



Adverbs



LEARNING TIME

- ❖ **A word that adds something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb is called an adverb.**

Examples:

- (i) The moon is shining brightly.
- (ii) Mr. Raman is very nice person.

In sentence 1 'brightly' shows how the 'moon' is shining. It qualifies the verb shining.

In sentence 2 'very' shows how nice 'Mr. Raman' is. It qualifies the adjective 'nice'.

Types of Adverbs

There are different kinds of adverbs expressing different meaning. The following are some of common ones.

1. Adverbs of Time

An adverb of time tells us when an action is done or happened. We use it at the beginning or at the end of a sentence. They include **daily, today, already, always, now, then, soon, once, early, before, ago yesterday, afterwards**, etc.

Examples :

- 1. He died **yesterday**.
- 2. He comes here **once** a year.

2. Adverbs of Place

An adverb of place tells us where an action is done or happened. We use it after the verb, object or at the end of a sentence. They include, **here, there, everywhere, above, below, outside, over, under, upstairs, besides, near, far**, etc.

Examples :

- 1. My school is **near** the hospital.
- 2. We went **upstairs** when the fire broke out.

3. Adverbs of Manner

An adverb of manner tells us how an action is done or happened. Most of the adverbs of manner end in -ly such as **bravely, badly, happily, slowly, quickly, spatially** etc.

Examples :

- 1. He did the work **efficiently**.
- 2. They handled the luggage **carefully**.





4. Adverbs of Frequency

An adverb of frequency tells us how often an action is done. They include almost, always, ever, generally, always, often, seldom, sometimes, usually, hardly, etc.

Examples:

1. I sometimes visit my uncle.
2. They were almost thirty when they got married.

5. Adverbs of Degree

An adverb of degree tells us how much or upto what extent an action is done. Too, enough, extremely, entirely, rarely, almost, so, fully, completely, etc are adverbs of degree.

Examples:

1. It is extremely cold today.
2. They are completely exhausted from the trip.

Let Me Answer

- a. What is an adverb?
- b. What do you understand by an adverb?

6. Interrogative Adverbs

An adverb which is used for asking questions is called an interrogative adverb. Where, when, how, why, etc are interrogative adverbs.

Examples:

1. Where was the dead body found ?
2. Why are you looking tired today ?

7. Sentence Adverbs

The adverbs which add meaning to the whole sentence are called sentence adverbs. They include fortunately, luckily, obviously, certainly, perhaps, clearly, evidently, apparently, ironically, ideally, etc.

Examples:

1. Certainly, travel is more than the seeing of sights.
2. Apparently, a democracy is a place where numerous elections are held.

PRACTICE TIME



1. Fill in appropriate adverbs in the following sentences.

- (a) She spoke _____ with her mother. (quiet)
- (b) Children grow _____ in their earlier stages. (quick)
- (c) It's raining _____ today. (heavy)
- (d) Marshall was _____ hurt in a car accident (serious)
- (e) The pupil listened to his teacher _____. (careful)

2. Unjumble the words and build proper sentences.

- (a) day sleep often I the during





(b) you where live do

(c) tv where does she watch

(d) always tidy room my I

(e) tv watch I sometimes

(f) never I car the wash

Fun With Grammar

1. Fill in the blanks with the adverbs given in the box :

never, slowly, everywhere, late, laboriously
rudely, yesterday, already, timely, sweetly

- Do not speak _____ with your parents.
- Dev bought this car _____.
- She has _____ solved all the problems.
- All the precautions were _____ taken.
- She sang the song very _____ in the party.
- We should _____ go to a dangerous place.
- The bus is going _____ up the will.
- He looked _____ for his friend.
- That day we received the mail _____.
- The children _____ completed all the assignments.



2. Fill in the blanks with adverbs.

- Our team learned how to be _____ losers when they lost their final game.
- The athletes trained _____ for months in advance of the olympics.
- Being a generous winner is the sign of a _____ well-trained athlete.
- The proud parents watched _____ to see if their girl would finish the race successfully.
- The water was _____ cold.
- He speaks _____ quickly.
- I have never seen _____ courage.
- He did not work _____ enough.



