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homesitemapadjectives for kids Adjectives are describing words. In these examples, the highlighted words are all adjectives: a tall man a smelly street a tasty apple Adjectives help us to create vivid images about people, places, or things. The words "man," "street," and "apple" are nouns. So, adjectives are words that describe nouns. Select the adjective in each sentence: Here are some more examples of adjectives in sentences: Barney is a happy dog. She was an angry lady. It will be a cold night. These adjectives describe the nouns "dog," "lady," and "night." All the adjectives we've seen so far have provided simple descriptions. However, there are thousands of different adjectives, and many of them are quite sophisticated and give the writer exactly the right description. Here are some examples of stronger alternatives for the adjectives we've used so far: Simple AdjectiveStronger Adjectives talltowering, lanky smellyrancid, reeking, putrid, foul tastydelectable, scrumptious, delicious happydelighted, elated, joyful, merry angrybitter, annoyed, offended, enraged coldfrigid, frosty, brisk, wintry To find the perfect adjective, writers often use a thesaurus to look for a strong alternative to a simple adjective that isn't quite right. Let's try one: You have a clean car. ("Clean" is a simple adjective. A good writer would say it is a weak adjective.) Here are some stronger alternatives from a thesaurus: immaculate, spotless, unblemished, shiny, sparkling Let's rewrite our sentence with a stronger adjective: Writers who find adjectives that fit perfectly do not use intensifiers like "very" and "extremely." Bobby is a very hungry dog. (This is not wrong, but it is poor writing. The writer used "very" because "hungry" is a weak adjective. It is too simple.) Bobby is a ravenous dog. (This time, the word "very" is not needed because "ravenous" is a strong adjective. It is more sophisticated. It is the exact word the writer wanted to express how hungry.) So far, all the adjectives we've seen have been positioned before nouns to describe them. However, as you learn to spot adjectives, you will soon notice that adjectives do not always go before nouns. Look at these examples: That girl is elegant. (This time, the adjective "elegant" describes the noun "girl" even though it appears afterwards.) Alan was foolish. (This time, the adjective "foolish" describes the noun "Alan" even though it appears afterwards.) The view from the mountain top will be stunning on Saturday. (This time, the adjective "stunning" describes the noun "view" even though it appears afterwards.) Adjectives used like this are called predicate adjectives. Predicate adjectives are used after linking verbs (e.g., "to be," "to seem," "to smell"). For example (linking verbs in bold): The path is unsafe. The sea seems calm. The soup smells delicious. Of interest, some adjectives (e.g., "afraid," "asleep," "alive," and "unable") are always predicate adjectives. In other words, they are only used after linking verbs. Toby is afraid. The troll looks asleep. Choosing strong adjectives is an essential part of writing well. However, there are other ways to describe things. Let's look at some examples: The children were hungry. ("Hungry" is a weak adjective.) The children were ravenous. ("Ravenous" is a stronger adjective.) The children descended on the sandwiches like locusts. ("Descended on the sandwiches like locusts" is an example of a simile. It is a comparison used to provide a description.) He had bad teeth. ("Bad" is a weak adjective.) He had rotten teeth. ("Rotten" is a stronger adjective.) He had teeth like smashed eagles' beaks. ("Like smashed eagles' beaks" is a simile.) So, as well as looking for strong adjectives, you should also think about using comparisons like similes to provide vivid descriptions for your readers. Here is a video lesson giving more information about adjectives: video lesson Are you a visual learner? Do you prefer video to text? Here is a list of all our grammar videos. You might also like... Help us improve... Was something wrong with this page? Use #gm to find us quicker. Create a QR code for this, or any, page. XYouTubeFacebookmailing listgrammar forum Welcome to Grammar Monster! We have hundreds of lessons, tests, games, and word lists covering everything from basic vocabulary to tips for advanced writers. The site is packed with teaching resources, including video lessons, printable word lists, and shareable tests. There is no log-in, and everything is free! There are a couple of ads, and that's how I fund the site. (There are no ads in the lesson content. None. Not one.) What Do You Want? Are you training for your black belt in grammar? Are you teaching new learners? Here are 10 sample lessons at different levels of