

PARTS OF SPEECH

ADJECTIVE

GRAMMAR CHECK!



The adjective is a word that describes a noun. It tells us what kind of, how many, how much, what colour, etc., a noun is i.e. persons, places, animals and things are.

1. Anita likes **colourful** pens.
2. I gave her a **red** rose.
3. Shivani won **three** prizes.

Adjectives are divided into:

■ **Adjective of Quality** – An adjective which tells us what kind of noun it is, is called an Adjective of Quality.

- 1) She has a **sweet** voice.
- 2) It was an **exciting** match.

The words **sweet** and **exciting** are telling us the quality of the noun it is describing. So to find adjective of quality, we ask the question: **What kind of?**

■ **Adjective of Quantity** – An adjective which tells us how much of a noun is meant is called an **Adjective of Quantity**.

- 1) I have **much** work to do.
- 2) Prithvi gave the poor man **some** food.

The words **much** and **some** are adjectives which describe the quantity. So to find adjective of quantity, we ask the question: **How much?**

■ **Adjective of Number** – An adjective that tells us how many things are meant is called an **Adjective of Number**.

- 1) The octopus has **eight** arms.
- 2) Raj has **many** books.

The words **eight** and **many** are adjectives give a number to the noun. So to find adjective of number, we ask the question: **How many?**

EXERCISE

Underline the adjective and state its type:

1. We had to cross a deep river.
2. Ali had enough food to last through the night.
3. Gandhiji was a famous leader.
4. Ravi gave me all his money.
5. There is a lot of homework.

KNOW UR PUNCTUATION

Punctuation is an important element in the formation of sentences. We use various types of punctuation to separate one sentence from another or one part of a sentence from another part. This month we highlight on:

- **Dash (—)**
- **Hyphen (-)**

(A) The **dash (—)** is used to indicate a sudden change of thought or make an additional comment. It is a longer line than a hyphen, and it indicates a break or an interruption in the thought. Dashes are used to set off part of a sentence.

- That was the end of the matter — or so we thought.

Dashes can also be used in pairs to insert a comment or a short list:

- Everything — furniture, electronic items and crockery — survived the fire.

Remember, the dash is not the same thing as the hyphen (which is shorter).

(B) The **hyphen (-)** is a short dash used to connect words or syllables, or to divide words into parts. You

don't use a space on either side of a hyphen.

■ These might be prefixes like **re-enter** or **co-operatio**. The purpose of this hyphen is to make the word easier to read.

■ They can be adjectives like **multi-storey** building or **extra-curricular** activities

■ They can be used when when forming words such as **state-of-art** or **father-in-law** or **one-third**

■ They are also used to show the difference between terms which are spelled the same, but which have different meanings like **reformation** is written in this way when **it means change for the better** and as **re-formation** when **it means to form again**.

Over a period of time, the hyphen disappears when the new term becomes popular.



TRY THIS!

Unscramble and make meaningful words:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. AAYW | 6. EWRDNO |
| 2. REABV | 7. NEIDOI |
| 3. TEUNAR | 8. CLEYCNO |
| 4. ORPTINATM | 9. ITNEURNT |
| 5. TIDECR | 10. ECTDLAEI |