

## Exercise On Adjectives

An adjective is part of speech that describes, identifies, or quantifies a noun or a pronoun or the main function of an adjective is to modify a noun or a pronoun so that it will become more specific and interesting.

Examples of adjectives

- They live in a beautiful house.
- Lisa is wearing a sleeveless shirt today.
- This soup is not edible.
- She wore a beautiful dress.
- He writes meaningless letters.
- This soup is much nicer.

What are the Different kinds of Adjectives?

Adjectives Chart

<b>Appearance Adjectives</b> Adorable, beautiful, clean, drab, elegant, fancy, glamorous, handsome, long, magnificent, old fashioned, plain, quaint, sparkling, ugly	<b>Colour adjectives</b> red, white, blue, purple, black, green, orange, yellow, purple, pink, gray, orange, brown, silver, gold, metallic	<b>Condition adjectives</b> clever, easy, helpful, careful, important, powerful, shy, wrong, uninterested, famous, dead, alive, rich, gifted	<b>Time adjectives</b> old, young, short, quick, fast, long, old fashioned, modern, late, early, swift, ancient, brief
<b>Sound adjectives</b> noise, loud, whisper, melodic, hissing, quiet, raspy, voiceless, deafening, thunder, scream, faint, screeching	<b>Feeling adjectives</b> lazy, jealous, sad, angry, clumsy, embarrassed, grumpy, fierce, nervous, obnoxious, scary, worried, defeated, repulsive, brave, gentle, happy, kind, proud, thankful, eager	<b>Size adjectives</b> big, large, huge, colossal, small, short, tiny, teeny, massive, little, miniature, immense, tall, fat, skinny, thin, gigantic	<b>Shape adjectives</b> wide, narrow, curve, deep, round, skinny, flat, chubby, high, low, shallow, square, crooked, broad, hollow, steep

Here are some adjectives categorized in groups. Remember that adjectives can make a conversation or story much more interesting.

There are five types of adjectives. These are:

**1. Descriptive Adjectives or Adjectives of Quality:** Among the different kinds of adjectives, descriptive adjectives are probably the most common ones. They simply say something about the quality or the kind of the noun or pronoun they're referring to.

Examples:

- Erika is witty
- She is tired
- Adrian's reflexes are amazing

**2. Adjectives of Number or Adjectives of Quantity:** As the name suggests, this kind of adjective answers the questions, "How many?" or "how much?"

Examples:

- Twenty-one students failed the exam.
- The plants need more water.

**3. Demonstrative Adjectives:** Demonstrative adjectives point out pronouns and nouns, and always come before the words they are referring to.

Examples:

- I used to buy this kind of shirts.
- When the old man tripped over that wire, he dropped a whole bag of groceries.

**4. Possessive Adjectives:** Obviously, this kind of adjectives shows ownership or possession. Aside from that, possessive adjectives always come before the noun.

Examples:

- I can't answer my seatwork because I don't have a calculator.
- Trisha sold his dog.

**5. Interrogative Adjectives:** Interrogative adjectives ask questions and are always followed by a noun.

Examples:

- What movie are you watching?
- Which plants should be placed over here?

## Exercise Solved Examples On Adjectives

### Question 1.

Tick the appropriate word in the following.

- (i) The (later/latter) part of the film is boring.
- (ii) (Every/Each) man wants to be rich.
- (iii) Don't leave the station till (farther/further) orders.

- (iv) She is my (older/elder) sister.
- (v) (All/whole) newspaper want to cover sensational issues.
- (vi) Have you read (any/some) novel recently.
- (vii) I have (a little/little) time. I can not visit her.
- (viii) (a few/few) members were present, no decision could be made.
- (ix) I have (some/any) good news for you.
- (x) The former is a writer, the (later/latter) a fighter.

