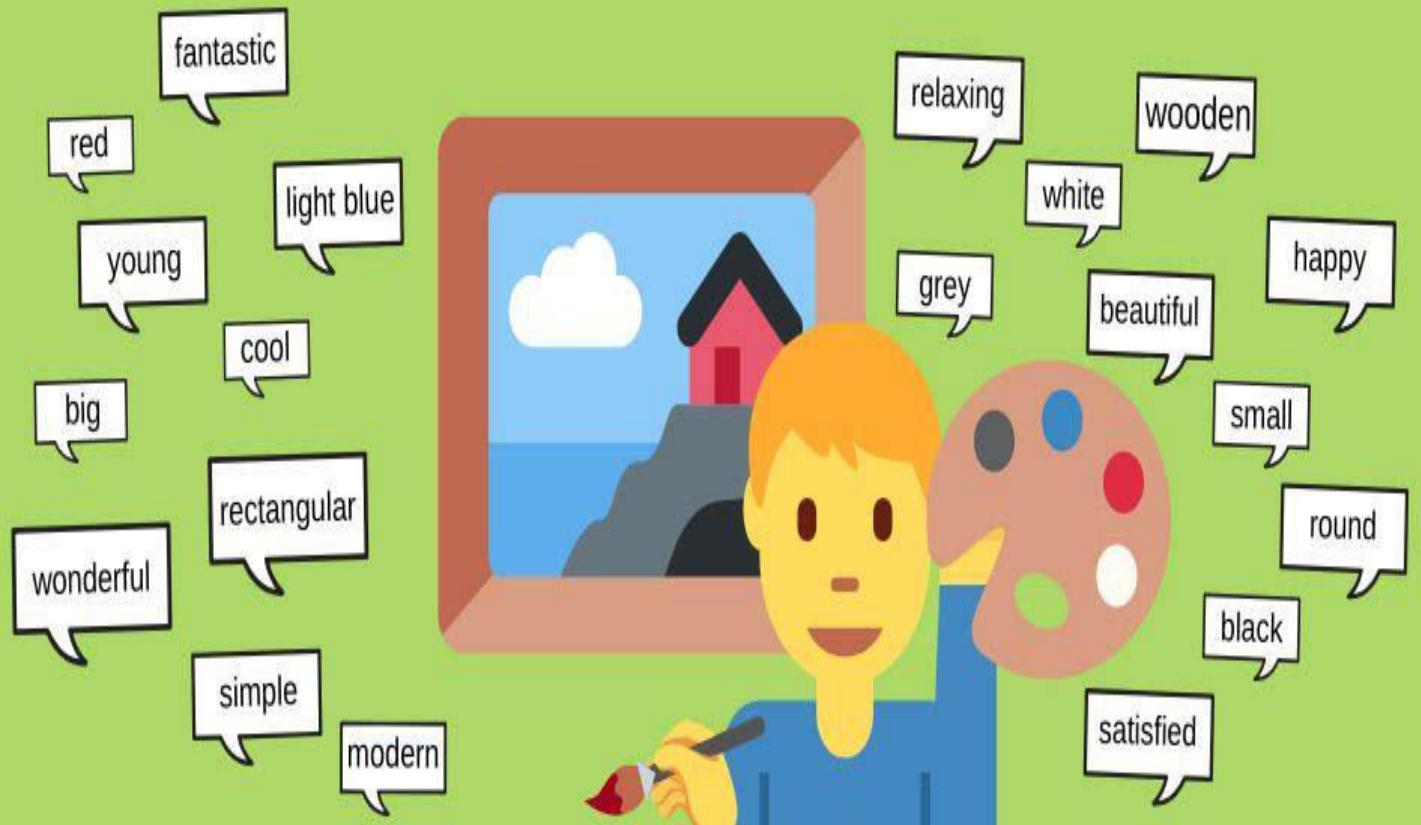


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# **PART -2**

# Adjectives



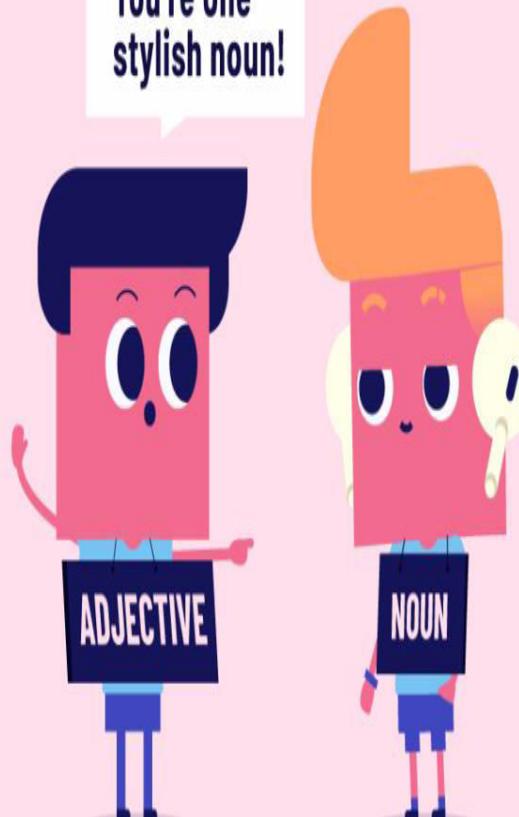
# Adjective

An **adjective**

describes or  
modifies noun/s  
and pronoun/s in a  
sentence. It  
normally indicates  
quality, size, shape,  
duration, feelings,  
contents, and more  
about a noun or  
pronoun.

## ADJECTIVES DESCRIBE NOUNS OR PRONOUNS

You're one  
stylish noun!



It usually answers the question of which one,  
what kind, or how many.

---

- The team has a dangerous batsman. (What kind?)
- I have ten candies in my pocket. (How many?)
- I loved that red car. (Which one?)
- I earn more money than he does. (How much?)

# Positioning of an adjective in a sentence.

- Before a noun –

*She has a **beautiful** handwriting.*

*My cake should have **sixteen** candles.*

- After a verb –

*Her handwriting is **beautiful**.*

*It smells **gross** in the locker room.*

*Driving is **faster** than walking.*

Poll Question:-

**Choose the correct adjective for this image:**

- 
- A. helpful
  - B. sensitive
  - C. sociable
  - D. organized



Answer

---

Option-B

# **8 Types of Adjectives**

*With Examples*



- 1. Proper Adjectives**
- 2. Descriptive Adjectives**
- 3. Quantitative Adjectives**
- 4. Numeral Adjectives**
- 5. Demonstrative Adjectives**
- 6. Distributive Adjectives**
- 7. Interrogative Adjectives**
- 8. Possessive Adjectives**

