

Adjectives

This link takes you to the YouTube or Vimeo video that pairs with the organizer on the next page. Students listen to the video pausing it when instructed to do so to complete the organizer. They then watch the remainder of the video to check their answers.

Links

[YouTube](#)

[Vimeo](#)

[Google Slide Version of the Organizer](#)



Adjectives

An adjective is a part of speech that modifies a noun or pronoun, primarily by describing a particular quality of the word it modifies.

Adjective answers these questions:

- Which one? _____
- What kind? _____
- How many? _____

Possessive adjectives show _____.

Example:

Objective Relative Pronouns

Use whom for people.

Example:

Use which for things.

Example:

Limiting Adjectives

- Articles
- Demonstratives
- Numbers
- Possessive Pronouns
- Possessive Nouns
- Infinitives

Descriptive Adjectives

- Opinion
- Size and shape
- Age
- Color
- Origin
- Material
- Purpose (limits the kind)

Adjectives are often placed in a string of two to three before a noun. When this occurs the adjectives must be listed in order based on type.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

Comparative adjectives compare _____ things.

Superlative adjectives compare _____ things.

For short _____ syllable words, add -er to form _____ adjectives and -est to form _____ adjectives.

To form the comparative or superlative of a _____, change the y to i, then add -er OR -est.

To create the comparative form of two syllable or more words, not ending in Y use _____ before the adjective.

To form the superlative form of two syllable or more words, not ending in Y use _____ before the adjective.

adjective	comparative	superlative
creamy		
modern		
busy		
unusual		
loud		
shiny		

Adjectives

An adjective is a part of speech that modifies a noun or pronoun, primarily by describing a particular quality of the word it modifies.

Adjective answers these questions:

- Which one? **this, that, these, those**
- What kind? **large, orange, soft**
- How many? **six, many**

Possessive adjectives show **ownership**.

Example:

Whose bike is this?

Objective Relative Pronouns

Use whom for people.

Example:

The man, whom nobody has seen for 10 years, appeared in public today.

Use which for things.

Example:

The secret, which was surprising, was on the news this evening.

Limiting Adjectives

Articles
Demonstratives
Numbers
Possessive Pronouns
Possessive Nouns
Infinitives

Descriptive Adjectives

Opinion
Size and shape
Age
Color
Origin
Material
Purpose (limits the kind)

Adjectives are often placed in a string of two to three before a noun. When this occurs the adjectives must be listed in order based on type.

- 1 **limiting**
- 2 **opinion**
- 3 **size and shape**
- 4 **age**
- 5 **color**
- 6 **origin**
- 7 **material**
- 8 **purpose**

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

Comparative adjectives compare **2** things.
Superlative adjectives compare **more than 2** things.

