

CORDOVA® App 24X7
For Teachers Only



Mastering

GRAMMAR

A BOOK OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

CLASS
7

PRONOUN
NOUN
VOWEL
PREPOSITION
CONSONANT
ADJECTIVE
ADVERB
VERB



CORDOVA®

Contents

1. Sentences	5	18. Verbs and Prepositions-Hand in Hand	146
2. Nouns	14	19. Conjunctions	150
3. Adjectives and Degrees of Comparison	19	20. Direct and Indirect Speech	158
4. Pronouns	30	21. Question Tags	170
5. Articles and Determiners	40	22. Idioms and Proverbs	172
6. Verbs	48	<i>Revision Exercise—3</i>	179
7. Non-finite Verbs	58	23. Comprehension	181
<i>Revision Exercise—1</i>	69	24. Notice Writing	187
8. Phrases	71	25. Letter Writing	190
9. Clauses	77	26. Story Writing	197
10. Sentences—Simple, Compound and Complex	84	27. Picture Composition	202
11. Modals	87	28. Diary Writing	204
12. Present Tense (Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous)	94	29. Essay Writing	206
13. Past Tense (Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous)	102	30. Posters and Slogans	211
14. Future Tense (Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous)	108	31. Biographical Sketches	213
15. Active and Passive Voice	114	32. Punctuation and Capital Letters	216
<i>Revision Exercise—2</i>	124	33. Understanding Words Better	222
16. Adverbs and Degrees of Comparison	125	34. Synonyms and Antonyms	225
17. Prepositions and Their Correct Use	137	Have Fun And Learn-1 (FA-1)	228
		Have Fun And Learn-2 (FA-2)	229
		Model Test Paper-1 (SA-1)	230
		Have Fun And Learn-3 (FA-3)	232
		Comprehension (PSA)	233
		Model Test Paper-2 (SA-2)	235

1

SENTENCES

THE SENTENCE

Read the following groups of words :

(a) Book the is mine table on the

This group of words does not make any sense.

(b) in the pond

The group of words given here makes sense but not complete sense.

(c) The book on the table is mine

This group of words makes complete sense. It is a sentence.

A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense by itself.

Example : The theatre is near my house.

FEATURES

1. A sentence consists of a group of words that makes complete sense.
2. It has a verb.
3. It begins with a capital letter.
4. The words in a sentence are written in proper order.
5. It has a subject and a predicate.
6. A sentence ends with either a full stop (.), a question mark (?) or an exclamation mark (!).

THE PHRASE

A group of words that makes sense but not complete sense is called a phrase.

Examples : (a) with a spoon (c) in the auditorium
(b) last month (d) in spite of

We cannot call any group of words a phrase. It should make some sense.

Examples : (a) played park the (not a phrase)
(b) a good student (phrase)

A. (i) Underline the phrases in these sentences.

1. The garden was full of red roses.
2. She is always in a hurry.
3. This water is not fit for drinking.
4. In spite of starting late we reached in time.



Examples : (a) Go there. (b) Have two capsules daily.
 It means : You go there. It means : You have two capsules daily.
 subject predicate subject predicate

In such sentences, 'You' is the subject which is implied.

In interrogative sentences, the subject and predicate are placed in the following order :

Examples : (a) What are you doing? (b) Have you been to the market?
 predicate subject predicate predicate subject predicate

In exclamatory sentences, the word order is as follows :

Examples : (a) How beautiful she is! (b) What a good boy John is!
 predicate subject predicate predicate subject predicate

To find the subject and the predicate in exclamatory and interrogative sentences, we change these sentences into statements.

Examples : (a) What are you doing?
 You are doing what.

It is now easier for us to identify the subject which is 'You' and the predicate is 'are doing what'?

(b) Have you gone to the market?
 You have gone to the market.

'You' is subject and 'have gone to the market' is the predicate.

For exclamatory sentences :

Examples : (a) How beautiful she is!
 She is (how) beautiful.

'She' is the subject and the other words form the predicate.

(b) What a good boy John is!
 John is (what) a good boy.

'John' is the subject and the other words form the predicate.



(B) Read the following sentences and identify the subject and the predicate.

Example : Mother told an interesting story.
 subject predicate

Hint : Find the verb first and ask **who** or **what** before it. The answer is the **subject**. The rest of the sentence including the verb is the predicate.

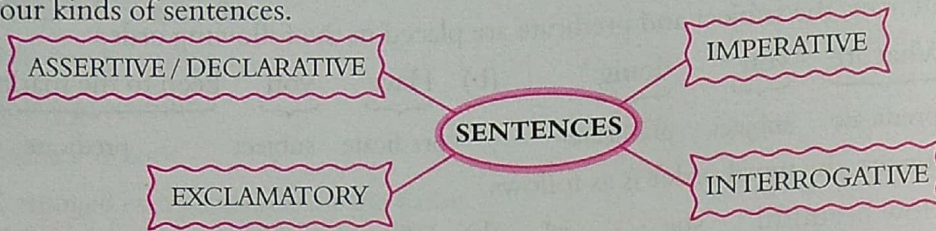
- Mahi's batting was flawless in the final match.
- Most parts of Africa are covered with jungles.
- India is a densely populated country.
- The novel 'Anandmath' was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.
- We celebrated our grandmother's 85th birthday yesterday.
- More national parks are necessary for saving the wildlife.
- John and Ramesh are selected as school captains.
- How beautiful the frock is!



9. Have the medicine regularly.
10. Have you seen Manisha?

KINDS OF SENTENCES

There are four kinds of sentences.



