

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

TOPIC: ADJECTIVES

CLASS – VI

LESSON-6



Objectives – By the end of this lesson, students will be able to:

- Define and identify words that describe *people*, *places* and *things* in sentences.
- Share their Adjectives with the class.
- Learn how including adjectives into their sentences can improve their writing skills.
- Write down Adjectives to describe different people, places or things.
- Identify degrees of Adjectives i.e., *Positive*, *Comparative*, *Superlative*.
- Form degrees of adjectives.

Materials Required -

- Laptop/Mobile Phone/Any other device to attend the class
- Good Internet Connectivity
- A Paper and a pen
- Colors/Sketch Pens
- Adjectives Word Search worksheet

- Gratitude Game Activity
- Adjective Bingo Game
- Demonstratives Board Game
- Adjective Riddles

Warm up / Anticipatory Set / Activation –

DURATION: 5 Minutes

Activity-1:

When all the students would have joined the class, teacher asks them to think of one Unique Quality/characteristic of their personality. They are asked to name themselves in a different way this time. For example: Tanya says she is Strong. So, her new name for this class would be '*Strong Tanya*'. Seeing this example, other students also start telling their names to the teacher. For example:

Brave Ansh, Intelligent Saumya, Amazing Shaurya etc.

Activity-2:

Teacher will present the following scenario to the class:

Your parents will be coming to meet with me to discuss (about) your performance in class. Think about what **words** you would like me to use as I speak about you with your parents. On a half sheet of paper I would like you to create two lists. One list will be of adjectives that you would like me to use when describing you and/or your work to your parents. The other list will be of adjectives you are desperately hoping I will not use when I talk with your parents. For example, if my teachers were to talk to my parents, I would want them to say I am a respectful. I would not want my teachers to tell my parents that I am a rude student.

Direct Instruction : With the help of PowerPoint presentation on Adjectives, a mini-lesson on adjectives is conducted.

Presentation slides are as follows:

What are Adjectives?

- Adjectives are **modifiers**. They modify nouns or pronouns. This means they **change the image of a noun or pronoun**.
- Adjectives can be located by asking the questions:

What kind?

Which one?

How many?

How much?



What are Adjectives?

Picture a car in your mind.

Do you have an
image in your head?

Now make it red.



What is an Adjective?

Now make it **fast**.



What is an Adjective?

Now make it **old-fashioned**.



What is an Adjective?

Now make it **broken**.



What is an Adjective?

Now make it green.



Adjectives

An adjective describes a noun or a pronoun.

Example:

happy dog

An adjective answers:

What kind?

Which one?

How many?

tired boy

seven girls



**To find an adjective you need
to locate the nouns first.**

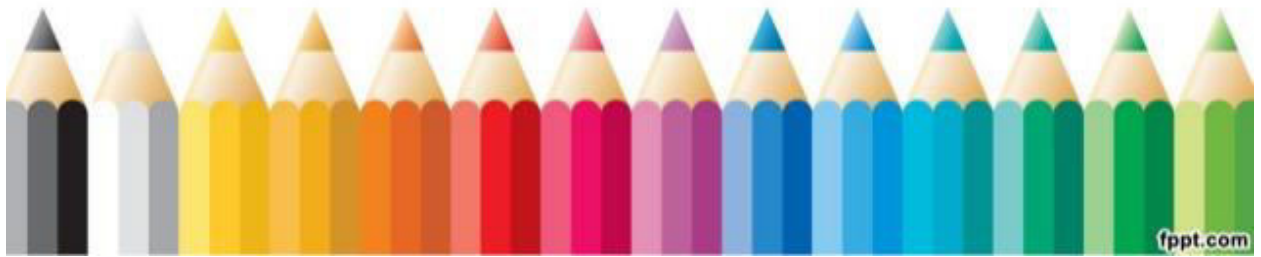
Three happy children played at the park.

The donkey stepped on my large hat.

The child was brave.



Let's Practice!



Can you find the adjectives?

First find the nouns...

We saw the gray elephant at the zoo.

Then ask, "What word describes the elephant?"



Can you find the adjectives?

First find the nouns...

The rabbit followed the slow turtle.

Then ask, "What word describes the turtle?"