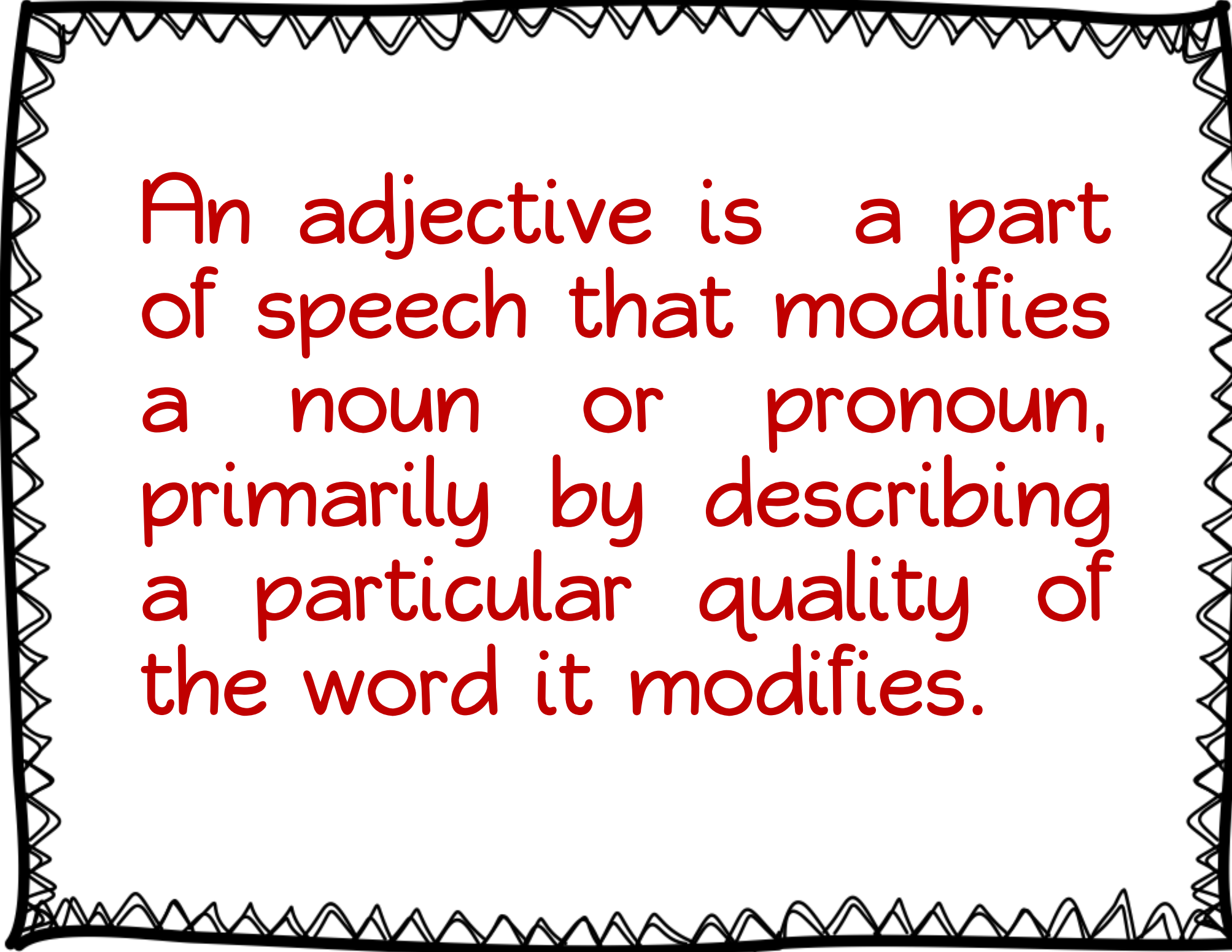
For short **1** syllable words, add -er to form **comparative** adjectives and -est to form **superlative** adjectives.

To form the comparative or superlative of a **two syllable word ending in y**, change the y to i, then add -er OR -est.

To create the comparative form of two syllable or more words, not ending in Y use **more** before the adjective.

To form the superlative form of two syllable or more words, not ending in Y use **most** before the adjective.

adjective	comparative	superlative
creamy	creamier	creamiest
modern	more modern	most modern
busy	busier	busiest
unusual	more unusual	most unusual
loud	louder	loudest
shiny	shinier	shiniest



An adjective is a part of speech that modifies a noun or pronoun, primarily by describing a particular quality of the word it modifies.

