovelier, loveliest | 10. dry, driest |
| 11. shallow, shallower | 12. clever, cleverest |
| 13. Nobler, Noblest | 14. wider, widest |
| 15. fitter, fittest | 16. slimmer, slimmest |
| 17. merrier, merriest | 18. Busy, busiest |
| 19. worse, worst | 20. much, most |
| 21. In, innermost | 22. up, uppermost |
| 23. out, outer | 24. later, latter, latest, last |
| 25. greyer, greyest | 26. more famous, most famous |
| 27. honest, most honest | 28. more expensive, most expensive |
| 29. courageous, more courageous | |
| 30. more handsome, most handsome | |
| 31. faster, fastest | 32. worse, worst |
| 33. better, best | 34. more careful, most careful |
| 35. broad, broader | 36. sadder, saddest |
| 37. young, youngest | 38. old, oldest |
| 39. kinder, kindest | 40. greater, greatest |
| 41. closer, closest | 42. fonder, fondest |
| 43. lazier, laziest | 44. finer, finest |
| 45. big, biggest | 46. cold, coldest |
| 47. thick, thicker | 48. wide, wider |
| 49. thin, thinnest | 50. Tinier, Tiniest |

Q. 16.

1. most honest—Superlative degree
2. good—Positive degree
3. grand—Positive degree
4. elder—Comparative degree
5. happiest—Superlative degree
6. heavier—Comparative degree
7. greater—Comparative degree
8. good—Positive degree
9. beautiful—Positive degree
10. beautiful—Positive degree

Q. 17.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-------|-------|
| 1. to | 2. of | 3. to | 4. of |
| 5. than | 6. to | 7. to | 8. to |
| 9. more | 10. than | | |

Q. 18.

1. Nepalese goods are superior to Indian goods.
2. He is junior to all his brothers.
3. She is senior to Neha.
4. He is the better of the two players.
5. She is the more laborious of the two girls.
6. There were many clothes in the trunk.
7. Gold is more precious than any other metal.
8. This book is the better of the two.
9. My brother is older than yours.
10. His intelligence is superior to yours.
11. The earth is round.
12. He was the unique man in the town.
13. Mr. Azad was the chief guest in the party.
14. This room is rectangular.
15. Satish was the excellent man in his village.

Q. 19.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. costlier | 2. hottest | 3. taller | 4. best |
| 5. more | 6. lesser | 7. largest | 8. richest |
| 9. better | 10. more useful | 11. cleverest | 12. farther |
| 13. most intelligent | | 14. coldest | 15. loveliest |
| 16. fatter | 17. lazy | 18. senior | 19. happier |
| 20. more | | | |

Q. 20.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. older | 2. oldest | 3. elder | 4. elder |
| 5. eldest | 6. older | 7. elder | 8. oldest |
| 9. older | 10. eldest | 11. elders | 12. oldest |
| 13. oldest | 14. eldest | 15. eldest | |

Q. 21. Ans.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. further | 2. farther | 3. further | 4. further |
| 5. further | | | |

Q. 22.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|---------|
| 1. nearest | 2. next | 3. next | 4. next |
| 5. nearest | 6. next | 7. nearest | 8. next |
| 9. nearest | 10. nearest | | |

Q. 23.

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. later | 2. latter | 3. latter | 4. latest |
| 5. last | 6. latest | 7. last | 8. later |
| 9. last | 10. latter | | |

Q. 24.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. first | 2. last | 3. first, last | 4. former, latter |
| 5. former | 6. former | 7. first/last | |
| 8. former, latter | 9. first | 10. last | |

Q. 25.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. fewer | 2. less | 3. fewer | 4. less |
| 5. less | 6. fewer | 7. less | 8. less |
| 9. fewer | 10. less | 11. less | 12. lesser |
| 13. less | 14. less | 15. fewer | |

Q. 26.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. intelligent | 2. tall | 3. lovely | 4. dull |
| 5. heavy | 6. late | 7. heavy | 8. pretty |
| 9. difficult | 10. rich | 11. sweet | 12. preferable |

Q. 27.

1. He saw two men, the one was lame and the other was blind.
2. Shyam is more beautiful than any other girl in the class.
3. My younger brother is six feet tall.
4. Dukhharan Pahalwan was more strong than tall.
5. The population of China is greater than that of India.
6. The students of Bihar are more laborious than those of Jharkhand.
7. Mr. Nitish kumar is one of the wisest and most honest leaders of Bihar.
8. Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav is a unique leader of India.
9. I have finished reading the few books that I had.
10. This course of action is preferable to the other.
11. The girls were introduced to each other by a common friend.
12. Bring her some water to drink.
13. The best Chief Minister of Bihar is Mr. Nitish Kumar.
14. This girl is more intelligent than beautiful.
15. Your written statement differs in several important respects from my oral statement.

