



12. When a number + unit of measurement is used as an adjective the unit of measurement is in singular form.

### Example:

- It is a fifteen-kilometres distance. (incorrect)
- It is a fifteen-kilometer distance. (correct)

13. Definite Numeral Adjective always takes plural countable noun.

### Example:

- My father used to give me five hundred money every month. (incorrect)
- My father used to give me five hundred rupees every month. (correct)

14. 'Many' is used with countable plural nouns followed by plural verb while 'many a' is followed by a singular countable noun and takes a singular verb with it.

### Example:

- Many birds migrate to warmer areas for food.
- Many a bird migrates to warmer areas for food.

15. Words originating from the word 'prefer' are followed by 'to' not by 'than' and also not preceded by 'more'. (if there is a comparison between nouns)

### Example:

- I prefer tea than coffee. (incorrect)
- I prefer tea to coffee. (correct)
- Tea is more preferable than coffee. (incorrect)
- Tea is preferable to coffee. (correct)

'Rather than' is used after 'prefer' if there is a comparison between two verbs.

## Example:

- I prefer to walk than run. (incorrect)
- I prefer to walk rather than run. (correct)

16. When two adjectives in different degrees of comparison are used in the same sentence and are joined by conjunctions, both should be complete in meaning.

### Example:

- Your friend is **as smart** if not smarter than you. (incorrect)
- Your friend is **as smart as** if not smarter than you. (correct)

17. The **comparative form** of an adjective is used to describe the **characteristic** which is **continuously increasing**.

### Example:

- The weather is becoming **colder and colder**. (not cold and cold)
- The days are becoming **hotter and hotter**. (not hot and hot)



18. After 'comparatively' and 'relatively', the adjective of positive degree is used.

### Example:

- The weather is comparatively hotter today. (incorrect)
- The weather is comparatively hot today. (correct)
- It is relatively safer inside. (incorrect)
- It is relatively safe inside. (incorrect)

19. 'Enough' is always preceded by a positive degree adjective.

### Example:

- He is cleverer enough to understand the trick of the magician. (incorrect)
- He is **clever enough** to understand the trick of the magician. (correct)
- He is smarter enough to get selected for this post. (incorrect)
- He is **smart enough** to get selected for this post. (correct)

20. 'As.....as' is used to show *similarity*.

'Not so.....as' is used to show *dissimilarity*.

Both of them are used with positive degree of adjective.

## Example:

- You are *as intelligent as* your sister.  
(*similarity*)
- You are *not so intelligent as* your sister.  
(*dissimilarity*)

21. 'One of' is always followed by a superlative degree.

### Example:

- She is *one of the tallest* girls in the class.
- This is *one of the best* hotels here.

22. The order of qualitative adjectives is as follows:

1. Adj. of size - long, short, square, large, etc.
2. Adj. of general description - good, bad, fine, etc.
3. Adj. of age - old, young, ancient, modern, etc.
4. Adj. of shape - round, square, rectangular, etc.
5. Adj. of color - blue, yellow, green, red, etc.
6. Adj. of nationality/origin - Indian, American, Canadian, etc.
7. Adj. of material - cotton, steel, iron, etc.
8. Adj. of purpose - writing, walking, burnt, etc.

## WHAT IS ADJECTIVE OF PURPOSE?

Present participle form of verb (verb + ing) and past participle form of verb (3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb) can be used as an adjective also.

As an adjective, the verb comes before a noun.

### Example:

The baby is smiling. (verb. Bcz. It is used after the noun)

The smiling baby is very cute. (adj. Bcz. It is used before the noun)

23. Few is used with plural countable noun.

Little & less are used with uncountable noun.

Few is used for number.

Little & less are used for quantity.

### Example:

- I purchased few books yesterday.
- There is little water in the jar.
- My dog wants no less than a litre of milk every day.

## 24. Difference between few/a few/the few and little/a little/the little.

### FEW

Few is used for number.

Few means hardly anything/ anyone. It is used in a negative sense because it means shortage.

A few means not many but some. It has a positive meaning.

The few means not many but all. (whatever number is left)

### LITTLE

Little is used for quantity.

Little means hardly any. It is also used in a negative sense because it means shortage.

A little means not much but some. It also has a positive meaning.

The little means not much but all. (whatever quantity is left)



25. 'Elder/Eldest' is used for persons only.

This is used for age only.

'Older/oldest' is used for persons and things.

This is used for age and time.