Quality Adjectives

beautiful

ugly

bulky

skinny

honest

stingy

rich

poor

large

small

kind

mean



Quantity Adjectives

all

many

little

enough

half

few

no

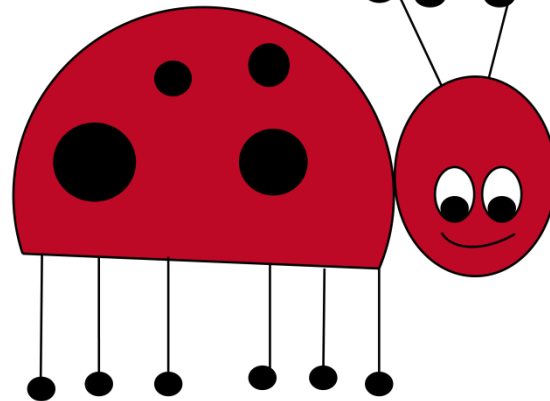
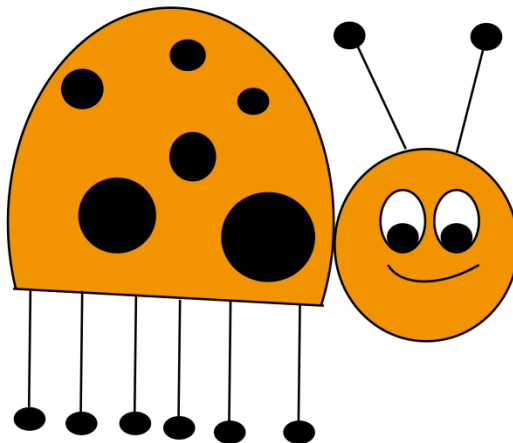
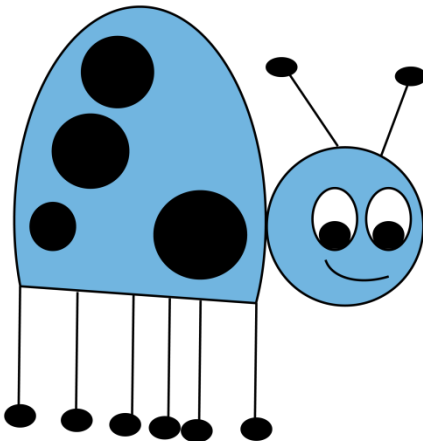
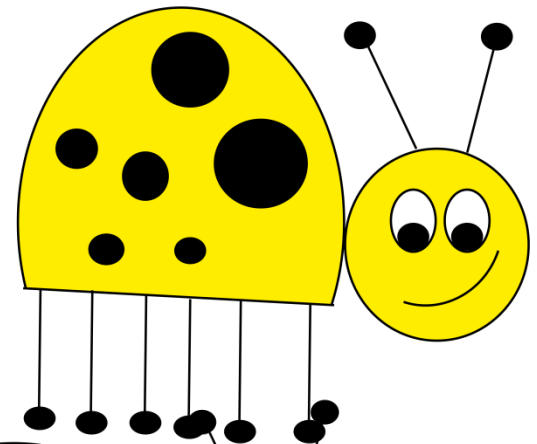
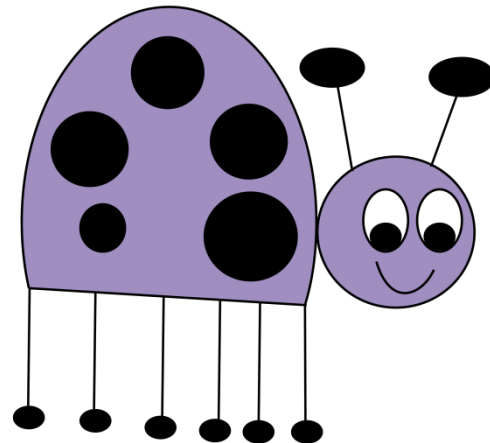
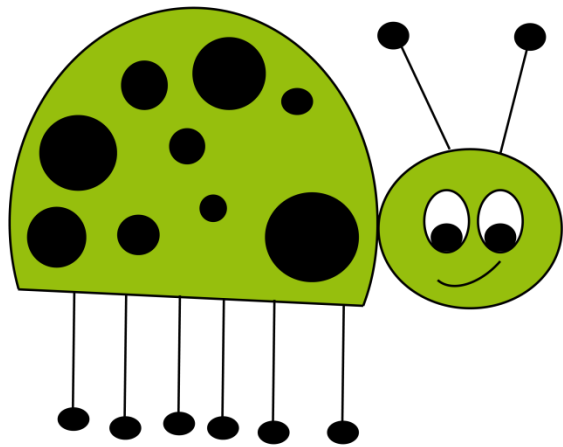
most

