

What is Degree of Comparison?

It is a way to compare qualities (like height, speed, beauty) of people, things, or situations. Adjectives and adverbs change form to show different degrees.

1. Positive Degree

- ▶ It simply describes a quality.
- ▶ No comparison is made.

Structure:

- *Subject + is/are + Positive adjective + (optional object).*

Examples:

- This car is **fast**.
- She is **kind**.
- The weather is **cold**.

2. Comparative Degree

- ▶ Used to compare **two** persons or things.
- ▶ Usually ends in **-er** or uses **more/less** before the adjective.
- ▶ Use the word "**than**" to compare.

Structure:

- *Subject + is/are + comparative adjective + than + other subject.*

Examples:

- This car is **faster** than that one.
- She is **more intelligent** than her sister.
- Today is **colder** than yesterday.



Note:

- Use "more" with adjectives having **2 or more syllables**, especially those ending in **-ful, -ous, -ing** etc.
 - ★ *more beautiful, more useful, more interesting*

3. Superlative Degree

- Used to compare **three or more** people or things
- Shows the **highest or lowest** degree of quality.
- Usually ends in **-est** or uses **most/least** before the adjective.
- Always use **"the"** before the superlative adjective.

Structure:

- *Subject + is/are + the + superlative adjective + (in/of + group).*

Examples:

- This is the **fastest** car in the world.
- She is the **most intelligent** girl in the class.
- It was the **coldest** night of the year.

Irregular Comparisons

Some adjectives don't follow the regular -er/-est or more/most pattern.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther / further	farthest / furthest
little	less	least
much / many	more	most
old	older / elder	oldest / eldest



Common Errors to Avoid

1. Wrong: She is more prettier than her sister.

Right: She is prettier than her sister.

(Don't use "more" with -er adjectives.)

2. Wrong: He is the most fastest runner.

Right: He is the fastest runner.

3. Wrong: He is better than any student in the class.

Right: He is better than any other student in the class.

(Use "other" to avoid comparing with the subject itself.)

Quick Tips for JMI Entrance:

- ▶ Practice identifying which degree is being used.
- ▶ Focus on sentence correction, as these often appear in MCQs.
- ▶ Watch for use of than, the, and irregular forms.
- ▶ Learn common adjective forms and how they change.



CLAUSE

I. What is a Clause?

- A clause is a unit of grammar that:
- Has a subject and a finite verb
- May or may not express a complete thought

II. CLASSIFICATION OF CLAUSES

A. Independent Clause (Main Clause)

- Stands alone as a complete sentence.
- Expresses a complete thought.

Examples:

- "He writes poetry."
- "The teacher entered the room."
- > Used as the foundation in compound or complex sentences.

B. Dependent Clause (Subordinate Clause)

- Cannot stand alone.
- Depends on a main clause for meaning.
- Begins with subordinators (conjunctions/relative pronouns).

III. TYPES OF DEPENDENT CLAUSES

1. Noun Clause

- Functions as subject, object, or complement in a sentence.
- Begins with what, that, who, whether, how, if, etc.

Examples:



- Subject: "What he said** is true."
- Object: "I believe that she will succeed."
- Complement: "The truth is that he lied."

2. Adjective Clause (a.k.a. Relative Clause)

- Modifies a noun or pronoun.
- Begins with who, whom, whose, which, that.
- Can be defining (restrictive) or non-defining.

Examples:

- "The book that you gave me is excellent." (defining)
- "My uncle, who lives in Delhi, is an artist." (non-defining)
- > Non-defining clauses use commas and add extra information.

3. Adverb Clause

- Modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.
- Answers when, where, why, how, to what extent, under what condition.
- Introduced by subordinating conjunctions: because, although, if, when, since, as, unless, etc.

Examples:

- "I stayed home because it was raining."
- "You can go if you finish your homework."
- "She sang as if she were a star."



IV. Special Clause Concepts

A. Elliptical Clause

- Part of the clause is omitted (usually subject or verb) but understood from context.
- Common in spoken and informal English.

Example:

- "While (I was) driving, I saw an accident."

B. Conditional Clauses

- Express real or imaginary conditions.
- Begin with if, unless, provided that, in case, etc.

Types:

- Zero Conditional: If + present, present (facts)
- First Conditional: If + present, will (real future)
- Second Conditional: If + past, would (imaginary)
- Third Conditional: If + past perfect, would have (past unreal)

Example:

- "If he had studied, he would have passed."

