

Grammar Worksheet #5 - Adjectives and Adverbs

Mr. Oncay's Language Arts

Notes:

! Adjectives modify nouns or pronouns

Ex: I see two flowers.

! Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs

Ex: I run fast.

Ex: He is very tall.

Ex: He stopped too quickly.

! Adjectives answer "Which one?" "What kind?" or "How many?"

Ex: The bobdyguba car drove down the street.

(Since "car" is a noun, "bobdyguba" has to be an adjective. Don't think about the word. Think about the word's function.)

! Adverbs answers "When?" "Where?" "How?" "How often?" and "To what degree?"

Ex: I ran today.

Ex: He lives there.

Ex: He sleeps peacefully.

Ex: Frequently, I study.

Ex: The pool is very warm.

! Adjectives can be descriptive or limiting

Descriptive adjectives add details (EX: blue, tall, cold)

Limiting adjectives limit (EX: three (cars), my (car), train (car))

We learn eight kinds of **limiting** adjectives. Notice the examples.

(COINDIPPA)

Cardinal:	three, nine, twenty-seven
Ordinal:	first, last, eighth
Indefinite	some, few, both
Noun as an Adj:	computer (chair), mouse (trap), train (station)
Demonstrative:	this, that, these, those
Interrogative:	which, what, whose
Proper:	American, European, Canadian
Possessive:	his, our, their, Bob's, Chris's
Article:	a, an, the

! Adjectives and adverbs have degrees: positive, comparative, and superlative