Note: Verbal—का प्रयोग Adjective के रूप में of words, or pertaining to words के अर्थ में होता है जबकि oral का प्रयोग Adjective के रूप में delivered by word of mouth not written के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे—

Verbal agreement. (✓) Verbal warning. (✓) Oral history. (✓)

16. As a dress designer, I am very interested in the latest fashion.
17. In the last decades of the twentieth century, the world has seen many changes.
18. If there were fewer cars on the roads, there would be fewer accidents.
19. The police asked for a brief description of the car.
20. They still think that women are inferior to men.
21. First of all, I would like to introduce myself.
22. There are four points that I would like to make about the college. Firstly, there are not enough club activities.
23. At first, I couldn't understand the local people at all.
24. I'm looking forward to seeing you next Sunday.
25. It's an interesting magazine with a lot of good ideas.
26. I noticed that he had a couple of drinks too many.

Note: Too much का प्रयोग quantity को express करने के लिए S.U.N के पहले होता है जबकि Too many का प्रयोग Number को express करने के लिए P.C.N के पहले होता है।

27. He likes this kind of books. or He likes books of this kind.
28. Of the two girls, she was certainly the more beautiful.
29. Your essay is worse than mine.
30. The Hindustan has the largest circulation of all daily papers or The Hindustan has a larger circulation than all other daily papers.
31. He has a few rupees with him.
32. Anjani is the noblest and most industrious employee of the Lucent Publication.

Note: यदि दो Comparative or superlative degree का प्रयोग एक साथ हो तो more तथा most से बनने वाले क्रमशः comparative तथा superlative degree को sentence में second position अर्थात् दूसरे स्थान पर रखा जाना चाहिए।

33. The whole of India mourned at the death of Rajeev Gandhi.
34. The climate of Rajgir is as good as that of Shimla.
35. Nikhil got hundred percent marks in English.

Note: Cent percent का प्रयोग नहीं होता है इसके बदले hundred percent का प्रयोग होता है।

I gave the few coins I had in my pocket to the beggar.
 Of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Patna, the last has the largest number of cars.
 Lalan has been ill for a very long time.
 This article was published in the latest issue of the Times of India.
 Dr. S. S. Prasad's command over English is excellent.
 Some students are very cowardly.
 Neither sister has passed.

Note : Both का प्रयोग Negative sense में नहीं होता है।

She got only pass mark in English.

Note : Passing marks का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। यह slang word है।

In summer, days are warmer than nights.

He is the strongest and tallest boy in the whole college.

The car flew off the road and fell into the valley because Amit was driving fast.

Note : Fast का प्रयोग Adjective के रूप में 'अचल या तेज चलने वाली/ जल्दी' के अर्थ में होता है जबकि fast का प्रयोग Adverb के रूप में 'तेजी से या जल्दी' के अर्थ में होता है।

The driver tried his best to avert the accident by bringing the car to a sudden stop.

There is so much filth all around the place.

The man appears to have seen happier days.

Have you read this book further than I ?

Q.28.

(1) Sooner की जगह soon का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि as के बाद positive degree का प्रयोग होता है।

(3) their की जगह his का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि everyone के लिए possessive Adjective his का प्रयोग होता है न कि their का।

(3) Very की जगह much का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि much का प्रयोग comparative degree को emphasis करने के लिए किया जाता है न कि very का। यहाँ less, little का comparative degree है।

(3) another की जगह other का प्रयोग होगा।

(3) more का प्रयोग preferable के पहले नहीं होगा क्योंकि preferable का प्रयोग Latin comparatives senior, junior, superior, inferior... etc की तरह होता है यह स्वयं comparative है इसलिए इसके पहले more का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

(3) likely की जगह the same का प्रयोग होगा।

(2) Any का प्रयोग story के पहले होगा क्योंकि any का प्रयोग negative sentence में होता है।

(1) No king की जगह No other king का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि No other का प्रयोग positive degree के sentence में होता है।