V. Practice Tip for JMI Entrance:

- ✓ Expect questions like:
- ✓ Identifying clause types
- ✓ Combining or splitting sentences using clauses
- ✓ Error spotting based on clause use
- ✓ Sentence transformation (especially noun/adjective/adverb clauses)



Simple, compound, and complex sentences

1. Simple Sentence

- ▶ A simple sentence has one independent clause (a complete thought).

Structure : Subject + Verb (+ Object)

Examples:

- I read books.
- She loves coffee.
- They play cricket every evening.
- The sun is shining.
- We went to the market.

2. Compound Sentence

- ▶ A compound sentence has two or more independent clauses, joined by coordinating conjunctions (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so – FANBOYS).

Structure : Independent Clause + Coordinating Conjunction + Independent Clause

Examples :

- I wanted to go out, but it started raining.
- She cooked dinner, and he washed the dishes.
- They studied hard, so they passed the exam.
- You can come with me, or you can stay home.
- He was tired, yet he continued working.



3. Complex Sentence

- ▶ A complex sentence has one independent clause and at least one dependent clause, joined by subordinating conjunctions (because, although, since, when, if, etc.)

Structure : Independent Clause + Dependent Clause (or vice versa)

Examples :

- I stayed home because it was raining.
- Although she was tired, she finished her homework.
- When the bell rang, the students left the class.
- He will succeed if he works hard.
- Since I had no money, I didn't buy the book.



Conjunctions and Prepositions

1. Conjunctions (Joining Words)

Definition : A conjunction is a word that joins two or more words, phrases, clauses, or sentences.

Types of Conjunctions:

A. Coordinating Conjunctions

These connect words or groups of words that are equal in importance or structure.

Common ones : FANBOYS – For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

Examples:

- I like tea and coffee.
- He was tired, but he kept working.
- You can come with us, or stay at home.

B. Subordinating Conjunctions

These connect a dependent clause (subordinate) to an independent clause.

Common ones: because, although, since, if, unless, when, while, after, before

Examples :

- Although it was raining, we went outside.
- We stayed home because it was cold.
- If you work hard, you will succeed.

C. Correlative Conjunctions

These are paired conjunctions that work together.

Common pairs:

- either...or
- neither...nor



- ▶ not only...but also
- ▶ both...and
- ▶ whether...or

Examples:

- Either you study, or you fail.
- Not only is she smart, but also kind.
- Both the teacher and the students were happy.

2. Prepositions (Showing Relationship)

Definition : A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relationship with another word in the sentence.

Types of Prepositions:

A. Prepositions of Place/Position

- ✓ in, on, at, under, over, beside, behind, between

Examples:

- The cat is on the sofa.
- He is under the table.
- She stood between her friends.

B. Prepositions of Time

- ✓ at, on, in, since, for, during, until, before, after

Examples:

- We will meet at 6 PM.
- She was born on Monday.
- I have lived here for 5 years.



C. Prepositions of Direction/Movement

- ✓ to, into, onto, out of, off, towards

Examples:

- He walked into the room.
- She jumped onto the bed.
- They ran towards the park.

D. Prepositions of Cause, Reason, or Purpose

- ✓ because of, due to, for, from

Examples:

- The game was canceled because of the rain.
- She cried from pain.

Stru. Ex. : "The boy (subject) sat (verb) on the chair (prepositional phrase)."

- "on" = preposition
- "the chair" = object of the preposition
- "on the chair" = prepositional phrase

Use of Conjunctions

Conjunctions are used to connect:

Words:

- He bought bread and butter.

Phrases:

- She likes reading books and playing games.

Clauses/Sentences:

- I was tired, but I finished the homework.



Examples of Conjunction Use:

And – adds information:

- I like apples and bananas.

But – shows contrast:

- He is rich, but not happy.

Or – gives a choice:

- Do you want tea or coffee?

Because – shows reason:

- She left early because she was sick.

Although – shows contrast:

- Although it was cold, he didn't wear a jacket.

2. Use of Prepositions

Prepositions are used to show the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word (usually about place, time, direction, or cause).

Common Prepositional Use:

Place:

- The keys are on the table.
- The cat is under the bed.



Time:

- I will meet you at 5 PM.
- She was born in July.

Direction/Movement:

- He walked into the room.
- They ran towards the gate.

Reason/Cause:

- The match was cancelled because of the rain.
- She cried from happiness.

Quick Comparison Example:

Conjunction:

- He was hungry, so he ate some food.

Preposition:

- He kept the food in the fridge.

