

Class-7th. Sub.-English. Chapter - 4 ( Adjectives and Degrees of Comparison)

Carefully fill the following exercises of your book and practice it.

1. 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

- I want some sugar for making the cake. (adjective of quantity)
- Mrs Sharma has two books on Philosophy.
- Much happened after you left.
- He was the first person to reach home.
- She has enough money to visit Mumbai.
- A few students were chosen for the lead roles in the play.
- His bike has been painted red.
- Though the journey was long, I managed to reach my destination on time.
- Several people were present on the occasion.
- The tortoise was slow but won the race since the hare was sleeping.
- Many 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**.

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

- Return these books to Rahul.
- Which worker has fallen ill?
- She gave her toys to that girl in the pink dress.

- those trees behind our house have grown tall.
- Which movie have you watched recently?
- Mrs Sharma has hurt her knee.
- What advice would you give your students?
- Please pass me that pen.

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

- I have found my pen. (possessive adjective)
- It was a rainy day hence we did not play outside. (ad- of quality)
- Children, you must have finished your class work by now. (possessive ad-)
- Which fruit is available in this market? (Interrogative, demonstrative)
- Can you give me some advice? (ad- of quantity)
- Which book have you bought? (Interrogative)
- There are six apples in the basket. (ad- of quantity)
- These students participated in the exhibition. (demonstrative)
- The colour of the wall is bright. (ad- of quality)
- My song has not been recorded yet. (possessive)
- A few tickets were available for the match. (ad- of quantity)

**FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES**

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

1. time	<u>time</u> ly	11. table	<u>tabular</u>
2. pain	<u>pain</u> ful	12. memory	<u>memor</u> able
3. wonder	<u>wonder</u> ful	13. profit	<u>profit</u> able
4. hill	<u>hill</u> ly	14. scenery	<u>scenic</u>
5. pity	<u>pity</u> ful	15. express	<u>express</u> ive
6. health	<u>health</u> y	16. girl	<u>girl</u> ish
7. doubt	<u>doubt</u> ful	17. mercy	<u>merc</u> iless
8. love	<u>love</u> ly	18. mystery	<u>myster</u> ious
9. prince	<u>prince</u> ly	19. state	<u>state</u> ly
10. beauty	<u>beauti</u> ful	20. fault	<u>fault</u> ly

**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-'

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

- personal impersonal
- rational irrational
- seen unseen
- efficient inefficient
- proper improper
- experienced inexperienced
- organised disorganised
- real unreal
- disciplined undisciplined
- mortal immortal

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

- Ramu is the tallest boy in the class. (tall)
- Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. (high)
- These new bulbs are brighter than the old ones. (bright)
- Though he is younger (young), Ramu is smarter (clever) than his elder brother.
- Rima loves to follow the latest (late) fashion trends.
- Can you name the longest (long) river in India?
- Hari is a hardworking (hardworking) boy.
- My mother looked beautiful (beautiful) in her pink saree.
- Dhoni is the most important (important) player of the team.
- Yesterday was the callest (cold) day of the season.

**POCO** Write the comparative and superlative degrees of these adjectives.

- great, short, bright, long
- large, strange, wise, wide
- heavy, merry, dirty, ugly
- mad, thin, fat, sad
- 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.

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



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

- She brought some orange juice for me.
- There are some apples in the basket but not any guavas.
- There aren't any flowers in the vase.
- This encyclopaedia has some pictures of wild animals but not any of domestic animals.
- She needs some money. Do you have any 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. **Little** indicates almost none.  
**A little** indicates at least some. **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. **Few** indicates not many, may be almost none.  
**A few** indicates at least some. **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 since

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

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

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

- Sonu is the oldest member in the family. (old)
- His younger brother is studying in Delhi. (young)
- He is superior to her in intelligence. (superior)
- He came later than her to Anju's house. (late)
- What is the latest update about the match? (late)