UNIT 12

Adjective

LESSON 1

What is an Adjective

A  নিচের বাক্যগুলো পড়ুন।
He is a good boy.
She is intelligent.
I have two eyes.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে good, intelligent, two শব্দগুলো যথাক্রমে boy, she, eyes
শব্দগুলো সম্পর্কে কিছু বলতে, অর্থাৎ ঐ শব্দগুলোকে বর্ণনা করতে।
ইংরেজি grammarএ এ ধরনের describing word বা বর্ণনামূলক শব্দকে adjective বলে।

B  Pick out the adjectives in the following sentences.
1 Kamal is a clever boy.
2 She has a new, green dress.
3 Dhaka is a large, busy city.
4 This mango is sweet.
5 He has bought a new bicycle.
6 There are not many students in the class today.
7 The day is fine.
8 There is not much rain in Australia.

C  Put suitable adjectives in the blanks
1 Bangladesh is a ______ country.
2 A cow has ______ legs.
3 The Padma is a ______ river.
4 He is an ______ man.
5 He has not ______ money.
6 Everest is a ______ mountain.
7 A dog is a ______ animal.
Kinds of Adjectives

A Adjectives of quality

He is an old man.
This is a new book.
That is a bad egg.
It is a fat cat.
She is a beautiful girl.

Match the adjectives of quality in List A with the nouns in List B.

A

fast
green
handsome
hot
old
pretty
sharp
tall
wide
wild

B

animal
boy
city
field
girl
knife
river
train
tea
tree

C Put suitable adjectives in the blanks.

1 An elephant is a _______ animal.
2 Mamun is a _______ boy.
3 Moshin was a _______ man.
4 Dhaka is an _______ city.
5 Akbar was a _______ Mughal emperor.
6 She is an _______ girl.
7 I bought a red and _______ pencil.
8 The horse is a _______ animal.
9 A soldier is a _______ man.
10 The Mahanagar Express is a _______ train.

D Adjectives of quantity

Kamal has two books.
He has not many books.
He has few books.
Sharmin has five taka.
She has not much money.
She has little money.
Shahriyar has no money.
Hasan has some money.
Has Hasan any money?

Hasan ও তার যে কোন মূল্যায়ন বলা হয়েছে, two, many, few, five, much, little, no, some, any ইত্যাদি শব্দগুলো নামবাটক শব্দের (Noun word) পূর্বে বা সে গলার সংখ্যা কিংবা পরিমাণ বের করে, much বা little কিংবা (how much) ও এই পরিমাণ নির্দেশক শব্দকে ইংরেজি grammar এ adjective of quantity কিংবা quantitative adjective বলা হয়।

Many ও few শব্দ দুটি countable plural noun এর সংখ্যা এবং much ও little শব্দ দুটি uncountable noun এর সংখ্যা বাবৃত হয়।

Some শব্দটি সাধারণত হলো বাংলা বাক্যে (affirmative sentence) এবং any শব্দটি না বাংলা (Negative) এবং প্রশ্ন বাক্যে (interrogative sentence) আমরা বাবৃত করে থাকি।

Put an adjective of quantity in each of the following blanks.

1. I am very busy. I have __ __ time to listen to you.
2. We must save __ __ __ __ money for the future.
3. He did not speak clearly and __ __ __ people understood what he said.
4. A baby eats very __ __ __ __ __ __ food.
5. There are __ __ __ __ districts in Bangladesh.
6. Do you have __ __ __ __ friends in England?
7. We must have __ __ __ __ food everyday to keep healthy.
8. There is not __ __ __ __ water in the jug.
9. __ __ students are present in the class today.
10. There are __ __ people than the seats in the hall.

Use many or much in these sentences.
1. I have not __ __ __ __ money.
2. There is not __ __ __ __ food in the house.
3. How __ __ __ brothers or sisters do you have?
4. He does not know __ __ __ English.
5. How __ __ __ does this book cost?
6. There are __ __ __ rivers in Bangladesh.
7. Are there __ __ __ students absent today?
8. How __ __ __ milk do you need?

Put some or any in the blanks.
1. There are not __ __ __ __ __ __ books on the table.
2. There are __ __ __ __ __ __ people in the field.
3. There are not __ __ __ __ flowers in the garden.
4. Have you got __ __ __ __ brothers at school?
5. I will buy __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ salt and sugar.
6. He does not have __ __ __ __ __ __ sisters.
7. I need __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ money.
8. She bought __ __ __ __ stamps from the post office.
**Demonstrative adjectives**

I like this pen.
I don't like that picture.
These books are new.
Those mangoes are green.

**Fill in the blanks with demonstrative adjectives.**

1. I have bought _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ pen for sixty taka.
2. This pen is mine. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ pen is yours.
3. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ mangoes are sweet.
4. Have you read _ _ _ _ book which I am reading?
5. These sticks are short. _ _ _ _ _ _ sticks are long.
6. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ books are new. Those are old.
7. _ _ _ _ boys on the back seat are talking to each other.
8. I know _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ man.