Can you find the adjectives?

First find the nouns...

He found two pennies on the ground.

Then ask, "What word describes the pennies?"



Can you find the adjectives?

First find the nouns...

The children heard the loud bell.

Then ask, "What word describes the bell?"



Can you find the adjectives?

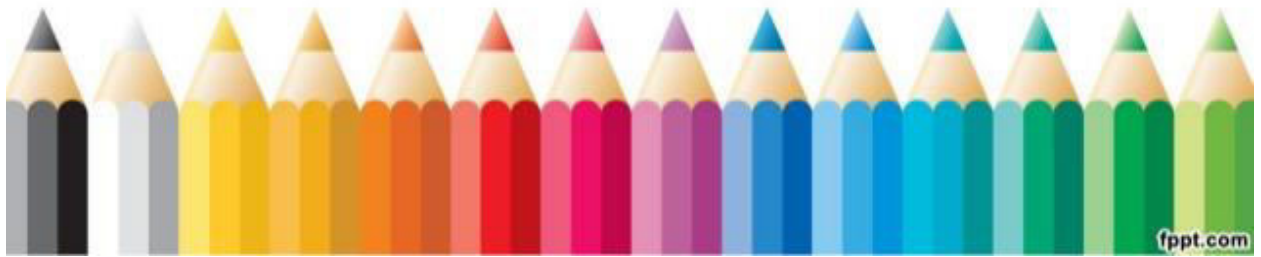
First find the nouns...

The brown dog growled at the tall man.

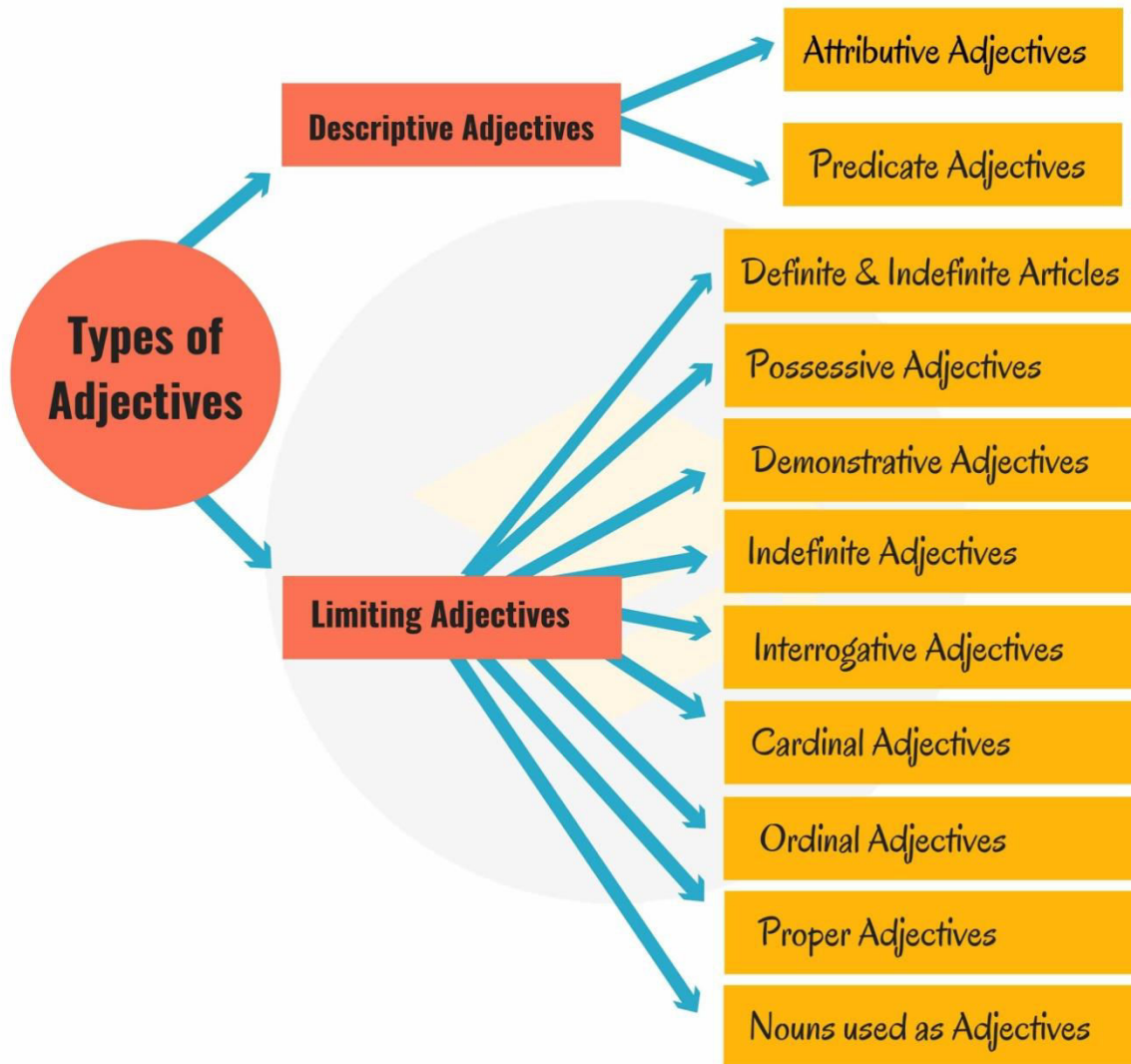
Then ask, "What words describe the dog and the man?"