(i) Assertive or Declarative Sentences (Statements)

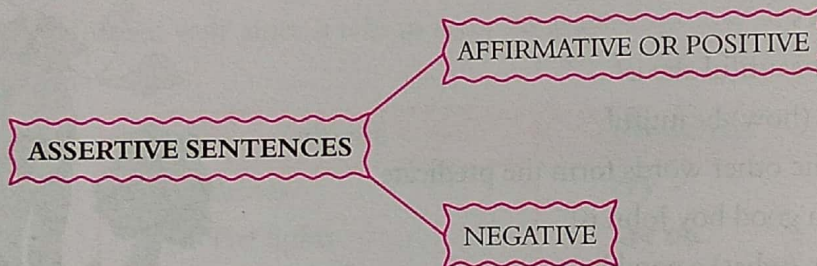
Sentences that state or declare something are called *assertive or declarative sentences*.

An assertive/declarative sentence:

- says or states something
- can be affirmative or negative and
- is always followed by a full stop

These sentences convey a fact or make a statement.

- Examples :** (a) He felt sad for his friend. (affirmative)
 (b) He did not argue with her. (negative)



In the given examples, sentence (a) is **affirmative**, since it is making a **positive statement**, while sentence (b) is **negative**, since it is making a **negative statement**.

Assertive sentences are of two kinds.

Structure of a Negative Sentence

- Examples :** (a) The boy has reached school. (affirmative)
 The boy has **not** reached school. (negative)
 (b) The lion is sleeping. (affirmative)
 The lion is **not** sleeping. (negative)

- The word **not** is added to the affirmative sentence to make it negative.
- The position of **not** depends on the verb, whether it is auxiliary, 'be', 'have' and so on.

(C) Read the following sentences and tick (✓) the *assertive/declarative sentences*.

1. He does not want to go to the party.
2. What are you doing here?

3. How are you, Smitha?
4. Sachin Tendulkar would be remembered as one of the greatest cricketers of the world.
5. Keep the windows closed till the rain stops.
6. Her sister is six years old.
7. Please pass me the sugar.
8. Don't enter my class.
9. I take music lessons every week.
10. He is not interested in cricket.



(ii) Imperative Sentences

Have some fruits, they are healthy.

Mother, please buy me a packet of potato chips.

Don't eat potato chips.



Sentences that give orders or instructions, make requests or offer advice are called *imperative sentences*.

- Examples :**
- (a) Mother, please buy me a packet of potato chips. (request)
 - (b) Don't eat potato chips. (command)
 - (c) Have some fruits, they are healthy. (advice, suggestion)

Structure of an Imperative Sentence

Examples : (a) Come here. (command)

verb

(b) Take the medicine twice daily. (advice)

These sentences begin with a verb and the subject 'You' is implied.

(c) Please listen to me. (request)

verb

- In sentences that are requests, usually **Please** is used to begin the sentences followed by the verbs.
- An imperative sentence is followed by a full stop.

(D) Tick (✓) the correct option to show what kind each sentence is.

1. Come here.

(command / advice / suggestion / request)

2. Please come immediately.

(command / advice / suggestion / request)

3. Open the door.
4. Please pass me the salt.
5. Go left, then turn right and there you will find the school.
6. Do take the medicines regularly.
7. Stop the music at once.
8. You should visit a doctor immediately.
9. Please help me find my book.
10. You can try this medicine, it has no side effects.

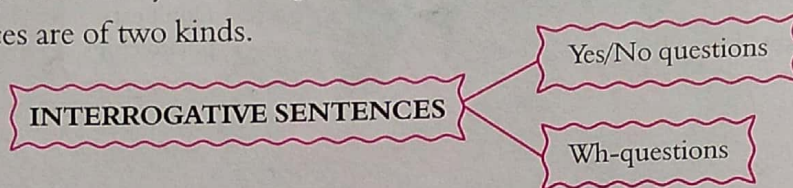
(command / advice / suggestion / request)
 (command / advice / suggestion / request)
 (command / advice / suggestion / request)
 (command / advice / suggestion / request)
 (command / advice / suggestion / request)
 (command / advice / suggestion / request)
 (command / advice / suggestion / request)
 (command / advice / suggestion / request)

(iii) Interrogative sentences :

Sentences that are used to ask questions are called *interrogative sentences*.

- Examples :** (a) Are you Mrs Sharma?
 (b) What are you looking for?

Interrogative sentences are of two kinds.



We should remember that:

- in an interrogative sentence, we place the auxiliary verb before the subject and
- we always put a question mark (?) at the end of an interrogative sentence

Now, let us discuss this in detail.

- Examples :** (a) They have bought sweets. (statement)
 subject auxiliary verb
- (b) Have they bought sweets? (question)
 auxiliary verb subject

- In the interrogative sentence (b), the auxiliary verb (have) is placed before the subject (they).
- A question mark is used at the end of an interrogative sentence as shown in sentence (b).

Structure of an Interrogative Sentence:

Example : Are you Mrs Sharma?
 auxiliary verb subject

The above sentence is an example of a **yes or no question**, which means a question that can be answered in **yes** or **no**. Such a question begins with an auxiliary verb.

Some auxiliary verbs are **is, do, have, can, was, were, had** which help other verbs form tenses and voices.

Example : What are you looking for?
 question word auxiliary verb subject

The above sentence is an example of '**wh** question'. These questions cannot be answered in **yes** or **no** and begin with question words such as 'what', 'why', 'when', 'where', 'whom', 'whose' or 'which'.

(iv) Exclamatory Sentences:

Exclamatory sentences help us communicate strong feelings of surprise, admiration, appreciation, wonder and shock.

Examples : (a) What a beautiful baby he is! (b) How wonderful the painting is!