**Answer:**

- (i) latter
- (ii) Every
- (iii) Further
- (vi) any
- (vii) little
- (viii) a few

**Question 2.**

Fill in the blanks with the most suitable adjectives from the box..

straight	tired	hungry	good	dirty	sickly	noisy
old	hot	wealthy	juicy	heavy	clever	difficult
busy	rich	excellent	cold	long	naughty	

- (i) The \_\_\_\_\_ girl answered all the questions correctly.
- (ii) Can you please help me with the bag? It is very \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) The \_\_\_\_\_ man died in his sleep last night.
- (iv) The test was \_\_\_\_\_ I don't think that i'll pass.
- (y) Dennis is so \_\_\_\_\_ that even his parents cannot control him.
- (vi) Can I have a \_\_\_\_\_ Drink, please?
- (vii) His room was dark and \_\_\_\_\_
- (viii) The children were hungry and \_\_\_\_\_
- (ix) The \_\_\_\_\_ man donated generously.
- (x) Can't you draw a \_\_\_\_\_ line?
- (xi) Mr. Ravindra scolded the \_\_\_\_\_ class.
- (xii) Zarina is a weak and \_\_\_\_\_child.
- (xiii) The Oranges are sweet and \_\_\_\_\_
- (xiv) Ranjit Singh is a \_\_\_\_\_ player. He played well.

- (xv) The \_\_\_\_ children ate greedily.  
(xvi) This is a \_\_\_\_\_ street.  
(xvii) He comes from a \_\_\_\_\_ family.

**Answer:**

- (i) clever  
(ii) heavy  
(iii) old  
(iv) difficult  
(v) naughty  
(vi) cold  
(vii) dirty  
(viii) tired  
(ix) wealthy  
(x) straight  
(xi) noisy  
(xii) good  
(xiii) juicy  
(xiv) excellent  
(xv) hungry  
(xvi) busy  
(xvii) rich

### **Exercise Practice Examples On Adjectives**

#### **Question 1.**

Circle the adjective that best describes the underlined noun.

- (i) A (big/tasty) dog was chewing on a bone.  
(ii) Isaac rode to school in a (tiny/yellow) bus  
(iii) It was a very (cold/dented) day  
(iv) Ann asked a (blue/strong) man to open her bottle.  
(v) Brooke left her (warm/purple) jump rope on the playground.  
(vi) Jaysa hurt her mouth on a (hot/sticky) piece of pizza  
(vii) Deagen had to fix his (slippery/ broken) glasses  
(viii) Autumn was excited to see the (cold/huge) elephant at the zoo.  
(ix) Vikas was shy around the (beautiful/left) girl.  
(x) The Empire State Building is a very (flat/tall) building

#### **Question 2.**

Fill in the blanks with suitable adjective form the box given below. (Each adjectives should be used once only)

Colourful	Old	huge	each	three
every	tasty	good	honest	bad

- (i) This is not a very \_\_\_\_\_ idea.  
(ii) There were many \_\_\_\_\_ flowers in the vase.  
(iii) She liked \_\_\_\_\_ of the two books.  
(iv) The movie is about \_\_\_\_\_ people.  
(v) \_\_\_\_\_ student must participate in the cultural activities.