great

numerous

sparse

substantial



Number Adjectives



cardinals one two three

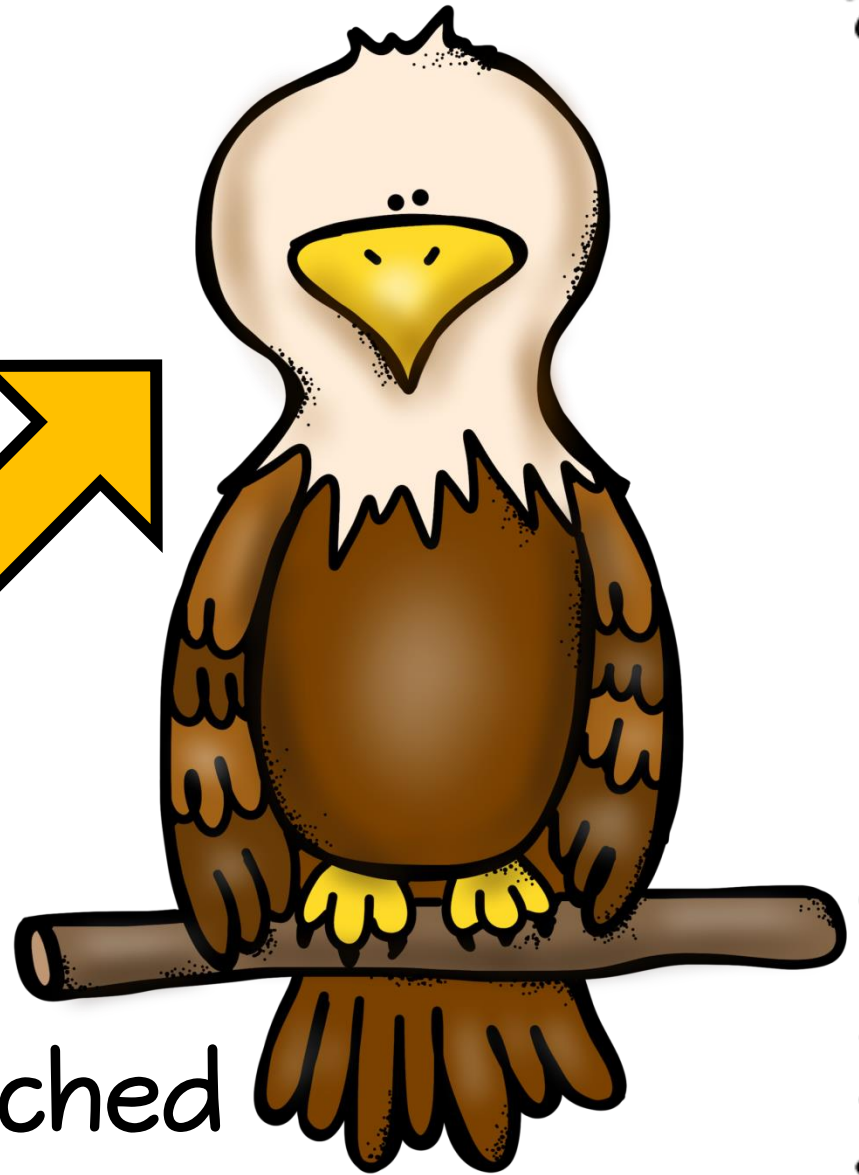
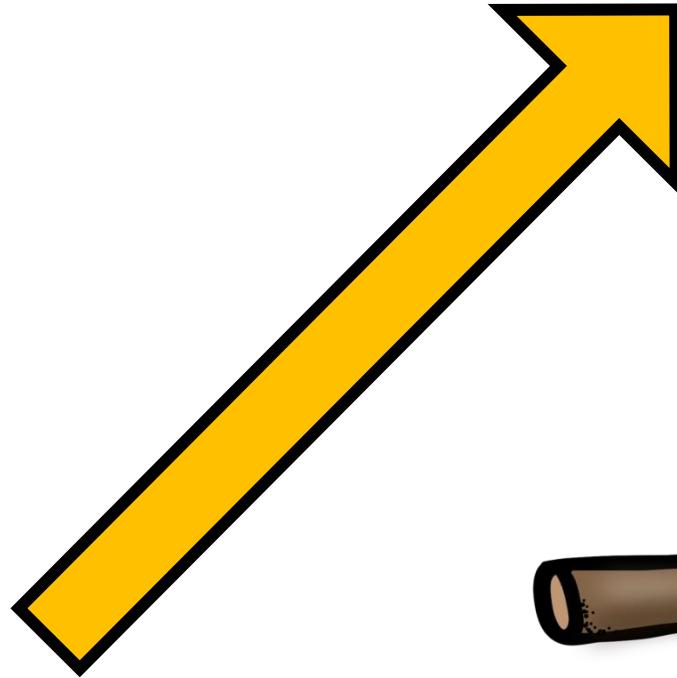
ordinals first second third

indefinite
[non-
specific] some many several few
all each enough any

distributive either each another
neither every other

Demonstrative
Adjectives
[points out one]

this
that
these
those



That eagle is perched
high in the tree.

