

ADJECTIVES TEST

1. *Incorrect*: Flowers were plucked **freshly**.

Correct: Fresh flowers were plucked.

Freshly: (adv) Very recently "a freshly cleaned floor"

Fresh: (adj) (i). Not soured or preserved "fresh milk"

(ii) Free from impurities "fresh air"

(iii) Not yet used or soiled "a fresh shirt"

BEAUTY

- **Noun**: I stopped to admire the **beauty** (**The qualities that give pleasure to the senses**) of the sunset.
- **Verb**: She painted some flowers on the wall to **beautify** (**Make more beautiful**) the room.
- **Adjective**: I bought a **beautiful** dress.
- **Adverb**: He sings **beautifully**.

Rule : The adjective is correctly used with a verb when some quality of the subject rather than of the action of the verb, is to be expressed.

2. *Incorrect* : Wickets fell due to superb bowling.

Correct : Wickets fell **because** of superb bowling.

“Due to” is an adjective, which means it can only modify pronouns and nouns according to the purest English grammar rules.

“Because of” is an adverb, which means it can only modify verbs, adjectives and clauses, but not nouns and pronouns.

His frustration was due to the mucked up windscreen.

Windscreen: Transparent screen (as of glass) to protect occupants of a vehicle

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Muck: Soil with mud, muck, or mire- "The child mucked up his shirt while playing ball in the garden"

The word "his" is a possessive noun and it is complementing the noun "frustration," and "was" is there as a linking verb. Now, "due to the mucked up windscreen" itself is an adjectival prepositional phrase which is the complement or the reason being attached to the noun with the help of the linking verb "was." Therefore, in this case the usage of "due to" is absolutely right because it is fulfilling the purpose of modifying the noun.

He was frustrated because of the mucked up windscreen.

The pair "due to" has nothing to modify here because the verb is now "was frustrated" and adjectives cannot modify verbs. Henceforth, to connect a reason or a compliment to this sentence the adverb "because of" should be attached with the reason to make it appropriate.

3. *Incorrect* : It is a twenty-kilometres walk.

Correct : It is a twenty-kilometre walk.

Rule: *When a number together with a unit of measurement is to be used as an adjective, it is a compound word and the unit of measurement is taken in the singular*

Walk : noun : The act of traveling by foot

4. *Incorrect*: When I was in Punjab, I had twenty money.

Correct: When I was in Mumbai, I had twenty rupees.

Rule: *Definite Numeral Adjective always takes plural countable noun*

The term "rupees" refers to a particular currency which should denote how much.

And use money which is the uncountable form .

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5. *Incorrect:* I have read the literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth century.

Correct: I have read the literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Rule: If in a sentence one noun is used for all ordinals and the first ordinal has 'the' while, other not, the noun will be in the plural.

6. *Incorrect:* He has observed many an uncommon phenomena.

Correct: He has observed many an uncommon phenomenon.

Phenomenon (plural :phenomena)

Rule : Many takes plural noun while "Many a/an singular noun.

7. *Incorrect:* I gave the beggar a little coins I had.

Correct: I gave the beggar the few coins I had.

Rule : The few is used before plural countable noun and the little before uncountable noun.

Little refers to non-countable nouns, and is used with the singular form to indicate that something exists only in a small amount or to a slight degree. Few refers to countable nouns, and is used with the plural form to indicate not many persons or things. For example:

Ben has few friends in London.

8. *Incorrect :* These kind of clothes are not acceptable.

Correct : This kind of clothes are not acceptable.

Rule : The plural forms these and those are often wrongly used with the singular nouns **kind and sort**.

9. *Incorrect:* The **later** part of the novel is not neatly written.

Correct: The **latter** part of the novel is not neatly written.

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10. *Incorrect:* What is the **last** news?

Correct: What is the **latest** news?

Later, latter, latest, last:

Later and latest refer to time.

Latter and last refer to position.

11. *Incorrect :* I have an **older** brother.

