

## Exercise On Adjectives

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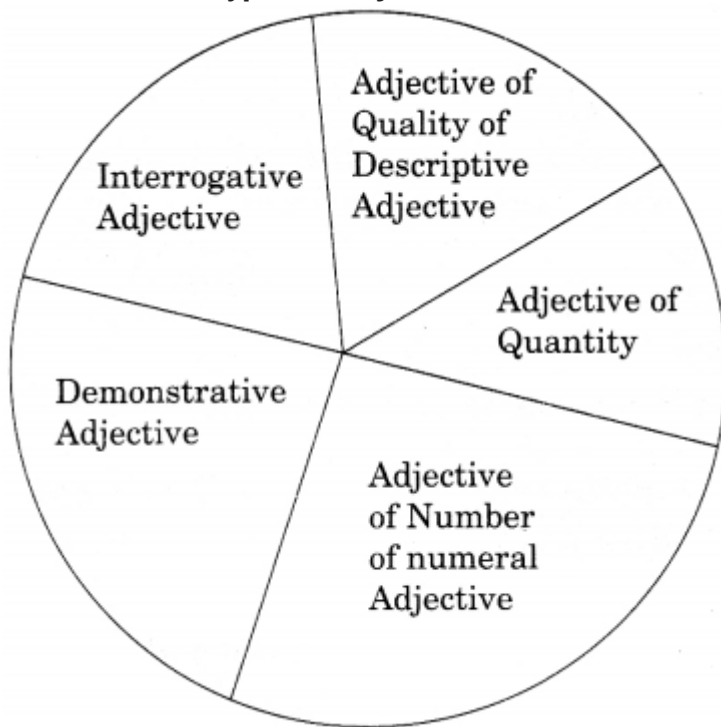
The adjective is a word used to describe, identify, or quantify a noun or a pronoun. It gives more information about the object signified.

For example:

- He is a brave boy.

Note: Brave – is an adjective used to describe the type of boy 'he' is.

**There are Five types of Adjectives:**



### **Definition of types of adjectives:**

Adjectives are words that modify nouns. Adjectives are one of the 8 parts of speech. They give some information about nouns, such as colour or how many. The types of adjectives are: descriptive, possessive, demonstrative, interrogative, or indefinite. Below are some examples of types of adjectives, along with examples of their usage.

1. Descriptive Adjectives: The most common type of adjective is the descriptive adjective. These are simply words that help of describe nouns. They can be colours, sizes, or other describing words.

2. Possessive Adjectives: Possessive adjectives are like possessive pronouns, but act as adjectives. They are: my, your, its, our and their. Remember: It's an adjective if it comes with the noun; it's a pronoun if it replaces the noun.

This is worth saying again: Possessive adjectives never use an apostrophe. This is tricky because when we use what is normally a noun in the form of an adjective to indicate possession, we use an apostrophe. But when we use the possessive adjective in place of a noun (which is why we use the possessive pronouns) there is a tendency to want to use the apostrophe.

Don't do it! Even though we might write "The dog's bone," we do not subsequently refer to "It's bone." "It's" is a contraction meaning "It is"; "Its" is a possessive pronoun. A similar mistake is using "who's" for "whose". Sometimes people also throw an apostrophe into "hers" or "theirs" and write "hers" or "their's".

It is my ball  
We are going to her home.  
I am playing his computer game.  
Can I pet your dog?  
We love our new car.

We also use possessive adjectives when we talk about an action that serves as the subject of a sentence. For example: Our selling the house was the result off the bad company.

This means the same as: The bad economy forced us to sell the house. However, this is often incorrectly written as "Us selling the house..."

3. Demonstrative Adjectives: Demonstrative adjectives are identical to demonstrative pronouns, but are used for a different purpose. Remember it is the function of the word that defines what kind of word it is in terms of the parts of speech. The demonstrative adjectives are: this, that, those, and what. In the following sentences the demonstrative adjectives are in red and nouns they modify are in blue.

Take this job and shove it.,  
I love that new dress.  
Who are those people?  
I don't know what investment you made.

4. Interrogative Adjectives: another type of interrogative adjective. Interrogative adjectives include the words which and what.