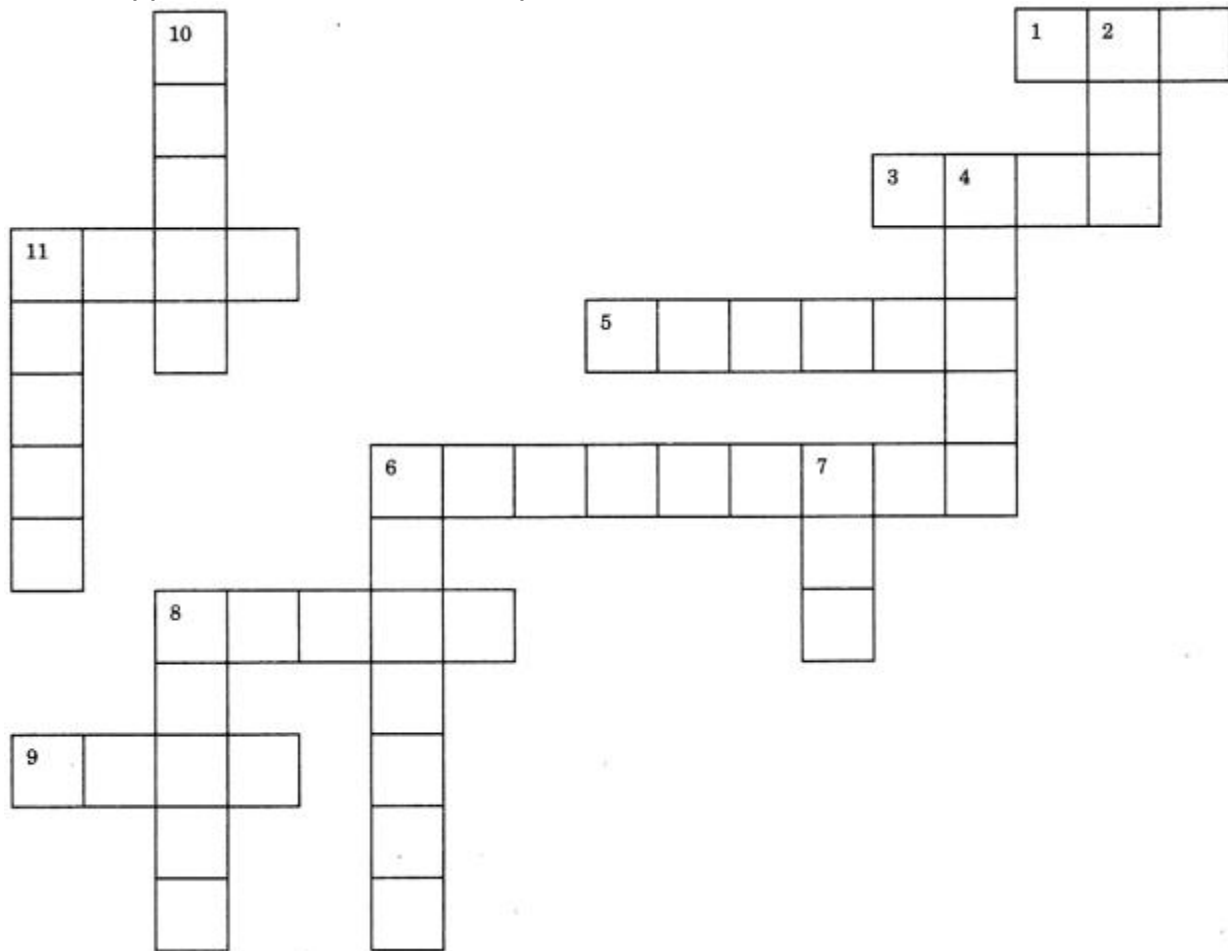
### Question 3.

Match the adjectives and opposites

1.	→	new	difficult
2.	↓	high	small
3.	→	fast	slow
4.	↓	dark	old
5.	→	fun	dirty
6.	↓	clean	short
6.	→	easy	ugly
7.	↓	beautiful	weak
8.	↓	big	long
8.	→	tall	young
9.	→	strong	light
10.	↓	old	light
11.	→	short	boring
11.	↓	dark	low

#### Question 4.

Put the opposite into the crossword puzzle



#### Degrees of Adjective

An adjective is a word modifies (tells us more about) a noun or a pronoun.

Examples:

hot tea, old man, beautiful girl, white shirt, intelligent student, interesting story, handsome boy, huge room.

In the above examples, 'hot, old, beautiful, white, intelligent' are adjectives because they modify (give more information about) the attached nouns.

Every adjective has its three degrees.

- Positive adjective
- Comparative Adjective
- Superlative Adjective

These three degrees of an adjectives express the intensity of adjectives in increasing order e.g. big – bigger, good – better – best.