Structure of an Exclamatory Sentence:

- An exclamatory sentence begins with **what** or **how**.
- It is followed by an exclamation mark.
- For emphasis, the word order is altered in an exclamatory sentence.



Examples : (a) He is a beautiful baby. (assertive sentence with normal word order)
 subject verb

The above sentence transforms into :

What a beautiful baby he is! (exclamatory sentence with a different word order)
 new word is added subject verb

(b) The painting is wonderful. (assertive)
 subject verb

Sentence (b) transforms into : How wonderful the painting is! (exclamatory)
 new word is added subject verb

F. Change the given assertive sentences into exclamatory sentences beginning with 'what' or 'how' and add the right punctuation marks.

1. He is an obedient child.
2. Shakespeare was a prolific writer.
3. The final match was thrilling.
4. He has strong muscles.
5. It is a colourful dress.
6. It was an exciting day.
7. The meal was delicious.
8. This is an incredible idea.
9. The place is desolate.
10. It is a bright morning.

Hint : Add 'what' or 'how' at the beginning of the sentence and shift the subject and the verb to the end of the sentence.



G. Rearrange the given words to form sentences as directed (Remember to use !, (.), (?) and capital letters where required.)

Example : talk in the class do not (command)
 Do not talk in the class.

1. Sachin is playing not in the match (negative)
2. come please here (request)
3. to me listen (command)

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 4. the weather is lovely how | (exclamatory) |
| 5. a wonderful performance what was it | (exclamatory) |
| 6. they are returning from Delhi today | (question) |
| 7. they will board the train tomorrow | (question) |
| 8. the medicines regularly take | (advice) |
| 9. sharpen the pencil for me please | (request) |
| 10. he will the function attend | (affirmative) |



H. Rearrange the following words to form *interrogative* sentences and add appropriate *punctuation* marks.

- what you will do with these packets
- where you kept have all the stationery
- when you go will to the office
- why you are laughing
- who coming is to see you

I. Rearrange the following words to form *exclamatory* sentences and *punctuate* them carefully.

- a well-behaved child what you are
- lovely is the how view
- an eloquent speech what she gave
- the dolls how beautiful are
- a pleasant surprise what

VALUE CORNER

Exclamatory sentences help communicate strong feelings. Your friend has given you a gift on your birthday that you don't like. How will you express your feelings?

J. Rearrange the following words to make a *command*, *request*, *advice* or *instruction*. Use *comma* and add *punctuation* marks where required.

- in the library don't make a noise
- you my question answer
- take medicines regularly you your
- fetch me please a glass chilled water of
- walk on the grass please don't

REMEMBER

Sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense. It should have a verb, begin with a capital letter, have a subject and a predicate, end with a question mark(?) or a full stop (.) or an exclamation mark (!).

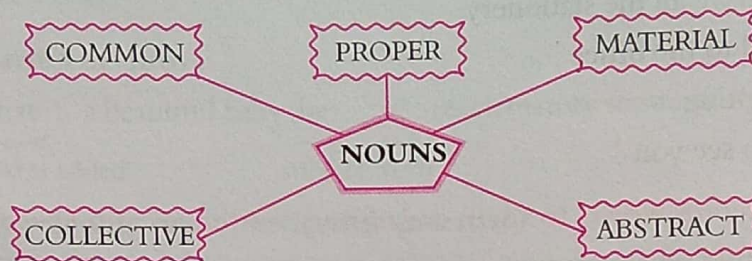
There are four types of sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Assertive/Declarative | (b) Imperative |
| (c) Exclamatory | (d) Interrogative |

- A group of words that makes sense but not complete sense is called a phrase, like, in the garden.
- A sentence generally has two parts: a subject and a predicate. Subject tells us who or what the sentence is about and predicate tells us something about the subject, like, ate the cake (predicate)
The boy (subject).

A *noun* is the name of any person, animal, place, thing, material and even emotions or ideas.

KINDS OF NOUNS



Proper Nouns : names of particular places, persons and objects

Examples : John, Delhi, Chennai

Common Nouns : general names of places, persons or objects

Examples : boys, park, chairs

Collective Nouns : names of a collection or groups of persons, animals or things forming a unit

Examples : army, mob, nation

Abstract Nouns : names of qualities, ideas, emotions and such things which we cannot see or touch

Examples : friendship, honesty, beauty

Material Nouns : names of materials or substances used as ingredients for making things

Examples : water, iron, steel

A. Identify the different kinds of *nouns* in the following sentences and name them:

1. Dhoni is a good batsman.
2. He has good knowledge of cricket.
3. Ravi is a man of great wisdom.
4. For making the dessert, we need sugar, milk and honey.
5. A herd of cattle greeted the farmer in his backyard.

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- **Countable nouns** or countables are the nouns that can be counted.

Examples : books, pens, pencils

Countable nouns have both plural and singular forms.

- Usually, most of the **common and collective nouns** are **countable nouns**.

- **Uncountable nouns** are those that cannot be counted. They are also called uncountables.

Examples : milk, sugar, tea, bread, soap

Uncountable nouns have singular form only.



- There are nouns which can be countable or uncountable depending upon the context such as **glass**, **paper**, **fish** and **oil**.

Read these sentences:

- The photo frame is made of **glass**. (uncountable)
- Please give me an empty **glass**. (countable)

In sentence (a), **glass** is an uncountable noun while in sentence (b), **glass** is a countable noun.

Countable nouns may be used with words such as **a**, **one**, **two**, **few** and **many**.

- Examples :**
- Few** people came to the party.
 - One** boy got hurt while practising.

Uncountable nouns cannot be used with these words. We cannot say **one** milk (X) or **few** sugar (X). With uncountable nouns, we can use words like **little** or **much**.

