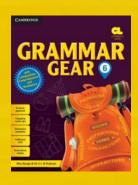


प्रु। जा International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

WELCOME TO PUNA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL





GRAMMAR GEAR GRADE 6

2. ADJECTIVES



WHAT IS AN ADJECTIVE?



ADJECTIVE

An adjective answers the following questions

WHAT KIND? Green ,old, round ,strong

HOW MUCH? All, little, enough, any

HOW MANY? few, 300, two-thirds, some

WHICH? This ,that ,those ,these, such

KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives may be divided into the following kinds:

- A. Adjectives of Quality
- B. Adjectives of Quantity
- C. Adjectives of Number
- D. Demonstrative Adjectives
- E. Distributive Adjectives
- F. Interrogative Adjectives
- G. Possessive Adjectives

Adjectives of Quality

- ➤ It tells about specific qualities, such as colour, size, age, shape, origin and material of noun.
- ➤ It answers the question 'What kind?"

e.g. Raman is a **good** boy

He has a **black** dog



She is a pretty girl.



This is a brown dog.



The small shop is open.



It is a funny book.



Adjectives of Quantity

- It shows how much of a thing is meant.
- It answers the question 'How much?'
- It is used for uncountable nouns.

e.g

Delhi did not get much rainfall last year.

There is **enough** rice for dinner. There is **little** sugar in the pot.

Adjective of Quantity How much water is there in the jug? Ittle gives negative meaning There is much water in the jug water in the jug

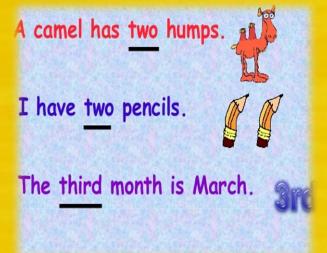
Adjectives of Number

- ❖ It shows how many persons or things are meant, or in what order a person or thing stands.
- It answers the question 'How many?'
- It is used with countable nouns e.g

A month has **four** weeks.

There are **some** pictures on the wall.

Our seat is in the **fourth** row.



Demonstrative Adjectives

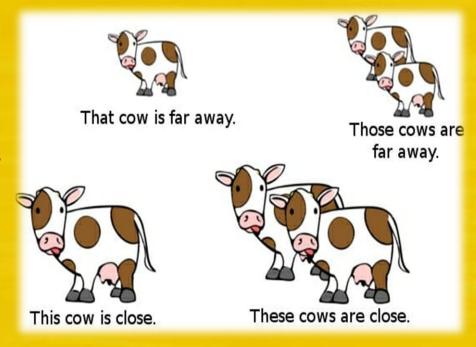
It points out a specific noun.
It answers the question 'Which?'

e.g.

This bag is not mine.

I do not like to wear <u>such</u> clothes.

Those flowers are very beautiful.



Distributive Adjectives

- ❖ It denotes that the persons or things named in the sentence are taken singly , separately .
- It always come before singular noun.

e.g.

Every day is a new day.

He took **neither** dress.

Each child was given a bag.

Interrogative Adjectives

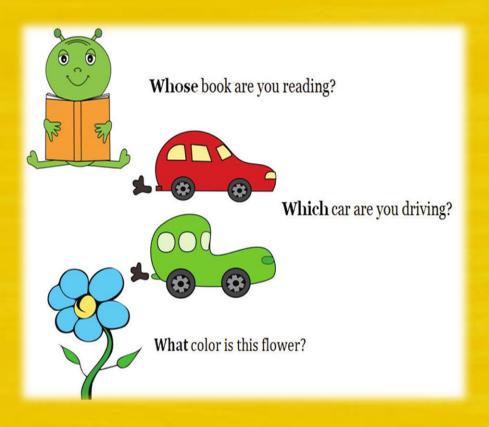
These are used with nouns to ask questions.

e.g.

Whose book is this?

What number did you dial?

Which way shall we go?



Possessive Adjectives

- ➤ It show possession or belonging.
- ➤ It answers the question 'Whose?'

e.g.

My project is still incomplete.

Their flight has been delayed.

Show me your binoculars.





Positive Degree: An adjective is said to be in the positive degree when there is no comparison.

- Comparative Degree: An adjective is said to be in the comparative degree when it is used to compare two nouns/pronouns.
- Superlative Degree: An adjective is in superlative degree when it is used to compare more than two nouns/pronouns. We use the article 'the' before the superlative degrees.

taller tallest

		-er	-est	Two		-er	-est
One syllable	clear	clearer	clearest	syllables ending in -y	busy	busier	busiest
	dark	darker	darkest		merry	merrier	merriest
One syllable ending with -e		-r	-st	Three or more syllables		more +	most +
	wise	wiser	wisest		creative	more creative	most creative
	simple	simpler	simplest		popular	more popular	most popular
Adjectives ending with one vowel		-er	-est	Irregular Adjectives	good	better	best
	thin	thinner	thinnest		bad	worse	worst
			fattest		little	less	least
	fat	fatter			much	more	most

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	
cold	-	the coldest	
fat	fatter	-	
-	cleaner	the cleanest	
happy	-	the happiest	
beautiful	more beautiful	■ :	
short	shorter	-	
good	.	the best	
: -	worse	the worst	
little	_	the least	

PRESENTED BY:

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THANK YOU