TEACHER'S NOTES

Ask children about adverbs and the use of adverbs in a sentence.





Adjectives



LEARNING TIME

- ❖ **A word which describes a person, place, animal or thing is called an adjective. In other words, an adjective is a word which qualifies or adds something to the meaning of a noun or a pronoun.**

Examples :

1. Saksham is an intelligent boy.
2. My teacher gave me two candies.
3. It is a sweet mango.

Let Me Answer

An adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun, whether the description is of its type, location, quantity, or amount. List some adjectives.



Adjective: Words which describe or qualify a person, animal, place or thing are known as adjectives.

In the above sentences, the words intelligent, two, and sweet are adding meaning to boy, candies and mango respectively.

Types of Adjectives

1. **Adjective of Quality:** It shows the quality (shape, size, manner, colour) of a person, animal, place or thing.

Examples:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) The rose is a beautiful flower. | (b) Rani Laxmi Bai was a brave lady. |
| (c) I live in a big house. | (d) I always eat green vegetables. |
| (e) Mahatma Gandhi was a great leader. | |



2. **Adjective of Number:** It shows the number of persons, animals, places or things.

Examples:

- (a) You have **hundred** rupees.
- (b) She brought **seven** mangoes.
- (c) I have **seventy** books in this book-shelf.
- (d) There are only **two** boys in the class.
- (e) He has **three** brothers and **one** sister.



3. **Adjective of Quantity:** Adjective of quantity answer the question how much. They show the quantity of a noun.

Examples:

- (a) The dog has **little** food to eat.
- (b) We would like to have **some** money.
- (c) He has spent **a lot of** money on his daughter's birthday party.





- (d) They need **much** time to prepare for examination.
 (e) We didn't buy **any** vegetables from the market.

4. Distributive Adjectives: There are four distributive adjectives in English : each, every, either and neither. They indicate that the persons or things are taken one at a time.

Examples:

- (a) **Each** one of you should support this case. (b) **Either** of you should solve this sum.
 (c) **Every** student of the class was awarded by the teacher. (d) **Neither** of the two men is trustworthy.

5. Demonstrative Adjectives: They point out persons or things which are meant.

Examples:

- (a) **This** is our radio. (b) The teachers of **that** school are nice.
 (c) **Those** oranges are sweet. (d) **These** books are too costly.
 (e) **That** shirt is mine.

6. Interrogative Adjectives: They are applied with nouns to ask questions, such as what, which, whose etc.

Examples:

- (a) **Whose** book is this? (b) **Which** play do you like most?
 (c) **Which** city do you live in? (d) **Which** game, should they play?
 (e) **Which** novel does she like to read?



Some Often Use Adjectives

Quality	Quantity	Number	Demonstrative	Interrogative	Distributive
great	little	one, two	this	what	each
beautiful	some	first, second	that	which	every
ugly	enough	all, many	these	whose	either
small	all, any,	some, several	those		neither
little	Few				

Formation of Adjectives

A. Formation of adjectives from nouns :

Noun	Adjective
Nation	National
Danger	Dangerous
Length	Long
Love	Loveable
Courage	Courageous
Gold	Golden

Noun	Adjective
Fool	Foolish
Care	Careful
Trouble	Troublesome
Hope	Hopeful
Beauty	Beautiful
Accident	Accidental





B. Formation of adjectives from verbs:

Verb	Adjective
Enjoy	Enjoyable
Help	Helpful
Obey	Obedient
Fire	Firing

Verb	Adjective
Move	Moveable
Talk	Talkative
Think	Thoughtful
Use	Useful
Amaze	Amazing

C. Formation of Adjectives from other adjectives:

Adjective	Adjective
Comic	Comical
Correct	Corrective
Red	Reddish
Sick	Sickly

Adjective	Adjective
Tragic	Tragical
Whole	Wholesome
White	Whitish
Elder	Elderly

Degree of Adjectives

Rule 1: In case of most of the adjectives, comparative is formed by adding 'er' and superlative by adding 'est'.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Tight	Tighter	Tightest
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Bold	Bolder	Boldest
Young	Younger	Youngest
Small	Smaller	Smallest
Clever	Cleverer	Cleverest
Sweet	Sweeter	Sweetest
Kind	Kinder	Kindest
Great	Greater	Greatest
High	Higher	Highest

