

## Adjectives

### Definition

Adjectives are words that describe or modify nouns. They give more information about a noun's quality, quantity, number, possession, or other characteristics.

### Example:

- a tall man
- a beautiful palace
- three apples

### Types of Adjectives

There are two kinds of articles:

- Indefinite Articles: a, an
- Definite Article: the

### Adjectives of Quality

These tell what kind of person or thing something is.

**Example:** beautiful, kind, tall, wise, clever

- Rani is a wise girl.
- He wore a nice shirt.

They answer the question: "What kind?"

### Adjectives of Quantity

Used with uncountable nouns to express how much of something is meant.

**Examples:** some, much, little, enough, no, sufficient

- Add some sugar.
- Don't waste much time.

They answer the question: "How much?"



## Adjectives of Number

Used to express how many or in what order people or things are.

**Example:** one, two, three, first, second, all, several

- I have three brothers.
- She stood first in the race.

They answer the questions: "How many?" or "In what order?"

## Demonstrative Adjectives

Used to point out specific people or things.

**Example:** this, that, these, those

- This dress is mine.
- Those apples are fresh.

They answer the question: "Which one?"

## Interrogative Adjectives

Used to ask questions and are always followed by nouns.

**Examples:** which, what, whose

- Which book is yours?
- Whose house is that?

## Possessive Adjectives

Show ownership or possession.

- Newspapers → The Times of India

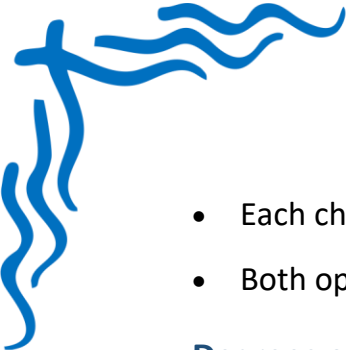
**Example:** my, your, his, her, our, their

- My brother is a doctor.
- Her bag is on the table.

## Omission of Articles

Refer to individual members of a group.

**Examples:** each, every, either, neither, both



- Each child got a gift.
- Both options are correct.

## Degrees of Comparison

### Positive Degree

Used when there is no comparison.

**Example:** She is a smart girl.

### Comparative Degree

Used to compare two persons or things.

Formed by adding -er or using more.

**Example:** She is smarter than her sister.

He is more intelligent than his friend.

### Superlative Degree

Used when comparing more than two.

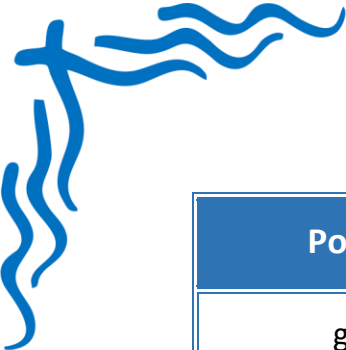
Formed by adding -est or using most.

**Example:** He is the smartest boy in the class.

She is the most beautiful girl.

### Formation Rules

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
tall	taller	tallest
fine	finer	finest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
sad	sadder	saddest
powerful	more powerful	most powerful



Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst

### Key Points to Remember

- Adjectives describe nouns or pronouns. Omission & Special Uses:
- They have types based on function (quality, quantity, number, etc.).
- Adjectives have degrees of comparison: positive, comparative, superlative.
- Use “more/most” for adjectives with 2 or more syllables (beautiful → more beautiful).
- Some adjectives are irregular (good → better → best).
- Understanding exceptions with proper nouns and idiomatic phrases.

### Common Errors to Avoid

- That was the most happiest day.  
That was the happiest day.
- The girl is more clever than the boy.  
The girl is cleverer than the boy.