requirement. Remember that these are just samples. We have thousands of free lessons, tests, and videos. Grammar Monster is a one-man show (if we don't count my Jack Russell). If you like the content and style, please promote it. If you're a training company, a school, or a home-school community, then please provide a link on your site to any useful Grammar Monster lessons. It really, really helps keep "the local patisseries afloat in the wake of the Walmarts." If you do, please let me know. If Grammar Monster doesn't have the lesson you need, let me know too I'll write it! Thank you. Right, let's do some grammar... Craig Shrives Advanced Learners or Teachers Glossaries for Advanced Learners Popular Lessons for Advanced Learners Beginners or Kids Vocabulary Lessons for Beginners or Kids Spelling Lessons for Beginners or Kids Grammar Lessons for Beginners or Kids Games, Tests, and More List of Tests and Games Miscellaneous Lists Advanced Level Test Glossaries for Advanced Learners Popular Lessons for Advanced Learners 300 more grammar terms... Word Lists More word lists... Vocabulary Lessons for Beginners or Kids Spelling Lessons for Beginners or Kids Grammar Lessons for Beginners or Kids List of Tests and Games hundreds more tests and games... Miscellaneous Lists All of our lessons have confirmatory tests, which are editable and, if necessary, printable. To save paper, you can download the tests as Word documents for email attachments or as PowerPoints for classroom tests. You can even send the tests using messaging apps such as WhatsApp, Google Classroom, and Messenger. Read more about paper-free learning. You might also like... See our A-Z glossary Try our grammar tests and games Help us improve... Was something wrong with this page? Use #gm to find us quicker. Create a QR code for this, or any, page. XYouTubeFacebookmailing listgrammar forum Browse#aabbccddeeffgghhiijjkkllmmnnooppqqrrsttuuvvwwxxyyzzAboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day! 2025 Dictionary.com, LLC "I really like how you cover each part of speech. Very helpful." -- Ratika K., Hyderabad, India. 03/19/14 Like these materials? Show your support by liking us on Facebook... In grammar, a part of speech is a linguistic category of words, which is generally defined by the syntactic or morphological behavior of the lexical item in question. Common linguistic categories include noun and verb, among others. There are open word classes, which constantly acquire new members, and closed word classes, which acquire new members infrequently if at all. Almost all languages have the lexical categories noun and verb, but beyond these there are significant variations in different languages. For example, Japanese has as many as three classes of adjectives where English has one; Chinese, Korean and Japanese have nominal classifiers whereas European languages do not; many languages do not have a distinction between adjectives and adverbs, adjectives and verbs or adjectives and nouns, etc. This variation in the number of categories and their identifying properties entails that analysis be done for each individual language. Nevertheless the labels for each category are assigned on the basis of universal criteria. Below you'll find printable parts of speech worksheets. On these worksheets, students learn to identify the part of speech of a word according to how it is used in a given sentence. Then, they are given opportunity to practice writing sentences using the specified part of speech. All eight parts of speech are covered in this section: Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, Prepositions, Interjections, Pronouns, and Conjunctions. This section contains printable worksheets on nouns. Identifying Verbs Worksheet Identifying Verbs Worksheet Answers Adjectivesdescribe and modify nouns and pronouns. The words smart, funny, happy, and outrageous are all examples of adjectives. Sometimes, however, these adjectives on their own are not enough. You might want to say that a joke is not only funny, but also so funny that no other joke can live up to it. Or you might need to say a shoe smells so bad that its stench dominates every other stinky smell.While there are many different types of adjectives, there is one in particular that can help you in these situations: the superlative adjective.By using superlative adjectives, you can say that joke was the funniest one you ever heard or that smelly shoe has the worst stench in history. So if you want to be one of the greatest grammarians out there (and oh boy, do you!), keep reading to learn more about superlative adjectives. What is a superlative adjective? A superlative adjective is an adjective used in comparisons to describe something as being of the highest degree or extreme. We use superlative adjectives when making comparisons of