



Hi, I am EeeBee



Adjectives

Learning Outcomes

- Students will understand the definition and role of adjectives in sentences.
- They will learn how to use adjectives to enhance writing and speaking.
- They will construct sentences using appropriate adjectives to describe nouns effectively.



Lead in

Use a qualifying word for each of the following nouns.

(a)



a _____ boy

(b)



a _____ palace

(c)



a _____ umbrella

Adjectives

Words that are used to describe nouns are called **adjectives**. In other words, adjectives tell something more about a noun or a pronoun.

The word man is a noun. We can say a tall man, fat man, short man, wise man, thin man, greedy man, three men, etc.

In these expressions, the words **tall**, **fat**, **short**, **wise**, **thin**, **greedy** and **three** describe the noun man. All these words are **adjectives**.

Kinds of Adjectives

Adjectives are of following types.

1. Adjectives of Quality
2. Adjectives of Quantity
3. Adjectives of Number
4. Demonstrative Adjectives
5. Interrogative Adjectives
6. Possessive Adjectives
7. Distributive Adjectives



1. Adjectives of Quality

- Adjectives that tell us the quality or kind of person or thing are called **adjectives of quality**.

- Examples :**
1. Radha is a **beautiful** girl.
 2. Virat is a **famous** cricketer.
 3. They are **wise** children.

In the above sentences, **beautiful**, **famous** and **wise** are adjectives of quality because they show the quality of the person or thing they refer to.

The words **tall**, **good**, **kind** and **naughty** are some examples of adjectives of quality.



Grammar Byte

- ⦿ An adjective of quality answers the question '**what kind of**'.

2. Adjectives of Quantity

- Adjectives of quantity is used with nouns that are uncountable in nature.

- Examples :**
1. Add **some** sugar and mix it well.
 2. Don't waste **much** time.
 3. There is **little** water in the pot.

In the above sentences, the words **some**, **much** and **little** are adjectives of quantity.

The words **enough**, **whole**, **sufficient** and **no** are some more examples of adjectives of quantity.



Grammar Byte

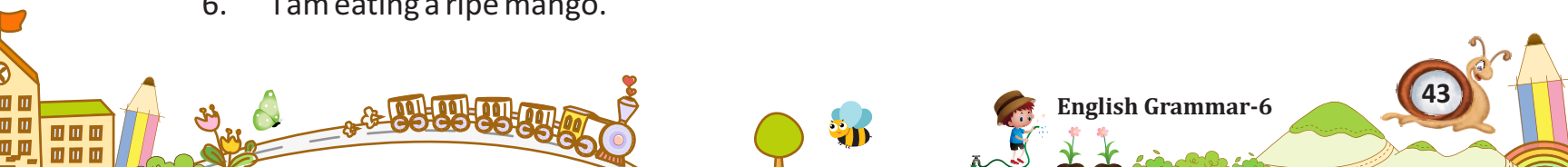
- ⦿ An adjective of quantity answers the question '**how much of**'.

A. Circle the adjectives of qualities and underline the adjectives of quantity.

1. There are some books on the table.
2. The fisherman caught several fish.
3. She is wearing a beautiful saree.
4. Delhi is a big city.
5. The girl has a sweet voice.
6. I am eating a ripe mango.



Skills/Level
LISTENING & WRITING/A2





3. Adjectives of Number

- Adjectives that show how many or in what order persons or things are referred to are called **adjectives of number**.

Examples : 1. I have **three** kites.
2. My brother is standing **first** in the queue.
3. **Many** MLAs were not present in the meeting.

In the above sentences, **three**, **first** and **many** are examples of **adjectives of number**.

The words **some**, **all** and **several** are some more examples of adjectives of number.



Grammar Byte

- ◉ An **adjective of number** answers the question '**how many**' or '**in what order**'.

B. Circle the adjectives of number in the following sentences.

1. All men are mortal.
2. She has five balloons.
3. My friend is standing second in the line.
4. My mother gave me fifty rupees.



Skills/Level
READING & WRITING/A2



4. Demonstrative Adjectives

- Adjectives that point out which persons or things are meant are called **demonstrative adjectives**.

Examples : 1. Look at **that** boy sitting there.
2. I need **this** jacket.
3. **Those** girls are from Kolkata.

In the above sentences, **that**, **this**, **those** are demonstrative adjectives.

The words **this**, **that**, **these**, **those** are demonstrative adjectives.



