

Exercise On Adjectives

An adjective modifies a noun or a pronoun by describing, identifying or quantifying it.

Most often, an adjective precedes the noun or the pronoun which it modifies.

The duck-shaped balloon floated over the treetops.

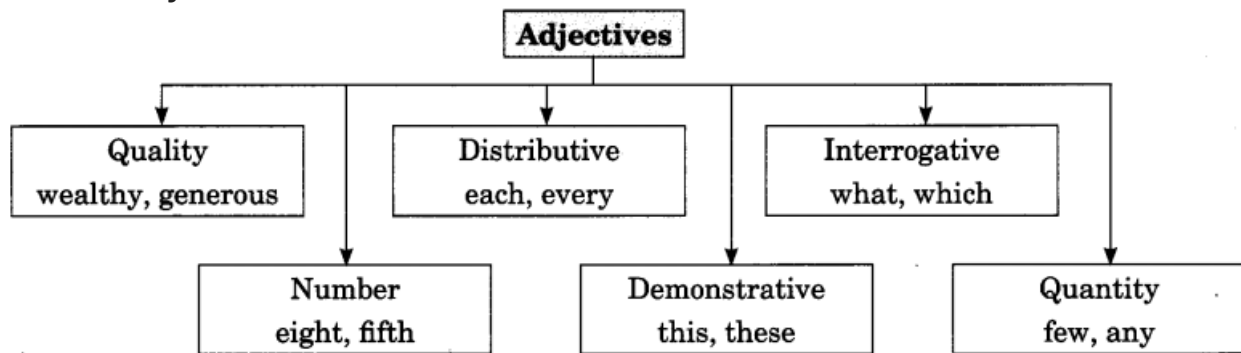
The small boat foundered in the dark and stormy sea.

Sometimes, an adjective is placed after a being verb. In such cases the adjective is called an adjective complement or a predictive adjective.

Your behaviour was outrageous.

The dancer is very graceful.

Kinds of Adjective



There are five types of adjectives. These are:

There are six kinds of Adjectives- Possessives, Demonstratives, Qualitative, Quantitative, Number and Interrogatives. Possessive adjectives show that they belong to someone or something. My, our, your, his, her, its are possessive adjectives.

Demonstrative adjectives are the adjectives which point out specific things and people.

This, That, These, Those are demonstrative adjectives.

Examples:

- Give me those flowers.

Adjective of quality tells us the kind of a noun or a pronoun. It describes the characteristic of a noun or a pronoun.

Examples:

- It is a tall tree.

Adjective of quantity describes the amount or quantity of something without knowing its exact number. Some, any, much, many, lots of, plenty of, a few, a little, all, few are

adjectives of quantity.

Examples:

- Give me little water.

Adjective of number tells how many people, places, animals or things are there.

For Examples:

- Ayush has three cars.

Interrogative Adjectives are used to ask questions about a noun or in relation to a noun such as what, which, whose, how, why, etc.

For Examples:

- Whose sister is she?

Order of Adjectives: Sometimes several adjectives are used to describe a noun or a pronoun. When you use two or more adjectives, the usual order is: size, quality, colour, origin, substance.

Examples:

- a small green plastic box
size colour substance
- a stylish red Italian car
quality colour origin

Here are more examples:

- A large Indian temple
- A colourful cotton shirt
- A tall white stone building
- A long Chinese silk robe

Adjectives of quality sometimes come before adjectives of size.

For Examples:

- beautiful long hair
- elegant short hair

But adjectives of size always come before the adjectives of colour.

For Examples:

- beautiful long black hair

- elegant short red hair

Adjective of substance comes after the adjective of colour.
For Examples:

- a beautiful long black silk dress

Exercise Solved Examples On Adjectives for Class 7 CBSE

Question 1.

Pick out all the adjectives in the following sentences and say to which class each of them belongs.

- (i) The car sustained heavy damage in the accident.
- (ii) He has written several stories.
- (iii) A dog is very faithful to its master.
- (iv) Everyman has his duties.
- (v) He is a man of few words.
- (vi) Neither party is quite in the right.
- (vii) Which color do you prefer?
- (viii) The way was long, the wind was cold.
- (ix) He calls me every day.
- (x) I have not seen him in several days.
- (xi) John won the second prize.
- (xii) He was absent from the class.
- (xiii) He died a glorious death.
- (xiv) A small leak is enough to sink a great ship.
- (XV) King Francis was a hearty king and loved a royal sport.

