

### ADJECTIVES

Words that are used to describe a noun or a pronoun are called ADJECTIVES.

Don't throw away old newspapers and magazines. It is better to recycle them.  
In fact, give away old, worn-out clothes as well. Someone else can reuse them.

A. This is a story of a fifteen-year-old boy named Hoti Lal. He was a recipient of the National Bravery Award. Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives from the box. You may have to use articles with some of them.

two strong brave aged young big nearby good

1. A young boy was playing on the banks of the Yamuna River.
2. He saw two girls, Jyoti and Tanu, playing and bathing near the bank.
3. Accompanying them was the aged woman named Mayadevi.
4. As the girls were playing in the water, one of them, Jyoti, went a little distance away from the bank. She lost her footing and was swept away by the strong currents.  
Mayadevi screamed for help. She, along with her granddaughter, Tanu, swam to the drowning girl. Meanwhile, Hoti Lal saw the three struggling in the river. He into the water.
5. The brave boy managed to bring out Tanu and Mayadevi.
6. Some people among the big crowd that had gathered on the bank took the two to the nearby hospital.
7. The most touching part of the story is that Hoti Lal is physically challenged by One of his legs and one arm are paralysed but he is a good swimmer.

**ACTIVITY**  
ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY

Think of the different ways we can describe a noun.

person height, weight, strength, nature, nationality, looks

flower \_\_\_\_\_

book \_\_\_\_\_

animal \_\_\_\_\_



B. Certain adjectives that we use for people cannot be used for things. Write these adjectives in the correct columns.

intelligent porous orange raw deep spotted healthy  
helpful vast brief wise metallic multicoloured kind spacious

PEOPLE	THINGS
intelligent	porous multicoloured
spotted	orange spacious
healthy	raw
helpful	deep
wise	vast
kind	brief
	metallic

### DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Adjectives change in form to show comparison. These forms are called DEGREES OF COMPARISON. There are three degrees of comparison.

The POSITIVE DEGREE of an adjective is the simplest form of the adjective. No comparison is made in the positive degree.

*We saw pleasant weather today.  
It turned cool at night.*

The COMPARATIVE DEGREE of an adjective is used to compare a quality in an adjective with that of another of its kind. Than is used with the comparative degree of the adjective. We usually use more with the adjective and the suffix er to make the comparison.

*Today was more pleasant than yesterday.  
It was cooler at night than it was in the evening.*

Comparatives are followed by to instead of than.

*Mayank is my elder brother. He is elder to me by five years.*

The SUPERLATIVE DEGREE of an adjective is used to compare a quality of an adjective with many or all others of its kind. We usually use most with the adjective or the suffix est to make the comparison.

*Honey is the sweetest thing I can think of.  
Red roses are the most beautiful.*



GRAMMAR IN CONVERSATION ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY

Manish and Manik are chatting with each other about a play they saw. Complete their conversation using the correct degree of comparison. The words in the boxes will help you. You may need to add some words.

MANISH: This is the <sup>1.</sup> most exciting play I have ever watched. I loved the suspense created by the ghosts! **excitement**

MANIK: I found it even <sup>2.</sup> scariere than Dracula! **scary**

MANISH: The writer must be <sup>3.</sup> most emagenative writer ever born! **imagination**

Next week they are staging 'Childhood'. It is written and directed by one of the <sup>4.</sup> withest writers of our times. He is known for his sense of humour.

**wit**

MANIK: I feel stage actors need to be <sup>5.</sup> more talented than the ones who act in films.

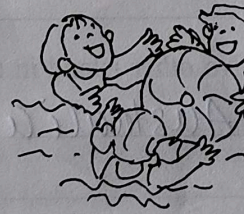
They don't get a second chance. **talent**

MANISH: I agree with you. Bring your <sup>6.</sup> youngere brother, Ajay, when we watch Childhood. **young**

MANIK: Ajay cannot sit through a play. He is <sup>7.</sup> most restless boy I have ever come across. **restless**

2. Underline the adjectives as you read this account of a cold day. Rewrite the paragraph using the opposites of the adjectives you have underlined.

Kher's nieces and nephews had come to visit him during the winter vacation. On an extremely cold day, the children decided to go for a swim in the old pool. Kher drove them in his uncomfortable jeep. The ride was a tiring and boring one. The younger children took their large beach ball and jumped into the shallow side of the pool while the older ones began swimming in the deep side.



The coach, Mr Mathur, gave the children a disapproving look. "Why have you children come for a swim on such a miserable day!" One of the boys said, "Sir, I agree with you. This is the worst thing one can do on a day whose weak rays make one feel exhausted and cheerless!"



