

ADJECTIVE



A word which adds some more meaning to a noun or pronoun is known as an adjective.

Example:

- She wore a **beautiful** dress.
- Her mother is very **smart**.

KINDS OF ADJECTIVE

Adjectives can be classified into eight categories:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Proper Adjectives | 2. Adjectives of Quality |
| 3. Adjectives of Quantity | 4. Adjectives of Numbers |
| 5. Demonstrative Adjectives | 6. Interrogative Adjectives |
| 7. Distributive Adjectives | 8. Possessive Adjectives |

PROPER ADJECTIVE

A proper adjective is derived from a proper noun and is used to describe a specific person, place, or thing.

Example:

- **Russian** gangsters are very dangerous.
- **Indian Army** had shown great courage.

ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY

Words which show the quality, merit, demerit, etc. of a noun or a pronoun are known as adjectives of quality.

Example:

- The traffic sound is very **noisy**.
- Sohan is a **crazy** boy.

ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY

Words that show the quantity of anything are known as adjectives of quantity. like “how many?” or “how much?”.

Example:

- She is a woman of **high** values.
- He has poured **some** water into the jar.

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBERS

An adjective of number indicates how many persons or things are meant, or in what order they stand. It is also referred to as a “numeral adjective.”

Example:

- We have **five** dresses in our bag.
- There are **few** books in the library.

There are two kinds of numbers:

1. Definite Number

2. Indefinite Number

DEFINITE NUMBERS:

Definite numbers indicate a specific quantity. They respond to the question “how many?” and give an exact count.

Example:

- She has **three** ideas for the project.
- I have **five** friends coming over tonight.
- We saw **two** movies last month.

INDEFINITE NUMBERS:

Indefinite numbers represent an unspecified quantity or amount. They do not give a precise number but convey a general idea of quantity.

Example:

- I found **few** coins in my pocket.
- She completed **many** tasks this week.
- He has **several** cows at home.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

A word which points out a noun or a pronoun is known as demonstrative pronoun.

Example:

- **This** camera has an excellent clarity.
- **That** jacket is on sale at the store.
- **These** flowers are perfect for the occasion.
- **Those** mountains look beautiful.

INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

A word which is used to ask questions is known as interrogative adjective e.g., which, what, whose, etc.

Example:

- **What** time is it?
- **Which** restaurant serves the best North Indian cuisine?
- **Whose** bike is parked outside?

DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES

A distributive adjective is used to refer to each individual member of a group, rather than the group as a whole.

Example:

- **Each** of the plates was decorated differently.
- **Every** day is a new opportunity to restart.
- You can take **either** route to reach the mall.
- **Neither** of the solutions was useful.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

A word which shows possession or ownership is known as possessive adjective e.g., my, our, your, his, her, its, their, etc. It is used to describe to whom something belongs.

Example:

- **My** pen is black, but **your** pen is blue.
- This is **my** school.
- **Its** tail wagged happily when it saw me.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON:

There are three degrees of comparison:

1. Positive Degree
2. Comparative Degree
3. Superlative Degree

POSITIVE DEGREE

The positive degree of an adjective is the base form of the adjective, used to describe a noun without making any comparison.

It simply states a quality.

Example:

- He is a **tall** man.
- This movie is a **thrill**.
- This puzzle is **tricky** to solve.

COMPARATIVE DEGREE

When two nouns or pronouns are compared to each other, and they have different degree of quality is known as comparative degree.

Example:

- I am **better** than my cousin.
- Her dress is **prettier** than mine.
- She is **lazier** than you.

SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

It denotes the highest degree of quality and is used when more than two things or sets of things are compared.

Example:

- Ram is the **tallest** boy in his class.
- This was the **best** movie of the year.
- The wine car is the **most expensive** one.

FORMATION OF DEGREES OF ADJECTIVE

Rule: 01

If there is a vowel before the last consonant in Positive Degree, to form the Comparative and Superlative Degree, the last Consonant is doubled before adding 'er' and 'est', such as:

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
Sad	Sadder	Saddest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest

Rule: 02

The Adjective which ends in 'e', Comparative Degree is formed by adding 'r' and Superlative Degree is formed by adding 'st', such as:

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Noble	Nobler	Noblest
Large	Larger	Largest
Fine	Finer	Finest

Rule: 03

The Adjective which ends in 'y' and preceded by a consonant, 'y' is changed into 'i' before adding 'er' and 'est' to form Comparative and Superlative Degree, such as:

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Lovely	Lovelier	Loveliest
Merry	Merrier	Merriest
Ugly	Uglier	Ugliest

Rule: 04

Some adjectives are used to form comparative degree by adding 'more' before the adjective and superlative degree by adding 'most' or to reduce importance, 'less' or 'least' is used, such as:

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Fortunate	More Fortunate	Most Fortunate
Shameful	More Shameful	Most Shameful
Courageous	More Courageous	Most Courageous

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

Irregular adjectives have no rules. We only have to learn them by heart.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Far	Farther	Farthest
Many/ Much	More	Most
Good/ Well	Better	Best
Little	Less/ Lesser	Least

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

- Instruction: Identify the possessive adjective in the sentence.**
“She took her dog for a walk every morning.”
(A) dog (B) her (C) walk (D) morning
- Instruction: Find the possessive adjective in the sentence.**
“I borrowed his jacket because it was cold outside.”
(A) jacket (B) borrowed (C) his (D) outside
- Instruction: Choose the correct degree of comparison for the adjective in this sentence.**
This winter is _____ than last year’s, so we’ve had to bundle up more.
(A) cold (B) colder (C) coldest (D) more cold
- Instruction: Identify the correct comparative degree of the adjective.**
I think this movie is _____ than the one we saw last weekend.
(A) bad (B) worse (C) worst (D) more bad
- Instruction: Choose the correct superlative degree of the adjective.**
Of all the contestants, Mark did the _____ in the competition.
(A) good (B) better (C) best (D) most good
- Instruction: Select the comparative form of the adjective from the sentence.**
Today’s meeting was _____ than yesterday’s, and it lasted longer.
(A) long (B) longer (C) longest (D) more long
- Instruction: Identify the comparative degree adjective used in the sentence.**
This book is _____ than the one I read last week; it’s much more interesting.
(A) good (B) better (C) best (D) more good
- Instruction: Choose the comparative adjective that completes the sentence.**
He is _____ at tennis than I am, but I’m improving.
(A) bad (B) worse (C) worst (D) more bad

9. Instruction: Identify the correct comparative degree of the adjective in this sentence.

My new phone is _____ than my old one; it has a much better camera.

(A) better (B) good (C) best (D) more good

10. Instruction: Select the comparative degree of the adjective in the sentence.

The weather today is _____ than I expected; it's sunny and warm.

(A) good (B) better (C) best (D) more good

ANSWER KEY

1. (B)	2. (C)	3. (B)	4. (B)	5. (C)	6. (B)	7. (B)	8. (B)	9. (A)	10. (B)
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