



6

Adjectives



THINK



Creative Thinking



Collaboration



Problem Solving and Decision Making

Match the adjectives to the nouns that you think work best with them.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. remote c | a. student |
| 2. scary e | b. sky |
| 3. brilliant a | c. mountain |
| 4. overcast b | d. food |
| 5. delicious d | e. adventure |



Work with a partner and come up with sentences for the pairs.

LEARN

Kinds of Adjectives

Adjectives tell us something more about nouns and pronouns. Let us learn about adjectives and their kinds.

adjectives of quality

tell us more about the nature of a noun

- hot coffee, large pond, round mirror, kind man, young child, red kite, Swiss cheese, cotton shirt

adjectives of quantity

tell us how much of a noun is being referred to

- many people, much sugar, some books, enough salt, a little pepper, all mangoes

adjectives of number

tell us about the:

- number of a noun (cardinal)
- position of a noun (ordinal)
- one coin, six bananas, a dozen apples
- first day, fifth planet, sixth house

interrogative adjectives

ask a question

- **what** food, **which** book, **whose** money

demonstrative adjectives

point out
specific nouns

- **this** painting, **that** bird, **these** plates,
those elephants

possessive adjectives

show possession or
belonging

- **my** bag, **our** bus, **your** bicycle, **her** name, **his** sister,
their class

Notice the use of the same adjective in these sentences.

- **Spicy** food was served at the party
- The food served at the party was **spicy**.

The information presented here is the same, but the order in which the words are used is different. Adjectives do not necessarily need to be followed by the associated nouns.

PRACTISE

A. Underline the adjectives in these sentences.

1. The path was dark and the wind was chilly.
2. Do you have enough spices for the curry?
3. Mishka chewed up a favourite shoe of mine.
4. The theatre is the seventh building on the road.
5. Which train goes to Guwahati from Dibrugarh?
6. Whose dog are you looking after?
7. Farooq met an old man with grey hair.
8. All weapons must be destroyed.



B. Fill in the blanks with adjectives of quality. Use words from the box.



sweet wonderful ancient sour pleasant
clear narrow brave delicious

1. The food at the party was delicious.
2. It was a pleasant day full of wonderful surprises.
3. The car went down the narrow road.
4. Rajat saw the birds fly in the clear sky.
5. The apples were sweet and the oranges were sour.
6. The ancient palace was home to brave warriors.

Tips & Tricks

Look at these sentences.

adjective of quantity	adjective of number
May I have some water?	Please leave us some apples.
Ritu drained all the water from the pot.	All students attended the lecture.

Adjectives such as **some** and **all** can be used both as adjectives of quantity and number. When they are used with uncountable nouns they act as adjectives of quantity but when used with countable nouns, they act as adjectives of number.

C. Underline the adjectives of quantity and circle the adjectives of number.



1. There is enough water in the bottle.
2. All the people clapped for the performers.
3. Five students wanted to play basketball.
4. There were no books in the bag.
5. Nancy drank all the juice from the glass.
6. We didn't have enough bags for the books.
7. We ate some food at the restaurant.
8. No money was left for us to buy the milk.

LEARN

Adjectives of Quantity

Some adjectives of quantity can be used with countable or uncountable nouns. Look at the table below to learn about them.

little	There is little milk in the jug.	little is used with uncountable nouns.
few	We saw a few players on the field.	few is used with countable nouns.
less	Our car uses less fuel.	less is used with uncountable nouns.
much	There is not much water left for us to drink.	much is used with uncountable nouns.
many	I have many stamps in my collection.	many is used with countable nouns.

D. Circle the correct options.

1. Do you want **a little** / **a few** sugar in your coffee?
2. There is not **many** / **much** time left for the match to end.
3. Ritu has **a few** / **a little** books to return to the library.
4. How **much** / **many** hours did it take you to finish the trek?
5. Leena and **a little** / **a few** students were chosen for the team.

E. Choose the correct options.

1. I like **that** / **these** red car parked by the school.
2. Please keep **that** / **these** gold rings in the drawer.
3. Look at **those** / **these** green mangoes high up on the tree.
4. Jignesh kept **this** / **these** beautiful flower in his diary.
5. Ritu wanted to wear **these** / **this** cotton shorts to the beach.
6. Can you bring me **these** / **those** blue trousers from the cupboard?
7. Do you see **those** / **these** bright kites in the sky?
8. **This** / **That** book I am holding right now is my favourite.
9. Grandpa always refers to **those** / **these** days when he was young.
10. Parul is learning to play the guitar **those** / **these** days.