- Examples :**
- I need **some** milk.
 - Put a **little** sugar in the milk.

We can also use groups of words like 'cup of', 'slice of', 'cakes of' with uncountable nouns.

Examples : a **cup of** milk, **two cups** of milk, **four cakes** of soap, five **slices** of bread

Note that though we write **cups**, **cakes**, **slices**, the uncountable **milk**, **soap** and **bread** remain the same.

- **Proper nouns** like names of countries such as 'India', 'Pakistan', names of particular places such as 'Delhi', 'Bhopal' and names of particular persons or things are unique. There is only one of their kind. So they are called **uncountable nouns**.
- **Material nouns** like 'sugar', 'milk', 'tea', 'iron', 'glass' are **uncountables**.
- **Abstract nouns** like 'honesty', 'knowledge', 'beauty' are **uncountables**.

EXCEPTION

Some abstract nouns may also have a plural form such as :

decision	–	decisions
hardship	–	hardships

B. Identify the *countable* and *uncountable nouns* according to the context. The first one has been done for you.

- His **knowledge** in **Maths** is impressive.
(uncountable noun) (uncountable noun)
- Books were distributed among the children.
- Her kindness towards the street dogs made her adopt them.
- How much sugar do you need for the cake?
- We should drink minimum eight glasses of water daily.
- They eat a lot of fish.
- We should cultivate good manners.
- His work for the day is over.
- Her music is very popular.
- Have you finished your project?



COLLECTIVE NOUNS

A collective noun refers to a group or set of animals, persons or things forming a unit.

The following are examples of collective nouns :

1. A **herd** of buffaloes
2. A **flight** of geese
3. A **pride** of lions
4. A **gang** of thieves
5. A **pack** of wolves
6. A **swarm** of bees
7. A **bunch** of keys
8. A **regiment** of soldiers
9. A **squadron** of policemen
10. A **troupe** of dancers
11. A **horde** of savages
12. A **litter** of puppies
13. A **bench** of judges
14. A **fleet** of ships
15. A **choir** of singers
16. A **brood** of chicks
17. A **crowd** of people
18. A **box** of tools
19. A **constellation** of stars
20. A **bouquet** of flowers
21. A **sheaf** of arrows
22. A **grove** of trees
23. A **shoal** of fish
24. An **orchestra** of musicians
25. A **congregation** of people
26. A **board** of directors
27. A **suite** of rooms
28. A **column** of ants
29. A **bundle** of sticks
30. A **chest** of drawers

Collective Nouns Used For Groups of People:

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| (a) A group of people watching a match | – | spectators |
| (b) A group of people at a religious meeting | – | congregation |
| (c) A group of people listening to a concert or lecture | – | audience |
| (d) A group of people gathered for a specific, common purpose | – | assembly |
| (e) A group of people gathered without any particular purpose | – | crowd |
| (f) A group of people gathered for some destructive purpose | – | mob |
| (g) A group of savage people | – | horde |

C. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate *collective nouns* :

constellation	queue	crew	bouquet	stack
bundle	flight	fleet	battalion	litter

1. The award ceremony was a of stars since all the popular cricket players were present.
2. There was a long in front of the stadium before the India - Pakistan cricket match began.
3. Wherever Danish went a of puppies followed him.
4. General Sharma headed a of soldiers.
5. On my birthday, my best friend gave me a of flowers.
6. It is amazing to view a of geese in the sky.
7. Let us bring a of sticks for the bonfire.

8. During the war, a..... of ships guarded the coasts.
9. The piece of paper lay among the of books on the table.
10. A of sailors boarded the ship.

ABSTRACT NOUNS

An *abstract noun* refers to things that cannot be seen or touched, such as a quality, an idea and a concept.

Formation of Abstract Nouns

Abstract nouns can be formed from adjectives, common nouns and verbs.

Those derived from adjectives and common nouns, signifying qualities or characteristics, are termed as **attributive nouns**.

Examples : **excellence** from **excellent**
eminence from **eminent**

The abstract nouns which are derived from verbs are called **verbal nouns**.

Examples : **protection** from **protect**
decision from **decide**

The **attributive** and **verbal** nouns are formed by adding suffixes such as **-ness, -dom, -ee, -hood, tion, -acy, -age** or **-ly**. However, in certain cases, when a suffix is added to a word or 'root word', the spelling is slightly altered to form the 'derived word'.

Examples : **birth** from **bear**
length from **long**

The following are several examples of abstract nouns formed with the help of some common suffixes :

Suffix	Root Word	Abstract Noun
- acy/cy	private	privacy
	decent	decency
- age	break	breakage
	bond	bondage
- ity	able	ability
	active	activity
- dom	king	kingdom
	free	freedom
- al	arrive	arrival
	dismiss	dismissal
- ance	arrogant	arrogance
	assist	assistance
- ence	absent	absence
	patient	patience
- hood	child	childhood
	brother	brotherhood

VALUE CORNER

'Protection' is an abstract noun derived from the verb 'protect.' As a student, how can you help to protect the environment from pollution?

Suffix	Root Word	Abstract Noun
- ice	coward	cowardice
	just	justice
- ment	agree	agreement
	merry	merriment
- ness	kind	kindness
	clever	cleverness
- ship	friend	friendship
	hard	hardship
- sion	provide	provision
	invade	invasion
- th	bear	birth
	deep	depth
- tion	act	action
	invent	invention
- ty	novel	novelty
	loyal	loyalty
- y	discover	discovery
	honest	honesty

At times, an abstract noun is formed by altering few letters of a verb.

