

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL, MURI

STUDY MATERIAL CUM HOME ASSIGNMENT 2020-21

CLASS – VII

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Adjectives

Adjectives are words that describe nouns or pronouns. In other words, adjectives are words that tell us more about nouns or pronouns.

Or

An adjective is a word that is used to add something to the meaning of Noun. Words which describe or qualify persons, places, animals or things are known as Adjectives.

Adjectives usually come before the nouns they describe, but sometimes they can come after the nouns.

Example: Ashoka was a **great** king .

Akbar was a **wise** ruler.

These questions are very **tough**.

This mango is very **sweet**.

Kinds of Adjectives

There are seven kinds of adjectives: **Adjectives of Quality, Adjectives of Quantity, Adjectives of Numbers, Demonstrative Adjectives , Interrogative Adjectives, Distribution Adjectives and Possessive Adjectives**

1. Adjectives of Quality

Adjectives of quality tell us about the quality of nouns. They answer the question 'what kind'. Example: The **poor** man is standing under the tree.

The Red Fort in Delhi is very **strong**.

2 Adjectives of Quantity

Adjectives of quantity tell us about the quantity of nouns. They answer the question "how much" Example: Give me **some** money.

I do not have **much** work to do.

3. Adjectives of Number - Adjectives of number tell us about the number of nouns. They answer the question '**how many**'. Example: There are **seven** continents on the earth.

There are **eight** planets in the solar system.

4. Demonstrative Adjectives

Demonstrative Adjectives point out nouns. They answer the question '**which**'. Example: **This** bungalow is mine. I do not like **those** fruits.

5. Interrogative Adjectives

Interrogative Adjectives ask questions.

Example: **Whose** book is this?

Which animal has a hump?

6. Distributive Adjectives

Distributive Adjectives are those adjectives which refer to each one of a number.

Example: **Each** girl was crying.

Every man should do his duty.

7. Possessive Adjectives:

Possessive adjectives are used to indicate possession. They are always used before the nouns.

Possessive adjectives are: **my, our, your, his, her, their, and its.**

Example: **My** shirt is red. He is **my** friend.

Degrees of Comparison

We use adjectives to compare two or more people, animals or things. The form of the adjective will depend on the kind of comparison we make. There are three degrees of comparison: the positive degree, the comparative degree and the superlative degree.

The Positive Degree

The positive degree of an adjective is used when no comparison is involved

The rhino is a **big** animal.

The Comparative Degree

The comparative degree of an adjective compares two people, animals or things. We add **-r-** or **-er** to most adjectives to form their comparative. In some cases, we add **more** before the adjective.

We also use **than** with comparative adjectives.

The elephant is **bigger than** the rhino.

The Superlative Degree

The superlative degree is used when we compare more than two people, animals or things. We add **-st** or **-est** to the adjectives or use **most** before some adjectives to form superlative. We also use **the** article before them.

The whale is **the biggest** animal

Formation of Comparative and Superlative Degrees:-

Most adjectives form their Comparative and Superlative Degrees by adding 'er' and 'est' to

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Cheap	cheaper	cheapest
Near	nearer	nearest
Small	smaller	smallest
Tall	taller	tallest
Young	younger	youngest

If a Positive Degree ends in 'e', we add only 'r' and 'st' to form Comparative and Superlative Degrees respectively.

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Large	larger	largest
Noble	nobler	noblest
Able	abler	ablest
White	whiter	whitest
Nice	nicer	nices

If a Positive Degree ends in 'y' and has a consonant before it, we change 'y' into 'i' and then add 'er' and 'est' to form Comparative and Superlative Degrees respectively.

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
Ugly	uglier	ugliest
Easy	easier	easiest
Pretty	prettier	prettiest
Happy	happier	happiest

Sometimes we double the last letter of the Positive Degree and then add 'er' and 'est' to form Comparative and Superlative Degrees.

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Big	bigger	biggest
Fat	fatter	fattest
Thin	thinner	thinnest
Hot	hotter	hottest
Sad	sadder	saddest

We add 'more' and "most before some adjectives to form their Comparative and Superlative Degree

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Comfortable	more comfortable	most comfortable
Harmful	more harmful	most harmful
Handsome	more handsome	most handsome
Intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
Difficult	more difficult	most difficult

Some adjectives form their Comparative and Superlative Degrees in an irregular way.

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Good	better	best
Bad	worse	worst
Many	more	most

EXERCISE

A. Change the following sentences into Comparative Degree:

1. Gold is the costliest metal.
Ans: No other metals are costlier than Gold.
2. Ajay is the naughtiest boy in the class
3. Lead is the heaviest of all metal
4. Delhi is the most crowded city in the world.
5. It was the coldest night of the year
6. The best dancer of the school is Niharika.
7. London is the richest of all cities.
8. Akbar was the wisest of all the Mughal Emperors.
9. The Himalayas are the highest mountains in the world.
10. Mahatma Gandhi was the most respected of all the leaders.

B. Fill up each blank in the proper form (Comparative or Superlative) of the Adjectives:

1. Meera is the best singer in our school. (good)
2. Iron is _____ than any other metal. (useful)
3. My father is _____ than my mother. (old)
4. What is the _____ news from London. (late)
5. The Taj Mahal is the _____ building in the world. (splendid)
6. Solomon was a very _____ man. (wise)
7. Solomon was _____ than any other man of his age. (wise)
8. The pen is _____ man that has ever lived. (wise)
9. Very few people have been as _____ as Gautam. (lucky)
10. This exercise is _____ than the one we did yesterday. (easy)
11. The Shatabdi Express is _____ train on this route. (comfortable)
12. The _____ proposal came from a peon. (good)
13. Of these two laptops, this one appears to be _____ (fast)
14. No other metal is so _____ as iron. (useful).