F. Frame questions based on the given answers. Use interrogative adjectives. Make changes as required.



1. Whose book is this?

This book is mine.

2. Whose watch is this?

This watch belongs to me.

3. Which shirt do you like?

I like this shirt.

4. Which day is it?

It is Tuesday.

5. Which pen do you want?

I want this pen.

6. Which player made fifty runs in the match yesterday?

Virat Kohli made fifty runs in the match yesterday.

G. Help Ameena complete this paragraph about her family.



Hi! I am Ameena. This is my family. My mother is a doctor. Her favourite game is football. My father is a teacher. His sister, my aunt Anita, and her son Abhay live with us. Their dog Spot also stays with us. It loves to sleep under the sofa. I love spending time with my family. We do fun activities together. Do you also do fun activities with your family?



H. Complete this passage using suitable adjectives. Use the hints given in the brackets.



As a jolly (quality) boy, I loved playing with various (quantity) kites. The kites were bright (quality) in colour,

large (quality) in size and square (quality) in shape. This (demonstrative) kite belongs to me and that (demonstrative) one belongs to Adrita. I bought these (demonstrative) kites for the two of us. Did you bring your (possessive) kite? Which (interrogative) colour is it? I did not have any (quantity) money to buy one for you too. Sorry!



LEARN

Proper Adjectives

Notice the adjectives in these two sentences.

- Rodney loves **Indian** food.
- Malati wants **Egyptian** cotton.

The adjectives in the sentences above are derived from the proper nouns, India and Egypt. Such adjectives are called **proper adjectives**.

PRACTISE

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives.

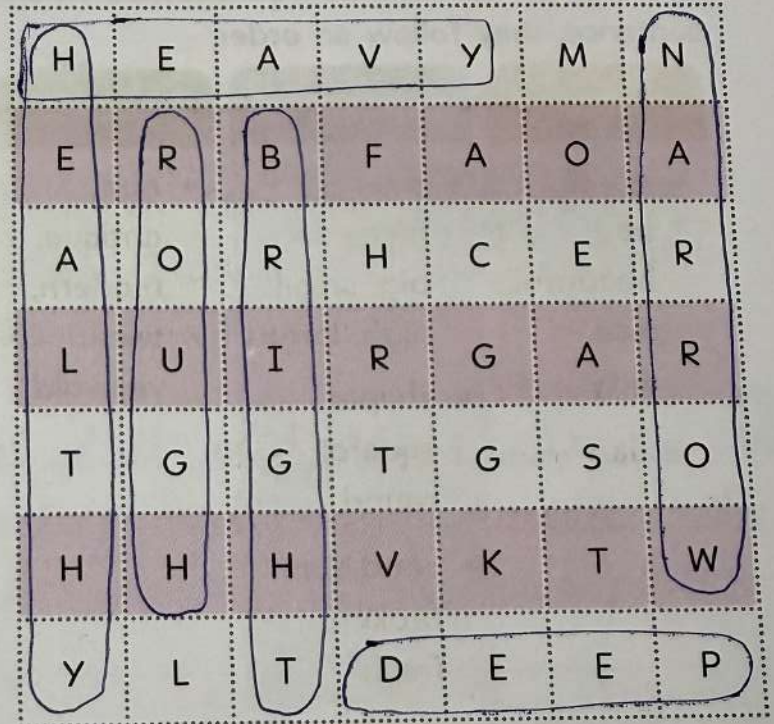
- If something or someone from Canada is Canadian, then anything or anyone from England is English, from Maharashtra is Maharashtrian from Rome is Roman, and from France is French.
- All boys and girls are requested to come dressed in comfortable clothes as the Kullu excursion involves trekking. They must carry a one rucksack with spare clothes.
- The Canadian Prime Minister recently announced a new policy to include various cultural activities for underprivileged children. Her speech had a detailed plan about involving these children from different backgrounds.

4. The nervous dog keeps barking and keeps people at home awake all night. I have tried giving it some biscuits, but that has not helped. My elder brother will take it to a local vet soon.

