



# Adjectives

## Learning Outcomes

- Students will learn the types of adjectives (quality, quantity, number, etc.).
- They will identify adjectives and their degrees of comparison in sentences.
- They will construct sentences using adjectives to enhance description and clarity.



## Lead in

Write qualifying word for each noun. Use hint given in the bracket.

(a)



\_\_\_\_\_ giraffe (size)

(b)



\_\_\_\_\_ car (colour)

(c)



\_\_\_\_\_ girls (number)

(d)



\_\_\_\_\_ mango (ripe)

## Adjectives

Words that are used to describe more about nouns or pronouns are called **Adjectives**.

### Examples:

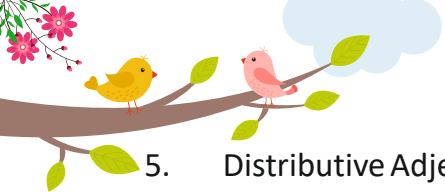
1. Lata Mangeshkar was a **great** singer.
2. Virat is a **brilliant** player.

## Kinds of Adjectives

Adjectives are of the following kinds:—

1. Adjectives of Quality
2. Adjectives of Quantity
3. Adjectives of Number
4. Demonstrative Adjectives





## 5. Distributive Adjectives

## 6. Interrogative Adjectives

## 7. Possessive Adjectives

### 1. Adjectives of Quality

Adjectives that tell us about the quality or kind of a person or thing are called **Adjectives of Quality**.

**Example :** Rajat is an **intelligent** boy.

### 2. Adjectives of Quantity

Adjectives that denote how much of a thing is meant are called **Adjectives of Quantity**.

**Example :** He drinks **sufficient** water.

### 3. Adjectives of Number

Adjectives that show how many persons, places or things are meant are called **Adjectives of Number**.

**Example :** There are **eleven** players in the team.

### 4. Demonstrative Adjectives

Adjectives that are used to point out nouns are called **Demonstrative Adjectives**.

**Example :** **This** car belongs to my uncle.

### 5. Distributive Adjectives

Adjectives that denote each one of a number are called **Distributive Adjectives**.

**Example :** **Every** student must pay the fee by 20th August.

### 6. Interrogative Adjectives

Adjectives that are used with nouns to ask questions are called **Interrogative Adjectives**.

**Example :** **Which** dress do you like to wear?

### 7. Possessive Adjectives

Adjectives that are used to show who possesses something are called **Possessive Adjectives**.

**Example :** This is **my** umbrella.

### A. Circle the adjectives in the following sentences and state their kinds. One has been done for you.

1. Alexander was a great king.
2. Suman is a famous singer.
3. She does not drink much water.
4. There are eighty students in the class.
5. America is a powerful country.
6. Which pen is yours?
7. This is our house.
8. Every day is important for me.
9. Whose book is this?
10. It is her car.

Adjective of Quality

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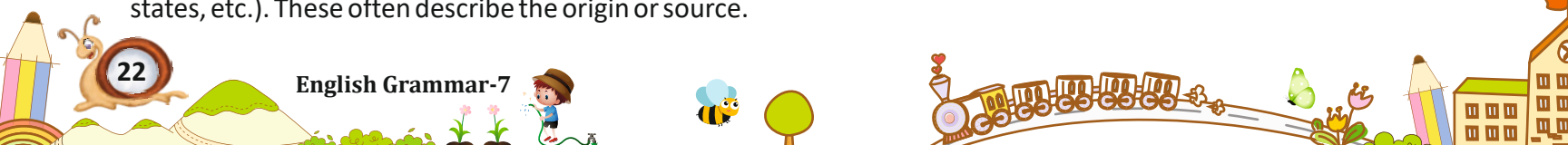
**Skills/Level**  
WRITING & LISTENING/A2



## Some Special Kinds of Adjectives

### Proper Adjectives

Some adjectives are derived from proper nouns, from the names of geographical places (continents, countries, states, etc.). These often describe the origin or source.





### Examples :

1. Japanese trains
2. Madhubani paintings

**Adjectives of number can be further classified in the following ways:**

Cardinal numbers	→	exact number	thirty rupees, fifty dollars
Ordinal number	→	order or rank	first position, second floor
Indefinite adjectives	→	do not denote any exact number	some boys, any idea
Distributive adjectives	→	refer to each one of a number	each child, every day
		taken one at a time	



## Grammar Byte

- ◉ *An adjective of quality describes the qualities of a person or object, such as their shape, size, color, or manner. For example, in the sentence "She is a nice girl," "nice" is the adjective of quality*

### Emphasizing adjectives

These adjectives are used to emphasise or to show strong feeling.