## Proper Adjective

- An adjective formed from proper noun, particularly from names of geographical places is called proper adjective. It is spelled **with a capital letter.**



## For Example:-

---

- I live in japan ( proper noun) and I love Japanese ( proper adjective ) food.
- This is swiss cheese.
- We drink Assamese tea.
- He eats Russian caviar.
- The British council rejected the new law.

## Poll Question:-

---

- A proper adjective is formed from a proper noun.
- A. True
- B. False

# Answer

---

Option- A

## Descriptive or attribute Adjective

- *These adjectives describe nouns or pronouns. They show the quality of a person or thing the noun names. Such adjectives Supply an answer to the question of 'WHAT KIND'?*

# Descriptive adjectives



1 heavy      2 ugly      3 pretty      4 colourful      5 intelligent      6 dangerous

## The Sea Animal Rap

Ugly, pretty,  
Heavy, light.  
Which sea animal  
Do you like?

He likes jellyfish.  
I like dolphins.  
A dolphin is prettier  
And more intelligent.  
Chorus

She likes dolphins.  
I like jellyfish.  
A jellyfish is uglier  
And more dangerous.  
Chorus



## For Example:-

---

- *Mohan's drawing is amazing.*
- *We had a fantastic trip last year.*
- *The lotus is a beautiful flower.*
- *Delhi is a crowded city.*

## Poll Question:-

---

- **Adjectives that tell about the size, shape, color, or weight of the things they describe are called \_\_\_\_\_ adjectives.**



