

No.	Who / What Subhas encountered	What he learnt / did	What you can learn
5.	At Cambridge		
6.	As CEO	1.	
		2.	
7.	As 'Netaji'	1.	
		2.	
		3.	

LET US UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS AND SHARE :

What do I understand by non-violence? Why is it important to be non-violent?
How must each of us fight against injustice?

GRAMMAR - LET US REVISE - ADJECTIVES:

Look at the sentences under Part- A and Part-B.

Part-A

Ramya is a girl.

Jasmine is a flower.

Part- B

Ramya is a **cheerful** girl.

Jasmine is a **fragrant** flower.

When you add the adjectives '**cheerful**' and '**fragrant**' to the nouns '**girl**' and '**flower**', the meaning of the nouns gets qualified and enhanced.

Example :

1. a **green** frog
2. a **smart** boy
3. a **lovely** pond
4. an **English** teacher



ACTIVITY :

Underline the adjectives in the following sentences :

- ❖ Kolkata is a large city.
- ❖ I am well.
- ❖ Kamala is a smart girl.
- ❖ Netaji was a courageous leader.
- ❖ The clever girl was praised by the teacher.



LET US REVISE :

There are many kinds of adjectives

I. Adjectives of Quality (Descriptive Adjectives):

They answer the question: **of what kind?**

1. The ant is a **tiny** but **wise** creature.
2. Sriram is an **industrious** person.
3. The Taj Mahal is a **wonderful** building.

**II. Adjectives of Quantity :**

They answer the question: **how much?**

1. Sandhiya ate the **whole** apple.
2. Babu ate **some** rice.
3. The teacher showed **much** patience.
4. Mohan spent **all** his money.

**III. Adjectives of Number (Numeral Adjectives):**

They answer the question : **how many?**

- For example:**
1. How **many** children are present in the class?
 2. There are **ten** books on the table

NOTE ON NUMERAL ADJECTIVES :

Numeral Adjectives are of three kinds - **Definite, Indefinite and Distributive**

a. Definite Numeral Adjectives : *They denote an exact number.*

1. The hand has **five** fingers.
2. We have **two** eyes to see.
3. She ate **three** bananas.

**b. Ordinal adjectives:**

4. Sunday is the **first** day of the week.
5. Kalpana Chawla was the **first** Indian - born woman to go to space.
6. Manmohan Singh is the **fourteenth** Prime Minister of India.

c. Indefinite Numeral Adjectives :

They do not denote an exact number.

1. I have **many** pencils.
2. He is a man of **few** words. [He doesn't talk much.]
3. He needs **no** introduction. [Everyone knows him.]



Examples : all, no, many, few, some, any, several

d. Distributive Numeral Adjectives :

They refer to each one of a number.

1. **Every** man has his duties.
2. **Each** boy must take his turn.
3. **Either** cycle will do.

**IV. Demonstrative Adjectives :**

They answer the question: Which?

1. **That** boy is industrious.
2. **This** school is famous.
3. I hate **such** things.
4. **Those** mangoes are sweet.

**V. Interrogative Adjectives :**

The questions **What, Which, Whose** are used to receive information.

1. What time is it?
2. Which way shall we go?
3. Whose car is this?

**VI. Possessive Adjectives:**

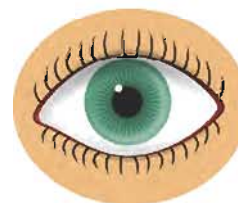
They answer the question Whose?

1. **Their** relatives came here.
2. **His** mother loves me as **her** own son.
3. **Our** house is in the corner of the street.
4. **Your** aim must be high.

**VII. Emphasizing Adjectives :**

*The words **own** and **very** are used as Emphasizing Adjectives.*

1. I saw the incident with my **own** eyes.
2. Man is his **own** master.
3. This is the **very** thing I want.

**VIII. Proper Adjectives :**

They are formed from proper nouns.

- an **Indian** writer
- an **American** dollar
- a **German** dog



ADJECTIVES – A SUMMARY :

Give examples

No	Names	Types and Examples
1.	Adjectives of Quality	They answer the question: <i>Of What Kind?</i> e.g.,
2.	Adjectives of Quantity	They answer the question: <i>How much?</i> e.g.,
3.	Adjectives of Number	They answer the question: <i>How many?</i> e.g.,
a.	Definite	e.g.,
b.	Indefinite	e.g.,
c.	Distributive	e.g.,
4.	Demonstrative Adjectives	They answer the question: Which? e.g.,
5.	Interrogative Adjectives	<i>The questions What, Which, Whose are used to receive information</i> e.g.,
6.	Possessive Adjectives	<i>They answer the question, Whose?</i> e.g.,
7.	Emphasizing Adjectives	<i>The words own and very are used as Emphasizing Adjectives.</i> e.g.,
8.	Proper Adjectives	They are formed from proper nouns . e.g.,

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Adjectives used for comparison are of three kinds:

- a) Positive
- b) Comparative and
- c) Superlative

Short adjectives or adjectives of one syllable form their comparatives and superlatives by the addition of the suffixes 'er' and 'est', respectively.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
fine	finer	finest
kind	kinder	kindest
nice	nicer	nicest
young	younger	youngest
big	bigger	biggest
hot	hotter	hottest
lovely	lovelier	loveliest
tasty	tastier	tastiest
pretty	prettier	prettiest

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVAL FORMS:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
much	more	most
little / less	lesser	least
bad	worse	worst
near	nearer	nearest / next

Adjectives of two or more syllables form their comparatives and superlatives with the addition of 'more' and 'most' before them, respectively:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
popular	more popular	most popular
famous	more famous	most famous

The adjective used in its base form to compare two similar / not so similar qualities is of the positive degree.