(3) None की जगह neither का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दो में से कोई भी नहीं के अर्थ में neither का प्रयोग दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है जबकि 'दो से अधिक में से कोई भी नहीं' के अर्थ में none का प्रयोग दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है।

(3) Most की जगह more का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के बीच तुलना बताने के लिए comparative degree का प्रयोग होता है न कि superlative degree का। अतः more का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है।

(4) much की जगह more का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि any का प्रयोग comparative degree के पहले होता है न कि positive degree के।

(3) Their की जगह his का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि one of them के लिए possessive Adjective his का प्रयोग होता है न कि their का। one of them का प्रयोग 'उनमें से एक' के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

One of them has done his work.

One of them has done their / One's work.

13. (2) big की जगह as big as or bigger का प्रयोग होगा।

14. (1) The two first chapters की जगह the first two chapters का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Ordinal तथा Cardinal Adjective का प्रयोग एक साथ हो तो 'OC' के sequence को follow किया जाता है। अर्थात् पहले Ordinal Adjective का तथा बाद में Cardinal Adjective का प्रयोग होता है।

15. (4) Vividly की जगह vivid का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि vividly Adverb है, adverb का प्रयोग Verb, Adjective तथा Adverb को qualify करने के लिए किया जाता है जबकि vivid Adjective है, Adjective का प्रयोग noun or pronoun को qualify करने के लिए किया जाता है। Given sentence में Reason - noun का प्रयोग हुआ है अतः vivid Reason का प्रयोग होगा।

16. (4) Few की जगह a few का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि few का प्रयोग 'नहीं के बराबर' के अर्थ में तथा a few का प्रयोग 'कुछ' के अर्थ में होता है। given sentence के अर्थ के लिए a few का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है।

17. (2) Your's की जगह Your का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि your-possessive Adjective है अतः इसके साथ Apostrophe's ['s] का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

18. (3) Importance की जगह Important का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि most का प्रयोग very (बहुत) के अर्थ में Adjective या Adverb के पहले होता है न कि noun के पहले। Given sentence में importance का प्रयोग है जो noun है।

19. (2) Carefully की जगह careful का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Auxiliary Verbs is, are, am, was, were के बाद Adjective का प्रयोग होता है न कि Adverb का।

20. (3) quick and safe than की जगह quicker and safer than that का प्रयोग होगा। समान वर्ग के व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के बीच तुलना हो तो comparative + than के बाद that का प्रयोग होता है। यहाँ—the journey by bus की तुलना the journey by train से है इसलिए than के बाद the journey को denote करने के लिए that का प्रयोग होगा।

21. (2) best की जगह better का प्रयोग होगा। दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के बीच तुलना के लिए comparative degree का प्रयोग होता है न कि superlative degree का। Given sentence में Anjali के performance की तुलना Deepali के performance से की गई है अतः better उपयुक्त है।

22. (1) fastly की जगह fast का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि अंग्रेजी भाषा में fastly का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। fast का प्रयोग Adjective or Adverb के रूप में होता है।

23. (2) all का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि Monthly expenses में सभी प्रकार के खर्च शामिल हैं।

24. (1) Simplest की जगह A simpler का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि A + Comparative degree + S. N + than का प्रयोग होता है।

25. (4) More की जगह Many का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Positive degree के Sentence में Many का प्रयोग होता है जबकि more का प्रयोग comparative degree के sentence में होता है। Given sentence positive degree में है अतः many का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है।

26. (3) good and bad people की जगह good people and bad people का प्रयोग होगा। good and bad people का प्रयोग 'अच्छे और बुरे लोग' अर्थात् 'लोग जो अच्छे भी हैं और बुरे भी' के अर्थ में होता है जबकि good people and bad people का प्रयोग 'अच्छे लोग और बुरे लोग' के अर्थ में होता है। अतः given sentence के अर्थ के लिए Good people and bad people ही उपयुक्त है।

27. (2) Worst की जगह worse का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि than के पहले comparative degree का प्रयोग होता है। bad का comparative तथा superlative degree क्रमशः worse तथा worst होता है।

