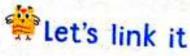


Adjectives



A. Look at the picture. Complete the sentences in the bubbles with adjectives as directed.

The children are sitting under a umbrel	la.	They decided to have lemonade.
(adjective of quality)		(adjective of quantity)
		AA
		A A
	AST SOLVED	
		AF
is lemonade tastes good.		
is lemonade tastes good.		My lemonade is good
		, , , , , ,
	- E	
1	Manager 1	
	How many boats are there	in the
20 20 20	picture? There are (adjective of number)	boats.

Adjectives are words that tell us more about nouns.

Types of adjectives	Examples
Adjectives of quality denote the quality of nouns.	tiny, red fish
Adjectives of number denote the number of nouns.	two fish
Adjectives of quantity tell us how much.	some water



Demonstrative and possessive adjectives Read these sentences.

- . The mayor of this town is generous.
- . I live in those woods.

The words this and those in the above sentences are demonstrative adjectives.

The adjectives that modify a noun to tell us about any specific person, place, or thing are called demonstrative adjectives.

Demonstrative adjectives answer the question which one?

This, that, these, and those are demonstrative adjectives.

Now read these sentences.

- Sheena lost her smartphone on the metro.
- We clean our classrooms twice a week.

In the sentences you just read, the words her and our are possessive adjectives.

Possessive adjectives modify a noun to tell who or what owns something.

My, your, his, her, its, our, their, and whose are possessive adjectives.

Let's crack it

A.	Cho	ose the correct demonstrative adjectives and fill in the blanks.
	1.	building is the Hampton Court Palace. (These / This)
	2.	Ferocious lions live in forest. (that / those)
	3.	Huse writings are mine. (This / These)
	4.	What is in bags? (that / these)
	5.	Are sketches yours? (that / those)
В.	Rep	place the underlined words with possessive adjectives. One has been done for you.
	1.	Mr Paul's article received criticism.
		His article received criticism.
	2.	Her answer scripts were checked. Her answer scripts were checked.

3. 'She is the queen's enemy,' said Mary.

'She is her enemy, said Mary.

4. The book's pages came off.

It's pages came off

5. She is Zebunnisa's cousin.

The is her lousin

Cardinal and ordinal numbers

Read what these people are talking about.

How many children took part in the cycling race?



There were ninety students in all.



That is a big number!



Yes, but twenty children dropped out in the middle of the race.



Who won the race?



Stuti from Green Field School stood first, and Akhil from our school came second.



In the dialogue you just read—

- ninety and twenty are cardinal numbers, and
- first and second are ordinal numbers.

Number words such as one, two, and three are called cardinal numbers.

We use ordinal numbers to tell where something or someone is in a series, line, or group. Number words such as first, second, or last are called ordinal numbers.

- We say and between the hundreds and the rest of the numbers. For example-
 - · one hundred and nine
- When you use ordinal and cardinal numbers together, always use the ordinal first, as in this sentence.
 - The first two rows are for special guests.
- C. Read the sentences carefully. Underline the cardinal numbers and circle the ordinal numbers. One has been done for you.
 - 1. Our principal gave away five prizes for cleanliness.
 - 2. Tara was the last one to enter the hall.
 - 3. This dress has cost me two hundred and seventy rupees.
 - 4. My classroom is the fourth one from here.
 - 5. You are the third person who has complained about my dog.
 - 6. There were three hundred people in the auditorium.
- D. Look at the total marks of the top five students of class IV and complete the paragraph.

Degrees of comparison

As you know, adjectives are used to compare qualities of nouns. There are three degrees of comparison of adjectives.

- When the quality of a thing is stated and no comparison is being made, the adjective used is in the positive degree—for example, sweet.
- When the quality of two things is being compared, the adjective used is in the comparative degree—for example, sweeter.
- When the quality of more than two things is being compared, the adjective used is in the superlative degree—for example, sweetest.

The comparative and superlative forms of adjectives can be formed in different ways. Look at the table to understand this better.

In a sentence, when using the comparative degree of an adjective, than is used after the adjective. Similarly, when using the superlative degree of the adjective, the is used before the adjective.

- E. Choose the correct adjective to complete each sentence.
 - Farid is quite talkative, but Hari is ______ than Farid. (more talkative / most talkative)
 - 2. Can you see ______ star in the sky? (that / this)
 - 3. My sister has the _______ voice. (more wonderful / most wonderful)
 - 4. The sky is covered with ______ clouds. (white / whiter)
 - 5. I want to buy ______ books. (this / these)
 - 6. I left the class late. I was the ______ one to leave. (later / last)

Forming adjectives with -ous and -al

There are some adjectives that end in -ous. Read these sentences.

- It's dangerous to go to the forest alone.
- · Dustin is a courageous child.
- · Some mushrooms are poisonous.
- · It was a joyous day because we won the trophy.

