



Adjective

- a word naming an attribute of a noun.
- usually refers colours, size, sound, shape, taste, texture, weather, number.

Colour	Size	Sound	Shape	Number	Taste	Weather	Texture
blue	big	loud	round	few	sweet	cloudy	smooth
red	small	quiet	square	many	sour	rainy	rough
green	short	nice	oval	twenty	bitter	sunny	shiny
yellow	tall	pleasant	triangular	sixty	salty	mild	Furry

Adjective modifies noun

- adjectives not only describes the noun but also modifies it.

Example:

Mary wore a beautiful hat for the party.

My cake should have sixteen candles.

Identify the adjectives and the nouns

1. The furry cat chased the mouse.
2. Ramya is wearing a bright dress.
3. Madhuri is a pretty girl.
4. Bala bought an expensive car last week.
5. Ravi wore a grey shirt for the party.
6. My mother looks young.
7. I saw a fat cow on the road.
8. The woollen blankets are very soft.
9. My black sock has a hole in it.
10. The brave fireman rescued the cat from the tree.

Read the sentence and circle the adjectives. Pick the noun and mention its kind.

1. The naughty boy chased the butterfly.
2. My grandmother is a sweet person.
3. The scientist enjoyed making interesting inventions.
4. The girl suddenly got a brilliant idea.
5. The gentleman showed his charming manners.
6. We picked a pretty bouquet of flowers for our mom.
7. The woman hugged her dearest grandmother.
8. His furious father screamed at him.
9. I pulled the fluffy blanket up over my shoulders.
10. The man was obviously unhappy with the news

Read the sentence and circle the adjectives. Pick the noun and mention its kind.

11. The band made a frightful racket in the garage.

12. The brave hunter was not afraid of the lion.

13. The teeth of the crocodile were frightening to see.

14. The sleepy baby finally stopped crying.

15. My father decided to shave his hairy face.

16. The overjoyed children unwrapped their gifts.

17. The energetic team won the game.

Types of Adjectives

- **quantity**– give information about the quantity
- **Interrogative adjectives** – used to ask questions
- **Adjectives of quality**– explain the quality of a thing or person
- **Demonstrative adjectives** – denote the particular person or thing
- **Adjectives of number**– give information about numbers
- **Exclamatory adjectives** – indicate strong emotion

Adjectives of Quantity

Adjectives of Quantity gives information about the quantity of a thing.

- I took **some** notebooks.
- They had **enough** plates.
- He gave me **all** his pens.

List of Adjectives of Quantity

- Enough
- Little
- All
- Hundred
- No
- Some
- Sufficient
- Any
- whole

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WORKSHEET-Adjectives of quantity

1. Many students did not attend the class today.
2. Students have finished most of their exams.
3. I have spent all my pocket money today.
4. Adding some milk to the food makes you healthier.
5. I have enough knowledge to complete this project.
6. She ate the whole
7. Have you got any message about today's holiday?
8. He has little interest in music.
9. Seema had only half glass of milk.
10. He has not much interest.
11. She has little money in pocket.
12. He helped him with great effort.
13. Poor people do not have sufficient amount of money.
14. He can spend only few dollars in this project.
15. I have less time for this project.

Interrogative Adjectives

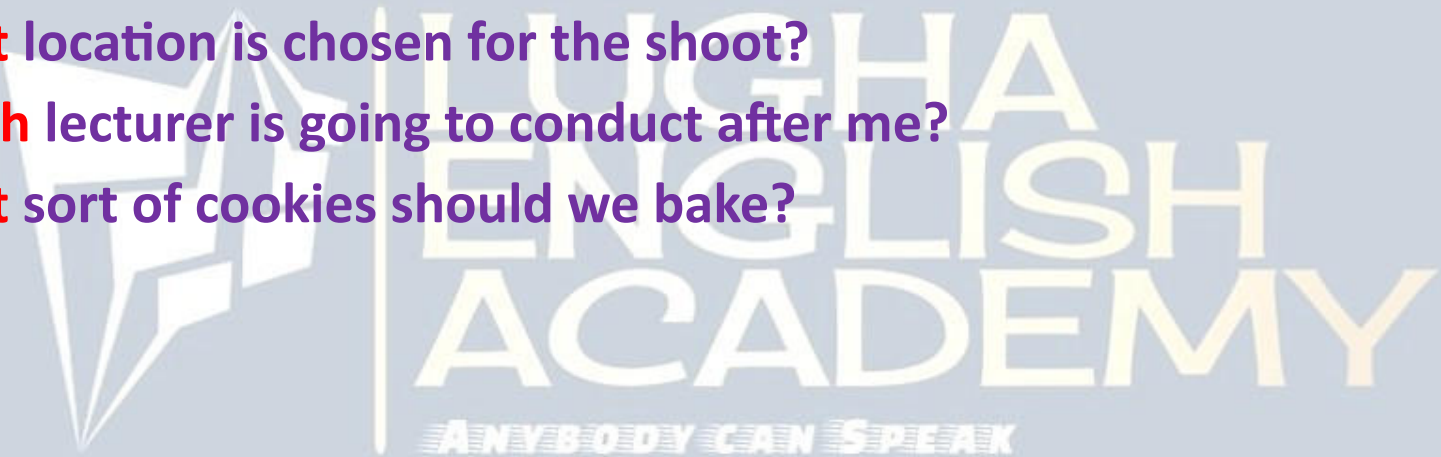
Interrogative Adjectives are the interrogatory words that we use to ask questions. Those are 'whose', 'why', 'how', 'what', 'which', and 'where'. These adjectives don't stand on their own.