- 1) Sheela is as **pretty** as Kala.
- 2) No other boy in the class is as **tall** as Ramesh.

The phrase '**as/so + adjective + as**' occurs in the positive degree.

When one person / thing is compared with the other person / thing, we use the comparative degree.

- 1) Mala is older than Veena.
- 2) Velan is more intelligent than any other boy in the class.

The phrase '**than any other**' is an essential feature of the sentence in the comparative degree.

When one person / thing is compared with all the others, we use the superlative degree.

- 1) Prem is the strongest boy in the class.
- 2) This is the oldest building in the city.

Note: '**the**' is placed before the superlative form of the adjective.

Classify the sentences as of the Positive, Comparative or Superlative degree:

1. This is the latest introduction to the market.
2. Mr. Naveen is the wealthiest person in our locality.
3. Aakash was the earliest to arrive.
4. Rahul is cleverer than me.
5. Your performance is as good as mine.
6. My handwriting is better than yours.
7. The Taj Mahal is the most beautiful building that I have ever seen.
8. Today is the hottest day of the year.
9. No other girl in the school is as polite as Naga.
10. The blue dress is as pretty as the red dress.

LET US REVISE - ADVERBS:

Have a look at the following sentences in **Part A** and **Part B**.

Part - A

John walks.
Hema sings.
Madhan writes.

Part - B

John walks **slowly**.
Hema sings **sweetly**.
Madhan writes **carefully**.

Can you observe the difference between the information given in **Part A** and **Part B**? You are given additional information in **Part B**.

How does John walk? **In what manner** does he walk?

The word '**slowly**' adds something to the meaning of the action word '**walk**'. Hence, the word '**slowly**' is an adverb, because it **modifies** the action. Similarly the words '**sweetly**' and '**carefully**' are called adverbs.

Read the following sentences :

1. Ram runs **fast**.
2. This is a **very** tasty apple.
3. Gopal reads **quite** clearly.

- In sentence 1, **fast** shows how (**in what manner**) Ram runs; that is, **fast** **modifies** the meaning of the verb 'runs'.
- In sentence 2, **very** shows how much (**in what degree**) the mango is tasty; that is **very** **modifies** the adjective 'tasty'.
- In sentence 3, **quite** shows how far (**to what extent**) Gopal reads clearly; that is, **quite** **modifies** the adverb *clearly*.

A word that modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb is called an Adverb. The words **quickly**, **very**, and **quite** are therefore adverbs.

I. Adverbs of Time (**which show when**)

1. I received a letter two days **ago**.
2. **Tomorrow** will be a working day.
3. Time wasted is **never** gained.
4. The train arrived **late**.
5. I have spoken to him **already**.



II. Adverbs of Frequency (*which show how often*)

1. I have told you **twice**.
2. Kala **always** tries to do her best.
3. He **often** makes mistakes.

III. Adverbs of Place (*which show where*)

1. May I come **In**?
2. Stand **here**.
3. He walked **forward**.
4. It rained **everywhere** in the district.



IV. Adverbs of Manner (*which show how or in what manner*)

1. Alexander fought **bravely**.
2. The child slept **soundly**.
3. Shyla speaks English **fluently**.
4. Students work **hard**.



V. Adverbs of Degree or Quantity (*which show how much or in what degree or to what extent*)

1. I had given **enough** money.
2. He was **too** careless.
3. I am **rather** busy.
4. I am **so** glad.



VI. Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation:

(which strengthen the meaning of the verb)

1. **Surely** you are mistaken.
2. We **hardly** go to movies.
3. Seema **certainly** went to the USA.
4. My mother **seldom** watches serials.

VII. Adverbs of Reason: (*which show the 'cause' or reason*)

1. Sekar is angry and **therefore** does not talk to me.
2. **Since** it is hot, I am very tired.
3. He slept for a long time **because** of exhaustion.
4. The bell rang, **so** he left the school.
5. **As** he is not well, he has not come to school.

VIII. Interrogative Adverbs: (*used to ask questions*)

1. **Why** are you late?
2. **How** are you?

ADVERBS – A SUMMARY :*Fill in the examples!*

No	Names	Types and Examples
1.	Adverbs of Time	<i>(which show when)</i> <i>e.g.,</i>
2.	Adverbs of Place	<i>(which show where)</i> <i>e.g.,</i>
3.	Adverbs of Manner	<i>(which show how or in what manner)</i> <i>e.g.,</i>
4.	Adverbs of Frequency	<i>(which show how often)</i> <i>e.g.,</i>
5.	Adverbs of Degree or Quantity	<i>(which show how much, or in what degree or to what extent)</i> <i>e.g.,</i>
6.	Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation:	<i>(which strengthen the meaning of the verb)</i> <i>e.g.,</i>
7.	Adverbs of Reason:	<i>(which show the 'cause' or reason)</i> <i>e.g.,</i>
8.	Interrogative Adverbs:	<i>(used to ask questions)</i> <i>e.g.,</i>