1. A few adjectives change completely in the comparative and superlative forms. They are know as irregular adjectives.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
far	farther	farthest
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
many	more	most
little	less	least
late	later/laster	latest, last

2. If an adjective has more than two syllables, we form the comparative by using the adverb more/less and the superlative by using the adverb most/least. The adverbs are placed before the adjective.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative

Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
pleasant	more pleasant	most planet
reliable	more reliable	most reliable
exciting	less exciting	least exciting

Adjectives with exactly two syllabus can be formed in either way.

3. Adjectives with two syllabus ending in y form the comparative and superlative degrees with the suffixes.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
easy	easier	easiest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
holy	holier	holier



heavy	heavier	heaviest
happy	happier	happiest

Some adjectives only sound right with the suffixes.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
narrow	narrower	narrowest
clever	cleverer	cleverest
large	larger	largest

Others only sound right with more and most.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
afraid	more afraid	most afraid
active	more active	most active

4. If an adjective has one syllable (vowel sound), we form the comparative by adding the suffix 'er' and the superlative by adding the suffix 'est' to the adjective.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
high	higher	highest
light	lighter	lightest
big	bigger	biggest

#### Exercise Solved Examples On Degrees of Adjective

##### Question 1.

Choose the correct answer.

- (i) He is \_\_\_\_\_ than his neighbours. (rich, richer, richest)
- (ii) The brides were much \_\_\_\_\_ than the grooms. (young, younger, youngest)
- (iii) He is too \_\_\_\_\_ to be taught. (intelligent, more intelligent, most intelligent)
- (iv) He is \_\_\_\_\_ than I thought him to be. (clever, cleverer, cleverest)
- (y) When the old woman became , she began to move about. (stronger, more strong)
- (vi) He is much \_\_\_\_\_ now. (good, better, best)
- (vii) The offer was too \_\_\_\_\_ to be true. (good, better, best)
- (viii) He fishes with \_\_\_\_\_ success than I do. (great, greater, greatest)
- (ix) Shakespeare is the \_\_\_\_\_ playwright in English. (great, greater, greatest)
- (x) The pain was \_\_\_\_\_ than he could bear. (much, more, most)

##### Ans.

- (i) richer
- (ii) younger
- (iii) intelligent
- (iv) cleverer
- (y) stronger
- (vi) better
- (vii) good
- (viii) greater

- (ix) greatest  
(x) more

### Exercise Practice Examples On Degrees of Adjective for

#### Question 1.

Fill in the blanks

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Many	_____	most
Happy	_____	happiest
_____	more famous	most famous
bad	worse	_____
fat	fatter	_____
_____	gayer	gayest
wise	_____	wisest
_____	thinner	thinnest

good	_____	best
far	farther	_____
ugly	uglier	_____
_____	more pleasant	most pleasant
little	_____	least
much	more	_____

### Question 2.

Give comparative and superlative degree forms the following adjectives.

- (i) Sharp
- (ii) strong
- (iii) Good
- (iv) brave
- (v) intelligent

### Question 3.

Fill in the blanks with the correct word, from those given in bracket.

- (j) Shruti is \_\_\_\_\_ than Prayag. (cleverer/cleverest)
- (ii) This room is the \_\_\_\_\_ of all in this house. (bigger! biggest)
- (iii) Who is the \_\_\_\_\_ of all? (strong/strongest)
- (iv) The second question is as \_\_\_\_\_ as the first one. (long/longer)
- (v) This bag is as as that bag. (heavy/heavier)

### Question 4.

Fill the spaces with the correct from of adjectives.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
noisy	_____	_____
_____	thicker	_____
_____	_____	cleanest
_____	younger	_____
clumsy	_____	_____

**Question 5.**

Underline the adjective that makes each sentence correct.

(i) A Car



is (fast, faster, fastest) than a



cycle.

(ii) The



are the (large, larger, largest) of all



(iii) The



is (bright, brighter, brightest) than the



(iv) Martin



is a (strong, stronger, strongest) man.

(v)



are (small, smaller, smallest) than

