Class VI

Date: -8 JUNE 2020 Day: - MONDAY.

Chapter - 3

ADJECTIVES

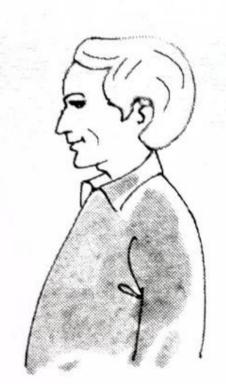
[Continuation]

Degrees of Comparison

1. Adjectives of quality have three degrees of comparison—positive, comparative, superlative. For example,

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
tall	taller	tallest
easy	easier	easiest

2. Look at the following illustrations:



This is an old man.



This man is **older** than the other.



This man is the **oldest** of all.

The positive degree is used when no comparison is made.

This is an old man.

(This old man is not being compared with any other man. Hence we have used the positive degree.)

The comparative degree is used to compare two things or two groups of things.

This man is older than the other.

(Two old men are being compared. Hence we have used the comparative degree.) ▶ We use than with the comparative degree of an adjective: easier than, taller than, more beautiful than

Look at this sentence:

Preeti is taller than any other girl in the class.

It is important to use the word other in this sentence. It is incorrect to say: Preeti is taller than any girl in the class. The expression any girl in the class includes Preeti also. It is obvious that Preeti cannot be taller than herself. So we have to use the word other to exclude Preeti from the comparison.

We cannot use than in a sentence like this:

Preeti is the taller of the two girls.

► The **superlative** degree is used to compare more than two things or two groups of things:

This man is the oldest of all.

(More than two old men are being compared, hence the superlative degree.)

▶ We use the article the with the superlative degree of an adjective:

the tallest of all, the easiest of the three, the richest person in the city.

No comparison

... positive degree

Comparing two things

... comparative degree

Comparing more than two things

. superlative degree

Than often used with comparative degree

The often used with superlative degree

Correct Use of Adjectives

Some, Any

Some is used in affirmative sentences, any in negative sentences:

I have already purchased some books.

I have not purchased any books.

What do we use in interrogative sentences?

Do you have some money? Do you have any money?

Both these sentences are correct. But we use *some* if an affirmative answer is expected and *any* if a negative answer is expected:

I am feeling hungry. Could you give me **some** bread to eat? (We have used *some* because we expect an affirmative answer.)

I hope you can do the work yourself. Do you need **any** help? (We have used *any* because we expect a negative answer.)

