



PRESENTATION PREPARED BY:

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green

clever

long

Adjectives

helpful

beautiful

An adjective is a word that describes
a noun (the name of a thing or a place).



ADJECTIVES

WHAT DO ADJECTIVES ANSWER?

- *what kind?*
- *which one?*
- *how many?*
- *how much?*

Examples:

- They live in a beautiful house.
- Lisa is wearing a sleeveless shirt today.
- This is my house.
- All the students are in the class.
- I have three blue dresses.
- There is some water in the jar.

RULES OF ADJECTIVES

1. The adjective ending in -ior (superior, inferior, senior, junior) is followed by 'to' and not 'than'.

Example:

- He is senior to me.
- This book is superior to that book.

2. Comparative degree is used to compare two things or persons and superlative degree is used to compare more than two.

Example:

- He is better than his brother.
- This book is the best of all the books.

3. Two comparative degrees or two superlative degrees must not be used together.

Example:

- He is more taller than his brother. (incorrect)
- He is taller than his brother. (correct)
- Sarah is more intelligent than Riya. (correct)

4. When two adjectives qualify the same noun, both the adjectives should be expressed in the same degree.

Example:

- He is tall and smart.
- She is taller and smarter than her friend.
- She is the most cunning and most talkative girl of the class.

5. When two qualities of the same person or thing are compared, the Comparative in-er is not used. 'More' is used for this purpose. ('more + positive degree')

Example:

- He is wiser than brave. (incorrect)
- He is wiser than braver. (incorrect)
- He is more wise than brave. (correct)

6. 'All' and 'Both' take 'the' after them whereas 'whole' is preceded by 'the'.

Example:

- All the flowers are beautiful.
- Both the girls are clever.
- You are supposed to tell the whole truth in the court of law.

7. When two changes happen together/ at the same time, comparative degree is used for both.

Example:

- The higher you go, the cooler you feel.
- The more you practice English, the better you understand it.

8. When comparative degree is used in superlative sentence is followed by 'any other'.

Example:

- Sachin is a good player. (correct)
- Sachin plays better than he. (correct)
- Sachin is the best player. (correct)
- Sachin is better than any player. (incorrect)
- Sachin is better than any other player. (correct)

9. When there are two objects of comparison, then to avoid repetition of noun 'that' is used for singular noun and 'those' for plural noun.

Example:

- Cleanliness in Chandigarh is better than Delhi. (incorrect)
- Cleanliness in Chandigarh is better **than that of** Delhi. (correct)

- My books are better than you. (incorrect)
- My books are better than **those of yours**.
(correct)
- Life in the country is different from city.
(incorrect)
- Life in the country is different from **that of the city**. (correct)

10. 'Likely', 'certain' and 'sure' are followed by 'to'.

Example:

- He is likely to win.
- I was certain to be late since it was raining heavily.