Correct : I have an **elder** brother.. (Since brother is a member of the same family)

12. *Incorrect :* Mohan is the **eldest** boy in the town.

Correct : Mohan is the **oldest** boy in the town.

In a town there may be so many families. We are talking of boys in general sense. So *eldest* should be replaced by oldest.

Elder, older, eldest, oldest: Elder and eldest are used of members of the same family. Besides, both of them are used only attributively (that is, before the noun). Older and Oldest are used in the general sense.

13. *Incorrect:* Shikha is **better** of the two sisters.

Correct: Shikha is the **better** of the two sisters.

Rule: When a selection is made out of the two, and two is given in the sentence, the *is* is used before the adjective denoting comparison.

14. *Incorrect:* Coffee is more preferable **than** tea in Brazil.

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Correct: Coffee is preferable **to** tea in Brazil.

Rule: Preferable takes to and is not preceded by more.

15. *Incorrect:* My father is as rich if not richer than your mother.

Correct: My father is as rich **as** if not richer than your mother.

Rule: When two adjectives in different degrees of comparison are used in the same sentence, each should be complete in itself.

16. *Incorrect:* Raj is more intelligent and **most** active.

Correct: Raj is more intelligent and **more** active.

Rule: If two adjectives are connected by and, they should be in the same degree throughout.

17. *Incorrect :* Mohan is **wiser** than strong.

Correct : Mohan is **more wise** than strong.

Rule: The comparative in -er is not used when we compare two qualities of the same person or thing.

18. *Incorrect :* Satish is cleverer than **any** student in his class.

Correct : Satish is cleverer than **any other** student in his class.

Rule: When two objects are compared with each other, the latter term of comparison must exclude the former.

19. *Incorrect:* India's fielding is inferior **than** South Africa's.

Correct: India's fielding is inferior **to** South Africa's.

Rule: The comparative degree is generally followed by than but the following comparative adjectives are followed by the preposition to : inferior, superior, prior, anterior, posterior, senior, junior.

20. *Incorrect:* Our field is **more** square.

Correct: Our field is square.

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Rule: Adjectives expressing qualities that do not admit of different degrees cannot be compared.

21. *Incorrect:* Zarda mangoes are **more sweeter** than Maldah ones.

Correct: Zarda mangoes are **sweeter** than Maldah ones.

Rule: Double comparatives and superlatives are to be avoided.

22. Mumbai is greater than any city in India. ✗

Mumbai is greater than any other city in India. ✓

In a comparison, the conjunction '**than**' should be followed by '**any other**'. If a person / thing is compared with any other person / thing among some / many.

23. This question is more easier than that. ✗

o This question is easier than that. ✓

24. He is more taller than Kumar. ✗

o He is taller than Kumar. ✓

In comparisons, the **monosyllable words** like "**hot / easy / tall / small**" should not be used with **more / most**.

25. He is older to me. (He and me belong to one family).

He is elder to me. (He and me belong to one family).

26. Ronald Reagan was the eldest person elected to the Presidency in US history.

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- Ronald Reagan was the oldest person elected to the Presidency in US history (Not specifying a family)

27. This is the eldest tree in the garden ✗

- This is the oldest tree in the garden. ✓

Elder / Eldest should be used with the members of the same family.
Older/ Oldest these comparative adjective denote the age of person / thing.

28. The population of Hyderabad is greater than Nagpur ✗

- The population of Hyderabad is greater than that of Nagpur (OR) ✓
- The population of Hyderabad is greater than the population of Nagpur. ✓

29. The climate of Ooty is better than Chennai. ✗

- The climate of Ooty is better than that of Chennai. ✓

While comparing the objects, we should see that a noun is compared with another but not with some other word.

30. The five first chapters of this book are very interesting. ✗

- The first five chapters of this book are very interesting. ✓
- In usage the Ordinal number is used in the First Place.

31. They are senior than me ✗

- They are senior to me. ✓

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32. She is more senior to me ✗

She is senior to me ✓

The comparative adjectives should be used 'to' in comparison but not 'than'. (More / Most should not be used). Interior / Superior / Junior / Senior / Anterior / Posterior etc.

