

CLASS-6

SUBJECT-ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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TOPIC-ADJECTIVES

Good morning dear students,

Today we are going to begin with the chapter Adjective. As you know that Adjectives are describing words. Now let's see in detail.

An adjective describes or modifies nouns and pronouns in a sentence. It normally indicates quality, size, shape, duration, feelings, contents, and more about a noun or pronoun.

Adjectives usually provide relevant information about the nouns/pronouns they modify/describe by answering the questions:

What kind? How Many? Which one? How much?

Adjectives enrich your writing by adding precision and originality to it.

Example:

*The team has a **dangerous** player. (What kind?)

*I have **ten** candles in my pocket. (How many?)

*I love that **red** dress. (Which one?)

*I earn **more** money than he does. (How much?)

TYPES OF ADJECTIVES:

- **Descriptive Adjectives**
- **Quantitative Adjectives**
- **Proper Adjectives**
- **Demonstrative Adjectives**
- **Possessive Adjectives**
- **Interrogative Adjectives**
- **Indefinite Adjectives**
- **Compound Adjectives.**

1. Descriptive Adjectives:

A descriptive adjective is a word which describes nouns and pronouns. Descriptive adjectives are also called qualitative adjective. Participles are also included in this type of adjective when they modify a noun.

Example: My sister is a beautiful girl

2. Quantitative Adjectives:

It provides information about the quantity of the nouns/pronouns. This type belongs to the question category of 'how much' and 'how many'.

Examples:

- I have twenty bucks in my wallet. (How much?)
- They have three bikes. (How many)
- You should have completed the whole project. (How much)

3. Proper Adjectives:

These are the adjective form of proper nouns. When proper nouns modify or describe other nouns/pronouns, they become proper adjectives. 'Proper' means 'specific'

A proper adjective allows us to summarize a concept in just one word. Instead of writing/saying 'a food cooked in Chinese recipe' you can write/say 'Chinese food'.

Example:

- American cars are very strong.
- Chinese people are hard workers.
- I love KFC chicken.

4. Demonstrative Adjectives:

A demonstrative adjective directly refers to something or someone. Demonstrative adjectives include the words: this, that, these, those.

A demonstrative pronoun works alone and does not precede a noun, but a demonstrative adjective always comes before the word it modifies.

Examples:

*That building is so gorgeously decorated.

*This car is mine.

*These cats are cute

*Those flowers are heavenly.

5. Possessive Adjectives:

A possessive adjective indicates possession or ownership. It suggests the belongingness of something to someone/something.

Some of the most used possessive adjectives are my, his, her, our, their, your.

Example:-

*My car is parked outside.

*His cat is very cute.

*Our job is almost done.

*Her books are interesting.

These adjectives always come before a noun while a possessive pronoun is used in place of a noun.

Example: We went to his office. (**Possessive adjective+noun**)

We went to him. (Possessive pronoun)

6. Interrogative Adjectives:

An Interrogative adjective asks a question. An interrogative adjective must be followed by a noun or a pronoun.

Example:

- Which phone do you use?
- What game do you want to play?
- Whose car is this?

REMEMBER:

***Interrogative Adjectives differ from interrogative pronouns in the manner that the former (Interrogative Adjective) is followed by a noun in a sentence.**

Example: What is the latest news? (**Interrogative Pronoun**)

What time is it? (**Interrogative adjective+noun**)

7. Indefinite Adjectives:

An indefinite adjective describes or modifies a noun unspecifically. They provide indefinite/unspecific information about the noun. The common indefinite adjectives are few, many, much, most, all, any, each, every, either, nobody, several, some, etc.

Examples:

*I gave some candy to her.

*I want a few moments alone.

*Several writers wrote about the recent incidents.

*Each student will have to submit homework tomorrow.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES:

There are three degrees of adjective.

1. **Positive Degree** : [without any comparison]

2. **Comparative Degree** [comparison between two persons or things]

3. **Superlative Degree** [comparison among three or more persons and things]

Examples:

Positive Degree: He is a good boy.

Comparative Degree: He is better than any other boy.

Superlative: He is the best boy.

I hope the chapter is clear to you. Meet you in the next session.

HOME ASSIGNMENT:

1. Complete the exercises in your notebooks.

2. Fill in the blanks with adjective from the box.

Imaginative	pretty	terrific	sympathetic	fierce	glorious
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- i. Father was angry. He had a _____ look on his face.
- ii. My sister is wearing a _____ dress.
- iii. It was a _____ opportunity.
- iv. He died a _____ death.
- v. We were greatly moved by the _____ treatment of the airport authorities.
- vi. Poets have highly _____ minds.

3. Replace the personal pronouns by possessive adjectives:

- i. Where is (I) _____ book?
- ii. Here is (we) _____ teacher?
- iii. She goes to school with (she) _____ brother.
- iv. (They) _____ father works in a car factory.
- v. (You) _____ laptop is very expensive.
- vi. (He) _____ favourite hobby is tennis.
- vii. (I) _____ husband and I want to go to Paris.
- viii. We want to see (it) _____ historical monuments.
- ix. Leila likes (she) _____ dog.
- x. (It) _____ name is Bobby.

4. Fill in the blanks with suitable interrogative adjectives:

- i. _____ time is it?
- ii. _____ boy wants to talk to you?
- iii. _____ painting is yours?
- iv. _____ fields are these?
- v. _____ house was burgled last week?
- vi. _____ work does she do for a living?