- Whose pen was it? ('whose' is an adjective that qualifies no un 'pen')
- Which site will you prefer to visit, among these four?
- How many books have you selected among those?

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Examples of Interrogative Adjectives

1. **Which** bag is yours?
2. **What** movie are you watching in the theatre?
3. **Whose** book is this?
4. **What** kind of story do you have for the act?
5. **What** location is chosen for the shoot?
6. **Which** lecturer is going to conduct after me?
7. **What** sort of cookies should we bake?



WORKSHEET-INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

1. Which method is best?
2. What plan is yours?
3. Whose car is this?
4. Whose lunch box is this?
5. What type of gun is this?
6. Which house you have bought?
7. Which team won the cricket match?
8. Whose child is weeping loudly?
9. How many boys are participating in the dance competition?
10. What needs are yours?
11. Which seat do you want to book for movie?
12. Whose shirt are you wearing?
13. What percentage of water is available on the earth to drink?
14. How pastries are made?
15. Whose books are you going to refer for the project?
16. Why religious books are not preferred in all schools?

Adjectives of Quality

‘Adjectives of Quality’ give more information about the quality of a thing or person.

- She is an **intelligent** girl.
- Mumbai is a **beautiful** city.
- Our principal is an **old** woman.

EXAMPLES:

1. The **lazy** student didn't look at her homework.
2. The **naughty** dog barked at the neighbor's cat.
3. The **brave** soldier defended the castle in the wake of dawn.
4. It was an **excellent** film.
5. There is a **red** house on the book cover.
6. The class went really **well**.

WORKSHEET-ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY

1. Seema has young and cute children.
2. Punit has an older and peaceful child.
3. Insects have six tiny legs.
4. Simple cookies are very tasty sweets.
5. Please have a new dish kept in these two boxes.
6. Mohan sells fresh pianos for a small company.
7. Blunt scissors cannot cut thick cloths.
8. Steam engines emit black smoke.
9. Spiders make long, sticky and strong net.
10. I have white glowing teeth.
11. Everyone in my family wears stylish sunglasses.
12. I saw a big church yesterday.
13. Children ate big pieces of chocolate cake.
14. He watched interesting movie with me.
15. I liked the tiny kitten that chased two mice.

Demonstrative Adjectives

Demonstrative Adjectives denote the particular person or thing.

We get demonstrative adjectives by questioning 'which?' to a thing or person.

- **This** computer is assembled.
- **That** boy is more responsible than his mother.
- **These** chairs have red arms.
- **Those** buildings are built by a reputed builder.

MORE EXAMPLES

- **That** dog is really sick and need care.
- **This** uniform I'm wearing is very neat and clean.
- **That** plane has to be landed one hour later.
- **These** clothes smell very dirty.
- **This** bag is full of eating materials for the long trip.

Adjectives of Number

The adjectives of Numbers are also called Numeral Adjectives.

- She sang **five** songs on the annual function ceremony.
- **Ten** girls participate in a knitting competition.
- You can learn **twenty-four** hours a day from thi
s site.

WORKSHEETS -NUMERAL ADJECTIVES:

1. Each of the students has received their study materials.
2. Neither question seems tough.
3. Every one of us must eat healthy food.
4. Who was the first woman to win the Bharat Ratna?
5. There is only one solution to this problem.
6. Is there any cherry left in the basket?
7. I can easily lift your five-pound hammer.
8. I have some chocolates for you.
9. He stood second in the district.
- 10.The fifth girl on last bench is very genius.
- 11.Today is my last day in the office.
- 12.You can select either of the topics from the given list for your project.
- 13.Most of the employees have completed their project work.
- 14.There are only a few mangoes left in the basket.
- 15 Several students have left the college this year

Exclamatory Adjective-

Exclamatory Adjectives indicate strong emotion. We use those with nouns.

