

English Grammar Class 8

The Adjective

In this article, we will discuss adjectives. A noun or pronoun that serves as the subject of a sentence can be described or given additional information using an adjective. Let's explore it in better detail using this article. Practice questions and solved examples are also given throughout the article for better understanding and concept clarity. Let's begin the journey on this amazing topic.



Image: Grammar

Adjectives



Image: Adjectives

What is an Adjective?

A noun or pronoun is qualified with an adjective, such as "**lovely** guy," "**pretty** girl," "**ripe** mango," "**some** milk," "**that** man," etc. Adjectives are terms like good, lovely, ripe, and some, and they describe nouns be it a "boy," "girl," "mango," "milk," and "man." There are two methods to utilize an adjective. We refer to an adjective as being attributive when it is employed before a noun as an epithet or an attribute. Predicative adjectives are employed when an adjective follows a verb and is a component of the predicate.

Types of Adjectives

There are mainly ten types of adjectives:

- Proper Adjective
- Descriptive Adjective
- Quantitative Adjective
- Numeral Adjective
- Demonstrative Adjective
- Distributive Adjective
- Interrogative Adjective
- Exclamatory Adjective
- Possessive Adjective
- Emphasizing Adjective

1. Proper Adjectives

Adjectives formed from proper nouns are known as proper adjectives.

Examples:

The **South African** game was fun to play.

I only love **Indian** cuisine.

I have seen many **Iranian** films.

He is a **Maharastrian**.



PRONOUN NOUN

Shakespeare wrote many plays about kings and queens.

Laurence Olivier was a celebrated **shakespearean** actor.

PROPER ADJECTIVE



Image: Proper Adjective

2. Descriptive Adjective

The adjectives which provide information about the kind or quality of a noun or a pronoun are known as descriptive adjectives.

Examples:

She is very **clever**.

He is **handsome**.

They are a **romantic** couple.

This is a very **beautiful** place.



DISCRIPTIVE WORDS

NICE	AMAZING	GOOD	HAPPY
Enjoyable	Astonishing	Excellent	Amused
Lovely	Awesome	Amazing	Bright
Pleasing	Fabulous	Wonderful	Charmed
Amiable	Incredible	Marvelous	Cheerful
Charming	Stupendous	Exceptional	Contented
Kind	Wonderful	Fantastic	Delighted
Delightful	Fantastic	Super	Eager
Pleasant	Unimaginable	Outstanding	Optimistic

Image: Descriptive Adjectives

3. Quantitative Adjective

Adjectives that refer to amount are known as quantitative adjectives.

Examples:

I have **enough** time for preparation for final exams.

There is **plenty of** food for the entire family.

I will need a **couple** of minutes off of work.



ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY			
WHOLE	MOST	NUMEROUS	SIGNIFICANT
ENOUGH	HEAVILY	SINGLE	A LOT
LITTLE	EMPTY	SUBSTANTIAL	MANY
ALL	A LITTLE BIT	HUNDREDS	LOTS OF
HUNDRED	PLENTY OF	DOUBLE	COUPLE
NO	ENOUGH OF	SPARSE	HALF
SOME	GREAT	EACH	MUCH

Image: Quantitative Adjective

4. Numeral Adjective

The numeral adjective, which is used to indicate the numbers or order of any substances or anything else in a phrase, is also known as the adjective of numbers or the numerical adjective.

Examples:

Sheema puts a lot of effort to grab the **first** position in the class.

I like **double** cheese in my sandwich.

He is a **three**-time debate winner.



Image: Numeral Adjectives

5. Demonstrative Adjective

When used in a sentence, demonstrative adjectives serve as a way to make clear to whom or what you are referencing. There are just four demonstrative adjectives in English, and they are all utilized in different ways to illustrate your points.

Examples:

This is my favourite movie.

I have to check **that** movie out.

I am not fond of **these** styles.

This was the hospital which documented cancer.

Can you eat all **those** candies?



Image: Demonstrative adjectives

6. Distributive Adjective

Distributive adjectives indicate that the objects or people are counted as a whole. They refer to group members as "individuals."

Examples:

Each student must wear their identity card during the school periods.

I heard **every** word you said and I am upset.

Anyone that is in need of shelter is welcome here.

I don't miss any parent-teacher meetings and **neither** does my husband.