Answer

---

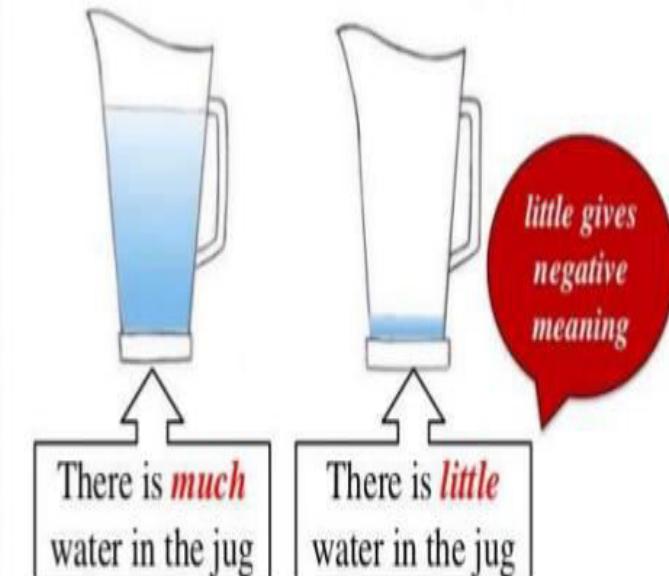
Descriptive

## *Quantitative Adjective*

- *It describes the number or quantity of noun or pronoun.*
- *Generally, they answer the question 'HOW MUCH'?*

## Adjectives of Quantity

How much water is there in the jug?



## For Example :-

---

- *I have only few balloons to decorate the house.*
- *She ate the whole watermelon.*
- *Jonathan drank little water during the marathon.*
- *He has sufficient tenacity.*
- *The scientists didn't have much time to complete the project.*

## Poll Question:-

---

- In this sentence identify the adjective:
- My cake should have sixteen candles.
- A. cake
- B. candles
- C. sixteen
- D. have

# Answer

---

Option- C

# Activity

Choose a quantitative adjective to describe the growth of the seedling.

little no enough some



— growth



— growth



— growth



— growth



## Numeral Adjective

- A **numeral adjective** is an adjective that tells us about how many or how much or in what order the noun is in.
- :



## For example.

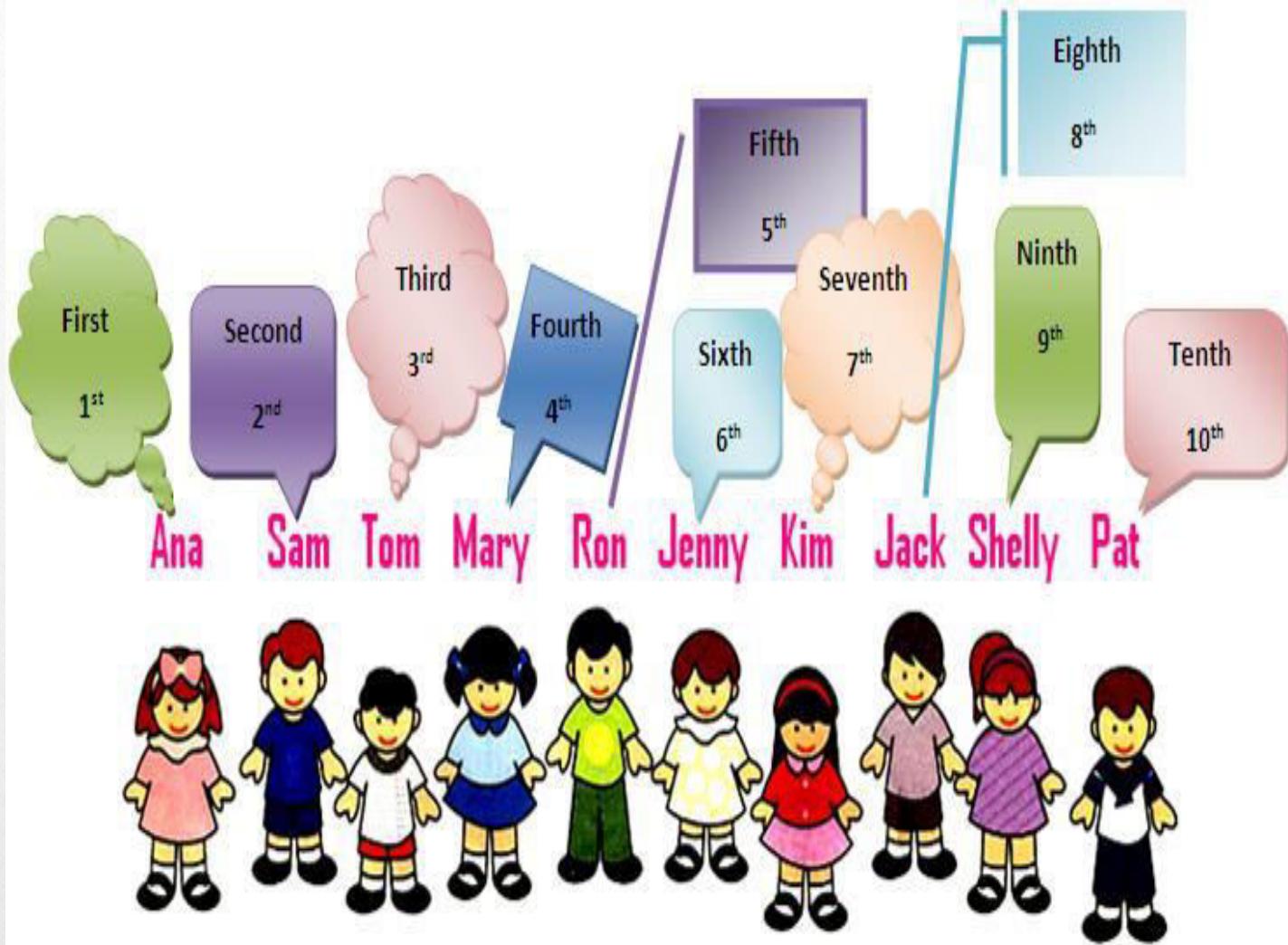
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- There are seven days in a week.
- I have two tins of paint in the shed.
- Rachel bought three dresses at the shopping mall.
- Brad was the first student to receive an award for the best player at the games.

