

Name _____

Recognizing Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun. Adjectives tell facts like *what kind, which one, how much, or how many*.

Examples: What kind: tall mountain, red shirt, ripe fruit, short nap
 Which one: Boston Harbor, this boy, these books, the other game
 How much/How many: two grapes, few answers, many bugs, no gum

Circle the adjective that describes each underlined noun in the sentences below.

1. An important statue stands in New York Harbor.
2. This statue was a gift to the United States from France.
3. It was built by a young sculptor named Auguste Bartholdi.
4. The United States built the big pedestal on which the statue stands.
5. Together the statue and the pedestal are a monument to freedom for the two nations.
6. It took over two hundred crates to ship the huge statue from France to New York.
7. Today many people still visit this famous statue.
8. What is this monument's name? The Statue of Liberty!

Rewrite the sentences below, adding an adjective to describe each underlined noun. (Example: A boat took us to the statue. A big boat took us to the incredible Statue.)

1. The statue is on the island. _____

2. My family went inside the statue. _____

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An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun. Adjectives tell facts like *what kind, which one, how much, or how many*.

Examples: What kind: deep ocean, white coat, heavy rocks, quick trip

Which one: Italian food, this cat, these flowers, final race

How much/How many: two grapes, a few trees, many bugs, no gum

Circle the adjective that describes each underlined noun in the sentences below. (Hint: A few nouns have more than one adjective—can you find them?)

1. Have you ever wondered what materials make up our amazing Earth?
2. The first layer inside Earth is called the crust.
3. The hard, rocky crust is like a shell around the Earth.
4. Underneath the crust are three layers of rocks and metals.
5. The mantle is 1,800 miles thick and is made of heavy rocks.
6. In some places, the mantle is so hot that the rocks melt!
7. The next layer of Earth is the outer core.
8. The outer core contains hot, melted rock.
9. The inner core is at the center of Earth.
10. Two types of metal, iron and nickel, make up the solid core.

Rewrite the sentences below, adding an adjective to describe each underlined noun.

1. Earth is a planet. _____

2. Scientists study Earth. _____

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Recognizing Adjectives

1 An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun. Adjectives tell facts like *what kind, which one, how much, or how many*.

Examples: What kind: friendly girl, green tree, cold ice cream

Which one: that car, those videos, last game

How much/How many: five bees, few bites, some toes, no mice

Write an adjective to describe each noun. Then write a sentence using both nouns and their adjectives.

1. _____ mother _____ vegetables

2. _____ airplane _____ children

3. _____ bear _____ forest

4. _____ hat _____ man

5. _____ book _____ page

6. _____ face _____ smile

7. _____ room _____ floor

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An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun. Adjectives tell facts like *what kind, which one, how much, or how many*.

Examples: What kind: The shiny, metal object looked like gold!
 Which one: These pieces of metal are gold!
 How much/How many: This gold is worth a thousand dollars!

In the paragraph below, circle the adjectives that describe each underlined noun.

How the Gold Rush Began

In 1848 a young carpenter named James Marshall made an important discovery that sent many Americans rushing to California. On January 24th, Marshall stopped his carpentry work to take a quiet walk along the river. Looking into the clear, blue water, Marshall saw a shiny, yellow object. As he bent down, he saw more gleaming objects. Marshall felt the soft metal. Could this be gold? He ran to tell his boss, John Sutter. What Marshall had found that day was gold. With his exciting discovery, the California Gold Rush began.

Complete the story using your own adjectives.

I love my _____ puppy. We bought him at the
_____ store in the mall. His eyes are
_____, his fur is _____, and his
ears are _____. He loves to run across our
_____ yard. We have _____ of
fun together.

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Recognizing Adjectives

Words that describe (tell more about) people, places, and things are called **adjectives**. Sometimes adjectives come after the noun they describe, usually after linking verbs like *am, is, are, was, and were*.

Examples: I am sleepy. The grass is tall.
 My parents are kind. John was happy.

Underline the adjectives in the sentences below. Circle the noun they describe. The first one has been done for you.

1. Herman is huge and hairy.
2. The saleslady was polite.
3. Those brownies are delicious.
4. My grandparents are loving and kind.
5. Yesterday the clouds were big and puffy.
6. I was surprised by my party.
7. I am hungry.
8. The tulips are yellow and red.

Use the two adjectives listed below in a sentence. Write the sentence so that the adjectives come after the verb. The first one has been done for you.

1. tall and green The fir trees were tall and green.
2. quiet and peaceful _____
3. long and wide _____
4. large and yellow _____

Name _____

Adjective Comparison

To compare two nouns, use the comparative form of the adjective. This is formed by adding **-er** to most adjectives. When using adjectives of two or more syllables, you can usually add the word **more** before the adjective.

To compare three or more nouns, use the superlative form of the adjective. This is formed by adding **-est** to most adjectives. When using adjectives of two or more syllables add the word **most** in front of the adjective.