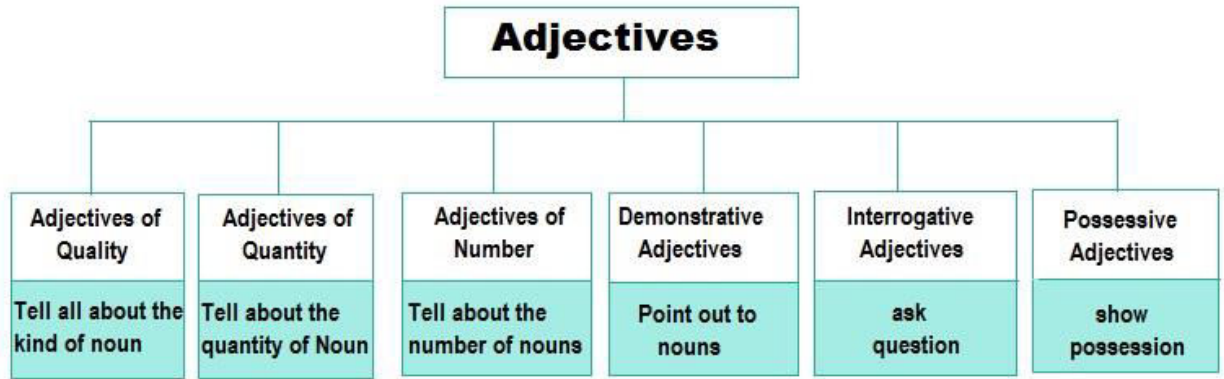
Kinds of Adjectives



TYPES OF ADJECTIVES



In this lesson we are going to study about following six types of Adjectives:



Let's begin...

Let's get to know about an important part of our daily conversations.

Every day we notice many things around us.

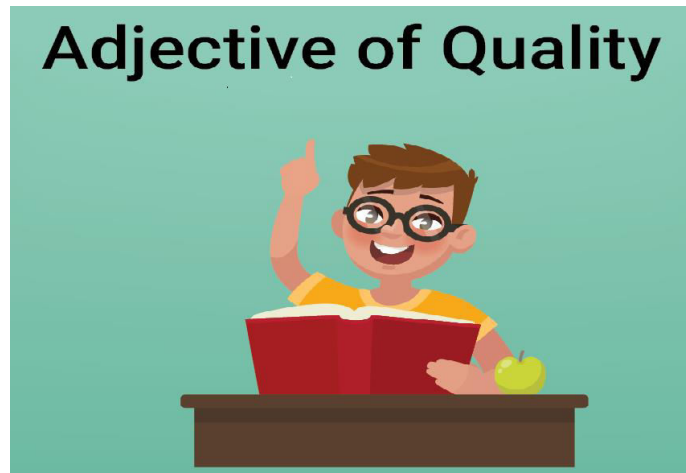


We don't remember everything that we see, but some of them stay in our minds because of their special or unique feature.