28. (4) Much की जगह More का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि than के पहले comparative degree का प्रयोग होता है। Much तथा Many का comparative degree/More होता है।
29. (3) largest की जगह larger का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि the + C.d + S + V + (.) + S + V + the + C.d + S + V + (.) की बनावट में समानान्तर वृद्धि या ह्रास को express करने के लिए double comparative degree का प्रयोग होता है।
30. (2) No less की जगह no fewer का प्रयोग होगा। No less का प्रयोग Adjective of quantity के रूप में S.U.N के पहले होता है जबकि No fewer का प्रयोग Adjective of number के रूप में P.C.N के पहले होता है।
31. (3) Very की जगह more का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि than के पहले comparative degree का प्रयोग होता है। अतः more का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है।
32. (3) The roughest road की जगह rougher का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि than के पहले comparative degree का प्रयोग होता है।
33. (4) any के बाद other का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि comparative degree के Sentence में than के बाद any other + S.N या all other + P.N का प्रयोग होता है।
34. (3) all other rivers की जगह all the rivers का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि superlative degree के sentence में other का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
35. (2) More का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि More + comparative degree का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
36. (2) a little की जगह a few का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि a few का प्रयोग कुछ के अर्थ में plural countable noun के पहले होता है जबकि a little का प्रयोग 'कुछ के अर्थ में singular uncountable noun के पहले होता है।
37. (3) More का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। Given sentence में prefer का प्रयोग है जो स्वयं comparative degree के रूप में प्रयुक्त होता है। अतः more का प्रयोग उपयुक्त नहीं है।
38. (3) Much of the की जगह many other या most other या some other का प्रयोग होगा।
39. (1) Word की जगह words का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि a few + P.C.N का प्रयोग होता है न कि a few + S.C.N का।
40. (4) greatest की जगह great का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि A/An + positive degree + S.N का प्रयोग होता है।
41. (2) His person qualities की जगह his personal qualities का प्रयोग होगा। qualities noun है noun की विशेषता Adjective बताता है। अतः person के Adjective form personal का प्रयोग होगा।
42. (1) His obviously reluctance की जगह his obvious reluctance का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि reluctance noun है, Noun की विशेषता Adjective बताता है न कि Adverb ! obviously-Adverb है

जबकि obvious-Adjective है। obvious का प्रयोग reluctance के पहले होगा।

43. (2) Importance की जगह Important का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि how-Adjective का प्रयोग होता है न कि How + noun का। Importance - noun है जबकि Important-Adjective है। अतः Important उपयुक्त है।
44. (3) There की जगह their का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि they का possessive Adjective - their होता है न कि there।
45. (3) Quickly की जगह Quick का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि quick-Adjective जो decision noun की विशेषता बता रहा है। quickly - Adverb जो Verb, Adjective तथा Adverb की विशेषता बताता है अतः quickly का प्रयोग noun के पहले नहीं होता है।
46. (4) His person dealings की जगह his personal dealings का प्रयोग होगा। person का adjective form personal होता है।
47. (1) His strictly discipline की जगह his strict discipline का प्रयोग होगा। discipline - noun है इसलिए इसके पहले Adjective strict का प्रयोग होगा। strictly - Adverb है इसका प्रयोग noun के पहले नहीं होता है।
48. (2) A dishonestly person की जगह A dishonest person का प्रयोग होगा।
49. (2) Intelligent की जगह Intelligence का प्रयोग होगा। Intelligent Adjective होता है जबकि Intelligence noun होता है। given sentence में intelligence and brightness का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है।
50. (4) A patiently listening की जगह A patient listening का प्रयोग होगा। listening - noun है इसलिए noun के पहले Adjective-patient का प्रयोग होगा न कि patiently का। patiently - adverb का प्रयोग noun के पहले नहीं होता है।
51. (1) Dependent की जगह dependence का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Possessive Adjective के बाद noun का प्रयोग होता है न कि Adjective का। dependent - adjective है जबकि dependence noun है।
52. (1) Economical की जगह economic का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि economical का प्रयोग adjective के रूप में careful spending of money, time, resources etc. के अर्थ में होता है जबकि economic का प्रयोग भी Adjective के रूप में economics or economy connected with trade and industry के अर्थ में होता है। given sentence में economic का प्रयोग sentence के अर्थ के लिए उपयुक्त है।

For questions no. 2

- Note : (i) In evitable (adj.)—a sure to happen, unavoidable (अनिवार्य, आवश्यक, अवश्यम्भावी)
- (ii) Dismay (n)—loss of strength and courage (हताश, निराशा, भय)