Grammar Byte

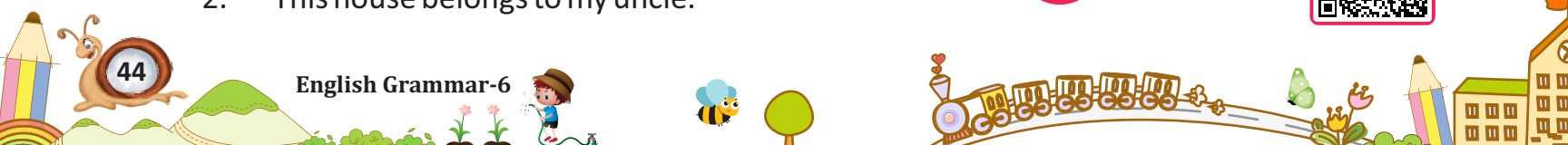
- ◉ **Demonstrative adjectives** answer the question '**which one**'.


C. Identify the demonstrative adjectives in the following sentences and circle them.

1. I love to wear that dress.
2. This house belongs to my uncle.



Skills/Level
READING & WRITING/A2



- 
3. These oranges are from Nagpur.
 4. Those kites are Riya's.

5. Interrogative Adjectives

- Adjectives that are used to modify the nouns and ask questions are called **interrogative adjectives**.

- Examples:**
1. **Which** pen is yours?
 2. **Whose** house is this?
 3. **What** game do you like the most?

In the above sentences, **which**, **whose** and **what** are interrogative adjectives.

6. Possessive Adjectives

- Adjectives that are used to show possession or belonging are called **possessive adjectives**.

- Examples:**
1. That is **my** umbrella.
 2. It is **your** pen.
 3. This is **her** car.

In the above sentences **my**, **your** and **her** are possessive adjectives.

The words **his**, **your**, **our**, and **their** are some more possessive adjectives.

D. Fill in the blanks with possessive adjectives.

1. Rani has a friend. _____ name is Priya.
2. Rohit has a dog. _____ dog is very playful.
3. The boys are playing in the park. _____ house is near the park.
4. Do you clean _____ room regularly?



Skills/Level
LISTENING & WRITING/A1



7. Distributive Adjectives

- Adjectives that denote each member of a class or group are called **distributive adjectives**.

- Examples:**
1. **Every** student is important for him.
 2. **Each** mistake teaches us a new lesson.
 3. **Both** of them are in the house.

In the above sentences, **every**, **each** and **both** are distributive adjectives.

The words **every**, **each**, **either**, **neither**, **both** are examples of distributive adjectives.

E. Identify the distributive adjectives and circle them in the following sentences.

1. Each girl won a prize.
2. Every day is a blessing from God.
3. Either boy is helpful.
4. Both cars are new.





F. Observe the highlighted words and tick (✓) what kind of adjectives they are.



Skills/Level
WRITING/A1



1. Mr Das is a **good** teacher.

(a) Adjective of Quality

☐

(b) Adjective of Quantity

☐

(c) Adjective of Number

☐

2. Please, give me **some** water.

(a) Adjective of Quality

☐

(b) Adjective of Quantity

☐

(c) Distributive Adjective

☐

3. Megha has **three** brothers.

(a) Adjective of Quality

☐

(b) Adjective of Number

☐

(c) Possessive Adjective

☐

4. **Each** man has one vote.

(a) Demonstrative Adjective

☐

(b) Distributive Adjective

☐

(c) Possessive Adjective

☐

Adjective : Degrees of Comparison

We know, adjectives are words used to describe nouns. Adjectives have three forms.

Read the following sentences.

1. Ram is **tall**.

2. Sam is **taller** than Ram.

3. Ryan is the **tallest** of the three.



In the above sentences, **tall**, **taller** and **tallest** are three different forms of the adjective **tall**.

- In sentence 1, when we say **Ram** is tall, we are not comparing **Ram** with any other boy.
- In sentence 2, when we say **Sam** is taller than **Ram**, we are comparing two boys **Sam** and **Ram**.
- In sentence 3, when we say Ryan is the tallest of the three, we are comparing more than two boys (exactly three).

The word **tall** is in the **positive degree**.

The word **taller** is in the **comparative degree**.

The word **tallest** is in the **superlative degree**.



- ◉ We use the positive degree when we do not make any comparison.

Example : Rani is a thin girl.

- ◉ We use the comparative degree of an adjective, when we compare two persons, places, things or animals. Example:

Example : Megha is thinner than Rani.

Formation of Comparative and Superlative Degree

- By adding **-er** and **-est** to the positive degree of the adjective.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
poor	poorer	poorest
rich	richer	richest
long	longer	longest
small	smaller	smallest

- Adjectives ending with **-e**, form their comparative and superlative degree by dropping **e** and adding **-er** or **-est**.

