

SMART PANEL NOTES: ADJECTIVES (COMPLETE)

Target Exams: Indian Airforce (Group X & Y) | Maharashtra Forest Guard
Module Focus: Spotting Errors, Fill in the Blanks, and Degrees of Comparison (Combined PYQ Based)

PANEL 1: Adjective Essentials (The Basics)

An adjective is a word that describes, identifies, or quantifies a noun or a pronoun.

Type	What it does	Exam Examples
Qualitative	Describes size, color, shape, state.	Brave, beautiful, tall, old
Quantitative	Shows how much (Uncountable).	Some, much, little, enough, whole
Numeral	Shows how many (Countable).	Five, many, few, several, first
Demonstrative	Points out specific nouns.	This, that, these, those

PANEL 2: Degrees of Comparison (High-Yield Rules)

Adjectives change form to show comparison: **Positive** (tall), **Comparative** (taller), **Superlative** (tallest).

Rule 1: The "IOR" Ending Trap (Very Common PYQ)

Adjectives ending in **-ior** (Senior, Junior, Superior, Inferior, Prior, Anterior, Posterior) take **TO** instead of **THAN** in the comparative degree.

-  **Incorrect:** He is senior *than* me in service.
-  **Correct:** He is senior **to** me in service.

Rule 2: Double Comparatives & Superlatives

Never use two comparative words (more + -er) or two superlative words (most + -est) together.

-  **Incorrect:** He is the *most smartest* boy in the class.
-  **Correct:** He is the **smartest** boy in the class.
-  **Incorrect:** This book is *more better* than that.
-  **Correct:** This book is **better** than that.

PANEL 3: Standard Spelling Rules for Degrees

Rule 1: Add "-er" and "-est" (Most 1-syllable words)

Positive	Comparative (-er)	Superlative (-est)
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Strong	Stronger	Strongest
Clever	Cleverer	Cleverest

Rule 2: Words ending in "e" (Just add "-r" and "-st")

Positive	Comparative (-r)	Superlative (-st)
Brave	Braver	Bravest
Large	Larger	Largest

Rule 3: Words ending in "y" (Change "y" to "i")

Positive	Comparative (-ier)	Superlative (-iest)
Happy	Happier	Happiest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest

Rule 4: Double Consonant (CVC words)

Positive	Comparative (Double + er)	Superlative (Double + est)
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest

PANEL 4: Multi-Syllable & Irregular Adjectives

Multi-Syllable (Use More and Most)

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Difficult	More difficult	Most difficult
Intelligent	More intelligent	Most intelligent

Irregular Adjectives (Must Memorize)

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good / Well	Better	Best
Bad / Ill	Worse	Worst
Little	Less / Lesser	Least
Much / Many	More	Most
Late	Later / Latter	Latest / Last
Old	Older / Elder	Oldest / Eldest
Far	Farther / Further	Farthest / Furthest

PANEL 5: Absolute Adjectives (No Comparison Possible)

Some adjectives represent the highest degree of a quality. They **cannot** be used in comparative (more) or superlative (most) forms.

Key Words: Unique, Perfect, Ideal, Complete, Entire, Excellent, Universal, Absolute, Impossible, Square, Round.

-  **Incorrect:** This is the *most unique* building I have ever seen.
-  **Correct:** This is a **unique** building I have ever seen.
-  **Incorrect:** My work is *more perfect* than yours.
-  **Correct:** My work is **perfect**.

PANEL 6: Confusing Adjectives (Fill in the Blanks)

A. Few vs. Little

Term	Usage	Meaning
Few / Little	Few (Countable) / Little (Uncountable)	Almost none (Negative meaning)
A few / A little	A few (Countable) / A little (Uncountable)	Some, at least a small amount (Positive)
The few / The little	The few (Countable) / The little (Uncountable)	Not many/much, but all of whatever is there

B. Farther vs. Further

- **Farther:** Refers to physical distance. (*Delhi is farther from Mumbai than Surat.*)
- **Further:** Refers to additional information or next step. (*I need further details on this matter.*)

C. Older/Oldest vs. Elder/Eldest

- **Elder/Eldest:** Used ONLY for blood relations. Never takes 'than', takes 'to'. (*He is my elder brother.*)
- **Older/Oldest:** Used for people outside the family and for things/places. Takes 'than'. (*This is the oldest temple.*)

PANEL 7: Important Exam Tricks

Trick 1: "Prefer" & "Preferable"

Like the -ior words, *Prefer* and *Preferable* are followed by **TO**, not THAN.

-  **Incorrect:** I prefer tea *than* coffee.
-  **Correct:** I prefer tea **to** coffee.

Trick 2: "As...As" and "So...As"

When comparing using these structures, the adjective must ALWAYS be in the **Positive Degree**.

-  **Incorrect:** He is as *smarter* as his brother.
-  **Correct:** He is as **smart** as his brother.

Smart Tip: Use *As...As* for both positive and negative sentences. Use *So...As* ONLY for negative sentences. (e.g., *He is not so tall as you.*)