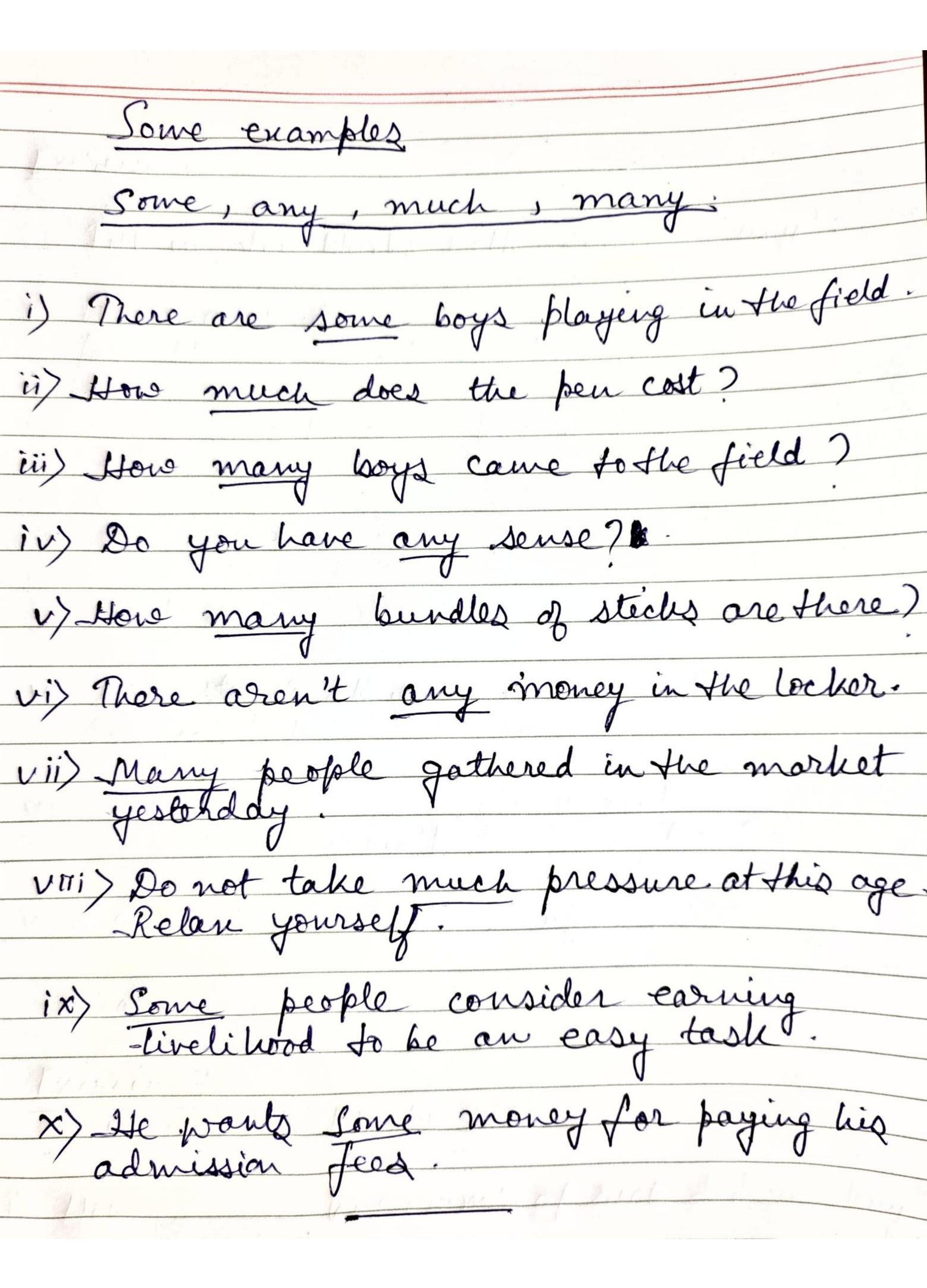
Much, Many

Much means a large quantity of; it is used with uncountables:
 much ink
 much sorrow

Many means a large number of; it is used with the plurals of countables:

many books

many years



Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks with 'some' or 'any': i) We are sending ___ medicines and clothes for the earthquake victims. leaves left on the tree. ii) There aren't hot coffee, please.) (iii) May 4 hours gradity spinners.

good pace bowlers. iv) This team has but there aren't v) my stamp album has ___ stamps from France but 9 don't have ___from Germany vi) There are _____ seats varant in class IR but there aren't ____ in class XI. vii) I need ___ one-rupee notes. Do you and have in do 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 whitely to be an Fredy drove Fill in the blanks with 'much or 'many': kilograms of rice did you buy? i) How did the rice cost you? 11) Howe bags to carry the

enough to carry the weight of the rice.

V) ____ rice was wasted on the way itself.

vi) I called up the store ____ times to complain.

vii) I don't have ____ hope that they will make up for the loss.

Answers Exercise 2. Still in the Blanks with suitable adjectives. [every, no, many, naked, tall] 1) There were many of students in class. ii) Never touch a naked wire. iii) The tree is very tall:
iv) I have no money now.

v) I want to read every orticle related
to Everest journey. Exercise 3. Place the words in appropriate boxes. happy, happiness, kind, true, bravery truth, kindness, poverty, honest, humble, good, strength, intelligence, brilliant, Purity, attoactive, louite. bength, generosity, charity, Polite. Answers -> Exercise 3. Adjectives Abstract Nouns happy, kinds happiness, bravery, then, honest truth, kindness, poverty, strength, humble, good, brilliant, intelligence, attractive, Purity, length, Polite, true. gene rosity, charity

Exercise > 41 mg and on the bold of the mysterious, peaceful, glorious, merciful, adventurous, foggy, dutiful, tasty, fiery, faithful, gloomy, useful, easy, essential. Child When A child spiles of audicing Adjochildish-Ramesh does not like her brother's childish trantrums. childless. The childless woman excre should be treated kindly. Adj> careful - The student did very careful research careless - A careless person is not trusted by others. Adj > harmful j > harmful - Lack of sleep is a harmful effect of watching excessive television harmless - Don't worry. He is a harmless person. Adjo lovable—He is a mischievous but lovable chil.

[To be continuing in the next English Icloss]
[Answers will be provided to you in the next English 1 class.]

NEXT CLASS > 10 JUNE 2020 > ENGLISH 1.

STAY HOME, STAY SAFE.