



Adjectives and Adverbs

Words that describe and modify

Adjectives

Adjectives

- An adjective is a word that modifies or describes a noun or a pronoun.
 - **pumpkin** pie
 - **soft, velvet** dress
 - **red, bouncy** ball
 - **new** bicycle

Directions: Circle the adjectives and then draw an arrow to the noun it describes.

- Your dog is cute.
 - The orange is sour.
1. Derek's friend has brown, wavy hair.
 2. Tom's cousin made a silly face at the upset girls.
 3. He didn't like his itchy, woolen gloves.
 4. The quiet child sat near a wide open window.
 5. That old road has dangerous curves and high shoulders.

Adjectives

- Adjectives answer the questions:
 - What kind?
 - Which one or ones?
 - How many or how much?
- Adjectives help you...
 - see,
 - feel,
 - taste,
 - hear, and
 - smell all things you read about.

Adjectives can be formed from nouns

- storm= stormy
- child=childish
- music=musical
- beauty=beautiful
- The boat was sinking in the stormy sea.
- The batter acted childish when he struck out.
- The sunset was beautiful as it set over the ocean.

An adjective formed from a proper noun is a proper adjective

- Shakespeare=Shakespearian
- Asia=Asian
- Spain=Spanish

The Shakespearian play was performed on stage for all of the students.

Would you like some Spanish rice with your dinner?

I love Asian food!

Directions: Circle the adjectives in each sentence below.

1. The Arizona flag has a large star.
2. Do you like Swiss cheese?
3. The basketball game was long but fun.
4. Several shiny silver dollars were given to an eighth grader.
5. On the next rainy day, we will make hot chocolate after school.

Comparative Adjectives

- A comparative adjective compares two things.

This floor is **dirtier** than it was yesterday.

The boy is **stronger** than his brother.

This watermelon is **bigger** than that one.

That old car is **more dependable** than this new one.

To make a comparative adjective...

- Add -er to most one and two syllable adjectives:
 - Low/lower
 - Strong/stronger
 - Pretty/prettier
- Place more (or less) before some two-and three-syllable adjectives:
 - Famous/more famous
 - Special/more special
 - Responsible/more responsible

Superlative Adjectives

- A superlative adjective compares three or more things.
 - Mike is the **funniest** boy in 7th grade.
 - The Titanic ship was the **largest** ship of all.
 - I have the **cutest** cat in the whole world.
 - She is wearing the **most beautiful** dress.

To make a superlative adjective...

- Add -est to most one and two syllable adjectives:
 - Low/lowest
 - Strong/strongest
 - Pretty/prettiest
- Place most (or least) before some two and three syllable adjectives:
 - Famous/most famous
 - Responsible/most responsible

Some comparative and superlative adjectives totally change form

- Good/ better/best
- Bad/worse/worst

This pack of baseball cards is (badder/worse) than your pack.

Circle the correct form of the adjective in each sentence.

1. This blue wagon is (smaller/smallest) than the red wagon.
2. My sandwich is (tastier/tastiest) than the one I ate yesterday.
3. Chris is the (older/oldest) of my three children.
4. Is the Atlantic Ocean (more peaceful/most peaceful) than the Pacific Ocean?
5. He wanted the (better/best) shirt on the rack.

Adverbs

Adverbs

- An adverb is a word that modifies a verb or an adjective.
- They tell how, when, where and to what extent
- They often end in -ly

Adverbs tell how...

- Tracy talks quickly. (Tells how Tracy talks)
- Tracy runs fast. (Tells how Tracy runs.)
- More examples:
 - Carefully
 - Happily
 - Slowly
 - fast

Adverbs tell where...

- An adverb that tells where usually modifies a verb
- The boy fell down.
- We searched everywhere for the lost puppy.
- We stayed inside on a rainy day.
- More examples:
 - here
 - somewhere
 - around

Adverbs tell when...

- An adverb that tells when usually modifies the verb/verb phrase. It will be only one word.
- The nurse immediately rushed to the patient's room.
- Tonight, I will study for a few hours.
- The family goes to church regularly.

Adverbs tell to what extent...

not

so

very

too

quite

rather

somewhat

extremely

usually

unusually

really

nearly

especially

almost

Examples:

- I would rather stay here.
- This is a very pretty picture.
- Don't walk so slowly.
- His answer is not very clear.
- This doughnut is too sticky.

Directions: circle the adverbs in each of the following sentences.

1. Those children play nicely together.
2. Very heavy rains rapidly flooded the area.
3. Later, some citizens wrote rather long letters to their senator.
4. Yesterday, clouds rolled in from the west.
5. They sat everywhere on the lawn and ate their lunch.

Good vs. Well

- Good is an adjective
- Good will describe a noun or pronoun.
- He is a good student.
- Well is an adverb
- Well tells how and modifies a verb.
- He did well on his test.

Exception: Use well to talk about one's physical condition.

I don't feel well today.

Examples: Good vs. Well

- These cookies are good.
- She swims well.
- That last show was a good one.
- This soup tastes good.
- That lady sews well.

Directions: Fill in each blank with either good or well.

1. You are a _____ singer.
2. You sing _____.
3. Scott is a _____ catcher.
4. Scott catches the ball _____.
5. You did so _____.
6. Please be a _____ listener.
7. I don't feel _____.

Avoid Double Negatives

- A negative word is a word that implies that something does not exist or happen.
- barely
- can't
- don't
- hardly
- never
- no
- none
- nothing
- neither
- no one
- nobody
- nowhere

Double Negatives

- If two negative words are used where only one is needed, the result is a double negative.
- Don't use double negatives in writing or speaking.
- I don't want nothing. (I want nothing OR I don't want anything.)
- They didn't have no air to breathe. (They didn't have any air to breathe.)

Directions: Choose the correct word in each sentence.

1. He never leaves me (any, no) money.
2. This isn't (anybody's, nobody's) business.
3. He (can, can't) hardly hear you.
4. She doesn't want (nothing, anything) to drink.
5. They never do (anything, nothing).
6. I don't want (none, any).

Adverbs:

Comparative/Superlative

- Adverbs also make comparisons
- Comparative: Comparing two things
- Superlative: Comparing three or more things.
- The first batter hit the ball harder than the second batter.
- Sam hit the ball the hardest during the game.

Directions: Choose the correct word in each sentence.

1. He fell down (harder, hardest) the second time.
2. A black kitten chased the ball (more playfully, most playfully) than the white one.
3. They arrived (sooner, soonest) than the other family.
4. I feel (badly, worse) than I did yesterday.
5. He is the (slower, slowest) driver on the planet.