**Interrogative adjectives**

Which pen is yours?
What book are you reading now?
Whose pencil is this?

**Put suitable interrogative adjectives in the blanks.**

1. _ _ _ _ _ _ class are you in?
2. _ _ _ _ _ _ pen is this?
3. _ _ _ _ _ _ time is it now?
4. _ _ _ _ _ _ price is this bicycle?
5. _ _ _ _ _ _ book is yours, this one or that one?
6. _ _ _ _ _ _ colour is the sky?
7. _ _ _ _ _ _ pen is yours?
8. _ _ _ _ _ _ day is today?
Possessive adjectives

This is my book.
That is your pen.
It is her pencil.

Put a possessive adjective in each of the following blanks.

1. They are working in ___ garden.
2. I have broken ___ pencil.
3. He will sell out ___ bicycle.
4. We love ___ country.
5. Ms Mahmuda is feeding ___ baby.

Rewrite these sentences using possessive adjectives.

eg  Q This book is mine.
A This is my book.

1. That pen is yours.
2. This pencil is hers.
3. Those books are theirs.
4. This umbrella is his.
5. These toys are ours.

Distributive adjectives

Each girl will have a prize.
Every boy must do his homework.
You may take either book.
Neither restaurant is expensive.
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She looks more beautiful each/every time I see her.

Put a distributive adjective in each of the following blanks.
1. You can take _______ _______ _______ book.
2. The Headmaster gave a book to _______ student.
3. _______ student must do it.
4. We want _______ _______ _______ child to be happy.
5. _______ _______ person in turn went to the doctor.
6. The doctor gave _______ patient the same medicine.
7. These are trees on _______ _______ side of the road.
8. Come on Friday or Monday. _______ day is OK.
9. Here are two sentences. Study _______ _______ one carefully.
10. _______ _______ pen is good. Give me another one.

Position of Adjectives: attributive and predicative use

Adjective of quantity and demonstrative, interrogative, possessive and distributive adjective सবিং-noun এর পূর্বে বসা। যেমন,

Six people
this book
which boy
my pencil
each girl

Adjective of quality noun এর পূর্বে যেমন,
a poor boy
a rich man
a lovely garden

Verb এর পূর্বেও বসাতে পারে। যেমন,
The boy is clever.
She is intelligent.
The weather is bad.

Adjective noun পূর্বে বসলে তাকে attributive এবং পরে বসলে তাকে predicative বলা হয়ে থাকে।
Adjectives : Degrees of Comparison

A

1. Munir is a tall boy.
2. Mamun is taller than Munir.
3. Masud is the tallest boy of the three.

Munir, Mamun ও Masud এর দৈহিক উক্ততা বিভিন্ন মাত্রায় রয়েছে (in different degrees) এবং সেগুলো adjective এর তিনটি form দ্বারা প্রকাশ করা হয়েছে। যেমন,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tall</th>
<th>taller</th>
<th>tallest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

হিন্দিভাষি grammarএ এই form দ্বারকে স্থানাঙ্ককে positive, comparative এবং superlative degree বলা হয়।

B

Short adjectives

এক syllable বিশিষ্ট adjective এর সংগে er যোগ করে comparative এবং est যোগ করে superlative গঠিত হয়ে থাকে। যেমন,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bright</td>
<td>brighter</td>
<td>brightest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bold</td>
<td>bolder</td>
<td>boldest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheap</td>
<td>cheaper</td>
<td>cheapest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold</td>
<td>colder</td>
<td>coldest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>great</td>
<td>greater</td>
<td>greatest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
<td>higher</td>
<td>highest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>longer</td>
<td>longest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quick</td>
<td>quicker</td>
<td>quickest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short</td>
<td>shorter</td>
<td>shortest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strong</td>
<td>stronger</td>
<td>strongest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tall</td>
<td>taller</td>
<td>tallest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>young</td>
<td>younger</td>
<td>youngest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### সিসিসি প্রোগ্রাম

#### এক বা দুই সিলেবল বিশিষ্ট মৃদু কোন এক শব্দের সাথে শুধুমাত্র কমপ্লিকেট বা দ্বিতীয় শব্দের মাধ্যমে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Positive** | **Comparative** | **Superlative**
--- | --- | ---
brave | braver | bravest
fine | finer | finest
large | larger | largest
late | later | latest
nice | nicer | nicest
wide | wider | widest

#### অক্ষরের থাকা বিশিষ্ট মৃদু কোন এক শব্দের সাথে যার ঠিক পূর্বে একটি মাত্র স্বর থাকে বিশিষ্ট তাদের সাধারণতঃ দ্বিতীয় শব্দের অর্থ হয়।

**Positive** | **Comparative** | **Superlative**
--- | --- | ---
big | bigger | biggest
fat | fatter | fattest
hot | hotter | hottest
thin | thinner | thinnest

dাঃ অক্ষরের থাকা বিশিষ্ট মৃদু কোন এক শব্দের সাথে যার ঠিক পূর্বে একটি মাত্র স্বর থাকে বিশিষ্ট তাদের সাধারণতঃ দ্বিতীয় শব্দের অর্থ হয়।

