



Let's link it

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

The children are sitting
under a _____ umbrella.
(adjective of quality)

They decided to have
_____ lemonade.
(adjective of quantity)

This lemonade tastes good.



My lemonade is good too.

How many boats are there in the
picture? There are _____ boats.
(adjective of number)

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. Choose the correct **demonstrative adjectives** and fill in the blanks.

1. This building is the Hampton Court Palace. (These / This)
2. Ferocious lions live in that forest. (that / those)
3. These writings are mine. (This / These)
4. What is in these bags? (that / these)
5. Are those sketches yours? (that / those)

B. Replace the underlined words with **possessive adjectives**. One has been done for you.

1. Mr Paul's article received criticism.

His article received criticism.

2. The student's 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.

Its pages came off.

5. She is Zebunnisa's cousin.

She is her cousin.

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.

Ravi-450 Dina-375 Reeta-483 Hari-422 Jai-398

Reeta is in the first position, and Ravi is in the second place.
Hari is the third best student, while Jai has achieved the fourth place.
Dina is at the fifth position in class.

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.

1. 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	joyous

Note

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
person	personal
season	seasonal
option	optional
nation	national

Note

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.

1. We went together to celebrate the glorious (glorious / glorious) day.
2. The church is in a _____ (mountaineous / mountainous) region.
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 / dangerous) trek alone.
5. 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-**un**happy
 - finished-**un**finished
 - lucky-**un**lucky
 - fair-**un**fair
- We can add the letters **-less** at the end of some words to form opposites. For example—
 - care-care**less**
 - tire-tire**less**
 - speech-speech**less**
 - harm-harm**less**

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 ✗

G. Fill in the blanks with the **opposites** of the underlined words. One has been done for you.

1. Shama said that it was a real incident. Rajni didn't believe her. She thought it was unreal.
2. The question paper may have some known questions. But most of them will be unknown.
3. You have a home. But there are many people in the world who are homeless.
4. Chris gave the right expression while performing. But his co-actor stood expressionless.
5. Rani's desk is tidy, but her cupboard is untidy.



Let's perfect it

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives given in brackets.

1. No one runs faster than a cheetah. (fast)
2. They needed a strong rope to play tug of war. (strong)
3. Neil makes the most beautiful puppets in this market. (beautiful)
4. The table was heavier than she had expected. (heavy)
5. The architect wanted to design the best building in the town. (good)
6. Simi bought a huge carpet for the dining hall. (huge)

B. Choose the correct adjectives from the box and fill in the blanks.

prosperous educational postal famous cultural

1. Can you give me your postal 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 cultural event.
5. Belinda is a famous writer.

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.

Team A—23 minutes Team B—31 minutes Team C—19 minutes
Team D—30 minutes Team E—21 minutes

Victory High School held a craft competition. Team C, which completed the activity in 19 minutes, got the first prize. The second prize was bagged by Team E, and the third prize went to Team A. Team D came fourth, and Team B came last.

Let's build words

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

1. Jake has many friends. But he has some enemies too.
2. This dress looks too dull for the occasion. Select the bright one.
3. If somebody attacks you, you need to know how to protect yourself.
4. The director accepted three proposals and rejected the rest.
5. This rope is long but the other one is short.
6. Many years ago there was a great war in the kingdom. But now there is peace.
7. The road I take is wide enough. But Ahana takes the narrow road to school.
8. It is common to spot cows in the city, but it is uncommon that one would see a peacock.



B. Add un- / dis- to make opposites of the words. One has been done for you.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <u>un</u> tie | 2. <u>dis</u> allow |
| 3. <u>dis</u> appear | 4. <u>un</u> sure |
| 5. <u>un</u> tidy | 6. <u>un</u> wrap |
| 7. <u>dis</u> continue | 8. <u>dis</u> obey |
| 9. <u>un</u> used | 10. <u>un</u> selfish |
| 11. <u>dis</u> courtesy | 12. <u>dis</u> please |
| 13. <u>dis</u> agree | 14. <u>un</u> wanted |
| 15. <u>un</u> wise | 16. <u>dis</u> respect |