Usually, we use the word 'what' to express strong emotion. That is, we use the word 'what' as an exclamatory adjective.

What + a / an + adjective + subject + verb + !

- **What** a charming child he is!
- **What** a beautiful girl she is!
- **What** an idea!
- **What** a wonderful feeling!
- **What** a piece of work is, man!
- **What** a beautiful rose it is!
- **What** a popular actor he is!
- **What** a charming child he is!

Use of 'how' for exclamation with a verb

Sometimes the word 'how' is used with a verb to express emotion.

We should say in the form-

How + adjective + subject + verb +!

Examples-

- How studious he is!
- How curious they are!
- How perfect it is!



Adjectives and Degrees of comparison

- adjectives comes in three forms

- * positive
- * comparative
- * superlative



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Adjectives and Degrees of comparison

* positive degree

- used to describe nouns
- not to compare.

Ex : Ram is a tall boy.

* comparative

- used to compare two things.
- are formed by adding 'er' or 'ier' or 'more' and 'than'

Ex : Ram is taller than Sam.

* superlative

- used to compare more than two things.
- are formed by adding 'the' and 'est' or 'most'

Ex : Ram is the tallest boy among all.

Rules for changing into comparative and superlative forms

* Rule 1

- adding the suffix 'er' and 'est' to the adjective is the most common rule to form a comparative and superlative degree of adjectives.

Positive	Comparative	superlative
dark	darker	darkest
cool	cooler	coolest
hard	harder	hardest
deep	deeper	deepest
fast	faster	fastest
long	longer	longest
small	smaller	smallest
thick	thicker	thickest

Rules for changing into comparative and superlative forms

* Rule 2

- when the word ends with 'y', change the 'y' to 'i' and then add 'er' or 'est' to form comparative and superlative respectively.

Positive	Comparative	superlative
easy	easier	easiest
lazy	lazier	laziest
busy	busier	busiest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
funny	funnier	funniest
happy	happier	happiest
ugly	uglier	ugliest
naughty	naughtier	naughtiest
wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest

Rules for changing into comparative and superlative forms

* Rule 3

- words ending with 'ful', 'less', 'ing', 'ed' or 'ous' use **more** / **most** or **less** / **least** to convert it to comparative and superlative.

Positive	Comparative	superlative
careful	more careful	most careful
cheerful	more cheerful	most cheerful
useful	more useful	most useful
helpful	more helpful	most helpful
careless	more careless	most careless
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
frightening	more frightening	most frightening
anxious	more anxious	most anxious
generous	more generous	most generous

Rules for changing into comparative and superlative forms

* Rule 4

- words ends with 'e' remove 'e' and add 'er' or 'est'

Positive	Comparative	superlative
large	larger	largest
simple	simpler	simplest
wide	wider	widest
wise	wiser	wisest
brave	braver	bravest
close	closer	closest
gentle	gentler	gentlest
fine	finer	finest
safe	safer	safest

Rules for changing into comparative and superlative forms

* Rule 5

- There are a few irregular adjectives that are not formed using any rule.

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

Rules to change comparative degree to superlative degree

Step 1 : Use the subject of comparative degree as the subject of superlative degree

eg: He is taller than any other boys in the class.

Superlative : He (subject)

Step 2 : Use suitable verb

Superlative : He is

Step 3 : Use the superlative degree of the adjective and definite article 'the'

Superlative : He is the tallest

Step 4 : Remove 'than' or 'any other' or 'many other'

Superlative : He is the tallest

Step 5 : Put down the rest portion

Superlative : He is the tallest boy in the class

Rules to change superlative degree to comparative degree

Step 1 : Use the subject of superlative degree as the subject of comparative degree

eg: He is the tallest boy in the class.

Comparative : He (subject)

Step 2 : Use suitable verb

Comparative : He is

Step 3 : Remove article 'the'

Comparative : He is taller

Step 4 : Use 'than'

Comparative : He is the taller than

Step 5 : Use any other(for singular noun) or all other / many other (for plural noun)

Comparative : He is taller than any other boys in the class

Fill the table with correct positive, comparative or superlative forms

Positive	Comparative	superlative
thin		
	stronger	
		happiest
large		
	sweeter	
difficult		
	better	
brave		
		easiest
young		
kind		
		worst

Add appropriate positive, comparative or superlative forms of the given adjective

1. Ravi is _____ (tall) than Rahim.
2. Pranav's car is the _____ (costly) of all.
3. Titly's painting is _____ (good) than mine.
4. Today the sun is _____ (bright) than yesterday.
5. Sumitha is the _____ (short) in the group.
6. Madhu is _____ (silly) than Karthick.
7. 10 kg bag is _____ (heavy) than 5 kg bag.
8. The living room is _____ (dirty) than the bedroom.
9. Rose is _____ (beautiful) than hibiscus.
10. Earth is _____ (far) from the sun but the Jupiter is the _____. (far)

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate degree of comparison in the following sentences.