Verb	Abstract noun
1. advise	advice
2. choose	choice
3. feed	food
4. practise	practice
5. prove	proof
6. strike	stroke

Verb	Abstract noun
7. believe	belief
8. hate	hatred
9. hot	heat
10. live	life
11. speak	speech
12. think	thought

D Fill in the blanks with the *noun* forms of the words given in brackets. The first one has been done for you.

- The general's *bravery* has earned him many accolades. (brave)
- India gained in the year 1947. (free)
- The of the rope had to be 5m. (long)
- The ozone layer gives us from the harmful UV rays of the sun. (protect)
- We attended her ceremony on Saturday. (marry)
- Every school should ensure the and security of the students. (safe)
- His about cricket is more than any of his peers. (know)
- The Indian team protested against the umpire's (decide)
- John's of the facts helped his friends fool him. (ignorant)
- Children should avoid movies which depict (violent)

3

ADJECTIVES AND DEGREES OF COMPARISON

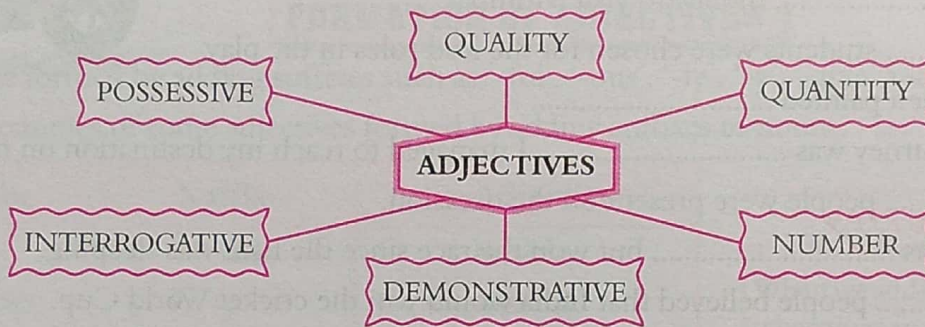
An adjective is a word used to describe a noun or a pronoun.

Example : I will make **some** tea for you. ('Some' is the adjective here and it describes the noun 'tea'.)

FEATURES

- Adjectives describe/modify a noun or a pronoun.
- Adjectives tell more about the kind, quantity, ownership of the noun or pronoun they describe/modify.

KINDS OF ADJECTIVES



1. **Adjectives of quality :** Adjectives that indicate the quality of a noun are called adjectives of quality.

Example : The boy is **intelligent**.

They indicate the shape, size, colour of a person or thing.

Some examples of adjectives of quality are **beautiful, magnificent, great** and **slow**.

They answer the question *what kind* with respect to the noun or pronoun they describe.

2. **Adjectives of quantity :** These adjectives are measuring words that modify the noun.

Example : You have **enough** time to complete the work.

They indicate the quantity of the noun or pronoun they describe.

Some examples of adjectives of quantity are **some, most, enough, much** and **all**.

- They answer the question **how much**.

- They are used with uncountable nouns.

3. **Adjectives of number :** These adjectives tell us how many people or things are being talked about.

Example : **Fifteen** students have been chosen for the play.

They indicate the number of the noun or pronoun they describe.

Some examples of adjectives of number are : **many, several**, ordinal numbers like **third, fifth, first**, and cardinals like **one, two, five** and **seven**.

- They answer the question: **how many?** or **in what order?**

- They are used with countable nouns.

EXCEPTION

Some adjectives like **some**, **sufficient**, **few** can be used for both countable and uncountable nouns.

- Examples :** (a) **Some** food has been kept aside for the poor.
(b) **Some** students have arrived late.

In sentence (a), **some** is used with an uncountable noun.

In sentence (b), **some** is also used with a countable noun.

A. Fill in the blanks with *adjectives* from the box and mention their kinds. The first one has been done for you.

several some first long a few two enough much many red slow

1. I want **some** sugar for making the cake. (adjective of quantity)
 2. Mrs Sharma has books on Philosophy.
 3. happened after you left.
 4. He was the person to reach home.
 5. She has money to visit Mumbai.
 6. students were chosen for the lead roles in the play.
 7. His bike has been painted
 8. Though the journey was, I managed to reach my destination on time.
 9. people were present on the occasion.
 10. The tortoise was but won the race since the hare was sleeping.
 11. people believed that India would win the cricket World Cup.
- 4. Demonstrative adjectives :** These adjectives point out which person or thing is meant.

Example : **These** apples are rotten.

They help in pointing out the thing or object meant.

Demonstrative adjectives are **this**, **that**, **these**, **those**, **such** and **certain**.

They answer the question which one or which ones?

- 5. Interrogative adjectives :** These adjectives are used along with nouns to ask questions.

Example : **Which** book will you buy?

Interrogative adjectives are **whose**, **what** and **which**.

- 6. Possessive adjectives :** A possessive adjective shows possession or belonging.

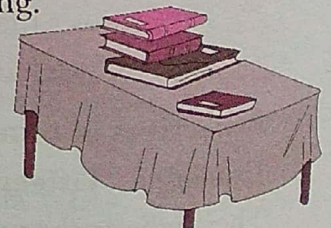
Example : **His** books are on the table.

They answer the question whose?

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

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct *demonstrative, interrogative or possessive adjectives*.

1. Return books to Rahul.
2. worker has fallen ill?
3. She gave her toys to girl in the pink dress.

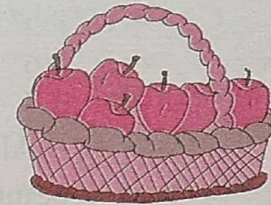


4. trees behind our house have grown tall.
5. movie have you watched recently?
6. Mrs Sharma has hurt knee.
7. advice would you give your students?
8. Please pass me pen.



