

Adjectives

An Adjective modifies, or describes, a noun or a pronoun.

A regular adjective is called a descriptive adjective.

It can tell *what kind, which one, or how many*.

EX:

Jan 13-7:26 AM

Jan 13-7:28 AM

A, **an**, and **the** are special adjectives called articles.

A and **an** refer to any item in a group.

The refers to a specific item or items.

Demonstrative adjectives tell which one.

This and **these** point out items nearby.

That and **those** point out items farther away.

This and **that** refer to one item

These and **those** refer to more than one item.

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Jan 13-7:33 AM

1. These colorful photographs were taken at Chichen Itza.
2. The huge pyramid has a small room inside it.
3. In that room is a stone statue of a fierce jaguar.
4. The large building with a curved dome was an astronomical observatory.
5. The ancient Maya were expert astronomers.
6. This visit was an unforgettable experience.
7. The Maya built other fascinating cities in Tikal in Guatemala and Altun Han in Belize.
8. Many large pyramids of the Maya are today buried under thick mounds of earth.

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Proper Adjectives

A proper adjective is an adjective formed from a proper noun

Proper adjectives are always capitalized.

EX.

Jan 13-7:40 AM

1. The band in the park played music from Mexico.
2. Alberta is a province of Canada.
3. Robert dreamed of vacationing at a resort in Jamaica.
4. Have you experienced a winter in Alaska?
5. My sister prepared a delicious stew from a recipe from Brazil.

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6. We listened to a speech given by a diplomat from Turkey.
7. This basket is from Guatemala.
8. I like food from Vietnam.
9. At a restaurant in Japan, you can eat sushi.
10. Let's visit the beautiful beaches of Morocco.

Jan 15-7:41 AM

Comparing with Adjectives

Use the comparative form of an adjective to compare two things.

Add -er to most adjectives to compare two things; use more with long adjectives.

Use the superlative form to compare three or more things.

Add -est to most adjectives to compare three or more things; use most with long adjectives.

Jan 15-7:44 AM

The Mongol soldiers of the fourteenth century were _____ than those of the seventeenth century. (fierce)

The soldiers in Genghis Khan's army may have been the _____ soldiers of all. (fierce)

In the seventeenth century, the Manchus were _____ than the Mongols. (aggressive)

Did they send their _____ legions to take control of the Forbidden City? (aggressive)

The emperors of China built additions to the Great Wall in places where the likelihood of attack was the _____. (great)

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Earthen walls were _____ than walls of brick. (weak)

Building a brick wall was _____ than building an earthen wall. (complicated)

The stonemasons and bricklayers were the _____ workers of all. (skillful)

The watchtowers were the _____ of all the fortifications. (small)

The Great Wall was the _____ accomplishment of the Ming dynasty. (significant)

Jan 21-8:47 AM

Comparing with Good and Bad

The adjectives **good** and **bad** have irregular comparative and superlative forms.

Use **better** to compare two things and **best** to compare three or more.

Use **worse** to compare two things and **worst** to compare three or more.

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The Mongol warriors were _____
horsemen than their neighbors. (good)

Their horses were the _____ in all of Asia.
(good)

Were the Ming emperors in the early
seventeenth century _____ rulers than
previous emperors? (bad)

Working on the great Wall was perhaps
the _____ fate that could happen to a
peasant. (bad)

Winter was the _____ time to work on
the Great Wall. (bad)

Which is _____, a snowstorm or an ice
storm? (bad)

Jan 21-8:58 AM

Summer was not much _____ than winter.
(good)

The people who had the _____
accommodations were probably the leaders.
(good)

What is the _____ time to visit the
Great Wall? (good)

Is hot, humid weather _____ or
_____ than cold, snowy weather? (good,
bad)

Jan 21-9:02 AM