Which company do you want to invest in?  
What bank do you trust with your money?

5. Indefinite Adjectives: Final type of adjective is the indefinite adjective. Ok, let's see. It's an adjective that's not definite. How about a word like "some" or "many".  
Some people wanted to buy stocks.  
Many people wanted to buy bonds.  
A few people wanted to buy gold.  
It is called indefinite Because it's not exactly clear how many or who.

### Formation of Adjectives

<p>1. Adjective of Quality or Descriptive ' Adjective:</p> <p>It denote the kind or quality of a person or thing.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He is an honest person.</li></ul> <p>Note: Honest describes the type of person 'he' is and hence is an adjective of quality.</p> <p>Adjective of Quality answer the question: Of what kind?</p>	<p>2. Adjective of Quantity: It indicates how much of a thing is meant. Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rita ate some rice.</li></ul> <p>Note: The word some indicates the quantity of rice the eaten by Rita. Adjective of Quantity answer the question: How much?</p>
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We can form adjectives from nouns by adding various suffixes.

Noun	+ Suffix	= Adjective	Noun	+ Suffix	= Adjective
Accident	al	accidental	custom	ary	customary

success	ful	successful	athlete	ic	athletic
magic	ical	magical	fool	ish	foolish

### Exercise Solved Examples On Adjectives

#### Question 1.

Choose the right word from within the brackets:

- (i) He is cleverer \_\_\_\_\_ me. (than, to)
- (ii) He is senior \_\_\_\_\_ me by five years. (than, to)
- (iii) Reeta is the most intelligent \_\_\_\_\_ all the students of the class. (than, of)
- (iv) Choose the \_\_\_\_\_ (better, best) of the two.
- (v) Uttar Pradesh is the \_\_\_\_\_ populated state of India. (more, most)
- (vi) Make \_\_\_\_\_ noise. (little, less)
- (vii) Shabana is the \_\_\_\_\_ painter of the two. (good, better)
- (viii) You are junior \_\_\_\_\_ me. (than, to)
- (ix) Health is \_\_\_\_\_ than wealth. (better, best)
- (x) The Taj Mahal is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful building in the world. (more, most)

**Answer:**

- (i) than
- (ii) to
- (iii) of
- (iv) better
- (v) most
- (vi) less
- (vii) better
- (viii) to
- (ix) better
- (x) most

#### Question 2.

Identify the adjectives from each of the following sentences and tell which nouns/ pronouns they are describing.

- (i) You have a bright future ahead.
- (ii) Japanese is not an easy language.
- (iii) Life is very beautiful.
- (iv) The old woman sits in the Sun.
- (v) Badminton is a nice game.

**Answer:**

Adjective – Noun

- (i) bright – future
- (ii) easy – language (Japanese)
- (iii) beautiful – life
- (iv) old – woman
- (v) nice – game

**Question 3.**

Formation of Adjectives

Form adjectives from these nouns and complete the table.

Noun	Adjective
comfort	comfortable
luck	
mischief	
child	
adventure	
danger	
intelligence	

fury	
anger	
history	
courage	
humor	

Answer:

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**Noun**

**Adjective**

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comfort

comfortable

---

luck

lucky

---

mischief

mischievous

---

child

childish

---

adventure

adventurous

---

danger

dangerous

---

intelligence

intelligent

---

fury

furious

---

anger

angry

---

history

historical

---

courage

courageous

---

humor

humorous

#### **Question 4.**

Correct the following sentences:

- (i) It house belongs to my brother.
- (ii) Yours neighbour is well behaved.
- (iii) That is own your house.
- (iv) A good number of milk was spilt.
- (v) My all mistakes were corrected.
- (vi) I have seen fine a picture.
- (vii) He bought red four toys.
- (viii) When I reached there, he asleep was found.
- (ix) Many a good students failed.

- (x) Remarkable nothing was there.
- (xi) She ashamed felt for her temperament.
- (xii) The all members were sleeping.
- (xiii) The Greater Sikander invaded India.
- (xiv) The both pictures are beautiful.
- (xv) The two last questions were left.
- (xvi) The two first chapters are out of course.
- (xvii) A monkey red-faced saw me.
- (xviii) An accident dangerous took place.
- (xix) White and red and green colours are to be avoided.
- (xx) Hanuman is an Incarnate god.

