



ADJECTIVES & TYPES

An adjective modifies or gives more information about the noun or pronoun. They tell us about the quality, quantity, number or the order of the noun it describes.

Example

There are two big spiders in the room.

The words two and big are giving more information about spiders. These words are what we call adjectives.

Example

The food was hot and delicious.

Here the words - Hot and delicious are giving more information about food. so they are adjectives.

Types of Adjectives

- 1- Descriptive adjectives
- 2- Demonstrative adjectives
- 3- Interrogative adjectives
- 4- Possessive adjectives
- 5- Distributive adjectives
- 6- Compound adjectives
- 7- Comparative adjectives
- 8- Superlative adjectives

ADJECTIVES

Circle the adjectives in the text.

Then write adjectives to describe the other two children:



This is Jasneet. He is a young boy. Jasneet loves riding his white scooter.

He is very fast! He likes to do cool tricks at the skate park. Everyone watches him and claps loudly.



Preeti is a little girl who likes to run races with her friends at the park.

They run around in circles chasing each other and laughing happily. When they feel tired, they drink cold water to cool down.



Your turn:



Your turn:

DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVES

These adjectives describe the quality or characteristics of a noun or pronoun.

The leaves turned **orange** and **red**.

In this sentence, the word leaves is a noun and the words orange and red are describing about the colour of the noun 'leaves'. So the words orange and red are examples of descriptive adjectives.



She is a **clever** girl.

In this sentence, the word she is a pronoun, girl is a noun and the word clever is describing about the noun 'girl'. So clever is an example of descriptive adjective.



DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

They are used to indicate the proximity or distance of the noun or pronoun being described. They include the words "**this**," "**that**," "**these**," and "**those**."

This watch is cheaper than that one.

In this sentence, the word "this" is a demonstrative adjective modifying the noun "watch. And telling us which watch we are demonstrating.



That car is beautiful.

In this sentence, the word "that" is the demonstrative adjective that describes the noun car and telling us which car we are talking about.



INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

Interrogative adjectives are used to ask questions about a noun or pronoun. They help us to gain more information about the noun or pronoun being described.

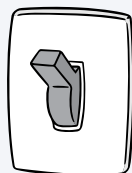
Which book is yours?

In this sentence, the word "Which" is an interrogative adjective modifying the noun "book."



Which button turns off the lights?

In this sentence, the word "which" is the interrogative adjective that describes the noun button.



POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Possessive adjectives are adjectives that show ownership or a relationship between a noun and a person or thing. They appear before the noun they modify and indicate who or what the noun belongs to or is associated with.

They include the words "**my**," "**your**," "**his**," "**her**," "**its**," "**our**," and "**their**."

This is my mother's car.

In this sentence, the word "my" is the possessive adjective that modifies the noun mother. It tells us whose mother's car we are talking about.



DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES

Distributive adjectives are used to describe individual members of a group. They are used to distribute a quality or attribute to each member of a group.

Distributive adjectives

Distributive adjectives are often used with plural nouns, and they are used to describe each individual member of the group.



Each student gets a prize.

In this sentence, "each" is a distributive adjective, as it is used to describe each individual student in the group.



Every student has their own book.

Here, the adjective "every" emphasizes that each student has their own book, rather than the students sharing a single book..



COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

Compound adjectives are formed by combining two or more adjectives to create a new word. These adjectives are hyphenated, and they are used to describe a noun in a more specific way.

She has a two-year-old son.

In this sentence, "two-year-old" is a compound adjective, as it is formed by combining "two", "year", and "old" to describe the son in a more specific way.

He arrived in a bright-red car.

In this sentence, "bright-red" is a compound adjective describing the noun "car." The combination of "bright" and "red" creates a more specific description of the colour of the car..

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

Comparative adjectives are adjectives that compare two things, showing the difference between them. They are used to describe the relative difference between two nouns in terms of size, quality, quantity, or degree.

The most common way to form a comparative adjective is by adding "-er" to the end of a short adjective or "**more/less**" before a long adjective.

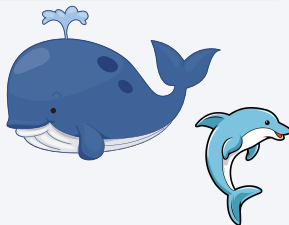
The cat is bigger than the mouse.

In this sentence, "bigger" is a comparative adjective comparing the size of the cat and mouse.



Whales are larger animals than dolphins

In this sentence, The word larger is a comparative adjective as it is comparing the size of two animals.



COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

Write comparative sentences about the animals using the adjectives in the boxes.



TALL



DANGEROUS



SLOW



HEAVY



BIG



SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Superlative adjectives are used to compare more than two people or things by indicating which one is the most supreme or extreme. They are used to describe the extreme or the best version of an adjective among a group of things.

They are formed by adding "**-est**" to the end of a short adjective or "**most/least**" before a long adjective.

Rahul is the fastest member of our team.

In this sentence, we are comparing Rahul with the rest of team members and saying that he is the fastest of all of them..



The dog is the friendliest of all the animals.

In this sentence, We are comparing dog with all the other animals and we are saying that dog is the friendliest of all those animals..



SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Regular Short Adjectives

Common	→	fast	the fastest
Ends with e	→	nice	the nicest
Ends with consonant + y	→	easy	the easiest
Ends with consonant + vowel + consonant	→	thin	the thinnest

Regular Long Adjectives

beautiful	the most beautiful
difficult	the most difficult
expensive	the most expensive

Irregular Adjectives

good	the best
bad	the worst
far	the farthest/furthest

Complete the sentences using the correct superlative forms.

- 1- Mercury is planet in the solar system. (small)
- 2- The blue whale is animal on our planet. (big)
- 3- Mount Everest is mountain on Earth. (high)
- 4- Shreya is girl in the classroom. (hardworking)
- 5- Mr. Ramesh is teacher ever. (nice)
- 6- I think English is language to learn. (easy)
- 7- He is person I've ever met. (intelligent)
- 8- This is film I've ever watched. (bad)

PRACTISE EXERCISE

Mentioned in The Video lesson

Identify the adjectives

- The tall, handsome man walked down the street.
- I have three red, juicy apples.
- Those bright, colourful flowers are so beautiful.
- Her expensive, Italian leather handbag was stolen.
- Which spicy, Indian dish do you recommend?

ANSWERS

1. **tall , handsome**
2. **three, red, juicy**
3. **Those, bright, colorful, beautiful**
4. **Her, expensive, Italian, leather**
5. **Which, spicy, Indian**