

1 What Is an Adjective?

- An adjective describes a noun or a pronoun.
- An adjective tells *what kind* or *how many*.

What kind	A <u>new</u> , <u>interesting</u> show came to town. It was <u>wonderful</u> .
How many	A <u>thousand</u> people went to see it.



Write the adjectives that describe the underlined nouns or pronouns. Do not include *a*, *an*, or *the*.

Example: Helpful signs directed us to the big fair. _____ Helpful, big

- The wonderful fair was held in four huge warehouses.

- They were large and colorful. _____
- A thousand people attended the busy show.

- Some booths contained many beautiful displays.

- The homemade food was hot and delicious.

- Everyone selected a few favorite items. _____
- Most people liked the numerous crafts. _____
- The wooden toys fascinated the young children.

- I chose several interesting toys as special gifts.

- The two girls that I baby-sit will love the sturdy, handmade trucks.

2 Articles and Demonstratives

- *A, an, and the* are special adjectives called articles. After a storm, an afternoon walk on the beach can be fun.
- *This, that, these, and those* are demonstrative adjectives. They tell which one.

This house was damaged more than **that** house.
These trees are stronger than **those** trees.



Rewrite each sentence, using the correct article or demonstrative adjective in parentheses. The underlined words are clues to help you.

Example: (A, An) hurricane is a violent storm.

A hurricane is a violent storm.

1. Have you seen (an, the) damage from last week's hurricane?

2. (These, Those) trees over there were broken by the high winds.

3. (This, That) telephone pole next to us fell across the street.

4. (These, Those) streets on this side of the harbor flooded.

5. Only (this, that) hillside in the distance wasn't flooded.

6. (A, An) nearby beach was nearly washed away.

7. Most people heard (a, an) early warning about the hurricane.

8. Luckily everyone had (a, an) opportunity to reach a protected area.

3 Comparing with Adjectives

- Add *-er* to most adjectives to compare two.
- Add *-est* to most adjectives to compare three or more.
- Use *more* and *most*, not *-er* and *-est*, with long adjectives.

Adjective	Comparing Two	Comparing Three or More
short	shorter	shortest
large	larger	largest
sticky	stickier	stickiest
sad	sadder	saddest
excited	more excited	most excited

Rewrite each sentence, using the correct adjective in parentheses.

Example: Sue was taking the (longer, longest) trip of her life.

Sue was taking the longest trip of her life.

- Sue had flown in the (smaller, smallest) plane she had ever taken.

- This trip was (more exciting, most exciting) than her last one.

- Alaska was (more interesting, most interesting) than her home state.

- Everything in Alaska seemed (bigger, biggest) than at home.

- The rivers were (wider, widest) than the rivers at home.

- Alaska's forests were the (larger, largest) Sue had ever visited.

- Sue knew that Mount McKinley is the (taller, tallest) peak in North America.

- She thought the peak was the (rockier, rockiest) she had ever seen.

4 Comparing with *good* and *bad*

- The adjectives *good* and *bad* have special forms for making comparisons.
- Use *better* and *worse* to compare two.
- Use *best* and *worst* to compare three or more.

Good	Today's game was a very good game.
	It was better than yesterday's game.
	It was the best game of the season.
Bad	That team has a bad record.
	Their record is worse than last year's record.
	That record is the worst record in five years.



Rewrite each sentence, using the correct adjective in parentheses.

Example: Carmen felt very (good, better).

Carmen felt very good.

1. This had been a very (good, best) baseball season.

2. This game was even (better, best) than last week's game.

3. Her pitching was the (better, best) that it had been all season.

4. Last year had been such a (bad, worst) year for the team.

5. That season had been much (worse, worst) than this season.

6. In fact it had been the (worse, worst) season in three years.

7. This year the entire team was (better, best) than they were last year.

8. Carmen thought her team was the (better, best) in the entire league.

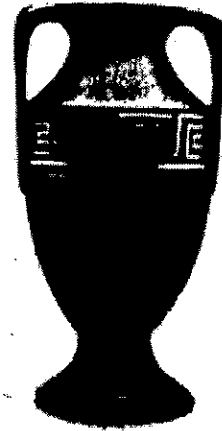
5 Proper Adjectives

- A proper adjective is formed from a proper noun.
- A proper adjective begins with a capital letter.

My uncle collects **C**hinese vases.

He is also interested in **N**orth African pottery.

My grandmother collects **S**wiss ornaments.



Underline the proper adjective in each sentence. Then write it correctly.

Example: Doreen collects European stamps.

European

1. These old italian stamps are hers.
2. This greek stamp is the most colorful stamp she has.
3. The french stamps are among her favorites.
4. She has one german stamp.
5. She hopes to find some austrian stamps soon.
6. Jacob collects british coins.
7. His oldest coins are english coins.
8. There is also one roman coin in his collection.
9. Sarah collects spanish books.
10. Her favorites are the south american books.
11. She especially likes this brazilian author.
12. One of her books is mexican.
13. She has several puerto rican volumes.
14. Gary trades north american baseball cards.
15. Some of his cards are canadian.
16. Tammy has a west indian art collection.
17. She owns a haitian painting.
18. She also has some jamaican cloth.