three or more people or things. The words biggest and fastest are examples of superlative adjectives.The word superlative has other uses outside of grammar. As an adjective, superlative is used to mean something is the best or highest of its kind, surpasses all others, or is excellent. For example, a superlative cheeseburger would be a cheeseburger that is extremely delicious or is very high quality. Superlative is also used as a noun, which we will explore more later.To explain how we use superlative adjectives, lets say we have three sticks that measure one foot, two feet, and three feet long. Of these three, the one that is three feet long can be described as the longest stick because it wins the contest of length. At the same time, the one-foot stick is the shortest as it would win a shortness competition.A superlative adjective is formed from the positive form of an adjective, which is the initial form of an adjective you will find if you look one up in our fantastic dictionary. The adjectives smart, kind, and slow are adjectives that are in the positive form, for example. The other formthe form between the positive and superlative and marked by er or moreis known as a comparative adjective. At our entry for an adjective, you will also see noted what an adjectives comparative and superlative forms are.Here are the general rules for forming superlatives from a positive form adjective:Most one-syllable adjectives: Add -est to the end. For example, warm becomes warmest. If the adjective ends in -e, just add -st. For example, vile becomes vilest. If the adjective ends in -y, you sometimes replace the -y with an -i before adding -est. For example, dry becomes driest but sly can be either slyest or sliest.One-syllable adjectives that end in consonant-vowel-consonant: Double the final consonant before adding -est. For example, hot becomes hottest and sad becomes saddest.Two-syllable adjectives that end in Y: Drop the -y, replace it with an -i, and then add -est. For example, silly becomes silliest and funny becomes funniest.Two-syllable adjectives that end in -er, -le, or -ow:Add -est to the end. For example, narrow becomes narrowestand clever becomes cleverest.All other adjectives that are two syllables or longer: Add the word most or least to the positive form. For example, energetic becomes most orleast energetic and unbelievable becomes most or least unbelievable.Note, though, that some adjectives may have more than one acceptable way to form its superlative (e.g., most fun and funnest).When we use superlative adjectives in sentences, we often precede them with the word the. For example, we would say I want to hug the cutest kitten rather than I want to hug cutest kitten or I want to hug a cutest kitten.However, if we are comparing something to itself, we may not use the word the. For example:Bears are hungriest when waking up from hibernation.We also may not use the if we use a possessive adjective or possessive noun instead. For example:This essay was my longest one yet.Out of all of her paintings, I think this one is Dianas best work. There are no stupid questions, especially when it comes to the wordstupid. So is stupidest a word? List of superlative adjectivesAs long as it makes sense to compare more than two people or things, almost any adjective can be used as a superlative adjective. Here are just some examples of superlative adjectives:angriest, most boring, coolest, darkest, least entertaining, fattest, goofiest, hungriest, iciest, jolliest, laziest, most miserable, nicest, most overrated, purplest, quickest, rudest, smallest, tiniest, ugliest, least visible, widest, youngest, zestiestWhere do you include a superlative adjective in a sentence?Superlative adjectives can be used either directly before the noun or pronoun they modify or can be used as a subject complement that is connected to a noun/pronoun with a linking verb (such as be or seem). In either case, we almost always put the word the (or a possessive) in front of them. For example:That was the scariest movie that I ever saw.Out of every movie I have seen, that one was the scariest. What does the noun superlatives mean? In everyday life and popular culture, the word superlatives is often used to refer to titles or phrases used to describe a person. For example, many high school yearbooks often feature senior superlatives that describe a persons personality or qualities, sometimes in a humorous or tongue-in-cheek way. These often take the form of phrases such as Most Likely to Succeed, Best Smile, or Cutest Couple that actually use superlative adjectives. However, these superlatives may not always use superlative adjectives, such as Class Clown or Future Millionaire. Still, the word superlative is used as a noun to refer to these labels.More generally, the word superlative may be used