The words dangerous, courageous, poisonous, and joyous are adjectives.

Adjectives can be formed by adding -ous to the noun form of certain words. Look at how the adjectives in the sentences you just read were formed.

Noun	* Adjective
danger	dangerous
courage	courageous
poison	poisonous
joy	joy <mark>ous</mark>



In some cases, nouns that end in -y are turned into adjectives by dropping -y and adding -ious.

mystery-mysterious

envy-envious

In some cases, nouns that end in -e are turned into adjectives by dropping -e and adding -ous.

fame-famous

adventure-adventurous

Adjectives can also be formed by adding -al to the noun form of certain words.

Noun	Adjective	
	personal	
person	seasonal	
option	optional	
nation	national	

_	-	State of	m	-
		m	м	M.
	N		и	о.
			м	•

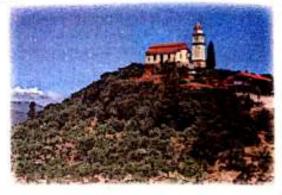
In certain cases, nouns that end in -e are turned into adjectives by dropping -e and adding -al.

bride-bridal

· globe-global

F. Choose the correct options from the brackets and fill in the blanks. One has been done for you.

- We went together to celebrate the <u>glorious</u> (glorous / glorious) day.
- ____ (mountaineous / mountainous) region. The church is in a _
- 3. It is _____ (natural / naturous) to be angry when somebody misbehaves with you.
- 4. It was _____ (courageious / courageous) of her to go on the _____ (dangerous / dangerious) trek alone.
- Amrita enjoyed her friend's birthday party. It was _____ (magical / magicous).



Forming opposites by adding un- and -less

- We can add the letters -un at the beginning of some words to form opposites. For example—
 - happy-unhappy
- finished-unfinished
- lucky-unlucky
- fair-unfair
- We can add the letters -less at the end of some words to form opposites. For example—
 - care-careless
- tire-tireless
- speech-speechless
- harm-harmless

Note

Only certain words take -less at the end to form opposites. Similarly, certain words take -un at the beginning to form opposites. Un- and -less cannot be used interchangeably.

- lucky-unlucky /
- lucky-luckyless X



		가게 보다가 그렇게 하는 하는데 이번 그렇게 살아 그렇게 되었다면 한 가는데 하셨습니? 나 없다.
G.		the blanks with the opposites of the underlined words. One has been done for you
	1.	Shama said that it was a <u>real</u> incident. Rajni didn't believe her. She thought it was <u>unreal</u> .
	2.	The question paper may have some known questions. But most of them will be
	3.	You have a home. But there are many people in the world who are
	4.	Chris gave the right expression while performing. But his co-actor stood expression less.
	5.	Rani's desk is tidy, but her cupboard is unlidy.
Le	t's	perfect it
A.	Com	plete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives given in brackets.
100	1.	No one runs than a cheetah. (fast)
	2.	They needed a strong rope to play tug of war. (strong)
	3.	Neil makes the west beautiful puppets in this market. (beautiful)
	4.	The table was Acauch than she had expected. (heavy)
	150	The architect wanted to design the bear building in the town. (good
	5.	our reconstruction of the contract of the cont
	6.	Simi bought a carpet for the dining hall. (huge)
B.	Cho	ose the correct adjectives from the box and fill in the blanks.
		prosperous educational postal famous cultural
	1.	Can you give me your address? I want to send you a gift.
	2.	Simi went on an Educational tour with her school friends.
	3.	Sidewinder is not a prosperous town.
	4.	The music academy organized a big Authorat event.
		Belinda is a famous writer.
	5.	Delinua is a Newly wave written.

C. Look at the help box on the next page. Speedy Craft Competition was held in a school. The students were asked to make a puppet, and the time taken by each team to make it is given in the help box. Complete the paragraph below the box using information from the help box.

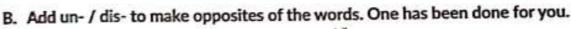
Lets build words

A Fill in the blanks with the opposites of the underlined words and complete the sentences.

- Jake has many <u>friends</u>. But he has some too.
- This dress looks too dull for the occasion.
 Select the brush one.
- If somebody <u>attacks</u> you, you need to know how to <u>problet</u> yourself.
- 4. The director <u>accepted</u> three proposals and the rest.
- 5. This rope is Lug but the other one is short.
- Many years ago there was a great war in the kingdom. But now there is peace.



 It is <u>common</u> to spot cows in the city, but it is <u>common</u> that one would see a peacock.



- 1. un tie
- 3. Dappear
- 5. Whidy
- 7. Lu continue
- 9. Wwused
- 11. discourtesy
- 13. dil agree
- 15. Wwwise

- 2. disallow
- 4. Wysure
- 6. Un wrap
- 8. disobey
- 10. Usselfish
- 12. dil please
- 14. Ukwanted
- 16. dil respect