C. Identify the *adjectives* in these sentences and state their kind. The first one has been done for you.

1. I have found **my** pen. (possessive adjective)
2. It was a rainy day hence we did not play outside.
3. Children, you must have finished your class work by now.
4. Which fruit is available in this market?
5. Can you give me some advice?
6. Which book have you bought?
7. There are six apples in the basket.
8. These students participated in the exhibition.
9. The colour of the wall is bright.
10. My song has not been recorded yet.
11. Few tickets were available for the match.



FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives can be formed by adding suffixes such as ‘-ful’, ‘-ous’, ‘-ly’, ‘-y’, ‘-able’ and so on. Following are examples of some adjectives formed by adding suffixes to nouns.

Noun	Suffix	Adjective
1. love	+ -able	lovable
2. wealth	+ -y	wealthy
3. hope	+ -ful	hopeful
4. courage	+ -ous	courageous
5. friend	+ -ly	friendly

VALUE CORNER

When we add suffix ‘y’ to the word ‘need’, it becomes an adjective ‘needy’. There is a boy in your neighbourhood who wants to go to school but his parents are not able to send him because they are poor. How will you help him?

A ‘suffix’ is a group of letters placed at the end of a word. Examples : ‘-ful’, ‘-ous’ and so on.

Here are more examples of adjectives formed by adding suffixes. We often have to change the spellings wherever required.

Suffix	Word	Adjective	Word	Adjective
al	accident	accidental	herb	herbal
	brute	brutal	habit	habitual
	crime	criminal	industry	industrial
	centre	central	machine	mechanical
	essence	essential	nature	natural
	empire	imperial	nation	national
	face	facial	perpendicular	perpendicular
ar	circle	circular		
	table	tabular		
able	advise	advisable	honour	honourable

Suffix	Word	Adjective	Word	Adjective
ic	comfort	comfortable	memory	memorable
	depend	dependable	profit	profitable
	favour	favourable	value	valuable
	atmosphere	atmospheric	science	scientific
	enigma	enigmatic	sympathy	sympathetic
	hero	heroic	tragedy	tragic
	poet	poetic	scenery	scenic
ish	boy	boyish	fever	feverish
	girl	girlish	fool	foolish
	child	childish	snob	snobbish
ful	beauty	beautiful	mercy	merciful
	duty	dutiful	peace	peaceful
	cheer	cheerful	thought	thoughtful
	faith	faithful	use	useful
ive	harm	harmful	doubt	doubtful
	impress	impressive	imagine	imaginative
	express	expressive	talk	talkative
less	care	careless	name	nameless
	limit	limitless	use	useless
	law	lawless	thought	thoughtless
like ly	mercy	merciless	pain	painless
	child	childlike	life	lifelike
	brother	brotherly	month	monthly
	coward	cowardly	state	stately
	day	daily	one	only
	friend	friendly	scholar	scholarly
	hour	hourly	week	weekly
	love	lovely	world	worldly
	low	lowly	high	highly
	some	tire	trouble	troublesome
ous	quarrel	quarrelsome	awe	awesome
	adventure	adventurous	fame	famous
	contempt	contemptuous	glory	glorious
	danger	dangerous	industry	industrious
	mystery	mysterious	nerve	nervous
y	virtue	virtuous	pity	piteous
	anger	angry	might	mighty
	ease	easy	need	needy
	blood	bloody	stone	stony
	fault	faulty	star	starry

Suffix	Word	Adjective	Word	Adjective
other words	flower	flowery	storm	stormy
	gloom	gloomy	taste	tasty
	haste	hasty	thirst	thirsty
	heart	heartly	wind	windy
	hill	hilly	worth	worthy
	hunger	hungry	fault	faulty
	affection	affectionate	west	western
	east	eastern	wood	wooden
	France	French	wool	woollen

D. Form adjectives from the following nouns by adding *-ly, -ful -y, al, able, ar, ic, ive, ish, less, ous, y or ly*.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1. time | ..... | 11. table | ..... |
| 2. pain | ..... | 12. memory | ..... |
| 3. wonder | ..... | 13. profit | ..... |
| 4. hill | ..... | 14. scenery | ..... |
| 5. pity | ..... | 15. express | ..... |
| 6. health | ..... | 16. girl | ..... |
| 7. doubt | ..... | 17. mercy | ..... |
| 8. love | ..... | 18. mystery | ..... |
| 9. prince | ..... | 19. state | ..... |
| 10. beauty | ..... | 20. fault | ..... |

Formation of Opposites with the Addition of Prefixes:

Opposite words (adjectives) or negative words (adjectives) can be formed by adding prefixes such as 'dis-', 'in-', 'non-' and so on. Following are examples of some opposites formed by adding prefixes to the adjective.

Prefixes	Adjectives	Opposites
1. dis- +	honest	dishonest
2. ir- +	responsible	irresponsible
3. un- +	comfortable	uncomfortable
4. im- +	polite	impolite
5. in- +	human	inhuman

'Prefixes' are groups of letters placed at the beginning of words.

Examples : 'dis-', 'in-', 'non-'

E. Form opposites of the following adjectives by adding 'im-', 'in-', 'dis-', 'ir-' or 'un-'.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1. personal | ..... | 6. experienced | ..... |
| 2. rational | ..... | 7. organised | ..... |
| 3. seen | ..... | 8. real | ..... |
| 4. efficient | ..... | 9. disciplined | ..... |
| 5. proper | ..... | 10. mortal | ..... |

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

FLASHBACK

- ◆ Adjectives change in form to show comparison.
- ◆ They have three degrees of comparison namely **positive**, **comparative** and **superlative**.