# There are three kinds of numeral adjectives:

---

- **Definite numeral adjectives** use cardinal (numbers used in an amount) and ordinals (numbers used as an order).
  - i.e., The sixth applicant performed well.
- **Indefinite numeral adjectives** give us an idea as to how many, but it's not specific.
  - i.e., I have some considerations to discuss with you.
- Distributive numeral adjective tell us something about the group.
  - i.e., Each hand has five fingers.



# Poll Question:-

## Choose the correct option.

---

- **What kind of an adjective is 'several'?**
- A. Definite Numeral Adjective
- B. Indefinite Numeral Adjective
- C. Distributive Numeral Adjective

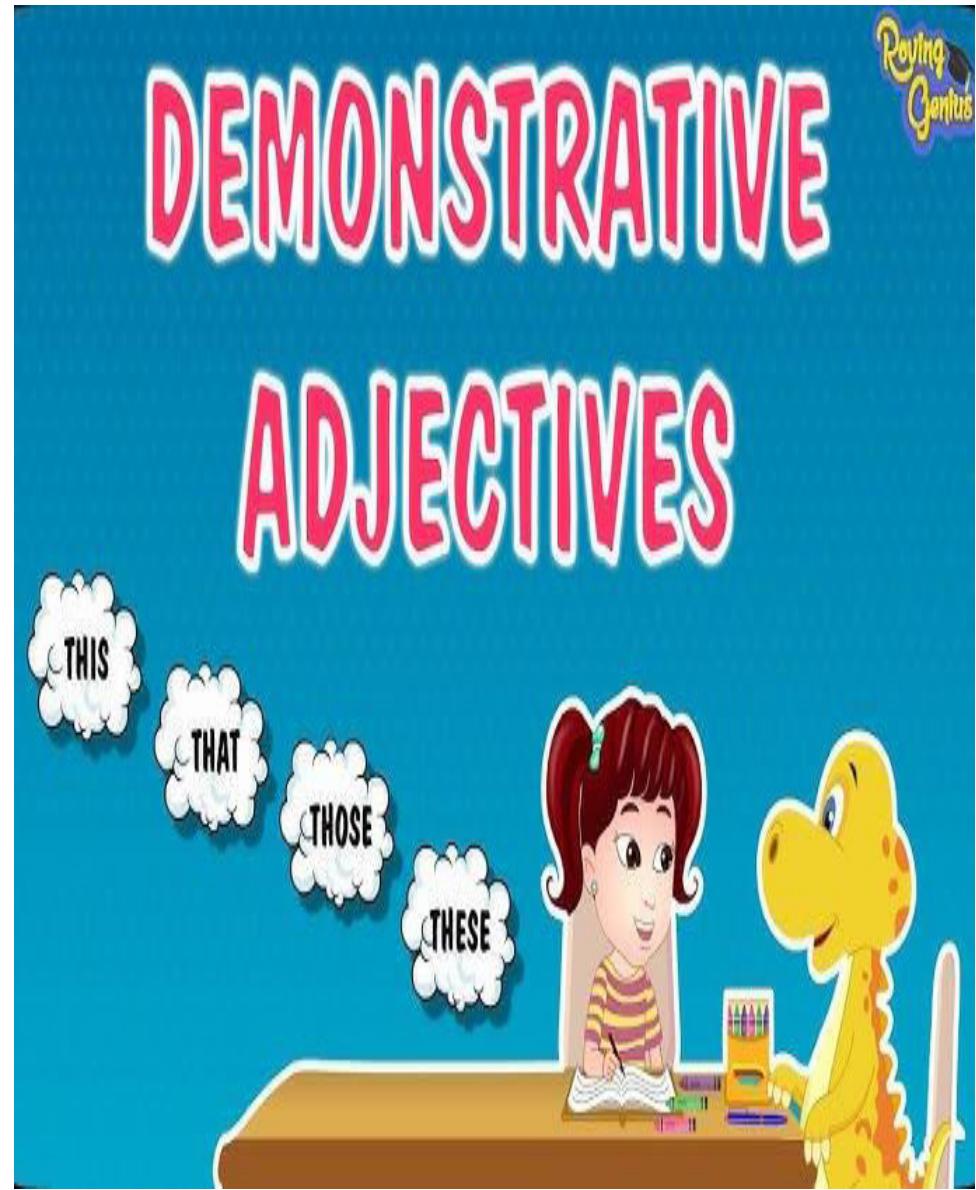
Answer

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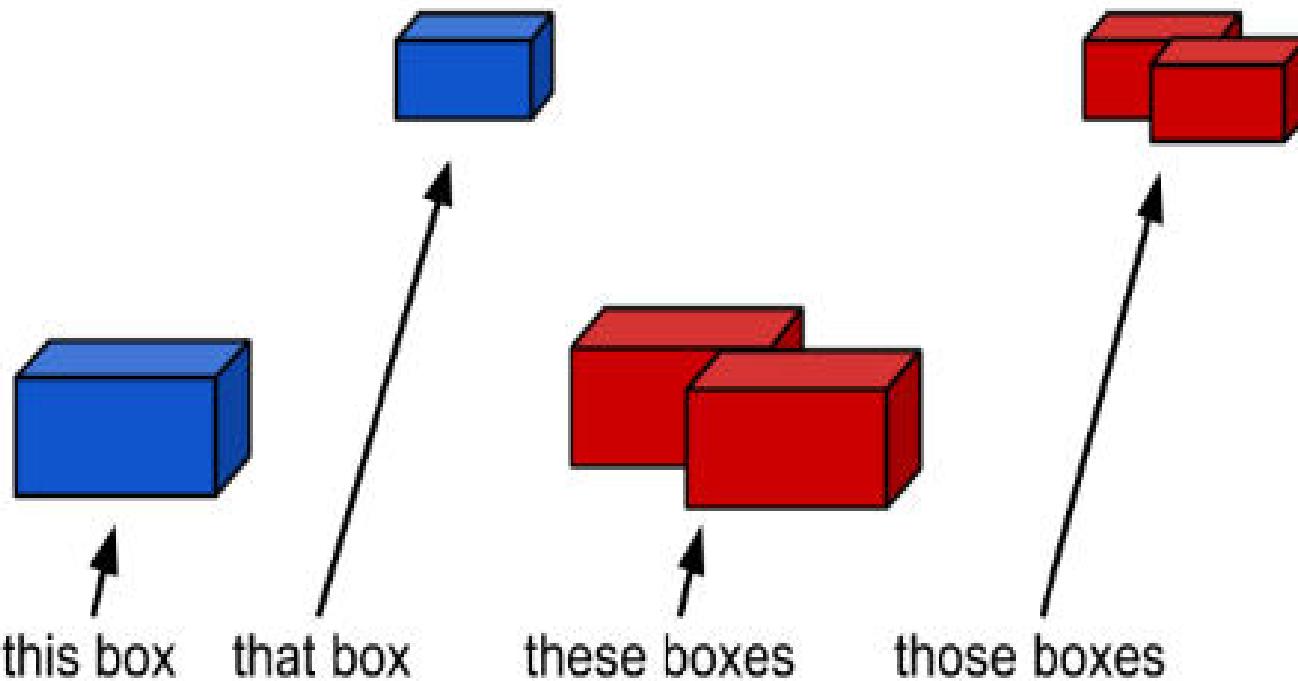
Option- B

## Demonstrative Adjective

- A demonstrative adjective (*this, that, these, those*) shows the noun it modifies is singular or plural and whether the position of the noun is near or far from the person who is speaking or writing. A demonstrative adjective also points out a fact about the noun.