Answer:

- (i) Heavy – adjective of quality.
- (ii) Several – indefinite numeral adjective
- (iii) Faithful – adjective of quality
- (iv) Every – distributive numeral adjective
- (v) Few – indefinite numeral adjective
- (vi) Neither – distributive numeral adjective
- (vii) Which – interrogative adjective.
- (viii) Long – adjective of quality; cold – adjective of quality.
- (ix) Every – distributive numeral adjective
- (x) Several – indefinite numeral adjective
- (xi) Second – definite numeral adjective
- (xii) Absent – descriptive adjective
- (xiii) Glorious – descriptive adjective
- (xiv) Small – descriptive adjective; great – descriptive adjective
- (xv) Hearty – adjective of quality; royal – adjective of quality

1. Use the adjectives given in brackets in the appropriate comparative form.

- (i) My writing is _____ (neat) than his.
- (ii) Daughter are said to be _____ (loving) than sons.
- (iii) My mother is, _____ (happy) since I stopped working night shifts.
- (iv) His jokes are no _____ (funny) than his pranks.
- (v) The film is definitely _____ (exciting) than the book.
- (vi) There is nothing _____ (good) than a message to help one relax.
- (vii) You need to be _____ (careful) in your work.
- (viii) Is a blade _____ (sharp) than a knife?

2. Underline the adjective in the following sentences. Then rewrite the sentences using the adjectives attributively. The first one has been done as an example.

- (i) The team is fantastic! It is a fantastic team.
- (ii) The story is uplifting.
- (iii) This painting is costly.
- (iv) The day was depressing.
- (v) The prank was funny.
- (vi) Many refugees were homeless.
- (vii) The kitten was brown and white.
- (viii) The affair was very tragic.

3. Fill in the blanks with the superlative forms of the adjectives in the box.

dry tall near bright small deep high difficult big long

- (i) Where is the tallest building in the world? It is in Dubai.
- (ii) Wow! This waterfall looks really high. Yes, it is the _____ waterfall in the world.
- (iii) The script of this language has thousand of complex characters. Some people think it is the language in the world.
- (iv) The capital of the _____ country in the world is Moscow.
- (v) This planet is _____ to the Sun.
- (vi) This place is a desert in Chile. It is the _____ place in the world.
- (vii) What a tiny, cute bird! It is the _____ bird.
- (viii) Arjuna was one of the heroes of the world's _____ epic.
- (ix) Today, the _____ star has lit up the night sky.
- (x) The _____ location of the earth is in the Pacific Ocean.

Degrees of Adjective

Adjectives of quality have three degrees of comparison – positive, comparative, and superlative. To describe only one person or thing we use a positive degree.

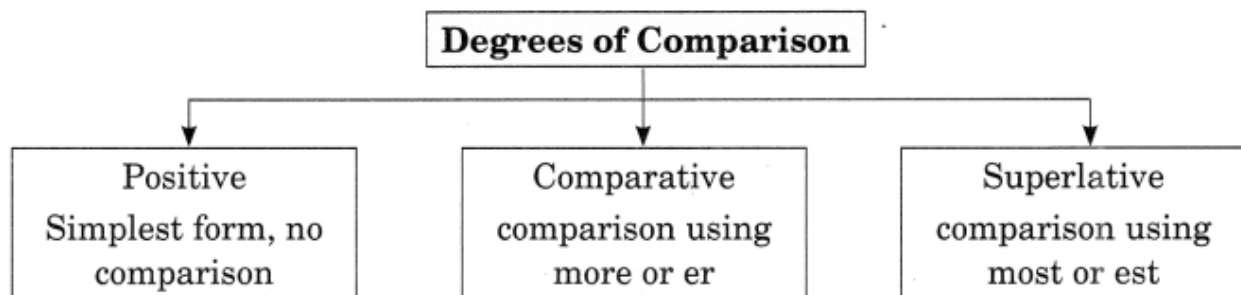
- The Ganga is a long river.
- Neha is short.

When we compare one person or thing with another, we use a comparative degree.

- The Amazon is longer than the Ganga.
- Amita is shorter than Neha.

When comparing more things using a comparative adjective, we use the conjunction than in the sentence. While comparing more than two things, we use the superlative degree.

- The Nile is the longest river in the world.