For example: “**A flower looks *beautiful***”, “**A lake feels *calm and peaceful***” and so on.

So, the way a particular item appears to engage or influence our minds is its attribute.



These attributes are referred to as “**Adjectives of Quality**”

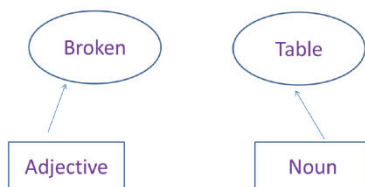


❖ *An adjective of quality* describes the nature or type of feature of nouns and pronouns.

Few more examples:



This is a *broken* chair



Here the adjective '*broken*' describes the nature of the noun '*table*'.



The question “*what kind*” is answered by an adjective of quality.

In the above give example, if we ask – *what kind of chair is that?*

The answer becomes – *Broken.*

- Adjectives of quality are formed out of Nouns, verbs and other adjectives.
- These can be used in different ways like before noun, with combination of noun and verb.

Let's Study about Adjectives of Quantity



These help to show the predicted amount of the noun or pronoun. Example: enough, much, some, half etc.

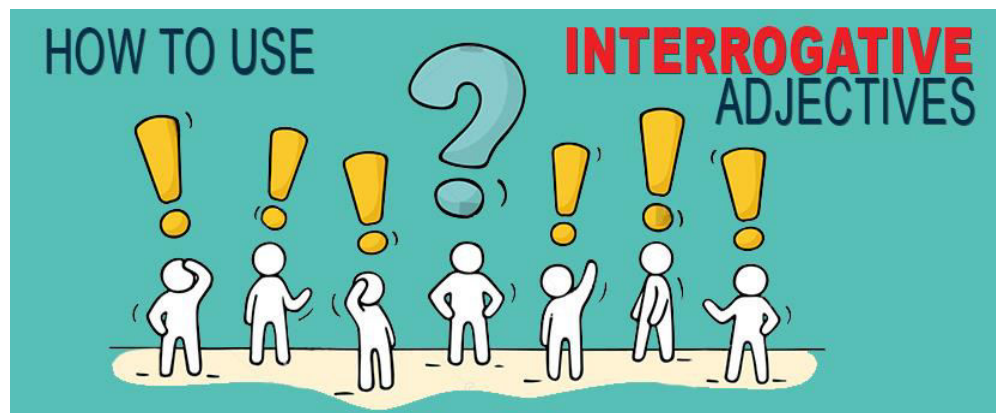
Let's see few more examples:



She ate the **whole** cake.

In this example, '**whole**' is used to show the amount of cake eaten. So, it is an adjective of quantity.

Moving on to Interrogative Adjectives :



- ❖ Interrogative adjectives ask a question. These adjectives are always followed by a noun or a pronoun. Examples of interrogative adjectives are **what**, **whose**, **which**.

For example:



"**Which** river is the longest in India?", asked the teacher.

A question is asked here using '**which**', making it an *interrogative adjective*.

Now let's learn about Demonstrative Adjectives.

- ❖ Demonstrative Adjectives help indicate a noun or pronoun in a sentence. They answer the question *which one* or *which ones*? Commonly used demonstrative adjectives are *this, that, these, and those*.

For example:



These cats are very playful.

These is describing the cats. Hence it is a demonstrative adjective.

Let's learn about Numeral Adjectives.

- ❖ Numeral Adjectives are used to denote the number of nouns or the order in which they stand. They answer the question *how many*? Examples of numeral adjectives are *first, second, six, twenty*.

For example:



Rose was the **first** in her family to go to school.

Here, *first* is representing a *number*. So it is a numeral adjective.

We have yet more adjectives to learn..

Moving on to Possessive Adjectives.

- ❖ Possessive adjectives show possession or belonging. They describe to whom a thing belongs. They answer the question *whose*?

Examples of possessive adjectives are *my, his, her, yours, ours*.

Take a look at this picture:



That is my dog.

Here, ‘*my*’ is describing whose dog is it. So, it is a possessive adjective.

Now let’s learn about emphasizing adjectives.

- ❖ Emphasizing Adjectives are the words used to emphasize a noun. Most commonly used emphasizing adjectives are *very, own, complete, perfect*, etc.