## Demonstratives: this, that, these, those



## For Example:-

---

- Give me **that** blue water bottle.
- **This** time I won't fail you.
- I want **those** gorgeous marbles.
- I wanted to propose you **that** day.
- **These** mangoes are rotting.

Note:- Demonstrative adjectives describe nouns or whereas demonstrative pronouns replace nouns.

---

- Examples of Demonstrative Adjectives and Pronouns in the same sentence.
- These (adjective) are sharper than those.(pronoun)
- This (adjective) watch is mine but that (pronoun) is not.

## Poll Question:-

---

- **When do we use "that"?**
- A. When the thing is far
- B. When the things are far
- C. When the things are near
- D. When the thing is near

# Answer

---

Option-A

# Distributive Adjectives



**Distributive Adjectives** are words used to refer to members of a group as individuals.

---

- There are only four **Distributive Adjectives** (**each , every, either, neither**)
- **Either side of the river is safe.**
- **Neither person had the strength to lift the required weighs.**
- **Every student was asked to keep their desk tidy.**

## Poll Question:-

---

- Which of the following is not an example of distributive pronoun?
- A. each
- B. every
- C. each- other
- D. either

Note:- Don't confuse distributive adjectives and pronouns. Pronoun take the place of nouns.

Adjectives modify nouns

---

- Each request will be given careful consideration.(adj)
- We can each choose our own subject for research.(pronoun)
- Neither Program was printed correctly.(adjective)
- There were two witness, but neither would make a statement.(pronoun)

## **Interrogative Adjective.**

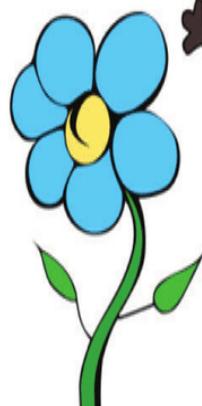
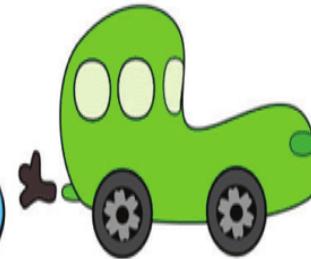
- These adjectives are used to modify nouns by asking questions.
- Here are three interrogative adjectives. (what, whose, which)



Whose book are you reading?



Which car are you driving?



What color is this flower?

