

What Are Adjectives?

Adjectives are words that describe or provide more information about a noun or pronoun. Adjectives are descriptive words that make reading more interesting.

For example, if the noun we are using is “dress”, we can use adjectives such as **black, long, short, tight, loose, pretty, ugly, expensive**, and cheap to describe it..

Adjectives are generally placed before the noun.

Examples:

A **poor** man

A **tough** game

A **new** flavor

But at times, they might also be placed after the noun.

Examples:

The **man** is poor.

The **game** was tough.

The **flavor** is new.

Different kinds of adjectives.

1. Descriptive adjectives

These are adjectives that add quality and description to the nouns they are added to.

Examples are:

- My dog is **silly**.
- The **beautiful** flowers are blooming in my garden.

2. Quantitative adjectives

These are adjectives that describe the quantity of something. They usually answer the question “how much?” or “how many?”

Examples are:

- I have **three** daughters.
- **None** of the students went fishing.
- I have **some** extra money to lend you.
- I can't believe you ate the **whole** cake.

3. Demonstrative adjectives

These are adjectives that let us know which specific person, place, or thing is being mentioned. They usually answer the question “which one?” They always come before a noun or pronoun.

The following are a few examples of demonstrative adjectives:

Singular: this, that, yonder, yon, former, latter, etc.

Plural: these, those, etc.

“This”, “That”, “These”, and “Those” are the most commonly used demonstrative adjectives. **This** and **these** are used to describe things **that** are near the speaker, while **that** and **those** are used to describe things that are far from the speaker.

Examples are:

- **Those** cupcakes were delicious.
- **That** was a nasty accident.
- **This** book is not yours.
- **These** books belong to the library.

4. Possessive adjectives

These adjectives describe possession or belonging.

The following are the commonly used possessive adjectives:

My, mine, his, her, hers, our, ours, their, theirs, your, yours, its.

Examples are:

- **These** shoes are mine.
- **Our** house needs repainting.
- We went to **his** school.
- **Your** car needs repair.

5. Interrogative adjectives

These adjectives are used to form questions and are always followed by a noun or pronoun.

Examples are:

“**What** pet do you want to get?”

“**Which** song do you want to play?”

“**Whose** coat is this?”

6. Distributive adjectives

These adjectives describe specific members of a group and are used to single out one or more individual items or people. They are always followed by a noun or a pronoun that they are modifying (describing).

The following are some commonly used distributive adjectives:

- Each: It is used to speak about every single person or thing of a group, individually.
- Every: It is used to speak about every single person or thing of a group, generally

- Either: One between a choice of two
- Neither: None between a choice of two
- Any: One or some things out of any number of choices. This is also used when the choice is irrelevant

Examples are:

1. **Each** one of you needs to write this essay.
2. **Every** dog has its day.
3. I want **either** a chocolate or a cake.
4. I want **neither** a book nor a dress.

Circle the adjectives in the given sentences and mention the type of adjective used.

1. My puppy jumped on the red couch.

2. Ron has many pens in his large bag.

3. Those farmers are harvesting organic vegetables.

4. Our son lives in New York.

5. whose dog knocked the bin?

6. Each one of you must be present for the team building activity on Friday.

7. The World War II still haunts some people.

8. Mom, please buy these fruits.