**Example:—** My own brother, his indomitable spirit, etc.

### Formation of Adjectives

#### ➤ Adjectives from Nouns

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
boy	boyish	accident	accidental
trouble	troublesome	danger	dangerous

#### ➤ Adjectives formed from verbs

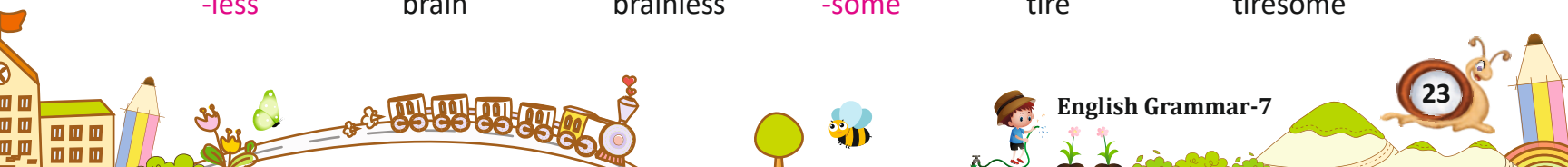
Verb	Adjective	Verb	Adjective
enjoy	enjoyable	laugh	laughable
help	helpful	hate	hateful

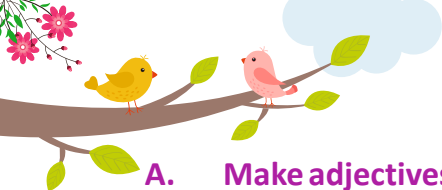
#### ➤ Adjectives formed from other adjectives

Adjectives	Adjective	Adjective	Adjective
three	threesome	funny	funnier
blue	bluish	easy	easier

#### ➤ Adjectives with some common suffixes.

Suffix	Word	Adjective	Suffix	Word	Adjective
-al	nature	natural	-y	imagine	imaginary
-ly	earth	earthly	-ful	play	playful
-ic	artist	artistic	-ory	advise	advisory
-ous	fame	famous	-ish	brown	brownish
-en	black	blacken	-ive	description	descriptive
-less	brain	brainless	-some	tire	tiresome





A. Make adjectives from the following words by adding suitable suffix.



Skills/Level  
WRITING/A1



1. understand \_\_\_\_\_

3. beauty \_\_\_\_\_

5. introduction \_\_\_\_\_

7. danger \_\_\_\_\_

2. harm \_\_\_\_\_

4. hope \_\_\_\_\_

6. energy \_\_\_\_\_

8. accident \_\_\_\_\_

### Degrees of Comparison

There are three degrees of comparison – **positive degree**, **comparative degree** and **superlative degree**.  
Observe the following description:

#### Positive

tall  
great



This is a **tall** tree.

#### Comparative

taller  
greater



This tree is **taller** than the other.

#### Superlative

tallest  
greatest



This is the **tallest** tree of all.

- The positive degree is used when no comparison is made. The comparative degree is used to compare two things or two groups of things.

This is a tall tree.

(Here the tree is not being compared with any other plant)

This tree is taller than the other.

(Here two trees are being compared with each other, so we have used the comparative degree.)

This tree is the tallest of all.

(Here more than two trees are being compared, so we have used the superlative degree.)



### Grammar Byte

- Positive Degree : No comparison

**Example :** Manish is a **tall** boy.  
Positive Degree

- Comparative Degree : Comparison between two things

**Example :** Rakesh is **taller** than Manish.  
Comparative Degree

- Superlative Degree : Comparison of more than two things

**Example :** Prakash is the **tallest** of all.  
Superlative Degree





**B. Fill in the blanks with suitable degrees of comparison.**

1. Rupa is the \_\_\_\_\_ girl in her family. (happy)
2. The elephant is the \_\_\_\_\_ land animal. (large)
3. Mr Roy is \_\_\_\_\_ than Mr Gupta. (old)
4. Sharmila is \_\_\_\_\_ than Rachna. (clever)
5. A cheetah can run \_\_\_\_\_ than a wolf. (fast)
6. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ tower of all. (tall)
7. Megha is a \_\_\_\_\_ girl. (kind)
8. Today is \_\_\_\_\_ than it was yesterday. (hot)



**Skills/Level**  
WRITING & READING/A2



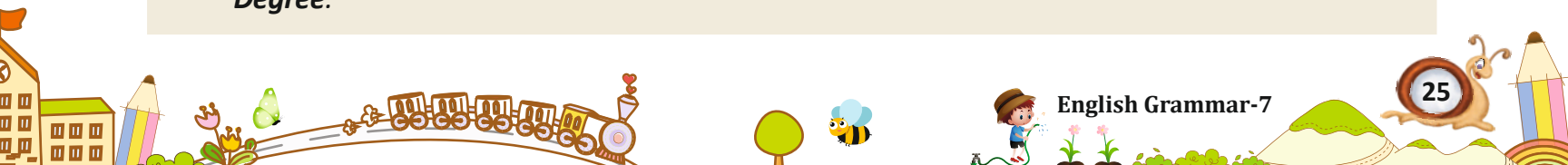
**C. Change the following sentences into comparative degree.**

1. Iron is a useful metal.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The giraffe is the tallest animal on earth.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Rupali is the best dancer in school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Alexander was the most powerful emperor.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Neha is the wisest girl in class.  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Points to Remember**

- ◉ Words that are used to describe more about nouns or pronouns are called **Adjectives**.
- ◉ Adjectives that tell us about the quality or kind of a person or thing 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 persons, places or things are meant are called **Adjectives of Number**.
- ◉ Adjectives that are used to point out nouns are called **Demonstrative Adjectives**.
- ◉ Adjectives that denote each one of a number are called **Distributive Adjectives**.
- ◉ Adjectives that are used to ask questions are called **Interrogative Adjectives**.
- ◉ Adjectives that are used to show who possesses something are called **Possessive Adjectives**.
- ◉ There are three degrees of comparison — **Positive Degree, Comparative Degree and Superlative Degree**.





## My Activity Corner

Work in pairs. Let the first student say a noun. The second student should add a series of adjectives before the noun. Take turns and repeat 5 times each. The student to give the longest correct string of adjectives is the winner.



## My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