The positive degree is used when no comparison is made.

Example : He is **young**.

The comparative degree is used when two persons or things are compared.

Example : Suresh is **younger** **than** Ram.

We use **than** with the comparative degree of an adjective.

Example : Hina is more intelligent **than** any **other** girl in the class.

The word **other** is used here to show that Hina in comparison to other girls is more intelligent. The word 'other' shows that she is not included among other girls considered as one group.

But we cannot use **than** when we write :

Hina is **more intelligent** of the two girls.

The superlative degree is used when more than two persons or things of the same class are compared.

Example : He is the **youngest** in the family.

(More than two members in the family are being compared.) The superlative degree has been used.

The article **the** is used with the superlative degree.

Examples : the shortest, the highest, the most courageous

- ◆ We do not use double superlatives.

Examples : 'Most tallest', 'most brightest' are incorrect.

- ◆ A plain superlative can be made emphatic by using intensifiers such as very, much and by far.

Example : He is the very best of all the dancers in school.

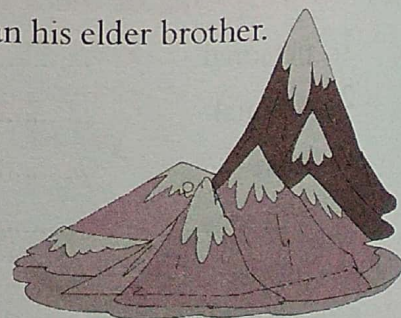
Adverbs such as easily, decidedly, undoubtedly are sometimes used before the superlatives.

Example : This is **undoubtedly the best** hotel in the city.

Remember : Only adjectives of quality have degrees of comparison.

F. Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of comparison of the adjectives given in brackets.

1. Ramu is the boy in the class. (tall)
2. Mount Everest is the mountain in the world. (high)
3. These new bulbs are than the old ones. (bright)
4. Though he is (young), Ramu is (clever) than his elder brother.
5. Rima loves to follow the (late) fashion trends.
6. Can you name the (long) river in India?
7. Hari is a (hardworking) boy.
8. My mother looked (beautiful) in her pink saree.
9. Dhoni is the (important) player of the team.
10. Yesterday was the (cold) day of the season.



Formation of Comparative and Superlative Degrees of Adjectives:

1. By adding **-er** and **-est** to the positive degree

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
sweet	sweeter	sweetest
small	smaller	smallest
tall	taller	tallest

2. By adding only **-r** and **-st** when the positive ends in **e**

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
brave	braver	bravest
fine	finer	finest
white	whiter	whitest

3. When the positive ends in a **single consonant preceded by a short vowel**, we **double the final consonant** and then add **-er** and **-est**.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	biggest
hot	hotter	hottest
sad	sadder	saddest

4. When the positive ends in **y** and has a consonant before **y**, we change **y** into **i** and then add **er** and **-est**.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
easy	easier	easiest
happy	happier	happiest
lazy	lazier	laziest
wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest

5. By placing **more** and **most** before positives to form comparatives and superlatives respectively

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
courageous	more courageous	most courageous
industrious	more industrious	most industrious

REMEMBER

- Usually, most adjectives of one or more than one syllable form the comparative by adding **-er** and the superlative by adding **-est** to the positive.
- Adjectives of more than two syllables form the comparative and superlatives by putting **more** and **most** before the **positive**.

Syllables are units into which a word is divided. They contain a vowel sound and usually one or more consonants.

G. Write the comparative and superlative degrees of these adjectives.

1. great, short, bright, long
2. large, strange, wise, wide
3. heavy, merry, dirty, ugly
4. mad, thin, fat, sad
5. famous, active, popular, suitable

Irregular Comparison

The comparative and superlative forms of some adjectives are not formed from the positive degree. Some examples of irregular comparisons are as follows :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good, well	better	best
bad, evil, ill	worse	worst
little	less, lesser	least
much, many	more	most (quantity)
late	later	last, latest
far	farther	farthest

CORRECT USE OF SOME ADJECTIVES

Use of Many, Much

Many is used with plural form of countable nouns. It indicates a large number of something.

Examples : (a) I kept **many** pencils in the drawer. (b) He lived here for **many** months.

Much is used to indicate a large quantity of something and it is used with uncountable nouns.

Examples : (a) There is **much** milk in the jug. (b) She experienced **much** thrill when she went for adventure sports.

H. Tick (✓) the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. How (many / much) litres of milk is kept in the big pan?
2. The apples did not cost (many / much).
3. He had (many / much) hope about the success of the mission.
4. She needed (many / much) sheets to cover the furniture before she left.
5. Due to leakage in the tank, (many / much) water was wasted.



Use of Some, Any

Some is used in sentences that are affirmative, whereas **any** is generally used in negative sentences.

Examples : (a) She has brought **some** oranges. (b) She has not brought **any** oranges.

When we ask a question, we often use **some** if we expect an affirmative answer and we usually use **any** if we expect a negative answer.

Examples : (a) She is feeling tired. Could you make **some** lemonade for her?

(The word 'some' is used because an affirmative answer is expected.)

(b) I think you can complete the project on your own. Do you require **any** help?

(The word 'any' is used because a negative answer is expected.)

I Fill in the blanks with *some* or *any*.

1. She brought orange juice for me.
2. There are apples in the basket but not guavas.
3. There aren't flowers in the vase.
4. This encyclopaedia has pictures of wild animals but not of domestic animals.
5. She needs money. Do you have change?

FEATURES

a little

Some but not much

Examples : a little water
a little rice

a few

Some but not many

Example : Last night I read a few stories.

little

nearly nothing

Example : There is little water in the bucket.
It is nearly empty.

few

nearly nothing

Example : There were few people in the auditorium.
It was nearly empty.

