

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

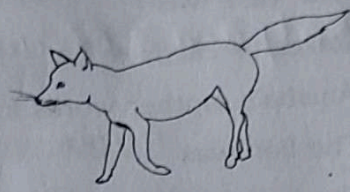
**EXAMPLES:** Shalini has **short** hair.

Vivek has bought a **new** motorcycle.

**A. Match the adjectives with the nouns they describe.**

1. fast
2. open
3. hard
4. hot
5. dirty
6. interesting
7. clear
8. ripe
9. cunning
10. huge

- door 2
- fox a
- shoes 5
- rock 3
- train
- whale 10
- fire 4
- story 6
- mango 8
- sky 7



**B. Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives from those given in brackets.**

1. I felt tired after running in the race. (tired / fresh)
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ man knocked loudly on the door. (patient / impatient)
3. Monica was \_\_\_\_\_ to be invited. (sad / happy)
4. We saw a \_\_\_\_\_ animal that looked like a giant lizard. (strange / familiar)
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ prince promised to help Rapunzel escape from the tower. (cruel / kind)
6. Wear a \_\_\_\_\_ sweater since it is quite chilly outside. (thick / thin)
7. Robinson Crusoe constructed a \_\_\_\_\_ shelter made of straw and stones. (smooth / rough)
8. The Dhabha is a \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant on the Mall Road. (small / sharp)
9. Rugby is an \_\_\_\_\_ game played in America. (indoor / outdoor)
10. This book has \_\_\_\_\_ tales told by an African doctor. (bright / interesting)
11. Neela's class teacher complains that Neela is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a magpie. (talkative / clever)



E. Write the synonyms of these adjectives. Choose from the box.

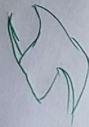
- |            |                  |            |         |           |                   |
|------------|------------------|------------|---------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. cruel   | <u>unkind</u>    | irritated  | active  | 6. brave  | <u>courageous</u> |
| 2. angry   | <u>irritated</u> | quick      | shining | 7. pale   | <u>dim</u>        |
| 3. bright  | <u>shining</u>   | unkind     | fearful | 8. timid  | <u>fearful</u>    |
| 4. tasty   | <u>delicious</u> | delicious  | clever  | 9. lively | <u>active</u>     |
| 5. cunning | <u>clever</u>    | courageous | dim     | 10. swift | <u>quick</u>      |

### ONE ADJECTIVE FOR MANY WORDS

F. Rewrite these sentences by replacing the underlined words with an adjective. Choose the adjectives from the box.

beautiful silken popular wooden doubtful dirty  
interesting fearless happy kind colourful worthless

1. Narain is a man without fear.  
Narain is a fearless man.
2. Mausumi wore a frock made of silk.  
Mausumi wore a silken frock.
3. Payal presented a bouquet of great beauty to her mother.  
Payal presented a beautiful bouquet to her mother.
4. Biju likes to read stories that are full of interest.  
Biju likes to read stories that are interesting.
5. Tom was sitting on a bench made of wood.  
Tom was sitting on a wooden bench.
6. Giri wore shoes covered with dirt.  
Giri wore a dirty shoes.
7. I am full of doubt about Jane's time of arrival.  
I am doubtful about Jane's time of arrival.
8. After the rain, there was a rainbow full of colour in the sky.  
After the rain, there was a colourful rainbow in the sky.
9. Gopal saw his marks and was full of happiness.  
Gopal saw his marks and was happy.



C. Match the columns to complete the sentences.

1. The custard was
2. The knife was
3. Bhawna's eyes were
4. The vase was
5. Rakesh's car is
6. Anisha's mother works for the
7. The lion was
8. The leaves of the tree were

- long and sharp. 2
- old and lovely. 4
- sweet and delicious. 5
- fast and powerful. 5
- sick and homeless. 6
- red and swollen. 3
- fresh and green. 8
- large and ferocious. 7



**HAND** D. Underline the adjectives in these sentences. Complete the crossword with the opposites of the adjectives you have underlined.