33. The weather is comparatively hotter today ✗

The weather is comparatively hot today. ✓

After 'comparatively / relatively' an adjective under positive degree should be used.

34. She prefers milk than coffee ✗

She prefers milk to coffee ✓

35. Winter is preferable than summer ✗

Winter is preferable to summer ✓

After 'prefer / preferable' instead of than, 'to' should be used.

36. It is more excellent ✗

It is excellent ✓

More / Most should not be used with 'excellent / unique / perfect / major / complete / round / golden etc.

37. He is as good if not better than his brother ✗

◦ He is as good as if not better than his brother ✓

When two adjectives in different degrees of comparison are used in the same sentence, each should be complete in itself.

Exercise:

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1. Firstly you should a)/ think over the meaning of the words b)/ and then use them. c)/ No error d)

o **1. a; Replace 'Firstly' with 'First'**

o *First* can be an adjective or an adverb and refers to the person or thing that comes before all others in order, time, amount, quality or importance:

What's the name of the first person who walked on the moon? (adjective)

Beth always arrives first at meetings. (adverb)

2. The driver tried his best a)/ to avert the accident by b)/ bringing the car to a suddenly stop. c)/ No error d)

2. c; Replace 'suddenly' with 'sudden'

sudden = **adjective**

suddenly = **adverb**

3. The Sunrise Hotel was a)/ fully equipped to offer b)/ leisure stay c)/ to its clients. d)/ No error e)

3. c; Replace 'leisure' with 'leisurely'

leisure- noun (Time available for ease and relaxation)

"his job left him little leisure"

leisurely – adjective (Not hurried or forced)

"at a leisurely (or easygoing) pace"

4. The technician reminded a)/ them to have a thoroughly cleaning of the b)/ machine after each use. c)/ No error d)

4. b; Replace 'thoroughly' with 'thorough'

thorough (adj) - Performed comprehensively and completely

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thoroughly(adv) - Completely and absolutely

5. I am much glad a)/ that you have b)/ won the prize. c)/ No error d)

5. a; Replace 'much' with 'very'

We cannot use **very** with **comparative adjectives**. Instead, we use *much, far, very much, a lot, lots, rather, a little, a bit* etc.

That would be a bit more sensible. (NOT That would be very more sensible.)

In the same way, we cannot use **much** with **positive adjectives**. We cannot, for example, say *He is much intelligent*. Instead, we say: **He is very intelligent**.

We do not usually use **very** to modify superlative adjectives. Instead, we use *much* or *by far*. But note that **very** can be used to emphasize superlatives. It is also used with **first, next** and **last**.

This is the **very best** wine I have tasted in my life.

This is your **very last** chance.

6. My observation is that a)/ between Vivek and Shashi, b)/ Vivek is the most intelligent. c)/ No error d)

6. c; Replace 'the most' with 'more'

7. It very often a)/ happens that b)/ a man who talks most does little. c)/ No error d)

7. c; Replace 'most' by 'much'

quantifier

comparative grade

superlative grade

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quantifier	comparative grade	superlative grade
With plural countable nouns		
Many	More	most
Few	Fewer	fewest
With uncountable nouns		
Much	More	most
Little	Less	least

7. From all accounts a)/ I learn that b)/ he is the best and honest member of the new Cabinet. c)/ No error d)
c; The correct form is 'he is the best and most honest member....'
honest (comparative honester or more honest, superlative honestest or most honest)

8. He is a)/ too intelligent b)/ to make a mistake. c)/ No error d)

9. **d; No error**

too: to a higher degree than is desirable, permissible, or possible; excessively.

"he was driving too fast"

synony excessively, overly, over, unduly, immoderately, inordinately, unreasonably,

ms: ridiculously, to too great an

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extent/degree, extremely, very;

10. The flood situation this year **a)**/ is worst than **b)**/ that prevailed in the last year, **c)**/ No error **d)**

10. b; Replace 'worst' with 'worse'

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