For example:



“This is the very watch I was planning to buy”, said Tony to Gaurav.

Here, ‘*very*’ is used to emphasize on the watch that Tony wanted to buy. So, it’s an emphasizing adjective.

Let’s learn about proper adjectives.

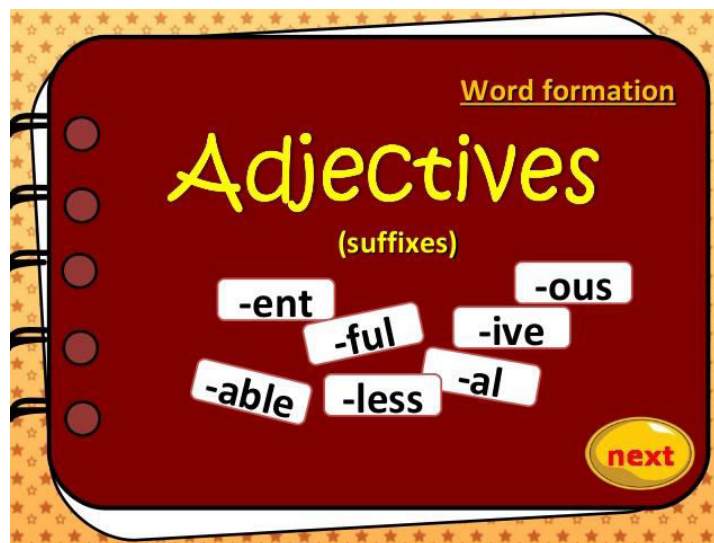
- ❖ Proper Adjectives are derived from the proper nouns, i.e., the names of geographical places (countries, continents, states, etc). These describe the *source* or *origin* of a noun or pronoun.

For example:



In this example '*Russia*' and '*Russian*' describe the source/origin of the subject. So, it's a proper adjective.

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES



❖ Formation of Adjectives from Nouns, Verbs and other Adjectives:

- ✚ Our mothers cook marvelous food.
- ✚ They can cook several dishes from the same ingredients! So, they can take an ingredient like rice flour and make *uttapam* or even *dosa* from it.



- ✚ Everything they cook is likeable.

Let's take a look at the above sentences again.

Our mothers cooks **marvelous** food. They can cook several dishes from the same ingredients! So, they can take an ingredient like rice flour and make uttapam or even dosa from it. Everything they cook is **likeable**.

- These highlighted words in the sentences above are *adjectives*.
- These adjectives are made out of the noun '*marvel*' and the verb '*like*'.
- So we can form adjectives from *nouns* and *verbs* and a few adjectives can be formed from other *adjectives* as well.

Let's learn how to make adjectives in different ways.

❖ **Formation of adjectives from *nouns*.**

- Adding suffixes to a noun is the most common way to create an adjective. We can add the suffix '*-y*', '*-al*', '*-ial*', etc to form an adjective. In doing so we remove '*e*' from the end of the noun.

Suffix	Adjective	Adjective
-y	Hair	Hairy
	Gloss	Glossy
	Ease	Easy
	Luck	Lucky
-al	Magic	Magical
	Nature	Natural
	Commerce	Commercial

- Another way to form adjectives from nouns is to add the suffix ‘-ly’, ‘-ic’, ‘-ish’ to a noun.

Suffix	Adjective	Adjective
-ly	Human Man	Humanly Manly
-ish	Girl Child	Girlish Childish
-ic	Tragedy Artist	Tragic Artistic

- We can also add the suffix ‘-ous’, ‘-some’, ‘-able’, ‘-ful’ to a noun to form an adjective.

Suffix	Adjective	Adjective
-ous	Courage Danger	Courageous Dangerous
-some	Trouble	Troublesome
-able	Question	Questionable
-full	Beauty	Beautiful

Let’s look at an example now.

- It was very childish of him to walk off the stage like that.
The adjective *childish* is formed from the noun ‘child’.

❖ **Formation of adjectives from *verbs*.**

- In addition to all the previous suffixes like ‘-y’, ‘-able’, ‘-ous’, ‘-al’, ‘-ful’, ‘-ic’ we can add the suffix ‘-less’, ‘-ive’ to verbs to form adjectives.

