5.5 GRAMMAR

NUMERICAL ADJECTIVES

Numerical Adjectives indicate how many persons or things are meant or in what order aperson or thing stands. They are three kinds:

Definite Numerical Adjectives:

These Adjectives refer to an exact number, e,g. one, two, three, first, second and etc.

Indefinite Numerical Adjectives:

Indefinite numeral adjectives are **used to specify numerous subjects however they do not give any specific count value**. They do not refer to an exact number. Theyonly provide information about the amount of noun but do not tell the exact amount of noun in the sentence such as all, no, many, few, some, any, certain, several, etc.

These Adjectives refer to each single person or thing in a group
e.g., each, every, either, neither etc.

Numerical adjectives must be hyphenated

an investment of 5 lakhs - A5-lakh investment

a journey of 200 miles - A 200-mile journey

An interval of 10 minutes: A ten-minute interval

A DC supply of 250 volts - A 250- volt DC supply

The pipe is three feet long – A 3-foot pipe

The curing cycle lasts 30 minutes - A 30- minute curing cycle

A flask with capacity of 5 liters – A 5-litre flask

Blocks of 10 tons - A 10-ton block

A base of 12 acres - A 12-acre base

An incline of 60 degrees - A 60 - degree incline

a bottle with a capacity of 10 litres - A 10-lt capacity bottle

a pipe of 3 feet length - A3- foot pipe

a motor bike weights 150 kilograms - A 150-kilogram motor bike

a incline of 33 degrees - A 33- degree incline

a lamp power of 30 watts - A 30-watt lamp.

a refrigerator with capacity of 150 litres - A 150 - litre capacity refrigerator

Exercises based on Anna University Question Paper Pattern

Complete the following:

1. A lamp of power of 60 watts

2. A cricket match lasting three days

3. A project grant of Rs. 60 lakhs

4. A symposium lasting for three days

5. A stamp value of Rs. 10

6. A monitor with a size of 21 inches

7. A hard disk with 250 MB memory

8. A monitor with 16 inches

9. A refrigerator with a capacity of 165 litre.

10. A tank capacity of 5000 liters

RELATIVE CLAUSES

What is a Relative Clause?

A relative clause is a dependent clause that can modify any noun in the independent clause. Relative clauses always start with relative pronouns andmust connect to an independent clause to create a complete thought.

For example:

I scheduled an interview with her mother, who is the CEO of a prominent bankinginstitution.

In this sentence, the relative clause who is the CEO of a prominent banking institution modifies the object of the prepositional phrase, with her mother

Defining clauses

A defining or identifying clause tells us which specific person or thing we are talking about in a larger group of people or things. If a defining relative clause is removed, the meaning of the sentence changes significantly. A defining relative clause is not separated from the rest of the

sentence by commas or parentheses.

Examples

The woman who visited me in the hospital was very kind. The

umbrella that I bought last week is already broken.

The man who stole my backpack has been arrestedThe weather that

we had this summer was beautiful.

Non-defining clauses

A non-defining or non-essential clause gives us more information about the person or thing we are talking about. If a non-defining relative clause is removedfrom a sentence, we lose some detail, but the overall meaning of the sentence remains the same. Non-defining relative clauses are always set off from the rest of the sentence with commas or parentheses.

Examples

The farmer, whose name was Fred, sold us 10 pounds of potatoes Elephants, which

are the largest land mammals, live in herds of 10 or more adults.

The author, who graduated from the same university I did, gave a wonderfulpresentation.

My mother, who is 86, lives in Paris.

3 Tips for Understanding Relative Clauses

Here are some important tips to help you understand relative clauses:

Tip #1. Relative Clauses must connect back to someone or something mentionedpreviously in the sentence.

For example:

My uncle, who is a war veteran, was recognized in a special ceremony lastweekend.

 Without the noun, uncle, being introduced earlier in the sentence, the relative pronoun who would not make sense. Relative clauses are helpful tools for addinginformation, but without that initial noun, relative pronouns have nothing to "relate" or "connect back to".

Tip #2. Relative clauses always start with a relative pronoun and modify a nounin the sentence

For example:

The necklace, which was her great grandmother 's, was lost at sea many yearsago.

In this sentence, the dependent relative clause helps to specify which necklacewas lost at sea to add clarity to the independent clause.

Tip #3. Relative clauses always modify key words in a sentence rather thanreplace them

Relative clauses are similar to noun clauses in that they are both considered dependent clauses; however, while noun clauses replace nouns in the independent clause, relative clauses modify nouns in the independent clauseinstead of replacing them.