**Answer:**

Hint only.

- (i) this house
- (ii) your neighbour
- (iii) your own house.
- (iv) A good deal of
- (v) all my
- (vi) a fine
- (vii) four red
- (viii) found asleep
- (ix) a good many or many a good student
- (x) nothing remarkable
- (xi) felt ashamed
- (xii) all the
- (xiii) Sikander, the great
- (xiv) both the
- (xv) the last two
- (xvi) the first two
- (xvii) a red-faced monkey
- (xviii) dangerous accident
- (xix) White, red and green
- (xx) a god Incarnate

## **Exercise Practice Examples On Adjectives**

### **Question 1.**

Find the tick mark (✓) the appropriate adjective in the following sentence:

- (i) I have (any/some) good news for you.
- (ii) The department order says that no one will leave the station till (further/farther) order.
- (iii) Rakesh is a writer of (many/much) repute.
- (iv) The (latter/later) half of this film is like Ekta Kapoor's serial.
- (v) (Each/Every) person wants quick gain.



- (vi) Hari is my (older/elder) brother.
- (vii) (All/whole) electronic media go for sensational stories.
- (viii) Have you read (any/some) novel of Anton Chekhov?
- (ix) The minister has (little/a little) time for this programme.
- (x) (A few/few) members were present in the meeting.

### Question 2.

Correct the following sentences by finding and underlining errors:

- (i) I have much works to complete.
- (ii) Sheetal is most intelligent than Kajal.
- (iii) I gave her ten hundreds rupees notes.
- (iv) I stayed in Researcher's hostel for few days.
- (v) Is there some water in the bottle?
- (vi) She has no any money.
- (vii) Brave prefers death than dishonour.
- (viii) Many a naxals were killed in the operation.
- (ix) You have time to catch the latest train.
- (x) Give me little salt please.
- (xi) My class students help each other.
- (xii) Garima talked first to mine.
- (xiii) I will take the latter/last train.
- (xiv) What room do you want?
- (xv) He will visit you nearest day.
- (xvi) She becomes more cleverer.

### Question 3.

Fill appropriate adjective in the blanks.

- (i) Rajpal and Modi are \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
- (ii) There cannot be \_\_\_\_\_ condition than this.
- (iii) All gadgets have \_\_\_\_\_ or the demerit.
- (iv) Some teachers are \_\_\_\_\_ worries/careful about their classes.
- (v) \_\_\_\_\_ of this depends on your aggregate percentage.

### Question 4.

Form adjectives from these verbs and complete the table.

Verb	Adjective

agree	agreeable
confuse	
differ	
sense	
excel	
please	
force	
surprise	
relax	
select	
comic	

possess	
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### Question 5.

Use the adjectives from the box to replace the underlined phrases and rewrite these sentences. Change the order of the words in the sentences if required.

hungry	expensive	comfortable	starry	powerful
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You will feel at ease and relaxed in this dress.

\_\_\_\_\_

Hari is tired and in need of food

\_\_\_\_\_

This house must be costing a lot

\_\_\_\_\_

The night sky is covered with stars

\_\_\_\_\_

The new car has an engine that has a lot of power

### Degree of Adjective

Adjectives of quality have three degrees of comparison – positive, comparative and superlative.

To describe only one person or thing we use the positive degree.

The Ganga is a long river.

Neha is short.

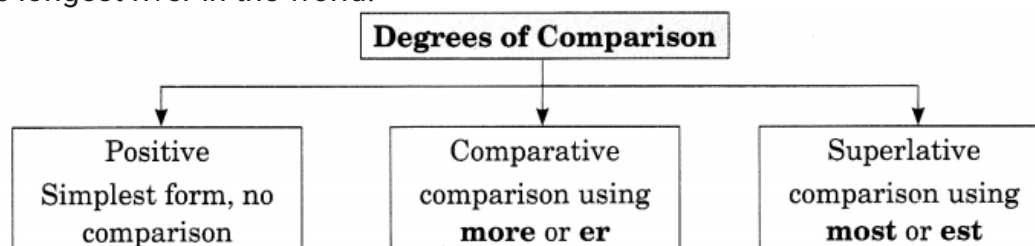
When we compare one person or thing with another, we use the comparative degree.

