

## **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