**ACROSS**

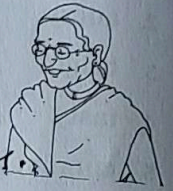
1. The crocodile swam slowly in the deep waters.
4. I have some bad news for you.
5. The king of the country was a foolish ruler.
8. Would you like some cold coffee?
9. The church is to the north of the hotel.
10. I saw a huge dinosaur in the museum.

		1. S	H	A	2. L	L	O	W	
3.									
4. G						5. W		6.	
					7. N				
								8.	O
					9.				T
10. T									

**DOWN**

1. Paul is a fast runner.
2. The roof is too high for me.
3. The room looks beautiful with those curtains.
6. The driver drove the jeep slowly on the rough road.
7. Jaswinder is a quiet child.

10. You should not feel upset at losing a thing which had no value. *worthless*  
~~You should not feel upset at losing a thing worthless.~~
11. Mrs Puri is a woman full of kindness.  
*Mrs puri is a kind woman.*
12. Kalpana Chawla was liked by many in her class.  
*Kalpana Chauela was popular in her class.*



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.

**EXAMPLES:** a **sweet** girl, a **muddy** field, a **beautiful** rose

The **comparative degree** is used when we compare two people or things. We add **er** to most adjectives to form their comparative degree.

However, for longer words we write **more** before the adjective.

**EXAMPLES:** a **sweeter** girl, a **muddier** field, a **more beautiful** rose

The **superlative degree** is the highest degree of quality.

It is used when we compare more than two people or things.

It is formed by adding **est** to the adjective or writing **most** before the adjective.

**EXAMPLES:** the **sweetest** girl, the **muddiest** field, the **most beautiful** rose

#### THINGS TO REMEMBER

The degree of some adjectives can be changed

by adding **er** or **est** without changing their spelling.

**EXAMPLES:** tall - taller - tallest, small - smaller - smallest

If the adjective ends in **e**, drop the **e** and add **er** or **est**.

**EXAMPLES:** large - larger - largest, safe - safer - safest

If the adjective ends in **y** and there is a consonant before **y**, the **y** changes to **i** before adding **er** or **est**.

**EXAMPLES:** heavy - heavier - heaviest, easy - easier - easiest

In some adjectives the last letter is doubled before adding **er** or **est**.

**EXAMPLES:** big - bigger - biggest, thin - thinner - thinnest

The comparative degree of adjectives of two syllables or more is formed by adding **more** and their superlative degree is formed by adding **most**.

**EXAMPLES:** honest - more honest - most honest, beautiful - more beautiful - most beautiful

The positive, comparative and superlative degrees

of some adjectives are completely different from each other.

**EXAMPLES:** good - better - best, bad - worse - worst, little - less - least

G. Complete the table.

	POSITIVE DEGREE	COMPARATIVE DEGREE	SUPERLATIVE DEGREE
1.	smooth	Smoothen	Smoothest
2.	hot	hotter	hottest
3.	luck	luckier	luckiest
4.	wise	wiser	wisest
5.	delicate	more delicate	most delicate
6.	green	greener	greenest
7.	Useful	more useful	most useful
8.	Sweet	sweeter	sweetest
9.	pretty	prettier	Prettiest
10.	happy	happier	happiest
11.	hungry	hungrier	hungriest
12.	Sincere	more sincere	most sincere
13.	Small	smaller	Smallest
14.	young	younger	Youngest
15.	merry	merrier	merriest
16.	thin	thinner	thinnest
17.	bad	worse	worst
18.	fat	fatter	fattest
19.	courageous	more courageous	most courageous
20.	fine	finer	finest.

H. Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of the adjectives given in brackets.

