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Adjectives Class Notes

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Adjectives

✓ one/ones ✓

→ We have planted (A)/ these trees recently, but (B)/ those are old one. (C)/ No error (D)

ones

people

whose

→ The boy who (A)/ pen had stopped (B)/ working, purchased a new one. (C)/ No error (D)

possession

only 2 obj/person

→ We have received (A)/ four applications but neither (B)/ of those is acceptable. (C) No error (D)

none

→ I have checked his (A)/ notebook. Each of the (B)/ answers is correct. (C) No error (D)

✓ main - plural
verb - singular

• Modify or describe a noun or a pronoun

Colour

○ I want green paper to decorate my desk. ^{adj}

number

○ She planted two plants in her backyard. ^{adj n}

Type

○ He loves to eat American food. ⁿ

point

○ Can you please give me that marker? ⁿ

Types of Adjectives

- Adjective of Quality
- Adjective of Quantity
- Adjective of Number
- Proper Adjective
- Demonstrative Adjective
- Distributive Adjective
- Interrogative Adjective
- Possessive Adjective

Adjective of Quality

- Tells us about the kind or qualities of a person or thing being talked about
 - Rabindranath Tagore was a great writer. (Attributive use) *adj*
 - This stretch of water is dangerous. (Predicative use) *adj*

This flower is beautiful.
adj of quality
predicative use

Adjective of Quantity ✓

- shows how much of a thing is meant
 - Some, little, enough, no, much

Some water

enough money

uncountable nouns

Adjective of Number

Countable nouns

- Indicates how many persons or things are meant
 - Definite numeral adjectives
 - Tell us the exact number of people or things
 - Cardinals – state the number of things
 - The bag contains four balls.
 - Ordinals – state the order of people or things in a series
THE is used before these adjectives.
 - Today is the first day of the week.
 - Indefinite numeral adjectives
 - do not denote an exact number (FEW, SEVERAL etc.)
 - There are no pens on the counter.
 - There were several deep scratches on the box.
adj

Proper Adjective

Proper noun — Proper Adj
Spain — Spanish

- An adjective that comes from a proper noun
 - Do you like Spanish food?
 - Today, we discussed the Marxist theory in the class.

Demonstrative Adjective

Carl Marx. → Marxist
proper noun proper adj

- this, that, these, and those
 - point out which person or thing is being talked about
 - Confusion?
 - a demonstrative pronoun stands alone, while a demonstrative adjective is immediately followed by a noun.
 - That painting looks beautiful. (dem. adj.) ✓
 - That is a beautiful painting. (dem. pronoun) ✓

Distributive Adjective



- Refer to specific things out of a group (each, every, either, neither, any etc.)
A distributive adjective is immediately followed by a noun.
 - We want each student to try to solve the problem. (dist. adj.) ✓
 - Each of the students tried to solve the problem. (dist. pronoun) ✓

Possessive Adjective

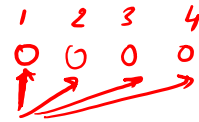
- My, your, his, her, its, our and their
 - I wrote a book. He loved my book.
 - She has many friends, she likes her friends.
 - Hello, is this your credit card?
 - How is your aunt now?

Possessive Pronouns

Yours
Ours
Hers

Interrogative Adjective

Question.



- a word that asks for information about a noun. (which, what, whose)
 - Which
 - to ask a question when a limited number of possible answers is implied.
 - Which team is working on this project?
 - What
 - to ask a question when an unlimited number of possible answers is implied.
 - What flight are you taking to Canada?
 - Whose
 - to ask question about ownership, in order to identify an owner of something
 - Whose notebook is this?
- An interrogative adjective is immediately followed by a noun
 - What time is the presentation? (int. adj.) ✓
 - What have we done? (int. pronoun)

Int.: Pronoun

Degrees of Comparison

- Positive - does not make a comparison

o My computer is fast.
pos.

- Comparative - two persons or things are compared

o My computer is faster than his computer.
com.

- Superlative - more than two persons or things are compared

o My computer is the fastest in our lab.
sup

Formation of Degrees of Comparison

Regular adjectives

com = positive degree + -er

sup = pos. degree + -est

- Usually
 - Comparative – add -er
 - Superlative – add -est
 - Old – older – oldest
 - Wild – wilder – wildest

- Adjective ending with -e
 - Comparative – add -r
 - Superlative – add -st
 - Wise – wiser – wisest

- Adjective ending with a consonant preceded by a short vowel – double the consonant before adding -er or -est.
 - Thin – thinner – thinnest
consonant

Big — Bigger — Biggest

- Adjective ending with -y preceded by a consonant – replace 'y' with 'i', then add -er or -est.
 - Happy – happier – happiest
- Adjectives with two or more syllables - use the adverbs more and most
 - Intelligent – more intelligent – most intelligent

Irregular adjectives

- do not form the comparative and superlative degrees by adding either -er/-est or more/most
 - Good – better – best
 - Little – less – least

Some Rules

- THE is used before superlative degree.
- THAN is used after comparative degree.
- AS + ADJECTIVE + AS – positive degree.
- Comparative and superlative degrees are never used together.
 - He is ~~more~~ ~~happier~~ than her.
- Noun used as an adjective – use singular form
 - There are many candies stores nearby.

✓ Candy stores
Adj Noun
Adj

more better most better
Eye ✓
I visited an eyes hospital
adj n

Some Adjectives

SOME and ANY

- SOME (positive)
 - affirmative sentences, uncountable noun (quantity) ✓
 - He has saved some money. → *uncountable noun*
 - plural countable noun (number)
 - He has collected some mushrooms. → *countable noun*
- ANY (negative)
 - He has got some homework. *the*
 - He hasn't got any homework.

MUCH and MANY

- MUCH (uncountable nouns)
 - How much profit are you going to make? ✓
- MANY (countable nouns)
 - I have many friends. ✓

FEW and A FEW

- FEW (plural countable nouns)
 - indicates a small number of something.
 - There were few students in the class.
- A FEW
 - Some - positive sense
 - There were a few students in the class.

LITTLE and A LITTLE

- LITTLE (uncountable nouns)
 - She saves little money every month.
- A LITTLE
 - She saves a little money every month.

(-ve)

(+ve)

Questions

→ She hasn't got some (A) / money to buy new clothes (B) / this festive season. (C) / No error (D)
ANY ✓ ~~the~~

→ Of the two largest (A) / companies, the latter (B) / is oldest in our country. (C) / No error (D)
THE ✓

→ Can you please tell (A) / me how many time (B) / have we got? (C) / No error (D)
much ✓ *uncountable*

→ He has become (A) / more happy since (B) / he won the lottery. (C) / No error (D)
Happier ✓

→ Rohit has inherited (A) / much properties (B) / from his grandfather. / (C) No error (D)
Many ✓ *countable*

→ The earlier he finishes (A) / the syllabus, the better (B) / he will score in the exam. (C) No error (D)
the + adj ✓ *the + adj* ✓ *the better* ✓

→ A little of his (A) / paintings were showcased (B) / at the exhibition. (C) No error (D)
Many ✓ *countable* ✓
Several ✓