Examples: That silver trumpet is louder than the gold one.
 It is the loudest trumpet I have ever heard.

 The red dress was more beautiful than the green one.
 It was the most beautiful dress I had ever seen.

Write the comparative and superlative forms of each adjective. The first one has been done for you.

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
1. fast	<u>faster</u>	<u>fastest</u>
2. tall	_____	_____
3. strong	_____	_____
4. smart	_____	_____
5. generous	_____	_____
6. quick	_____	_____
7. old	_____	_____
8. wise	_____	_____
9. delicate	_____	_____
10. high	_____	_____

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To compare three or more nouns, use the superlative form of the adjective. This is formed by adding **-est** to most adjectives. When using adjectives of two or more syllables add the word **most** in front of the adjective.

Examples: The basket is heavier than the box.
 It is the heaviest basket I've ever carried.

 Dan is more courageous than Jim.
 Dan is the most courageous person I know.

Circle the better sentence in each pair.

1. The first gymnast was skillfuler than the second one.
The first gymnast was more skillful than the second one.
2. Zack's yell was the loudest of all.
Zack's yell was the most loud of all.
3. The big pine tree was older than the fir tree.
The big pine tree was more old than the fir tree.
4. That was the incrediblest bubble I've ever blown!
That was the most incredible bubble I've ever blown!
5. After the slumber party, Mary was sleepier than Leann.
After the slumber party, Mary was more sleepy than Leann.
6. June was confidenter than Jane that she would pass the test.
June was more confident than Jane that she would pass the test.
7. The newborn puppies were smaller than their mothers.
The newborn puppies were more small than their mothers.
8. The Grand Tetons are the magnificentest mountains I have ever seen.
The Grand Tetons are the most magnificent mountains I have ever seen.

Name _____

Adjective Comparison

The adjective **good** has special forms for comparison. To compare two things, the word **better** is used. To compare more than two things, the word **best** is used.

Examples: The apple pie was good.
 The cherry pie was better than the apple pie.
 The blueberry pie was the best pie of all.

The adjective **bad** has special forms for comparison also. To compare two things, the word **worse** is used. To compare more than two things the word **worst** is used.

Examples: That shampoo has a bad smell.
 That shampoo smells worse than a skunk!
 That is the worst smelling shampoo ever!

Choose the correct form of good or bad to complete each sentence.

1. That was the _____ baseball game I've seen all year. (good / better / best)
2. I think asparagus is _____ than lima beans. (bad / worse / worst)
3. That camera takes the _____ pictures I've ever seen. (bad / worse / worst)
4. Ben's skis are _____ than Jan's. (bad / worse / worst)
5. The flu is _____ than a cold. (bad / worse / worst)
6. The chicken pox is the _____ illness I've ever had. (bad / worse / worst)
7. My pen is _____ than Mary's pen. (good / better / best)
8. Nick has _____ shoes for soccer than Lance. (good / better / best)

Name _____

Articles are small words that come before nouns or noun phrases. **A**, **an**, and **the** are articles. **A** is used before a word that begins with a consonant. **An** is used before a word that begins with a vowel. Use **the** before a noun that names a particular person, place, or thing.

Examples: an ocean
 a continent
 The earth is tilted a little bit.
 The weather today is warm.

Write the correct article (*a* or *an*) before the noun or noun phrase.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. _____ climate | 5. _____ ray of sun |
| 2. _____ igloo | 6. _____ ice cube |
| 3. _____ ear | 7. _____ satellite |
| 4. _____ lamp | 8. _____ oven |

Use articles (*a*, *an*, or *the*) to complete each sentence.

- There is _____ imaginary line around _____ center of _____ earth that is called _____ equator.
- _____ sun's rays shine most directly at _____ equator.
- _____ climate is a pattern of weather in an area over _____ period of time.
- _____ scientist who studies climate is _____ climatologist.

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Find the adjective that describes the underlined noun in each sentence. Write it on the line.

_____ 1. Australia is a fascinating country.

_____ 2. It has a lot of land, but only 18 million people.

_____ 3. The aborigines were the first Australians.

_____ 4. The Australian continent is south of the equator.

_____ 5. Seasons south of the equator take place at opposite times of the year than they do north of the equator.

_____ 6. In Australia, people can go snow skiing in July.

_____ 7. They can sunbathe during our winter holidays.

_____ 8. Unique animals live in Australia's outback.

Circle the adjectives that you find in each sentence. The number tells you how many there are.

1. Tasmania is the smallest state in Australia. (1)

2. Tasmania is an island off the southern coast of Australia. (1)

3. It is a beautiful island with dense forests and wild rivers. (3)

4. Tasmania used to be a prison colony. (1)

5. Now many tourists come to this island. (2)

6. Some visitors take bushwalks to see the awesome scenery. (2)