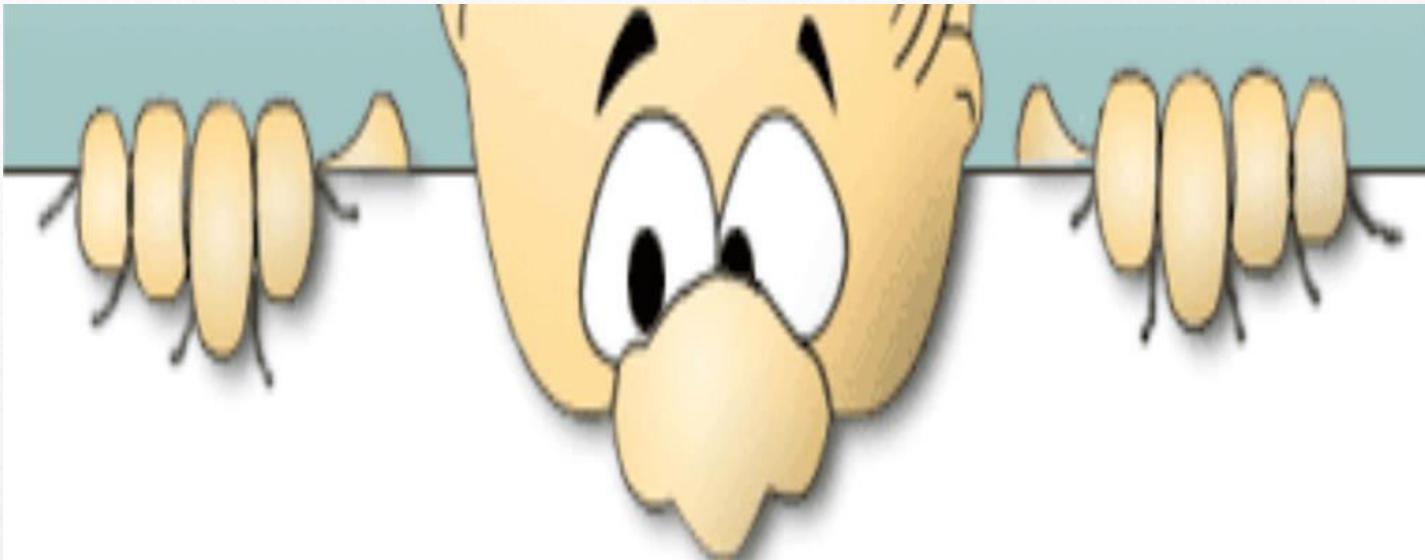
# Poll Question:-

## Choose the correct option.

---

**Where are you going? What is 'where' here?**

- A. Interrogative Pronoun
- B. Interrogative Adjective
- C. Both
- D. None of these



## **POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES**

**my, our, your, his, her, their**

Possessive Adjective are words that sit before nouns to show ownership.

---

- Here are some common possessive adjectives: ( my , your, his , her , its , our , their)
- Examples:-
- I walked to my school this morning.
- We kicked the ball in their backyard.
- He put her money in a safe place.

## Possessive adjectives, possessive pronouns

### Singular

my, mine

It's my dog.  
This dog is mine.

my = possessive adjective  
mine = possessive pronoun

your, yours

It's your book.  
It's yours.

your = possessive adjective  
yours = possessive pronoun

### Plural

our, ours

This is our car.  
This car is ours.

our = possessive adjective  
ours = possessive pronoun

your, yours

Your baby is beautiful.  
Which house is yours?

your = possessive adjective  
yours = possessive pronoun

# Poll Question

---

- **Possessive adjectives**
- A. describe people's feelings.
- B. tell you who owns something or describe a relationship between people or things.
- C. describe people's physical characteristics.
- D. tell you what someone is doing.

# Answer

---

Option- B

# VERB

- A verb is a word that conveys an action (bring, read, walk, run, learn) an occurrence (happen, become) or a state of being (be, exist).



**In a sentence there is a main verb and sometimes one or more helping verbs.**

---

**Example:**

She *can sing*.

*Sing* is the main verb; *can* is the helping verb.

Rahul and Sam *are cooking* dinner tonight.

*Are* is the helping verb; and *cooking* is the main verb

**Verbs also take different forms to express tense. They take the required forms: they are conjugated accordingly.**

- **Example:** *The calf ran after the cow.*

**A verb must agree with its subject in number (both are singular or both are plural).**

---

- **Singular subject takes singular verb;**
- **Plural subject takes plural verb.**
- When ‘s’ is added to a verb it becomes singular.

---

### **Example:**

She eats food very hastily.

**Subject:** *she* singular

**Verb:** *eats* - singular

*The boys were playing Football.*

**Subject:** *the boys-* Plural

**Verb:** *were playing-* Plural

# Poll Question:

## Choose in which of the following sentence , singular verb is used?

---

- A. I love to play football.
- B. We play tennis.
- C. He likes to play football.
- D. They like to play football.

# Answer

---

Option -C

## Transitive Verb

- Transitive verbs are action verbs that have an object to receive that action.
- *I bake some cookies.*
- *I ride the bicycle.*
- *I move the chair.*



## Intransitive Verb

- Intransitive verbs are action verbs but unlike transitive verbs, they do not have an object receiving the action.
- *I laugh.*
- *I cry.*
- *The book falls.*



## Poll Question:-

---

- **An intransitive verb is one that is used with an object**
- **A. True**
- **B. False**

# Answer

---

Option- B

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Transitive</i>	<i>Intransitive</i>
<b>Speak</b>	I'd like to speak with you.	Let's speak.
<b>Read</b>	We are reading your new book.	We are reading.
<b>Cancel</b>	Ed canceled the reservation.	Ed canceled.
<b>Agree</b>	I agree with you.	I agree.
<b>Count</b>	We count on her assistance.	That counts.

## Note:-

---

- There can be indirect objects after the intransitive verbs.
- Example: *He sleeps in the bed.*
- The bed – indirect object.