Suffix	Adjective	Adjective
-y	Speed	Speedy
-ful	Hate	Hateful
-ive	Create	Creative
-ing	Amuse	Amusing
-able	Read	Readable

Suffix	Adjective	Adjective
-ous	Continue	Continous
-al	Judge	Judgemental
-ic	See	Scenic
-less	Tire	Tireless

Let’s look at an example now.

- She is very annoying.

Annoying is a verb and the adjective ‘annoying’ is formed by adding ‘*ing*’ to the verb.

❖ **Formation of adjectives from *other adjectives*.**

- The suffix ‘-ly’, ‘-ive’, ‘-al’, ‘-ish’, ‘-ier’ is added to form an adjective from another adjectives.

Suffix	Adjective	Adjective
-ier	Easy	Easier
-ish	Green	Greenish
-ly	Weak	Weakly
-al	Comic	Comical

Suffix	Adjective	Adjective
-ve	Correct	Corrective
-est	Fine	Finest

An example will make things more clear.

✚ The sky was *reddish* yesterday morning.

Here, *reddish* is an adjective formed from another adjective ‘red’.

❖ **We can also form compound adjectives using two words.**

A Compound adjective is formed when two or more adjectives are joined together to modify the same noun.

They are separated with a *hyphen* (-).

For example:



She attended a **two-hour** long seminar.

Here, two-hour is describing the number of hours.

The two words 'two' and 'hours' are combined to form a compound adjective 'two-hour' separated with a hyphen.

- **The two words used to form a compound adjective can be a combination of:**

Number + Noun

Adjective + Noun

Noun + Adjective

Noun + Present/Past Participle

Adjective + Past Participle

Few more examples:

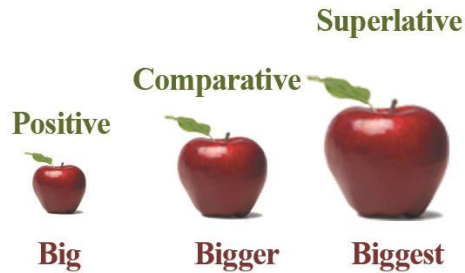
They are going on a **three-week** vacation.

It was a **last-minute** plan.

She is a **good-looking** girl.

DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES

Three Degrees of Comparison



Adjectives can be used to compare two or more nouns. In that case we use adjectives in three forms:

- Positive
- Comparative
- Superlative

Ashok's father went to buy a new car. The salesman showed him many cars which were **better** than other cars in the market, in terms of their features, looks, fuel consumption etc. Ashok loved one car but it was **more expensive** than some of the other cars.

In the above written lines highlighted words are adjectives that we often use in our daily life.

Let's understand these degrees in detail..

POSITIVE DEGREE:

-  We use the raw form of adjective to make a *Positive degree*. Here we do not make any comparison.
-  Few examples of raw forms of adjectives are heavy, good, tall, pretty, etc.

COMPARATIVE DEGREE: When the comparison is made between two nouns, we use the comparative degree of adjectives

- They are used in sentences where two nouns are being compared.
- The adjective is followed by '*than*' and then the other noun.

For example:



Denis is *older* than Rahul.

Here, two nouns i.e., Denis and Rahul are being compared and 'older' is a comparative form of the adjective *old*.

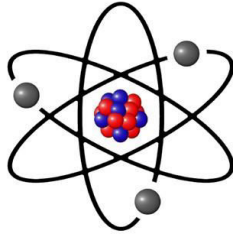
Another example:

My dog is *faster* than my cat.

Here cat and dog are being compared using comparative degree *faster*.

SUPERLATIVE DEGREE: Superlative adjectives are used to describe an object which is at the extreme upper or extreme lower limit. We prefix them with article 'The'. These are used to compare more than two nouns/pronouns.

For example:



Atoms are the **smallest** part of a molecule.

In this example, many parts of a molecule are being compared to an *atom*. And it is concluded that out of all parts, atom is *the smallest*.

Let's see one more example:

Parents always wish the best for their kids. They want to see their children do well in life and be successful. For parents, children are the most valuable people in their life.