### COMPARING PERSONS, OBJECTS AND INCIDENTS

We can change the degree of a sentence without changing its meaning.  
The invention of the wheel is the greatest of all inventions. (SUPERLATIVE)  
The invention of the wheel is greater than all other inventions. (COMPARATIVE)  
No other invention is as great as the invention of the wheel. (POSITIVE)

#### D. Change the degree of the adjectives without changing their meaning.

1. Mr Premjit is the most experienced teacher in our school.

*No other teacher in our school is as experienced as Mr Premjit.*

*Mr Premjit is more experienced than all other teachers in our school.*

2. Our team scored the highest points in the District Sports Championship.

*Our team scored the higher points than the other teams.*

3. No other island in the world is as large as Australia.

*Australia is the largest island in the world.*

4. The Euro is stronger than the American dollar.

~~No other rupee is as strong as the Euro.~~

*No other rupee is as strong as the Euro.*

5. China is the most populated country in the world.

*China is more populated country than the other countries.*



6. This is the fastest computer in the school.

No other computers are as fast as this computer.

7. The teacher said that I gave the best answer.

No other students gave answer as good as me.

8. Asia is the largest continent in the world.

Asia is the largest continent than the other continent.

9. Learning English is not as difficult as learning Japanese.

Learning Japanese more difficult than Learning English.

10. This pencil is costlier than that one.

No other pencil is as costly as this pencil.

### ADJECTIVE PHRASES

An adjective phrase is a group of words that does the work of an adjective.  
Sumitra has silken hair. → Sumitra has hair that feels like silk.

The phrase that feels like silk does the work of an adjective because it tells us the kind of hair Sumitra has. It is an adjective phrase.

An adjective phrase can often be replaced by an adjective.

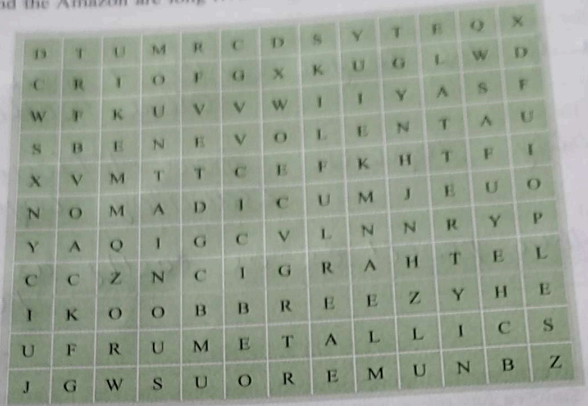
a person who is always on time → punctual  
a person who knows many languages → linguist

E. Find words in the wordsearch that mean the same as the underlined phrase.  
Look left to right →, right to left ←, top to bottom ↓ and bottom to top ↑ the words.

1. An orange is a fruit with plenty of juice.
2. Gypsies are people who are nomads.
3. This is a region with a lot of breeze.
4. Tibet is a land with several mountains.
5. A number of attempts have been made to hide the truth.



6. This door has a surface that feels like metal.
7. Mr Sharma is a very able and talented person.
8. Emperor Ashoka was a kind and generous ruler.
9. If you want to succeed, you must never be unenthusiastic and lazy.
10. The Nile and the Amazon are long rivers. The first one is longer than the second one.



F. Tick the suffixes that can be added to these nouns to make adjectives. ✓  
Write the words you have made.

- |           |   |   |   |           |   |   |
|-----------|---|---|---|-----------|---|---|
| 1. joy    | ish <input type="radio"/>               | ful <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ish <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 9. friend | ly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  | y <input type="radio"/>                 |
| 2. pain   | ic <input type="radio"/>                | ful <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |   | 10. sun   | ish <input type="radio"/>               | y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>   |
| 3. duty   | ful <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ish <input type="radio"/>               |   | 11. hope  | al <input type="radio"/>                | ful <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. colour | y <input type="radio"/>                 | ful <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |   | 12. poet  | ful <input type="radio"/>               | ic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  |
| 5. event  | ful <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ish <input type="radio"/>               |   | 13. man   | y <input type="radio"/>                 | ly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  |
| 6. centre | ish <input type="radio"/>               | al <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  | Central                                 | 14. hair  | y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>   | ly <input type="radio"/>                |
| 7. girl   | ish <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ly <input type="radio"/>                |   | 15. gold  | y <input type="radio"/>                 | en <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  |
| 8. grass  | ic <input type="radio"/>                | y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>   |   | 16. child | ish <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | y <input type="radio"/>                 |