Interrogative Adjectives

where?
what?
which?
whose?



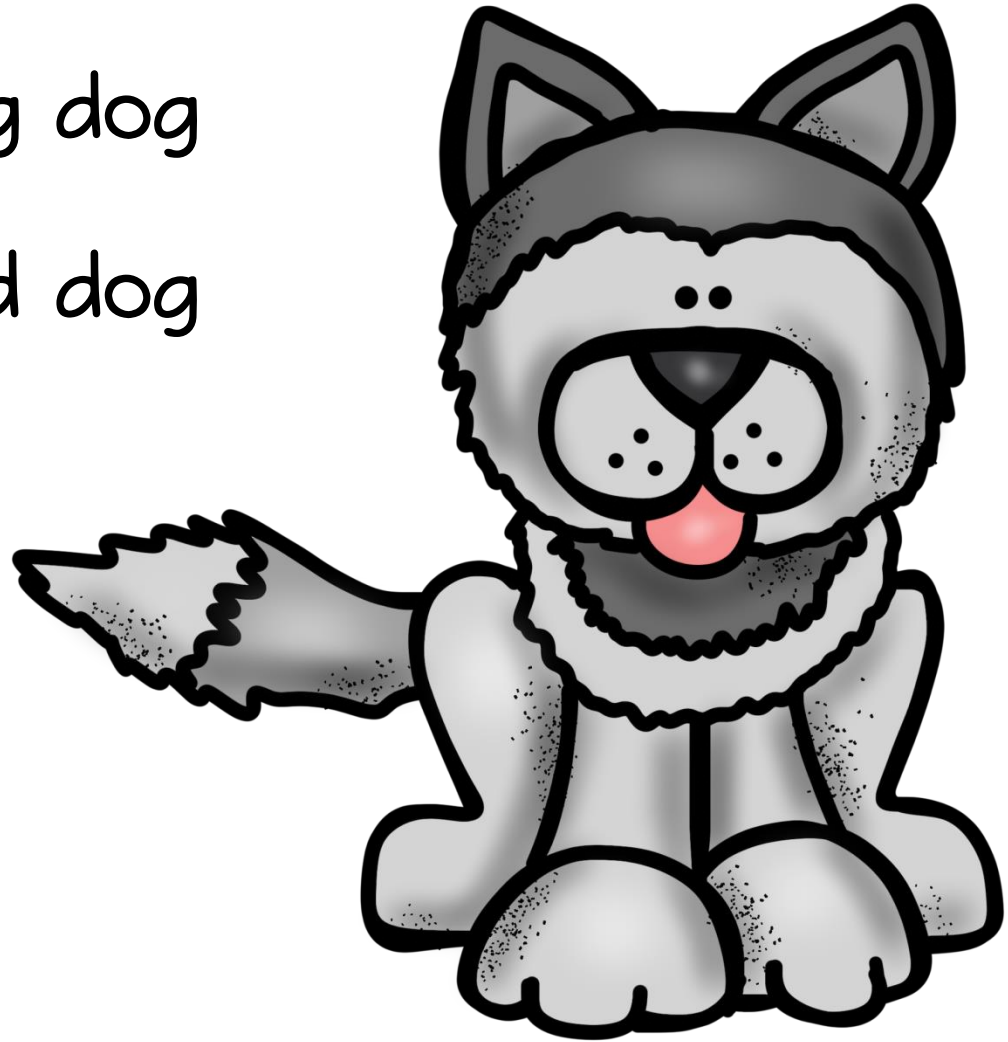
Where are the worms?
I want to go fishing.

Coordinate Adjectives

[can be rearranged in a different order]

well-trained, loving dog

loving, well-trained dog



Non-coordinate Adjectives

[cannot be rearranged in a different order]