## Poll Question:-

---

- **Transitive verbs have a direct object.**
- A. True
- B. False

# Answer

---

Option- A

Ir regular

**VERBS**

# Conjugation of Verbs

<b>Base Form</b>	<b>be</b>	<b>Do</b>	<b>Have</b>
Present	is/ am/ are	do/ does	Has
Past	was/ were	Did	Had
Infinitive	to be	to do	to have
Present Participle	Being	Being	Having
Past Participle	Being	Done	Had



## Irregular Verbs

Irregular verbs have special past tense forms. They do not end in -d or -ed. You will need to memorize these special forms.

Example:

drive, drove



## Regular Verbs

When forming the past tense of regular verbs, add -d or -ed to the present tense form of the verb.

Example:

cook, cooked



# Regular Verbs

---

In regular verb forms we can add -d or -ed at the end of its base form. The present participle is formed by adding -ing to the base form and **the past** is formed by adding **-ed**. If the base form verb ends with the letter -e, we can add only -d for past form verb and remove the -e then just add -ing for the present participle.

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Participle
Book	Booked	Booked	Booking
Erase	Erased	Erased	Erasing

When a verb ends with a vowel followed by a consonant, the last consonant is doubled before adding - ing or -ed.

---

<b>Present (V1)</b>	<b>Past (V2)</b>	<b>Past Participle (V3)</b>	<b>Present Participle</b>
Allot	Allotted	Allotted	Allotting
Bat	Batted	Batted	Batting

# Irregular Verbs

---

- *Irregular verbs with similar present, past and past participle form.*

Present Tense	Past Tense	Past Participle	Present Participle
Beset	Beset	Beset	Besetting
Broadcast	Broadcast	Broadcast	Broadcasting
Burst	Burst	Burst	Bursting

# *Irregular verbs with similar past and past participle forms.*

<b>Present Tense</b>	<b>Past Tense</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>	<b>Present Participle</b>
Behold	Beheld	Beheld	Beholding
Beseech	Besought	Besought	Beseeching

# *Irregular verbs with similar past and present participle forms.*

---

<b>Present Tense</b>	<b>Past Tense</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>	<b>Present Participle</b>
Come	Came	Come	Coming
Overcome	Overcame	Overcome	Overcoming

# *Irregular verbs with three distinct forms.*

<b>Present</b>	<b>Past Tense</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>	<b>Present Participle</b>
Arise	Arose	Arisen	Arising
Awake	Awoke	Awoken	Awakening
Blow	Blew	Blown	Blowing
Choose	Chose	Chosen	Choosing
Do	Did	Done	Doing

*Vowels change from ‘i’ to ‘a’ to ‘u’.*

<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
<i>Begin</i>	<i>Began</i>	<i>Begin</i>
<i>Drink</i>	<i>Drank</i>	<i>Drunk</i>
<i>Ring</i>	<i>Rang</i>	<i>Rung</i>
<i>Shrink</i>	<i>Shrank</i>	<i>Shrunk</i>

## Poll Question:-

Choose the  
correct option.

- The verb  
given in the  
picture is  
a \_\_\_\_\_
- A. regular  
verb
- B. Irregular  
verb



**FLY / FLEW / FLOWN**

Answer-

---

Option- B

# Regular Verbs

BASE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Complain	Complained	Complained
Confess	Confessed	Confessed
Construct	Constructed	Constructed
Control	Controlled	Controlled
Copy	Copied	Copied
Count	Counted	Counted
Create	Created	Created
Cry	Cried	Cried
Cycle	Cycled	Cycled
Damage	Damaged	Damaged
Dance	Danced	Danced
Deliver	Delivered	Delivered
Destroy	Destroyed	Destroyed
Divide	Divided	Divided
Drag	Dragged	Dragged
Earn	Earned	Earned
Employ	Employed	Employed
Encourage	Encouraged	Encouraged
Enjoy	Enjoyed	Enjoyed

# Irregular Verbs

<b>Verbs</b>	<b>Present Tense (V)</b>	<b>Present Participle (V - ing)</b>	<b>Past Tense (V2)</b>	<b>Past Participle (V3)</b>
Make	make/makes	Making	Made	Made
Feel	Feel/feels	Feeling	Felt	Felt
Meet	Meet/meets	Meeting	Met	Met
Run	Run/runs	Running	Ran	Run
Put	Put/puts	Putting	Put	Put
Speak	Speak-speaks	Speaking	Spoke	Spoken
Teach	Teach/teaches	Teaching	Taught	Taught



**Activity- Choose the irregular verb from the given picture and conjugate the same.**



- 
- “Practice makes progress.”

*Thank you*