**Positive** | **Comparative** | **Superlative**
--- | --- | ---
clever | cleverer | cleverest
low | lower | lowest
new | newer | newest

#### এক বা দুই সিলেবল বিশিষ্ট মৃদু কোন এক শব্দের সাথে যার ঠিক পূর্বের অক্ষরটি তুলনিতে অক্ষরের সাধারণতঃ দ্বিতীয় শব্দের অর্থ হয়।

**Positive** | **Comparative** | **Superlative**
--- | --- | ---
busy | busier | busiest
early | earlier | earliest
happy | happier | happiest
heavy | heavier | heaviest
lazy | lazier | laziest
lovely | lovelier | loveliest
pretty | prettier | prettiest
ugly | uglier | ugliest
**Longer adjectives**

A longer adjective (বিরোধী形容词) consists of two syllables. Any or both of these syllables can be separated in the comparative and superlative forms. Here are some examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>more beautiful</td>
<td>most beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>careful</td>
<td>more careful</td>
<td>most careful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheerful</td>
<td>more cheerful</td>
<td>most cheerful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comfortable</td>
<td>more comfortable</td>
<td>most comfortable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dangerous</td>
<td>more dangerous</td>
<td>most dangerous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>difficult</td>
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<td>most difficult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>more expensive</td>
<td>most expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handsome</td>
<td>more handsome</td>
<td>most handsome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>important</td>
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<td>most important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>most intelligent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natural</td>
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<td>most natural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>precious</td>
<td>more precious</td>
<td>most precious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tragic</td>
<td>more tragic</td>
<td>most tragic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>useful</td>
<td>more useful</td>
<td>most useful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valuable</td>
<td>more valuable</td>
<td>most valuable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Irregular comparatives and superlatives**

Some adjectives do not follow the standard comparative and superlative forms. Here are some examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>farther/further</td>
<td>farthest/furthest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little</td>
<td>less</td>
<td>least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many/much</td>
<td>more</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old</td>
<td>older/elder</td>
<td>oldest/eldest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Structures with Comparisons

**A**  
**Positive**: as + positive + as  
The boy is **as tall as** his father.  
Sharmin is **as intelligent as** Nahid.  
This stick is **as long as** that one.

**Negative**  
- The boy is not **so tall as** his father.  
- The boy is not **as tall as** his father.  

**B**  
**Comparative**: comparative + than  
The boy is **taller** than his father.  
Sharmin is **more intelligent** than Nahid.  
This stick is **longer** than that one.

**C**  
**Superlative**: the + superlative + in/of  
Dhaka is the **biggest** city in Bangladesh.  
Tapan is the **tallest** boy of the three.  
Sharmin is the **most beautiful** girl in the class.

**D**  
**elder and eldest; older and oldest**  
My **elder/older** brother lives in Canada.  
His **eldest/oldest** daughter is a medical student.

elder/eldest আনুষ্ঠানিক বাটু বা পুরুষের নামের পূর্বে বাবহার হয়। যেমন, brother, sister, son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter ইত্যাদি। তবে একেরের **older/oldest** এর 
বাবহারও সত্ত্ব।

My **elder** brother/sister বলতে আমরা শ্রু একজন মাত্র হই কিংবা বেন আছে বোঝায়।

elder/oldest তবে একেরের **elder/oldest** বলতে আমরা **my eldest** brother/sister বলে থাকি।
Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. I am ______ old ______ him.
2. She is ______ best girl ______ the class.
3. This pan is better ______ that.
4. He is ______ wisest man ______ the village.
5. Laila is ______ most clever girl ______ the three.
6. He is ______ strong ______ a lion.
7. The weather is worse today ______ yesterday.

Put the adjectives in brackets into their correct form.

1. Your pen is as (good) as mine.
2. Everest is the (high) mountain in the Himalayas.
3. The weather is (fine) than yesterday.
4. His hand is as (cold) as ice.
5. The elephant is the (big) of all land animals.
6. This bag is (heavy) than that one.
7. Iron is the (useful) metal.
8. Food is (important) than clothes.
9. I have (little) money than you have.
10. Cairo is the (old) city in the world.

ANSWER KEY

Lesson 1

B 1 clever 2 new, green
3 large, busy 4 sweet
5 new 6 some, my
7 many 8 fine
9 that 10 much
C 1 small/beautiful 2 four
3 big 4 old
5 her 6 this/that
7 much 8 which
9 high 10 useful

Lesson 2

B  fast train  green field
handsome boy  hot tea
old city  pretty girl
sharp knife  tall tree
wide river  wild animal

C 1 big  2 good
3 kind  4 old
5 great/famous  6 intelligent
7 blue  8 noble/strong
9 brave  10 fast
### SSC Programme

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>few</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>sixty four</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>enough</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>much</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>much</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>many</td>
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<td><strong>G</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>some</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>some</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>I</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>This</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Those</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Those</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Those</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>What</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>What</td>
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<td>Which</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Which</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>M</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>their</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>his</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>her</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>That is my book.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>This is her pencil.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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**Lesson 4**

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