

► An adjective of quality answers the question: What?

D Underline the adjectives of quality in the following sentences:



Shivaji

1. I met an old man with grey hair.
2. Shivaji was a brave and fearless ruler.
3. Big tears rolled down her beautiful cheeks.
4. Only noble people can form great nations.
5. A fierce fight took place between the mighty warriors.
6. The hungry lion could not catch the clever fox.
7. The ancient palace was converted into a grand museum.
8. It was a warm, sunny day and a light breeze was blowing.

E Fill in the blanks with adjectives of quality. Take these adjectives from those given below:

1. These medicines are bitter in taste.
2. Noble deeds bring satisfaction to the heart.
3. A chilly wind was blowing at the top of the hill.
4. The rest of the road was flat and smooth.
5. Her house is in a shabby part of the town.
6. We should eat healthy food.
7. The handsome prince came riding a horse.



noble
shabby

healthy
smooth

bitter
handsome

chilly

I The same adjective may be called an adjective of quantity or an adjective of number, depending upon its use.

Look at the following sentences:

1. Give me **some** milk.

There are **some** boys at the door.

In the first sentence, *some* answers the question 'how much milk?'. Therefore, *some* is an adjective of quantity. In the second sentence, *some* answers the question 'how many boys?'. Therefore, *some* is an adjective of number.

2. He has finished **all** the milk. (*all*—adjective of quantity)

All the members are present today. (*all*—adjective of number)

3. There is **enough** water in the jug. (*enough*—adjective of quantity)

We have **enough** people to help us. (*enough*—adjective of number)

J Write Q for adjectives of quantity and N for adjectives of number:

1. A week has seven days.

2. Many roads were damaged in the rains.

3. My father gave me some advice before the school trip.

4. He gave the ball to the first student.

5. Are there enough people to complete the work in time?

6. There is enough rice in the bag.

7. We have no complaints against these workers.

8. There was no milk for the baby.

- N
- N
- Q
- N
- N
- Q
- N
- Q

K Demonstrative Adjectives

Look at these sentences:

1. **This** pen writes well.

2. **That** tree is very big.

3. **These** boys are intelligent.

4. **Those** men are lazy.

5. **Such** people do not fail in life.



In these sentences, the words *this*, *that*, *these*, *those* and *such* are adjectives. When I say *this pen* and *that tree*, I point out the pen and the tree. The word *demonstrative* suggests *pointing out*. Therefore, *this*, *that*, *these*, *those* and *such* are called **demonstrative adjectives**. A demonstrative adjective answers the question: *which one?*

- An adjective which is used to point out some person or thing is called a **demonstrative adjective**.

► A demonstrative adjective answers the question: which one?

L *This* and *these* are used to point out persons or things that are near. *That* and *those* are used to point out persons or things that are farther away. *This* and *that* are used with singular nouns. *These* and *those* are used with plural nouns.

M Underline the demonstrative adjectives in the following sentences:

1. This box is heavy.
2. These trousers are new.
3. That house belongs to Mala.
4. Those shops were built last year.
5. Such men become popular.
6. I have read these books.
7. Kavita has joined that school.
8. We are selling this car.
9. Who brought those flowers?
10. Everybody loves such children.

N Make the following phrases plural:

1. this smart, little child
2. this cute, white puppy
3. this new, red car
4. that big oak tree
5. that fresh, pink rose
6. such a lovely baby
7. this colourful, silken feather

these smart, little children

these cute, white puppies.

these new, red cars

those big oak trees.

those fresh, pink roses

such lovely babies

these colourful, silken feathers.

O Make the following phrases singular:

1. these golden bangles
2. these brave soldiers
3. these honest and polite men
4. those rare diamond rings
5. those funny stories
6. such sharp knives
7. those interesting books

this golden bangle

this brave soldier

this honest and polite man

that rare diamond ring.

that funny story

such a sharp knife

that interesting book.

- ▶ The words **first, second**, etc., are also adjectives of number.
- ▶ **Question words** like **what, whose, which** can be interrogative adjectives only if they are followed by a noun:

Whose purse is this? (adjective)
Whose is this purse? (not an adjective)

- ▶ Words like **some, enough, all** are
 - adjectives of quantity if they suggest *quantity*: some milk, enough food
 - adjectives of number if they suggest *number*: some books, enough people

R Pick out the interrogative and possessive adjectives in the following sentences. Arrange them in columns:

1. What time are you leaving for ^{poss} your school? ⌋
2. Whose books is Vinni holding in ^{poss} her hand? ⌋
3. Which boy needs ^{poss} my help? ⌋
4. Which tools does the carpenter need to start ^{poss} his work? ⌋
5. What gift have you brought for ^{poss} your friend? ⌋
6. Whose bag is lying on ^{poss} my desk? ⌋
7. What kind of animals are these? ⌋
8. Which is ^{po} your bed? ⌋
9. Which bed is ^{pronoun} yours? ⌋
10. Whose painting did you like the most? ⌋

No.	Interrogative Adjectives	Possessive Adjectives
1.	what	your
2.	Whose	her
3.	Which	My
4.	which	his
5.	What	your
6.	whose	my
7.	What	—
8.	which	your
9.	Which	yours (pronoun)
10.	Whose	—

T The puzzle given below involves adjectives. Solve it by filling in adjectives opposite in meaning to the clues provided:

Across

4. broad - narrow
6. kind - cruel
8. true - ~~true~~ false
9. bold - timid
10. polite - rude
11. proud - humble
13. cheap - costly

Down

1. safe - dangerous
2. back - front
3. ancient - modern
5. fine - coarse
7. loose - tight
12. worst - best

U Add -y, -ly, -ish or -ful to form adjectives:

stary use ^{ful} love ^{ly} faith ^{ful} greed ^y help ^{ful} fool ^{ish} child ^{ish} month ^{ly} thirst ^y

Use the adjectives you have formed in sentences of your own. (for oral practice)

Grammar Activities

Teacher's
Corner

Divide the class into groups of three or four students each.

Write on the board a sentence which has two or three nouns but no adjectives. For example,

The fairy gave the girl a doll.

Ask the students in Group 1 to underline the naming words in this sentence. Next, ask them to suggest adjectives for these naming words.

The *kind* fairy gave the *little* girl a *magical* doll.

The *generous* fairy gave the *selfish* girl an *expensive* doll.

Even funny, silly sentences should be accepted:

The *stupid* fairy gave the *pretty* girl an *ugly* doll.

Some other sentences are:

- The boy greedily ate the cookies.
- The rain made the house collapse.
- Grandfather knew many stories.
- The lady put the bird in a cage.
- The lady, wearing a red dress, was driving a car.