- This table is heavier than that one. (heavy)
- This pie is more delicious than that one. (delicious)
- This is the safest place to hide. (safe)
- Jane is the kindest person in the class. (kind)

5. Today, it is hotter than yesterday. (hot)
6. I think I am luckier than you. (lucky)
7. Amit is the most responsible boy in the class. (responsible)
8. This apple is redder than the one you have. (red)
9. This is the coldest day of the year. (cold)
10. Mike is stronger than Paul. (strong)
11. The giraffe is the tallest of all animals. (tall)
12. Vijay is older than Ankit. (old)
13. An elephant is bigger than a lion. (big)
14. This is the worst movie I have ever seen. (bad)
15. It was the most expensive item in the shop. (expensive)

## DETERMINERS

**Determiners** are words which qualify the nouns that follow. These nouns can be names of objects that we can count. They are called **countable nouns**.

**EXAMPLES:** pencil, orange, brother

Some nouns are the names of objects that we cannot count.

Such nouns are called **uncountable nouns**.

**EXAMPLES:** milk, sugar, sand

Words like **some**, **any**, **much** and **many** are determiners.

**Some** is used in affirmative sentences with countable and uncountable nouns.

**EXAMPLES:** Some **men** are born great. (men - countable)

There is some **coffee** left in the kettle. (coffee - uncountable)

**Any** is used in negative and interrogative sentences with countable and uncountable nouns.

**EXAMPLES:** Have you got **any** books? (books - countable)

I did not give him **any** money. (money - uncountable)

**Any** is also used for emphasis in affirmative sentences.

**EXAMPLE:** She will pay **any** price for it.

**Many** denotes a great number, while **much** denotes quantity.

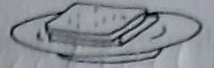
**Many** is used with countable nouns while **much** is used with uncountable nouns.

**EXAMPLES:** **Many** people went to see the match.

There isn't **much** water in the tank.

I. Fill in the blanks with some or any.

1. Some children were playing in the park.
2. There weren't any children playing in the park after dark.
3. Would you like some coffee?
4. Varun had some bread without any butter.
5. There are some pictures on the walls, but there aren't any maps.
6. I have read some books on wildlife.
7. Karan wants some milk.
8. Are there some files on my table?
9. I don't see any milk in the pot.
10. Did the teacher ask you some questions?
11. Some people achieve greatness.
12. Ankit did not bring any lunch today.
13. Have you got some friends in your village?
14. There wasn't any water in the bucket.



J. Fill in the blanks with much or many.

1. A great many people want to travel.
2. Many buildings were damaged in the earthquake.
3. There isn't much tea in the teapot.
4. The farmer hasn't got m money.
5. There aren't many pupils in the class today.
6. Many students were absent from class.
7. There wasn't much rain in September this year.
8. Does your teacher speak many languages?
9. That old man hasn't got much hair.
10. A poor woman can't buy many dresses.
11. I have too many homework, I cannot go out to play today.
12. Priyanka did not buy many eggs.
13. Did you learn many French words last year?
14. Kiran doesn't eat much food.



**Underline the adjectives in the following sentences.**

1. Who is your favourite singer?
2. She wants to be a famous singer.
3. You are my best friend.
4. Sam is the tallest boy in the class.
5. This is better than that.
6. If you are clever you will be able to solve this puzzle.
7. She is a bright student.
8. What she said made me angry.
9. My grandfather is the oldest man in our village.
10. Cars are expensive.
11. Expensive products are not always good.
12. The clever crow put stones into the pot.



## Adjectives

Underline the adjectives in the sentences below.

1. A rabbit has long ears.
2. Cheetah is a fast runner.
3. A spider has eight legs.
4. My cat has short tail.
5. Bitter gourds taste bitter.
6. A black pencil is on the table.
7. The fox is a clever animal.
8. Rita is beautiful.
9. He is an honest boy.
10. Diya is a nice girl.
11. Those bags are heavy.
12. Our teacher is patient and kind.
13. My kitten is playful.

# Holiday Homework

1. Read the chapter 7 and 8 thoroughly.
2. Learn all the word meanings and question answers of these two chapters.
3. Learn grammar Adjective chapter. Do the worksheet in copy.
4. Write a small paragraph about how did you spend your Dusshera vacation.

Happy Dusshera to all.