1. limiting

articles, demonstratives, possessives ,
quantifiers, numerals, and distributives

2. opinion

beautiful, difficult, adorable, fancy, plain

3. size

scrawny, bulky, lean, vast, colossal, immense

4. age

recent, young, old, mature

5. shape

circular, oval, wavy, triangular

6. color

red, yellow, pink, blue

7. origin

Mexican, French, Latin, Italian

8. material

wood, plastic, metallic

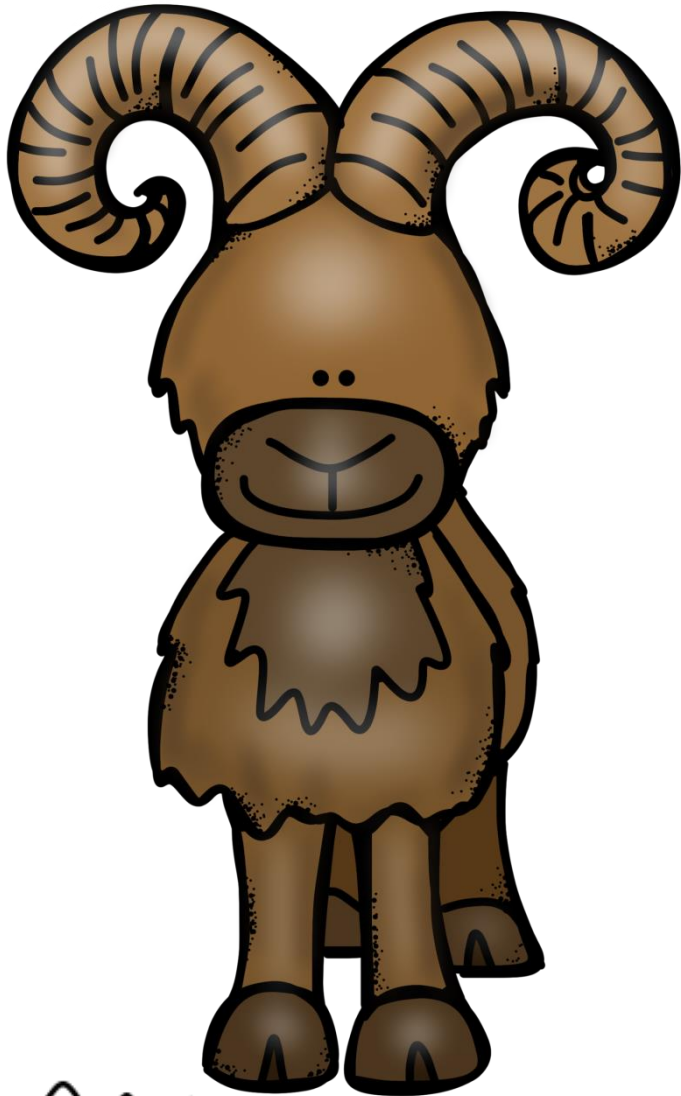
9 purpose

hot fudge, Chevy truck



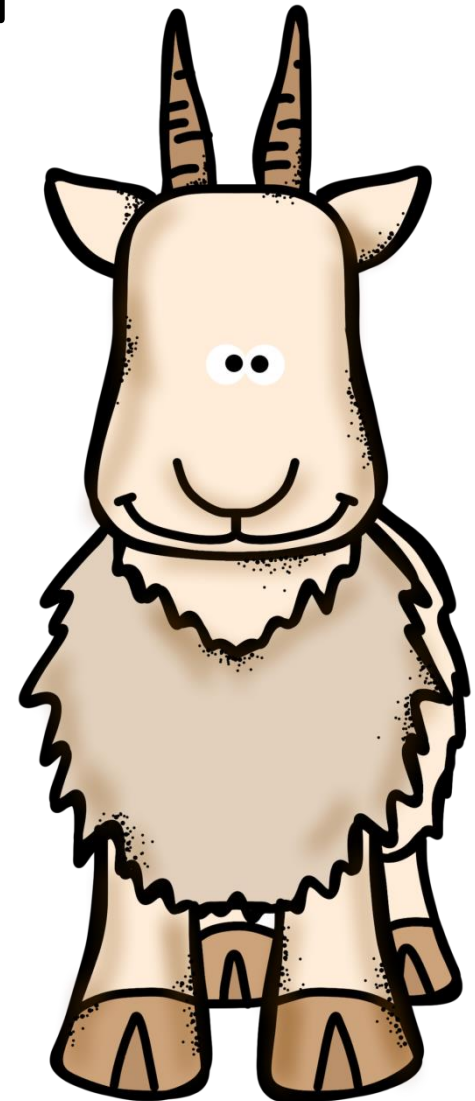
Comparative Adjectives

[compares 2 things]



friendly

friendlier



Superlative Adjectives

[compares more than 2 things]



cute

cuter

cutest

Bulletin Board Activity

Select a food item students can sample in class. [I have done this activity with apples, popcorn, and Hershey kisses.] As students eat the food, have them complete a chart with rich describing words (adjectives) like the one below.

