

An adjective describes a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives can come before the nouns they are modifying, or they can follow linking verbs.

The **first** movies were **silent**.

- *First* is an adjective that comes before the noun *movies*.
- *Silent* is also an adjective that describes movies, but it follows the linking verb *were*.

Underline the adjectives in the sentences.

1. Imagine going to a big cinema.
2. You find a comfortable seat and watch the dark screen turn bright.
3. You expect the movie to be exciting.
4. It stars a handsome actor and a beautiful actress who are famous.
5. But when you see them on the huge screen, you do not hear human voices.
6. Silent movies explained the story with printed words on the screen.
7. As movies became popular, talking pictures were invented.
8. You had to be a good reader who was fast to watch a silent film.
9. Watching a foreign film from another country is a similar experience.
10. You read English words on the screen as the actors speak a different language.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Adjectives describe the sight, sound, smell, touch, or taste of a noun.

	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Noun</u>
<b>Sight</b>	green	plant
<b>Sound</b>	gruff	voice
<b>Smell</b>	fragrant	garden
<b>Touch</b>	soft	fur
<b>Taste</b>	delicious	meal

Read the sentence and the type of adjective identified in the parentheses ( ).  
Circle the correct adjective to complete the sentence.

- The morning dew is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(sight)      wet      sparkling      cold
- The \_\_\_\_\_ sunlight dries everything quickly.  
(touch)      bright      yellow      warm
- A breeze blows the \_\_\_\_\_ air from the ocean.  
(smell)      fresh      freezing      moist
- \_\_\_\_\_ insects awaken in the grass.  
(sound)      Humming      Big      Colorful
- They jump and buzz around the \_\_\_\_\_ flowers.  
(taste)      pretty      sweet      sticky
- My \_\_\_\_\_ nose tells me that spring is here.  
(touch)      red      stinky      itchy
- The air is \_\_\_\_\_, but my nose knows it is there.  
(smell)      thick      odorless      clear
- The \_\_\_\_\_ pollen in the air makes me sneeze!  
(sight)      invisible      silent      strong

Adjectives can tell how many and what kind.

How Many	What Kind
ten friends	pure gold
more supplies	fresh air
fewer choices	new books
several advantages	old furniture

Write adjectives from the word box to complete the sentences. On the line below each sentence, explain what the adjective tells. The first one has been done for you.

dozens broken ancient brilliant thousand multiple

1. Archaeologists who dig for buried objects must have brilliant imaginations.

Brilliant tells what kind of imagination.

2. They have to take a \_\_\_\_\_ piece of pottery and imagine a whole pot or jar.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. It must be very exciting when they discover \_\_\_\_\_ of objects in one place.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. It's fascinating to visit a museum and see \_\_\_\_\_ displays of all kinds of artifacts.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. It's amazing to think of \_\_\_\_\_ objects in the ground for a

\_\_\_\_\_ years!

\_\_\_\_\_

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which sentence has one adjective?

- (A) The black clouds are rumbling.
- (B) The white lightning is flashing.
- (C) The cold raindrops hit the tin roof.
- (D) The freezing rain turns to ice.

2. Which word is an adjective in this sentence?

*A bear can be dangerous if you stand too close to her cubs.*

- (A) bear
- (B) dangerous
- (C) too
- (D) close

3. Complete the sentence with an adjective that describes *taste*.

*The \_\_\_\_\_ drink was refreshing.*

- (A) cool
- (B) tall
- (C) lemon
- (D) slushy

4. Complete the sentence with the adjective that describes *how many*.

*\_\_\_\_\_ kids want to try out for our team this year.*

- (A) Fewer
- (B) New
- (C) Lazy
- (D) Talented

5. Complete the sentence with the adjective that describes *what kind*.

*The \_\_\_\_\_ bracelets were an unusual gift.*

- (A) five
- (B) many
- (C) chipped
- (D) numerous

Adjectives are used to make comparisons.

- Comparative adjectives with *-er* compare a noun to another noun.

The new knife is **sharper** than the old one.

sharp + er = sharper

- Superlative adjectives with *-est* compare a noun with two or more other nouns.

We could take a train or a bus, but an airplane is the **fastest** way to go.

fast + est = fastest

Circle the correct form of the adjective to complete each sentence. Then write *C* for *comparative* or *S* for *superlative* in the sentence to tell what kind of adjective is needed.

- |                                                             |          |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Our first train trip was _____ than the second.          | longer   | longest   |
| 2. On the second trip, we made our _____ mistake ever.      | bigger   | biggest   |
| 3. We got the _____ tickets we could buy.                   | cheaper  | cheapest  |
| 4. We got to the station _____ than we planned.             | later    | latest    |
| 5. Other passengers got there _____ and took all the seats. | earlier  | earliest  |
| 6. The floor is the _____ place to sit on a train!          | harder   | hardest   |
| 7. Soon one family member was _____ than the next.          | grumpier | grumpiest |
| 8. Our dog on his leash was _____ of all.                   | crankier | crankiest |
| 9. Mom looked on the map and saw a _____ town to visit.     | closer   | closest   |
| 10. It was the _____ decision to cut short our trip!        | wiser    | wisest    |

Comparative adjectives use *-er* to compare two people, places, or things. Some adjectives with two or more syllables use *more* or *less*.

A blue whale is **larger** than a bottlenose dolphin.

A tiger shark is **more dangerous** than a beluga whale.

Superlative adjectives use *-est* to compare three or more people, places, or things. Some adjectives with two or more syllables use *most* or *least*.

I think a snake is the **scariest** creature.

A rattlesnake is the **most frightening** of all.

Write the correct form of the comparative or superlative adjective in parentheses ( ) to complete the sentence.

1. Some people love to camp, but it is my \_\_\_\_\_ thing to do.  
(favorite)

2. My pillow is \_\_\_\_\_ than the ground.  
(soft)

3. A sleeping bag is \_\_\_\_\_ than my bed.  
(comfortable)

4. Our house is \_\_\_\_\_ than a tent.  
(strong)

5. My pets are the \_\_\_\_\_ animals around.  
(cute)

6. It is true that the air is \_\_\_\_\_ outdoors than indoors.  
(fresh)

7. It is true that I've seen the \_\_\_\_\_ sunsets on camping trips.  
(dramatic)

8. It is true that meals are \_\_\_\_\_ eaten outside.  
(delicious)

9. It does seem like camping is the \_\_\_\_\_ kind of vacation.  
(healthy)

10. Then again, maybe camping is \_\_\_\_\_ than I thought!  
(enjoyable)