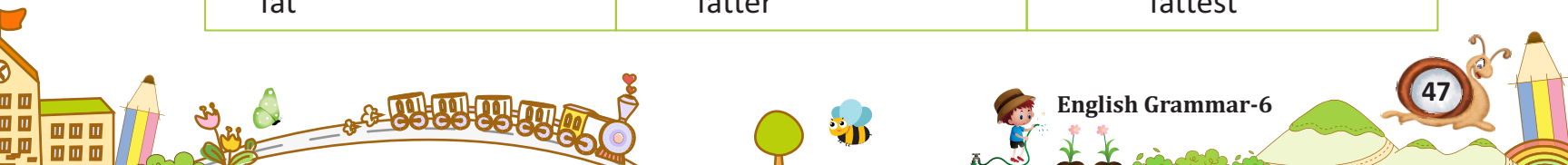
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
fine	finer	finest
safe	safer	safest
wise	wiser	wisest
brave	braver	bravest

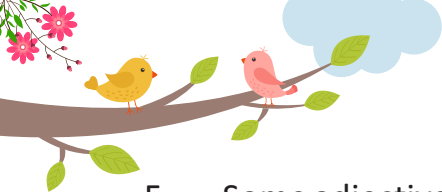
- Adjectives ending with **-y**, form their comparative and superlative degree by changing **y** to **i** and adding **-er** and **-est**.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
lucky	luckier	luckiest
busy	busier	busiest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
easy	easier	easiest

- In some adjectives, the last letter is doubled before adding **-er** or **-est**.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
sad	sadder	saddest
hot	hotter	hottest
thin	thinner	thinnest
fat	fatter	fattest





5. Some adjectives can be changed into comparative and superlative degree by using **more** and **most**.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
faithful	more faithful	most faithful
powerful	more powerful	most powerful
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent

6. Some adjectives are irregular. Their comparative and superlative degrees are not formed from the positive degree. They are formed by using a new word.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
little	less	least
much	more	most
many	more	most
bad	worse	worst

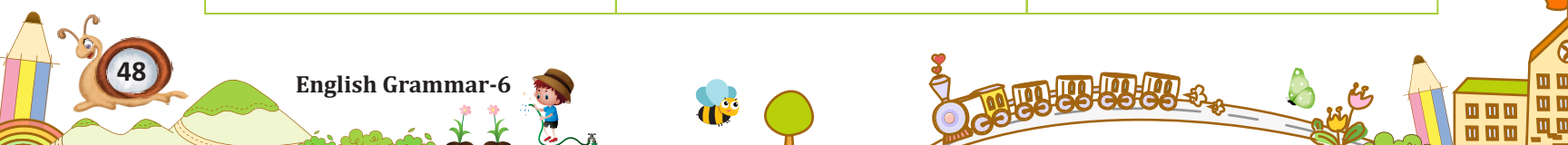


Skills/Level
WRITING/A2



- G. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives.

Adjectives	Comparative	Superlative
small		
wise		
powerful		
big		
good		
many		
beautiful		
brave		
easy		
healthy		
courageous		





Spot the Error

- ◉ *The girl is more clever than the boy.*

- ◉ *That was the most happiest day of my life.*

H. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of adjectives given in the brackets.

1. The giraffe is the _____ (tall) animal in the world.
2. Sujit plays _____ (good) than Dinesh.
3. A river is _____ (deep) than a pond.
4. Bapu is an _____ (intelligent) boy.
5. Madhu is _____ (tall) than Nitu.

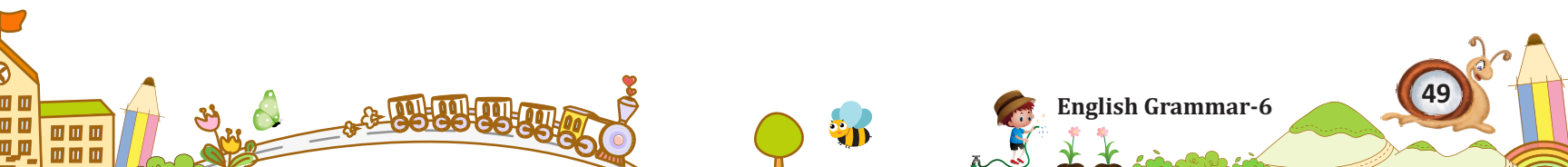


Skills/Level
WRITING/A1



Points to Remember

- ◉ Words that are used to describe nouns are called adjectives.
- ◉ Adjectives that tell us the quality or kind of person or things are called adjectives of quality.
- ◉ Adjectives that denote how much of a thing is meant are called adjectives of quantity.
- ◉ Adjectives that show how many or in what order persons or things are referred to are called adjectives of number.
- ◉ Adjectives that point out which persons or things are meant are called demonstrative adjectives.
- ◉ Adjectives that are used to identify the nouns and ask questions are called interrogative adjectives.
- ◉ Adjectives that are used to show possession or belongings are called possessive adjectives.
- ◉ Adjectives that denote each member of a class or group are called distributive adjectives.
- ◉ Adjectives have three forms of degrees—positive degree, comparative degree and superlative degree.





My Activity Corner

Work in groups. Compare yourself and the other members of your group with each other using the suitable degrees of comparisons.



My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

