

# Kingsborough Learning Center

## ENGLISH TEAS WORKSHOP Practice Material - ADJECTIVES

An **adjective** is a word that modifies or describes a [noun or pronoun](#). Adjectives can be used to describe the qualities of someone or something independently or in comparison to something else.

### **Examples:**

I like **old** houses.

The boy is **tall** and **skinny**.

Jane is **smarter** than her brother.

### **How are adjectives used in sentences?**

Adjectives modify or describe nouns and pronouns. They can be attributive (occurring before the noun) or predicative (occurring after the noun). Predicative adjectives typically follow a [linking verb](#) (such as forms of the [verb](#) “to be”) that connects the subject of the sentence to the adjective.

### **Examples:**

The proud soldier is home.

The soldier is proud.

The dedicated employee starts early.

The employee is dedicated.

### **Rule**

Numbers and colors are always adjectives.

**Adverbs** can be used to modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, whereas adjectives only modify nouns and pronouns. When used to modify a verb, an adverb describes **how** an action is being performed (e.g., Brandon runs **slowly**).

Adverbs are often formed from adjectives by adding the suffix “-ly.” However, not all words ending in “-ly” are adverbs (e.g., “ugly” is an adjective).

Adverbs can be formed from adjectives in numerous other ways, depending on the ending.

Original ending	Adverbial ending	Example
-y	-ily (replacing the “y”)	easy; <b>easily</b>
-le	-ly (replacing the “e”)	gentle; <b>gently</b>
-ic	-ally	tragic; <b>tragically</b>

Some words can be used as either an adjective or adverb without being changed (e.g., “fast,” “late,” “early”).

**Tip:** If you are unsure whether a word is being used as an adjective or an adverb, check the word that it’s modifying. If it’s modifying a noun or a pronoun, it’s an adjective. If it’s modifying a verb, adjective or adverb, it’s an adverb.

For example, in the sentence “the man left **early**,” the word “early” is an adverb because it’s modifying the verb “left.”

In the clause “an **early** dinner,” the word “early” is an adjective because it’s describing the noun “dinner.”

### **Adjectives with linking verbs**

Adjectives are often confused with adverbs when they are used as complements for linking verbs (e.g., “the wife **is devoted**”). In these instances, a common mistake is to use an adverb in place of an adjective.

While adverbs describe how an action is performed, linking verbs (e.g., “be,” “seem,” “become,” “feel”) often refer to a state rather than an act and therefore take an adjective. In the example below, an adjective is needed because “feel” is a linking verb.

## **Adjectives Worksheet**

Directions: Underline the adjectives in each sentence below. *Example A- The beautiful neighborhood gleamed with sunlight in the morning. Adjective- beautiful*

1. John went to the busy store to pick up red apples.
2. The tall man at the counter felt that John was a very kind gentleman.
3. The hot sun rose in the morning and set in the misty evening.
4. Many of earth's greatest wonders have been labeled as historical monuments.
5. Often, there are many animals which are placed on the endangered species list because they are hunted.
6. That tall man walked in the store yesterday and ordered some green tea.

## **Circling Adjectives Worksheet**

Directions: Circle each adjective or adjectives in the sentences given below. Draw a line under the noun it describes.

1. The food tasted bitter.
2. I was ashamed that I didn't pass the difficult test.
3. The story was brief.
4. I felt comfortable in my new home.
5. The man was very creepy and scary on Halloween.
6. My dad was courageous when he picked up the skunk.
7. My friend is anxious for his birthday.
8. It was a breezy day.
9. I am eager to start my test.
10. My brother was excited for his basketball game.
11. I learned a lot about the blue ocean.
12. That tree is now green because I watered it daily.
13. My son is helpful.
14. There are five players on the court.

## **Identifying Adverbs Worksheet**

Directions: Circle the adverbs in the following sentences.

1. The price of electricity became outrageously high during the summer.
2. The plane mysteriously disappeared while flying over the ocean.
3. The grizzly bear lazily trudged out of the cave to look around.
4. I gently pet the horse so as not to startle her.
5. We drove down to the police station to rightfully claim our reward.
6. Grandma greeted us warmly when we arrived.
7. The smart students passed the test easily.
8. The waiter rudely ignored me when I tried to get his attention.
9. She was looking around the office suspiciously as if she was missing something.
10. When Sarah accidentally spilled her soda, John thoughtfully gave her his.
11. The writer became increasingly annoyed by her neighbor's' loud music.
12. James almost always finds a way to get his work done on time.
13. Mike is too fast for any of us to catch up.
14. For the next two weeks, I waited anxiously for my test results to arrive.
15. I always brush my teeth before going to bed.