1. Thiya is _____ (smart) than most of her friends.

2. Nobody is _____ (good) you.

3. Princy was _____ (elegant) of all.

4. Haritha is _____ (tall) her brother.

5. _____ (recent) movie was excellent.

6. Mount Everest is _____ (high) peak.

7. F.R.I.E.N.D.S. is _____ (watched) series.

8. Sam is _____ (happy) Tina.

9. Artie is a _____ (patient) kid.

10. These maths problems are _____ (easy).



Identify the degree of comparison:

1. This war is one of the worst wars the world has witnessed.
2. Percy Weasley was the eldest of the Weasley brothers.
3. Rose is one of the most beautiful flowers in the world.
4. I hope you are doing well.
5. Show me the finest silk saree you have.
6. Have you heard the latest news?
7. The train came later than expected.
8. This is the nearest grocery store to my place.
9. Rani Lakshmi Bai was one of the bravest rulers of India.
10. I have an older brother who reads in class 10.
11. I've seen worse!
12. The river is covered with a thin layer of ice.
13. Birbal was the cleverest man in Akbar's court.
14. This mango is sourer than the previous one.

Compare the words below and make a sentence using a comparative or superlative degree

1. Cheetah / animals (fast)

Eg : Cheetah is the fastest animal.

2. Basketball / cricket (easy)

3. Sahara desert / deserts (large)

4. 12 kg / 25 kg (light)

5. Rocket / Aeroplane (fast)

6. An elephant / a goat (strong)

7. A school / a hospital (cheerful)

8. A market / a temple (noisy)

9. April / August (short)

10. Kerala / Rajasthan (rainy)



Choose the word from the given keyword and complete the sentence with proper positive, comparative or superlative degree of adjectives

[hard, far, hot, bad, smart, funny, old, small, good, important]

1. Priya thinks she is _____ than Swapna.
2. Frozen is one of the _____ film I've seen.
3. Summer is the _____ season in Oman.
4. According to me, money is not _____ than health.
5. Ravi is _____ than Dharini.
6. Tharun always crack the _____ jokes.
7. Faiz's new laptop is _____ than the old one.
8. His new house is a little _____ than the old.
9. Veera studies _____ than Deepa.

Additional worksheets



Add an appropriate positive, comparative or superlative forms of the given adjectives:

1. This is the ——— (happier/ happiest) day of my life.
2. I have ——— (many/ much) friends.
3. The elephant is ——— (biggest/ bigger) than the rabbit.
4. Sunny is the ——— (strong/ strongest) boy in the class.
5. The cake is ——— (tastier/ tastiest) than the cookies.
6. The sun is ——— (hottest / hotter) in the afternoon.
7. The red balloon is ——— (smaller/ smallest) than the blue balloon.
8. Deepa was ——— (more intelligent/ most intelligent) among the girls.

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate degree of comparison:

1. My hair is -----(long) than my sister's hair.
2. Surya is -----(thin) than Barath.
3. This is -----(expensive) hotel, i have ever stayed in.
4. This road is----- (narrow) of all the roads in California.
5. My father is the----- (generous) of all the people i have known.

Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of comparison.

1. Prevention is ____ than cure. (good)
2. Akbar was one of the ____ kings of India. (great)
3. My brother is ____ than me. (tall)
4. Gold is ____ than lead. (light)
5. The streets of Indore are much ____ than the other cities of India. (clean)
6. My ____ sister lives in Canada. (old)
7. My health is ____ than yesterday. (good)
8. May is ____ than April. (hot)
9. My bag is ____ than Ritu's. (heavy)
10. Durga was one of the ____ women. (beautiful)

Change the following sentences as directed in brackets.

- (a) They were wiser than the Magi. (Positive)
- (b) I am not as old as you. (Comparative degree)
- (c) Prevention is better than cure. (Positive)
- (d) A bus does not run as fast as a train.
(Comparative degree)
- (e) An aeroplane flies faster than a bird.
(Positive)
- (f) Honesty is not as much as it. (Comparative degree)