Parents always wish the **best** for their kids. They want to see their children do well in life and be successful. For parents, children are the **most valuable** people in their life

The highlighted words in the above sentences are called *adjectives*. These are the highest form of adjectives in terms of comparison.

Let's see how these comparative and superlative degrees are formed.

- *Comparative degree* is usually formed by adding **'-er'** and superlative degree is usually formed by adding **'-est'** to the raw form of the adjective.

For example:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
fat	fatter	fattest
hot	hotter	hottest
big	bigger	biggest
Sad	sadder	saddest
dim	dimmer	dimmest
thin	thinner	thinnest
red	redder	reddest

- When the adjective ends with the letter **'e'**, **'-r'** is added to form comparative degree and **'-st'** is added to form superlative degree.

For example:

Add "r" and "st" to words that end in "e"		
safe	safer	safest
wide	wider	widest
tame	tamer	tamest

- When the adjective ends with the letter ‘y’, and the ‘y’ has a consonant immediately before it, the ‘y’ is changed to ‘i’ and ‘-er’ and ‘-est’ are added to make *comparative* and *superlative* forms.

For example:

If the word ends in “y”, change the “y” to “i” then add “er” or “est”

tidy	tidier	tidiest
happy	happier	happiest
lucky	luckier	luckiest

- When the adjectives end in a **vowel + consonant**, the consonant is *doubled* and ‘-er’ and ‘-est’ are added to make comparative and superlative forms.

For example:

By doubling the final consonants

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
big	bigger	biggest
dim	dimmer	dimmest
fat	fatter	fattest
hot	hotter	hottest
thin	thinner	thinnest

- When the adjectives are long, **more** and **most** are used with them to make comparative and superlative forms.

For example:

Simple	Comparative	Superlative
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
courageous	more courageous	most courageous
intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
pleasant	more pleasant	most pleasant
decent	more decent	most decent
studious	more studious	most studious



- Some adjectives form their comparatives and superlatives in an *irregular* way.

For example:

Degree of Comparison in Irregular Adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good (well)	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
much, many	more	most
far	farther, further	farthest
late	later	last, latest
old	older, elder	older, oldest

Worksheets For Evaluation

Worksheet -1 : Adjectives Word Search

Swati Taneja(Kapoor)
PIET (NFL)



ADJECTIVES WORD SEARCH



- AWESOME
- BUSY
- COOL
- DIZZY
- ELASTIC

- FAITHFUL
- GROUCHY
- HAPPY
- INFORMAL
- JUICY

- KLUTZY
- LARGE
- MESSY
- NATURAL
- OPULENT

- PLEASANT
- QUICK
- ROYAL
- SCRAWNY
- TALL

✚ Worksheet – 2 : *The Gratitude Game*



The Gratitude Game

Teach Beside Me

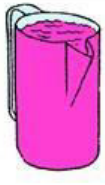
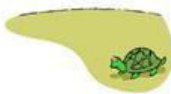
GRATITUDE GAME