J. Find the opposites of the given adjectives in the word grid. Then, write them in the blanks.



1. light heavy
2. dull bright
3. sick healthy
4. shallow deep
5. broad narrow
6. smooth rough



K. Add -y, -ly, -ish and -ful to the given words to form adjectives. Write the new adjectives in the blanks.



words		words
oil	-y	help
peace	-ly	rain
wind	-ish	chill
child	-ful	boy
friend		cost

<u>oily</u>	<u>helpful</u>
<u>peaceful</u>	<u>rainy</u>
<u>windy</u>	<u>chilly</u>
<u>childish</u>	<u>boyish</u>
<u>friendly</u>	<u>costly</u>

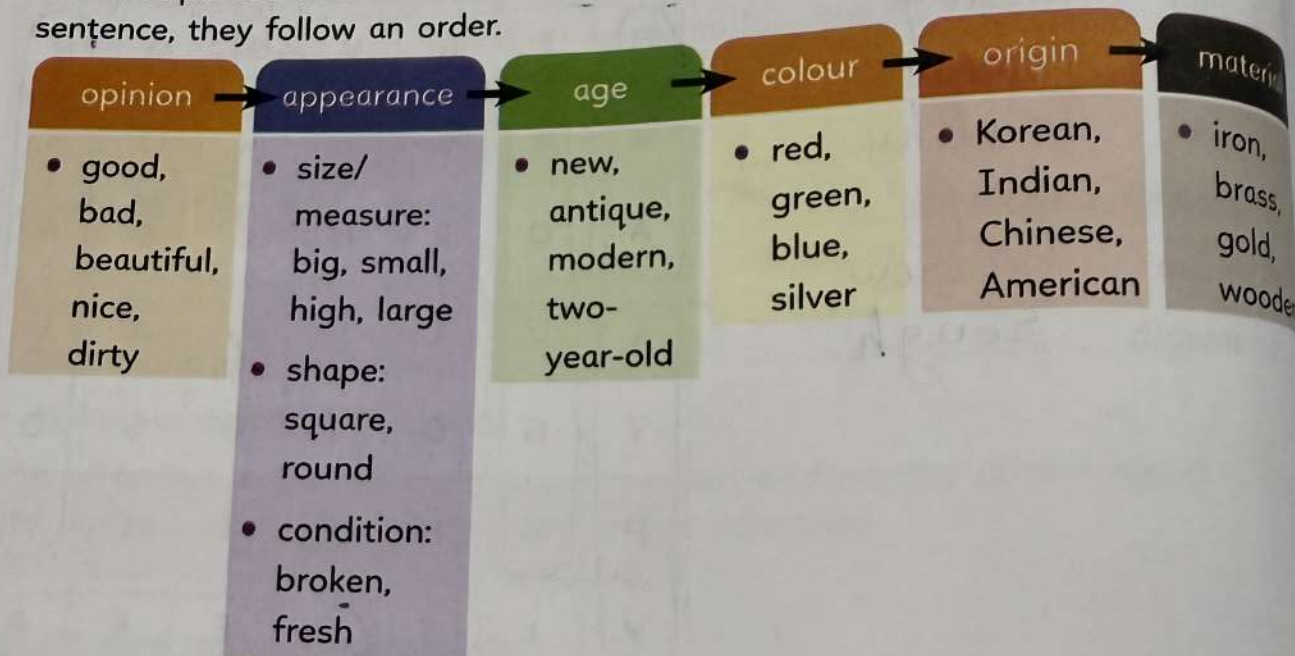
LEARN

Order of Adjectives

Notice the adjectives in these two sets of phrases.

- a square, lovely, Indian, big, old, gold, yellow playing board
- a lovely, big, square, old, yellow, Indian, gold playing board

The first phrase sounds odd because when more than one adjective is used in a sentence, they follow an order.



PRACTISE

L. Write the adjectives in the sentences in the correct order.

1. My chopping board is wooden, round, brown, big and useful.

My chopping board is useful, big, round, brown and wooden.

2. Piu is a Persian, soft, young, fluffy, white cat.

Piu is a soft, fluffy, young, white Persian cat.



3. I want some fresh, delicious, Swiss chocolate.

I want some delicious, fresh, Swiss chocolate.

4. This is a new, exciting, well-acted, American film.

This is an exciting, well-acted, new, American film.

5. I bought a black, big, new car. The driver drove the car around the green, beautiful compound.

I bought a big, new black car.



The driver drove the car around the beautiful green compound.

M. Write five sentences of your own with at least four types of adjectives in the correct order



- I bought a beautiful small new red Indian wooden toy.
- She wore a lovely long blue Chinese silk dress.
- We saw a huge old grey American stone building.
- He gave me a beautiful little antique silver box.
- My father drives a comfortable big new black German car.

PLAY



Collaboration



Problem Solving and Decision Making



Leadership Skills

I. Stand in groups of five. Your teacher will prepare 5 chits for each group with different adjectives. Members of each group will pick up a chit with an adjective each. The groups will then have to arrange themselves in the correct order of adjectives. The group that takes the shortest time over three rounds wins!