Rule 2: If the positive degree ends in 'e', add only 'r' to form comparative and 'st' to form superlative.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Large	Larger	Largest
Safe	Safer	Safest
Wise	Wiser	Wisest





Rule 3: If the positive ends in 'y', preceded by a consonant, change 'y' into 'i' and add 'er' to form comparative and 'est' to form superlative.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Merry	Merrier	Merriest
Busy	Busier	Busiest
Wealthy	Wealthier	Wealthiest
Lazy	Lazier	Laziest
Pretty	Prettier	Prettiest
Happy	Happier	Happiest
Easy	Easier	Easiest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest



Rule 4: If the positive ends in a single consonant, preceded by a short vowel, double the consonant before adding 'er' and 'est'.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest

Rule 5: If the positive degree is of two or more syllables, use 'more' for the comparative and 'most' for the superlative degree.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Splendid	More splendid	Most splendid
Famous	More famous	Most famous
Comfortable	More comfortable	Most comfortable
Enjoyable	More enjoyable	Most enjoyable
Difficult	More difficult	Most difficult
Industrious	More industrious	Most industrious
Courageous	More courageous	Most courageous
Learned	More learned	Most learned





Rule 6: Irregular formation of comparative and superlative degrees.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Far	Farther	Farthest
Up	Upper	Uppermost
Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Much	More	Most
Many	More	Most
Late	Later	Latest
Old	Older, Elder	Oldest, Eldest



PRACTICE TIME



1. Fill in the following blanks with the correct adjectives from the brackets:

- Prevention is _____ than cure. (better/best)
- English is _____ than any other subject. (most interesting)
- That was the _____ expensive gift in the shop. (more/most)
- The climate of this place is _____ than that of Srinagar. (colder/coldest)
- Sachin is the _____ batsman in the world. (Better/best)
- Which is the _____ animal of the world. (fastest/faster)
- Who is _____ beautiful, Geeta or Seeta? (more/most)
- The pen is _____ than the sword. (mightier, mightiest)
- Sonam is _____ intelligent than her sister. (more/most)

2. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate adjectives:

- There is _____ (few / some / a little / no) hope of her recovery.
- You should take care of _____ (my / your / mine / yours / theirs) parents.
- Would you mind giving me _____ (little / few / some /much) story books?
- There are only _____ (a few / much / more / some) people in the restaurant.





- (e) Mohan is a _____ (good / reputed / fair / distinct) person in society.
- (f) We should take _____ (our / their / his / my) responsibilities.
- (g) Education is a _____ (major / special / low / minor) factor in shaping the future of nation.
- (h) _____ (Any / All / No / Some) students recognize his abilities as a teacher.
- (i) Giving _____ (better / best / good / well) is the more sacred dream of every nation.
- (j) Cell phone has become an _____ (essential / easy / most essential / ideal) thing now.

Fun With Grammar

Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of the adjectives given in the brackets:

- (a) Reeta is the _____ (nice / nicer / nicest) of the three sisters.
- (b) Global warming is the result of _____ (environmental / environment / environmented) pollution.
- (c) Indian cricket team has _____ (good / better / best) batsmen than bowlers.
- (d) Ramesh is _____ (wisest / wiser / more wise) of the two boys.
- (e) No _____ (less / fewer / small) than forty girls were present.
- (f) My papers in the subjects of Hindi and Sanskrit were _____ (easy / easier / easiest).
- (g) I am _____ (strongest / stronger / more strong) than your brother.
- (h) June is the _____ (hot / hotter / hottest) month of the year.
- (i) Shimla is _____ (beautiful / more beautiful / most beautiful) than any other city.
- (j) Russia is _____ (dependable / more dependable / most dependable).

TEACHER'S NOTES

Ask the students some questions about adjectives and how can we identify adjectives in a sentence.