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

When comparing two or 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 the positive form to comparison by using “as an adjective as”	Mini is as wise as Maman.
An adjective in the comparative degree are usually followed by “than”	Tina more dillierent than her brother.
Use “the” before the superlative degree of the adjective.	She is the best student in this class.
An adjective is a superlative degree is usually followed by “of” or “in”	She is the biggest in girl this school. The study is the most important thing of life.
We can’t use double comparatives or superlatives.	Incorrect: It is more darker here.

### Comparatives – Superlatives

The dog is faster than the elephant.

The horse is the fastest.

The horse is bigger than the dog.

The elephant is the heaviest.

The dog is more energetic than the elephant.

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
One Syllable	fast young	- ER faster younger	- EST the fastest the youngest
One syllable Ending in - E	nice late	- R nicer later	- ST the nicest the latest
One syllable Consonant + Short Vowel Consonant	big hot	<b>Double the last consonant and add</b> - ER bigger hotter	- EST the biggest the hottest
Two syllabus Ending in - Y	happy crazy	<b>Remove the - Y and add</b> - IER happier crazier	- IEST the happiest the craziest
Two or More syllables Common Exceptions	famous beautiful good bad	MORE + more famous more beautiful better worse	THE MOST + the most famous the most beautiful the best the worst

### Exercise Solved Examples On Adjectives

Question 1.

Complete the following sentences using the correct degree of the adjective given in the brackets.

- (i) My brother's handwriting is \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) mine.
- (ii) Health is \_\_\_\_\_ wealth. (important)
- (iii) Blood is water. \_\_\_\_\_ (thick)
- (iv) Everest is \_\_\_\_\_ peak in the world. (high)
- (v) This is \_\_\_\_\_ play I have ever heard on the radio. (interesting)
- (vi) Susie is \_\_\_\_\_ of all the four sisters. (beautiful)
- (vii) The planet Mars is \_\_\_\_\_ from the earth than the satellite Moon. (far)
- (viii) The elephant is. \_\_\_\_\_ animal in the world. (large)
- (ix) An ocean is certainly \_\_\_\_\_ a sea. (big)
- (x) I am \_\_\_\_\_ in cricket than in football. (interested)

**Answer:**

- (i) worse than
- (ii) is more important than
- (iii) thicker than
- (iv) the highest peak
- (v) the most interesting

- (vi) the most beautiful
- (vii) farther
- (viii) the largest
- (ix) bigger than
- (x) more interested

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

#### **Question 1.**

Supply the proper form (comparative or superlative) of the following:

- (i) Good – How is your brother to – day? Is he \_\_\_\_\_?
- (ii) Hot – May is \_\_\_\_\_ here than any other month.
- (iii) Pretty – Her doll is \_\_\_\_\_ than yours.
- (iv) Idle – Hari is the \_\_\_\_\_ boy in the class.
- (v) Sharp – Your knife is sharp, but mine is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (vi) Dear – Honour is \_\_\_\_\_ to him than life.
- (vii) Rich – He is the \_\_\_\_\_ man in our town.
- (viii) Old – Mani is two years \_\_\_\_\_ than Rati.
- (ix) Large – Name the \_\_\_\_\_ city in the world.
- (x) Good – He is the \_\_\_\_\_ friend I have.

#### **Question 2.**

Point out the Adjective and name the Degree of comparison of each.

- (i) The poor woman had seen happier days.
- (ii) Do not talk such nonsense.
- (iii) Make less noise.
- (iv) That child has a slight cold.
- (v) A live ass is stronger than a dead lion.
- (vi) Say the same thing twice over.
- (vii) Solomon was one of the wisest men.
- (viii) Hunger is the best sauce.
- (ix) His simple word is as good as an oath.
- (x) There was not the slightest excuse for it.