Use of Little, A little, The little

Little is used with uncountable nouns.

A little indicates at least some.

Little indicates almost none.

The little indicates the whole, though very little.

- Examples :** (a) There is **little** milk in the pan. She cannot make a cup of tea for you with that.
(b) She can make a cup of tea for you as there is **a little** milk in the pan.
(c) She made two cups of tea with **the little** milk in the pan.

Use of Few, A few, The few

Few is used with countable nouns.

A few indicates at least some.

Few indicates not many, may be almost none.

The few shows all of them, though very few.

- Examples :** (a) **Few** boys attended the martial arts coaching class today.
(b) **A few** boys attended the coaching class yesterday as it was a holiday in school.
(c) **The few** boys who attended the martial arts class, practised the kicks and punches sincerely.

J Fill in the blanks with *little*, *a little*, *the little*, *few*, *a few* or *the few*.

1. Rita has used salt for the three scrambled eggs she prepared.
2. apple juice was left in the can as he had finished almost all of it.
3. yoghurt that was left, was sufficient for her breakfast.
4. I left the room for minutes.
5. shops were open in the nearby market as it was quite late at night.
6. people who came forward to help the injured man took him to the hospital.

Use of Later, Latter, Latest, Last

Later and **latest** are used to indicate time whereas **latter** and **last** are used to denote position.

- Examples :** (a) It is only 8 o'clock. She will leave **later** for office.
(b) The **latest** news is shocking.

(c) The boy went and sat in the **last** row.

(d) Rina and Minal are good friends, the **latter** is a talented dancer.

(Here, latter indicates Minal.)

Use of Older, Oldest, Elder, Eldest

Older and **oldest** are used to denote age and they are used with both persons and things.

Examples : (a) Sumit is **older** than Ravi.

(b) Sangini is the **oldest** girl in the group.

(c) These mountains are **older** than the villages that mushroomed later.

Elder and **eldest** are used with close family relations like sons, daughters, brothers, sisters and so on.

Examples : (a) Rohit is **elder** of the two brothers. (b) Sheena is **the eldest** among all the sisters.

(c) Her **eldest** sister lives in a hostel.

We should **never use than with elder**. We may write :

Example : Surbhi is **older than** Sumati.

We should never write: Surbhi is elder than Sumati. ×

Use of Nearest, Next

Nearest implies distance and **next** denotes position.

Examples : (a) My hostel room is **nearest** to the mess.

(b) The museum is **next** to the park.



Rohit Amit

Use of As...as, So...as

As...as is generally used with positive statements.

Examples : (a) He is **as** cool **as** a cucumber.

(b) The boy is **as** good a swimmer **as** we had expected.

We may use both **as...as** and **so...as** in negative sentences.

Examples : (a) He is not **as** irresponsible **as** you think.

(b) Rohan is not **so** lazy **as** you think.

Comparative Adjectives Ending in '-or'

Adjectives junior, senior, superior and inferior end in '-or' and are followed by **to** but not **than**.

Examples : (a) She was **junior to** me in college.

(b) Her watch is **superior to** yours.

(c) My bracelet is **inferior to** hers.

Note : Some adjectives cannot be used in the comparative or the superlative degree because they represent the highest degree in themselves. Such adjectives are : chief, complete, perfect, entire, unique, full, ideal. We can never use the terms more chief, most chief or more full, most full or more ideal, most ideal.

Examples : (a) The weather was **ideal** for para-gliding. ✓

(b) The weather was most ideal for para-gliding. ×

There are no comparative or superlative degrees for adjectives like ideal, unique, complete, perfect, full, entire and chief.

(K) Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of adjectives given in brackets.

1. Sonu is the member in the family. (old)
2. His brother is studying in Delhi. (young)
3. He is to her in intelligence. (superior)
4. He came than her to Anju's house. (late)
5. What is the update about the match? (late)

L. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of adjectives given in brackets.

1. Who do you think is a singer Sonu Nigam or Shan? (good)
2. Her cat is than yours. (clever)
3. He is the player in our team. (young)
4. Which poem do you like, 'The Road Not Taken,' or 'If'? (much)
5. Iron is than any other metal. (useful)
6. Hari is than any other boy in class. (intelligent)
7. His health has become than it was a week ago. (bad)
8. Sachin scored the runs in the tournament. (many)



M. Correct the following sentences.

Example : She is the most prettiest girl I have ever seen.

She is the prettiest girl I have ever seen.

1. He is the older of all his brothers.
2. My dress is more brighter than yours.
3. He is the wise of all the boys in the class.
4. Ritu is best than Sakshi in Maths.
5. She is senior than me.
6. This lesson is interesting than the previous one.
7. He is more stronger than I imagined.
8. Your handwriting is improving from good to gooder with each passing day.



REMEMBER

- Adjectives of quality answer the question: what kind? with respect to the noun or pronoun they describe.
- Adjectives of quantity answer the question: how much, they are used with uncountable nouns.
- Adjectives of number answer the question: how many? or in what order?, they are used with countable nouns. Some are: many, several, ordinal numbers like third, fifth, first and cardinals like one, two, five and seven.
- Demonstrative adjectives answer the question: which one or which ones?
- Possessive adjectives answer the question: whose?
- Adjectives can be formed by adding suffixes such as '—ful', '—ous', '—ly', '—y', '—able', (joy – joyful, fame – famous, friend – friendly).
- Adjectives change in form to show comparison. The positive degree is used when no comparison is made. The comparative degree is used when two persons or things are compared (use of 'than'). The superlative degree is used when more than two persons or things of the same class are compared.