Rules of using Degrees of comparison

Rules	Examples
We can use positive form to comparison by using "as adjective as"	Mini is as wise as Mama.
An adjective in comparative degree are usually followed by "than"	Tina more diligent than her brother.

Use "the" before superlative degree of adjective.	She is the best student this class.
An adjective in superlative degree is usually followed by "of" or "in"	She is the biggest girl this school. Study is the most important thing of life.
We can't use double comparatives or superlatives.	Incorrect: It is more darker here.

(used to compare 2 things)
"The elephant is bigger than the mouse"

One syllable	Two syllables ending in 'y' – change 'y' to 'i' and er	Two or more syllables
Form: <u>+er than</u>	Form: <u>+ier than</u>	Form: <u>More... than</u>
Bigger <u>than</u>	Easier <u>than</u>	<u>more</u> beautiful <u>than</u>
Smaller <u>than</u>	Busier <u>than</u>	<u>more</u> dangerous <u>than</u>

Nicer <u>than</u>	Prettier <u>than</u>	<u>more</u> intelligent <u>than</u>
Taller <u>than</u>	Heavier <u>than</u>	<u>more</u> understanding <u>than</u>
Shorter <u>than</u>	Funnier <u>than</u>	<u>more</u> complex <u>than</u>
Stronger <u>than</u>	Smellier <u>than</u>	<u>more</u> interesting <u>than</u>
Weaker <u>than</u>	Happier <u>than</u>	<u>more</u> difficult <u>than</u>
Longer <u>than</u>	Friendlier <u>than</u>	<u>more</u> frustrating <u>than</u>

One syllable adjectives

add **-est** to the adjective (plus the)

Today is the **coldest** day of the year.

Today is the **hottest** day of the year.

Note: If the word ends consonant – vowel – consonant, then the last consonant is usually doubled in the superlative such as “hottest.”

Two syllable adjectives ending in – y

Change the –y to **-iest** (plus the)

He is the **luckiest** person I know.

She is the **happiest** student in my class.

Note: The superlative of some 2-syllable adjectives can be formed with **-est**.

Examples: Cleaver – cleverest, narrow – narrowest.

Most other two syllable adjective

Use **the most** with the unchanged adjective

What is **the most boring** thing about English?

My father is **the most careful** driver I know.

three-syllable (or more adjectives)

Use **the most** with the unchanged adjective

My mom is **the most intelligent** person in my family.

This is **the most exciting** day of my life!

A few common irregular superlatives:

good – (better) – Best
bad – (worse) – Worst
little – (less) – Least

Question 1.

Fill in the blanks with a comparative degree of adjective given in brackets.

1. A bus is _____ than a car. (big)
2. She is _____ than him. (clever)
3. A car is _____ than a bicycle. (heavy)
4. You are _____ than me. (tall)
5. He is _____ than his brother. (handsome)
6. Radhika's voice is _____ than her mother. (sweet)

Answer:

1. bigger
2. cleverer
3. heavier
4. taller
5. more handsome.
6. sweeter

Question 2.

Fill in the blanks given below with a superlative degree of the adjective.

1. Einstein was the _____ (intelligent) scientist in the world.
2. He is the _____ (rich) man of the town.
3. He is the _____ (brilliant) boy of his class.
4. My room is the _____ (big) of all room in my house.
5. Sara is the _____ (talkative) girl in his family.
6. A train is the _____ (fast) vehicle.
7. River Nile is the _____ (deep) river in the world.

Answer:

1. most intelligent
2. richest
3. most brilliant
4. biggest
5. most talkative
6. fastest
7. deepest

1. Use the correct word from the brackets to complete each sentence.

My mother is as (strong, stronger, strongest) as her mother.

Not everyone agrees that she is (pretty, prettier, prettiest) than her sister.

Can an elephant be (tall, taller, tallest) than a giraffe?

That has to be the (interesting, more interesting, most interesting) film I have seen.

2. Choose the appropriate word from the brackets to complete the sentence.

The supporters were (disappointing/disappointed) in the way the team played.

When did you get (interesting/interested) in politics?

What (attracting/attracted) me most to the job was the chance to travel.

The tennis match was quite (exciting/excited). We enjoyed it.

It's sometimes (embarrassing/embarrassed) when you have to ask people for money.

Do you easily get (embarrassing/embarrassed)?

3. Compare the following picture using the three degrees of adjectives.

Thick _____

tall _____

fat _____

big _____

small _____