See	Hear	Feel	Taste	Sound

Next, provide students with one or two paper cut-outs of the food item you have selected for this activity. Each student will select the best word(s) from his/her chart and write one word per cut-out. The cut-outs will then be arranged on the bulletin board in an attractive manner. For example, apples may spill out of a basket. Popcorn may be in a red and white striped box like those provided at the movie theater.

Activities on the Web

Games

[Apples to Apples](#)

[Adjective PowerPoints](#)

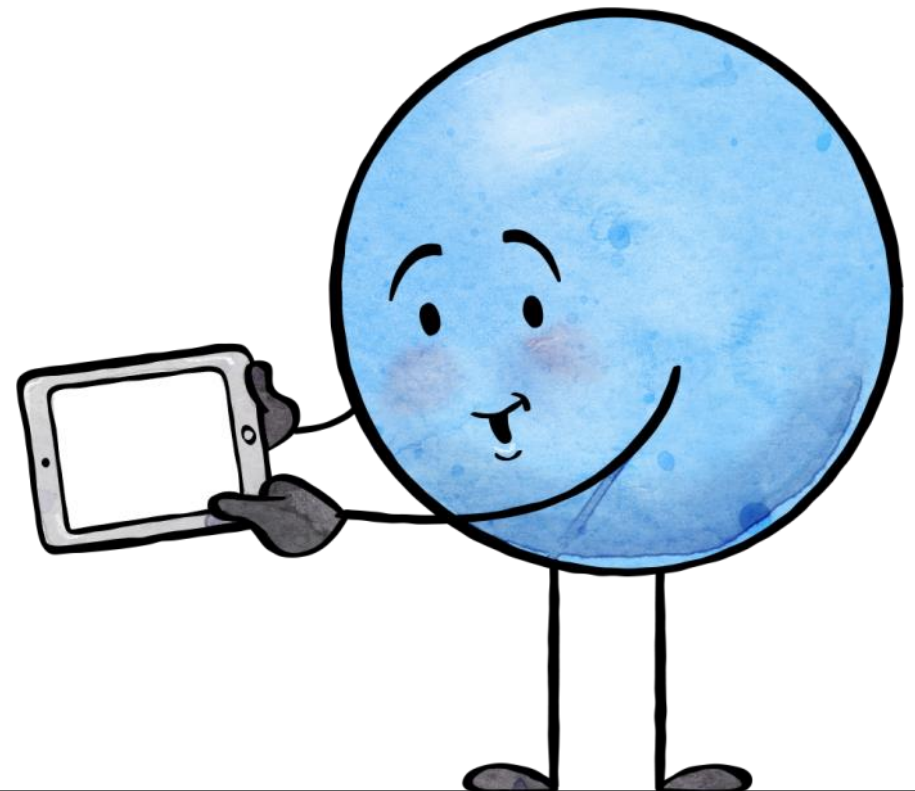
[Brain Pop](#)

Here are a few links to help you find lessons and practice pages:

[Study Champs](#)

[English Linx – Adjective Worksheets](#)

[ESL Worksheets – Adjectives](#)



Picture Books that Help Teach Adjectives

Hairy, Scary, Ordinary: What Is an Adjective? by Brian P. Cleary

If You Were an Adjective (Word Fun) by Michael Dahl

A Is for Angry: An Animal and Adjective Alphabet by Sandra Boynton

Many Luscious Lollipops: A Book About Adjectives (Explore!) by Ruth Heller

Quirky, Jerky, Extra Perky: More about Adjectives by Brian P. Cleary

Breezier, Cheesier, Newest, and Bluest: What Are Comparatives and Superlatives? by Brian P. Cleary

Pig, Pigger, Piggest by Rick Walton

Grammar Tales: The Bug Book by Maria Fleming

Beast Feast: Poems & Paintings by Douglas Florian



Adjective Anchor Chart

This anchor chart is interactive. Students use sticky notes with categories such as determiner, observation, and so on to identify each adjective in the sentence. The sticky notes can be removed, so the activity can be repeated with another group of students.

