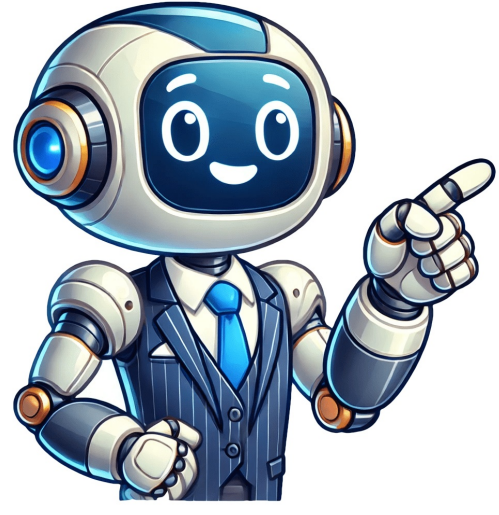


I'm not a bot



most wanted man is a novel by Robert Littell, but after reading a TV episode called A most unusual camera I found myself curious about using "a most" and whether it has anything to do with "the most". Most is indeed a determiner which determines the meaning of a noun phrase. Some determiners can only be used with either countable nouns or uncountable nouns, while others like most can be used with both types. Uncountable nouns usually take a singular verb so in your example this is correct: "Most companies are private." However to make it clear that the plural noun company is needed after most we need a plural verb too. But a sentence such as "most information is now obtained from the Internet" would take the singular verb since information is an uncountable noun. Interestingly company can be an uncountable noun but its definition changes then. For example "most company leaves after two or three days" is perfectly acceptable. In this case company has the definition of a social gathering of guests or companions.For additional information on determiners and uncountable nouns see links provided. If by class you mean an English language class then using 'most wildest' will probably attract the ire and red pen of your teacher. Prescriptivists think that's not grammatical but descriptivists believe language is dictated by its speakers and not grammar books. Able writers can break rules like this. Rule Adjectives and adverbs in the superlative degree are similar to comparative degrees but use -est ending and word "most" instead. Article "the" must be placed before adjective or adverb in sentence. Comparing something is more common when comparing three or more things.There is an exception with double superlatives like "most best actor". It does sound childish but... Most Best Actor nominations is nine for both Spencer Tracy and Laurence Olivier (Nicholson has eight). The example is grammatically acceptable although rather awkward-sounding. To rephrase it would be: The most nominations for Best Actor is nine..." We can see speakers committing this type of error frequently on Reddit and Facebook.For more information check out William Shakespeare's plays which probably quell protesters. PAULINA What wheels racks fires what flaying boiling leads or oils what old or newer torture Must I receive whose every word deserves to taste of thy most worst thy tyranny Together working with jealousies Fancies too weak for boys too green and idle CASSIUS Ay every man away Brutus shall lead and we will grace his heels With the most boldest and best hearts of Rome This was the most unkindest cut of all. The line is from Julius Caesar 1501 ANTHONY For Brutus as you know was Caesars angel Judge O you gods how dearly loved him! This was the most unkindest cut of all; For when noble Caesar saw him stab Ingratitude more strong than traitors arms Quite vanquish'd him then burst his mighty heart.Origin English teachers would probably put a red line through any schoolchild's text that included "most unkindest". Del Boy-sounding phrase would be corrected to "most unkind" or just "unkindest". Shakespeare rose far above concerns of spelling and grammar. He wasn't even interested enough in spelling his own name.Sense of history used here identifies a particular period. Now what that period is may be unclear or differ between similar uses whether prehistory - the period before writing was invented hence written records available - is included or not will differ between uses. But despite this ambiguity it still refers to one thing. While we do not capitalise it its more a proper noun than common noun for just as Jon identifies one person in given use history in this use identifies one period albeit the period that covers everything. Other uses of history are countable or mass uses To take StoneyB's examples most history is lies.This uses history as a mass noun to cover all said about past hence most is used to identify greater part of that mass i.e. the greater part all said about past. Most histories are boring. This uses history as a countable noun referring to particular account or rather in plural referring to particular accounts. Here most identifies certain number of this plural amount.During most of history humans were too busy think about thought. This uses history as proper noun referring to particular period in time. We can interpret it either since writing began or since humans began from context we clearly dont care about earlier than that but however we interpret its talking about one individual particular period. It uses most of to identify larger part of that particular period.In comparison water Most waters are healthy uses water as countable noun in plural and applies most to that Most water is healthy, but we don't sense it as such on its own for individuals. Instead, "the water" applies to specific instances. Most water used in this context refers to the majority of all that noun phrase refers to. The difference between most and most of lies in whether we're dealing with an unspecific group or a particular identified set of what the noun phrase refers to.In history, since the question is already specific without a definite article, we use the "most of the" form but omit 'the'. Proper nouns differ: for instance, "Most of Europe" vs. "Most of the Rolling Stones." When used as an adverb modifying the verb "remember," "most" means "to the greatest extent."There's variation in how "most" is used as an adjective or noun. As a superlative, it's preferable to use "the most"; however, when using it without "the" and referring to something that has a majority, the meaning often becomes ambiguous. For example, given certain context, it might be clear whether there's a bare majority (plurality) or just an identified set of data. When used in headlines like "Most Americans will live in poverty by 65," it can either mean a slight majority or that the proportion is extremely high.When using collection words like "most," they're not precise; instead, they work with amounts that are vague and fluid. They might be misleading without context since they don't specify an exact percentage, but they do have relative informal strengths depending on how they're used.most is a comparative word that means more than any other, but its meaning can vary depending on the context. It's often used to describe something that makes up a large part of something else, like "most of" or "almost all." while it can also be used to mean just a lot, and it's often used aspirationally. However, most is still a vague word because its meaning can change depending on the context, so it's not always easy to define. In general, most means more than 50% of something, but this ratio can vary depending on the situation. In some cases, most might mean more than 50%, while in others it might be less. majority and plurality are related terms that describe these concepts, but they have slightly different meanings: majority refers to 50% or more, while plurality refers to a higher percentage than any other choice.The words for and which can both be used with most, but they have different functions. For example, if you say "most of whom," it means the subject is being referred to, whereas if you say "most of which" it's referring to something as a whole. In general, using objective pronouns like them instead of subjective ones helps clarify this difference.

What type of farming was common in east africa. What is the most common type of farming done in africa. What are the three main types of farming found in africa.

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