

Adjectives

An **adjective** qualifies (tells us more about) a noun or a pronoun. An adjective can come before or after a noun or pronoun.

- **Descriptive adjectives** give information about – or add qualities to – a noun or pronoun. Examples: *beautiful* sunset, *bold* mouse, *fierce* panther, *majestic* mountain, *blue* uniform, *copper* ring
- **Numerical adjectives** give details about the quantity or order of things. Examples: *first* time, *two* oranges, *thirty* elephants
- **Degrees of comparison** help us to compare two or more things. **Comparative adjectives** compare two things, for example: nice, *nicer*. **Superlative adjectives** compare three or more things, for example: nice, nicer, *nicest*. Some irregular adjectives change completely, for example: bad, worse, worst. For adjectives with more than three syllables, we use *more* and *the most*, for example: beautiful, *more* beautiful, *the most* beautiful.
- **Demonstrative adjectives** help us to point to specific things, for example: *this* car, *that* signpost, *these* leaves and *those* trees.

1. Pick the best adjectives in the column in the margin to complete each sentence below.

Adjectives	
a)	wet, green, floppy, rough, those
b)	tall, cold, these, spicy, yellow
c)	five, delicious, shiny, busy, red
d)	blue, striped, sharp, frozen
e)	healthy, warm, fresh, new, happy

Sentence	
a)	_____ dogs have _____ noses and _____ ears.
b)	_____ sunflowers in my garden are _____ and _____.
c)	James finds _____ coins in the _____ street!
d)	The _____ shark has _____ teeth.
e)	The _____ refrigerator is packed with _____, _____ foods.

2. Circle the adjectives that describe the nouns in each sentence. Then draw an arrow from the circle to the noun. The first one has been done for you.

- a) The red balloon floated up to the sky.
- b) Leroy and Jenna walk up to the elderly man.
- c) Maddie finds the tiny key to open the old suitcase lock.
- d) The baby birds flew from their warm nest.
- e) Musical Pat plays her favourite song on her repaired guitar.

3. Complete the following sentences with the correct comparative and superlative adjectives.

- a) My puppy is (energetic) _____ than the old dog.
- b) Jason and I bought new shoes. His shoes are (nice) _____ than mine.
- c) The ships all have tall masts. That one has the (tall) _____ mast.
- d) The soccer teams are good but this one is (good) _____ than the others.
- e) Tsipo is friendly but I think his sister is friendlier.
My mother thinks their older brother is the (friendly) _____.

4. Complete the following sentences using *this*, *that*, *these* and *those*.

Leroy is mad about cars. He says (a) _____ car here is the one he wants.
According to him (b) _____ cars over there are not fuel-efficient. Personally, I think all (c) _____ cars close to us are too expensive. It's not necessary to pay so much money for a car. (d) _____ days you need to be smart about money.
As long as (e) _____ car next to me is safe to drive I'd be happy to drive it.

5. Identify the types of adjectives that are underlined in the following advertisement.

The cost of water is going up! This (a) _____ important (b) _____ resource will become more expensive (c) _____ every year so now is the time to start saving money!

Invest in a sturdy (d) _____ rainwater drum and you will never look back.
The first (e) _____ thing to realise is that free rainwater can make a difference to your water consumption. These (f) _____ days we need to take advantage of every saving that we can make.

Our durable (g) _____ rainwater drums can hold seventy (h) _____ litres and are available at all hardware stores.