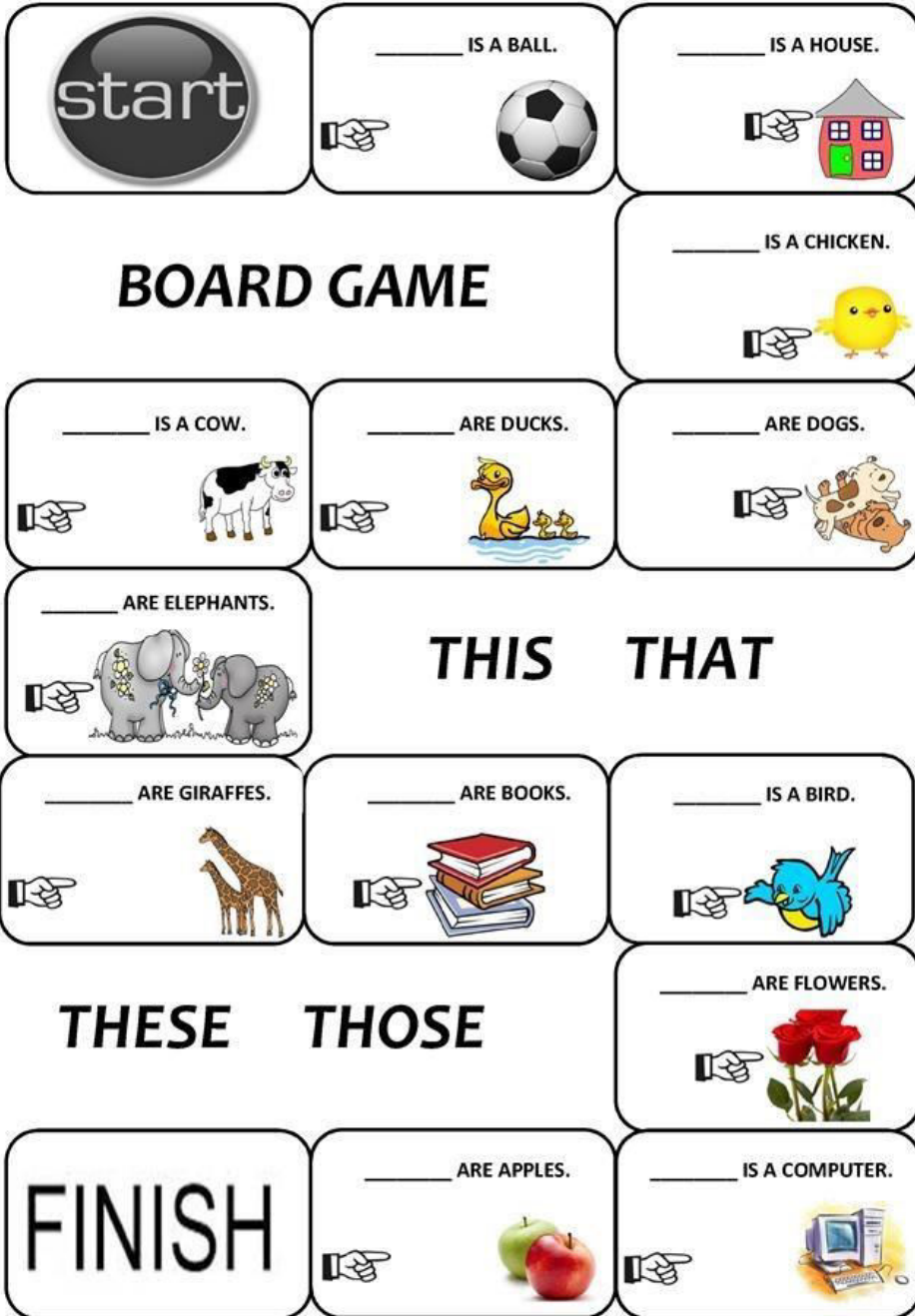
- Name a Person You are Thankful for
- Name a Place You are Thankful for
- Name a Food You are Thankful for
- Name a Thing You are Thankful for
- Name Anything of Your Choice

Tell me Why ?

✚ Worksheet – 3 : Adjective Bingo Game

Adjectives

 hard It's hard	 thin He's thin	 He's thirsty	 old It's old	 They're smelly!
 He's weak	 Shhh! Be quiet!	 He's cold	 He's noisy!	 He's tired
 She's sad	 She's happy!	 new It's new	 It's empty	 Help, I'm scared!
 It's full	 He's hot	 It's wet	 She's ugly	 He's strong
 It's slow	 He's angry!	 It's small	 It's delicious!	 soft It's soft



Worksheet-4 : Adjectives Riddles



Adjective Riddles



Read the following paragraphs and choose adjectives to describe the person or animal.

1. Peter is always happy. He smiles everyday and likes to say nice things to everyone he meets. He is never angry and he doesn't like to shout. _____

2. Sarah likes to share. She always thinks of others and gives her pocket-money to people who are poor. She also likes to buy gifts for her friends and family. _____

3. Tom is a great student. He studies hard and gets top marks in his exams. Tom knows all the answers to his teacher's questions. _____



Write your own paragraph about someone you know. Use adjectives to describe this person.

EVALUATION- Students responses are collected and evaluated on the basis of their performance.

REVIEW AND CLOSING- Students are allowed to ask any final questions or voice any concerns they may have about the lesson.