For example- here is the same pronoun used in both a noun clause and in a relative clause. They may look similar; however, their functions are very different.Noun clause: She could not decide which pie she liked better.

Relative clause: The chocolate pie, which was made by her grandfather, was her favourite.

In the first example, the noun clause replaces the direct object in the independentclause. In the second example, the relative clause modifies the subject of the independent clause. As long as you understand the function of each of these clauses, you can avoid becoming confused as a reader and as a writer.

EXAMPLE

1. The cookies ... you baked are really delicious.

a) why

b) which

c) when

2. My grandfather remembers the time... there was no television.

a) when

b) where

c) that

3. The movie... we saw last week won three awards.

a) who

b) when

c)which

4. Do you know the reason... there are no penguins at the North Pole?

a) where

b) why

c) whose

5. The people ... names are on the list will stay here.

a) whose

b) where

c) that

6. He had a feeling... something terrible was going to happen.

a) why

b) who

c) that

7.I visited my uncle. lives in a different city.

a) who

b) which

c) when

8.I want to borrow the book ... you bought last month.

a) whom

b) that

c) when

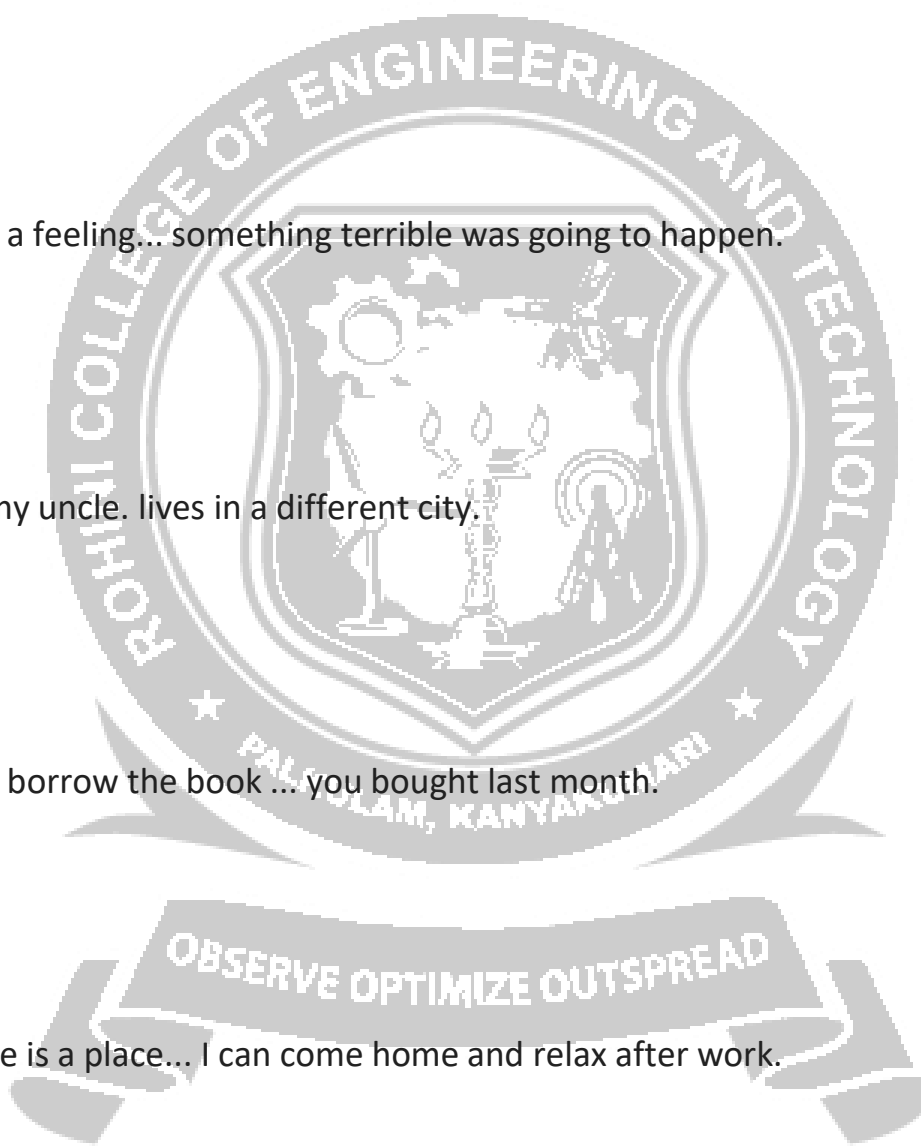9. My home is a place... I can come home and relax after work.

a) where

b) when

c) whom

10.The teacher to ---------------I talked was from Italy

a) where

b) when

c) whom