Adjective Order

Determiner	Observation	Physical Description			Origin	Material	Qualifier	Noun
		Size	Shape	Age				

the old green Volkswagen van 

a steaming hot Italian pizza 

her silly short clown doll 

that creepy old haunted house 

The anchor chart shows four examples of sentences with adjectives. Each sentence has sticky notes placed above the adjectives, corresponding to the categories in the table above. The categories are: Determiner (orange), Observation (yellow-green), Physical Description (Size: pink, Shape: pink, Age: pink, Color: pink), Origin (teal), Material (teal), Qualifier (teal), and Noun (teal). The examples are: 'the old green Volkswagen van' (Determiner: the, Observation: old, Color: green, Origin: Volkswagen, Noun: van); 'a steaming hot Italian pizza' (Determiner: a, Observation: steaming, Observation: hot, Origin: Italian, Noun: pizza); 'her silly short clown doll' (Determiner: her, Observation: silly, Size: short, Qualifier: clown, Noun: doll); 'that creepy old haunted house' (Determiner: that, Observation: creepy, Age: old, Qualifier: haunted, Noun: house).

Learn More...

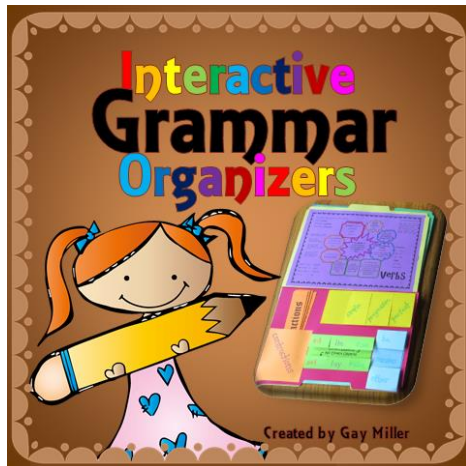
Free Resources on Book Units Teacher Blog

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland ~ Grammar <https://bookunitsteacher.com/wp/?p=3203>

- Adjectives [Chapter 7]. Students add adjectives to simple sentences.

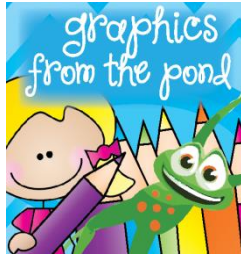
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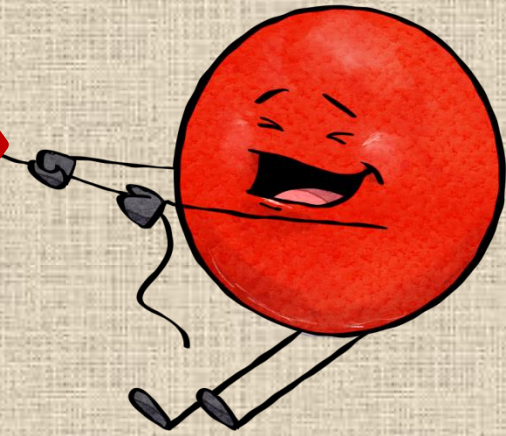


Credits



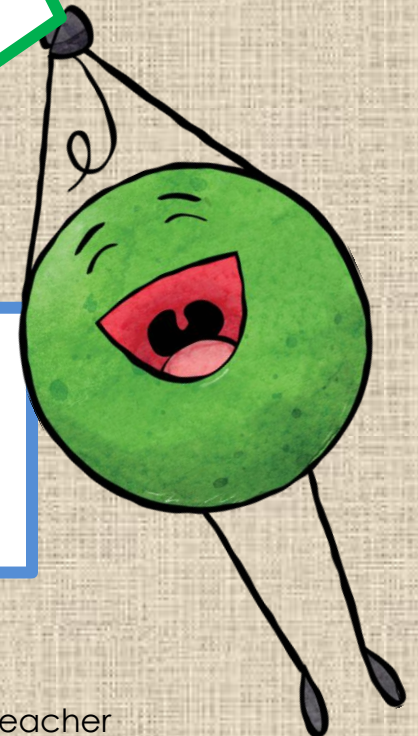
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