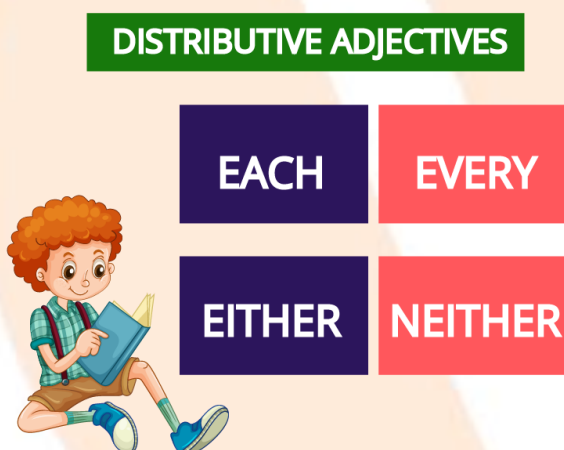


Image: Distributive Adjectives

7. Interrogative Adjective

Interrogative adjectives are words such as, which, whose, and what that are used along with the nouns to ask questions.

For examples refer to the image below.



Whose book are you reading?
Which car are you driving?
What colour is this?

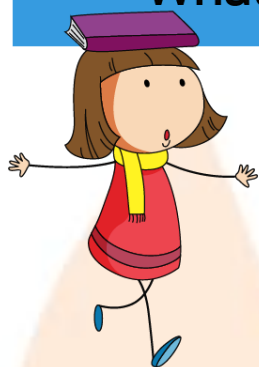


Image: Interrogative Adjectives

8. Exclamatory Adjective

Exclamatory Adjectives are words used with nouns/pronouns and indicate strong emotions.

Example: **What** a beauty!

What a wonderful game!

9. Possessive Adjective

Adjectives that modify a noun to show ownership are called possessive adjectives. They are quite significant, and we unknowingly employ them in every sentence and interaction.

Examples:

I have a shirt.

This is **our** home.

This phone is **mine**.

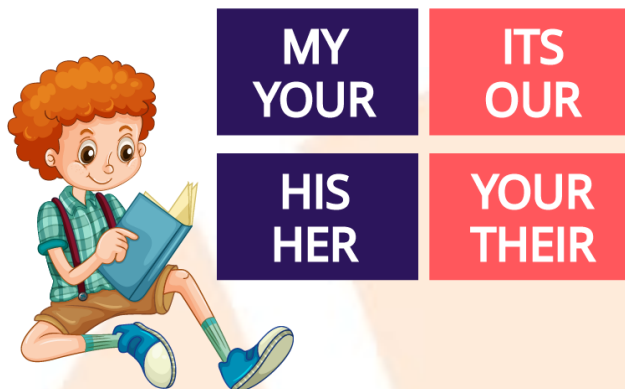
**POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES**

Image: Possessive Adjectives

10.Emphasizing Adjectives

The adjectives used to emphasize the nouns are known as Emphasizing Adjectives.

Examples:

I saw it with my **own** eyes.

**EXAMPLES**

Jack build this house with
his own hands.
What the man said was
absolute rubbish.



Image: Emphasizing Adjective

Difficult Words with Meanings

Word	Meaning
Component	a part or part of a bigger total.
Indicate	Show/Depicts
Utilize	Use/ Apply
Emphasising	to demonstrate the significance of something or the value of paying attention to it
Ownership	the right to possess something

Summary

In this chapter, we studied the adjectives and the types of Adjectives. To communicate effectively, children must have a strong command of adjectives and other forms of descriptive language. Adjectives are specifically taught in school as a technique for children to improve their narrative abilities and language complexity. Adjectives are necessary for describing and distinguishing. Adjectives can be used to add detail to a noun (such as a person, place, or thing) in order to make descriptions more clear or intriguing. They frequently appear straight before a word in a sentence: Some lively conversations took place in the boisterous town hall.

Practice Questions

Mark the adjectives in the given sentences

1. For the wedding, I purchased a red dress.
2. I can eat eight apples at one time.
3. The food is excellent.
4. My brother is very handsome.

5. The last movie we saw was very **boring**.
6. Picasso was a **talented** artist.
7. Chennai experiences **hot, humid** weather the entire year.
8. This is a **fantastic** time to travel to the US.
9. The drive was very **relaxing**.
10. In India, Marina Beach is the **longest** beach.
11. She is a **graceful** dancer.
12. I met an **excellent** chess player.
13. This is the actor I was talking to you about.
14. Neither of my parents is interested in movies.
15. She is extremely **passionate** about the creative field.

Answer:

1. For the wedding, I purchased a **red** dress.
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