as a noun to mean a superlative adjective. For example, an angry boss may say that they can think of a few choice superlatives to describe their best employee. These could include words such as fastest, most creative, or other superlative superlatives. Superlatives adjective examples in a sentence Lets look at different examples of superlative adjectives used in sentences.Superlative adjectives using -estThe following example sentences show superlative adjectives that use the -est form.Becky is the smartest student in the class.I think that Abraham Lincoln was our greatest president.If you are looking for good pizza, Luigis restaurant has the tastiest in town.Out of all my pets, my old cat Nala is the loudest.Superlative adjectives using mostLonger adjectives generally use the words most and least when used as superlative adjectives. We use the word most to say that something demonstrates the highest degree or is the most extreme out of all options.I think that the park downtown has the most exciting roller coasters.This might be the most interesting book I have ever read.Try each of these cakes and tell me which one is the most delicious.Todd was wearing the most ridiculous costume at the Halloween party. What about a word likefun? Would you sayfunnest? Superlative adjectives using leastWhen using longer superlative adjectives, we use the word least to describe a noun or pronoun as having the lowest extreme of a quality or being most lacking in a particular quality.I need to find the least uncomfortable sweater in my closet.We are looking for the least expensive apartment in the area.When you consider all of the insects in our garden, the ladybugs have been the least destructive.The coffee shops are our least profitable businesses.Irregular superlative adjectivesThe adjectives good, bad, well, old, and far have irregular superlative forms. Lets look at how we use them in sentences. Pay special attention to how the superlative form of far may change depending on its meaning.It is important to use the best tool for the job.Stephanie is not feeling at her best today.That might just be the worst idea I have ever heard.My eldest son became a stock broker.Thanks to her intense training, Ana managed to sprint the farthest out of all of the racers in the given time.We searched the furthest ends of the Earth for the missing wallet.Sometimes, the word baddest is used as a slang superlative form of bad. For the most part, baddest is not used in formal writing or speech.The famous boxer Mike Tyson was once known as The Baddest Man on the Planet. Superlative adjective rules & best practices Like many other types of adjectives, you can use superlative adjectives both immediately before nouns/pronouns or as subject complements. It is even possible to use multiple superlative adjectives to describe the same noun/pronoun:This is the spiciest, yummiest soup I have had yet.Out of all of the monsters, the zombie is both the slowest and the stinkiest.Mittens is the cutest, most adorable kitten alive.There are a few grammatical rules you need to remember when using superlative adjectives, however:1. Superlative adjectives are only used to compare more than two people or things. When comparing exactly two people or things, we instead use comparative adjectives. For example:Incorrect: Cheetahs are fastest than turtles.Correct: Cheetahs are faster than turtles.If you are comparing something to every other member of its group or saying that something has the highest or most extreme degree in general, we use a superlative adjective:Incorrect: Out of all of the animals in the zoo, the cheetahs are the faster.Correct: Out of all of the animals in the zoo, the cheetahs are the fastest.2. When using superlative adjectives, it is considered nonstandard to use both the -est ending and the word most orleast at the same time. You should generally use an adjectives standard superlative form, although sometimes people may intentionally break the rules for comedic or rhetorical effect. If an adjective can use either, you should consistently use one form:Incorrect: Ice cream is the most tastiest food.Correct: Ice cream is the tastiest food.Incorrect: Equality is our most preferredest outcome.Correct: Equality is our most preferred outcome.Incorrect: I need to find the most quietest room in the house. Correct: I need to find the quietest room in the house or I need to find the most quiet room in the house.3. In general, we use the word the or a possessive word (such asmy, her, Xaviers) in front of a superlative adjective unless we are comparing something to itself.Incorrect: He sat under tallest tree.Correct: He sat under the tallest tree.Incorrect: Math is most hated class.Correct: Math is Edwards most hated class.Correct: In my experience, cats are the grouchiest when their sleep is interruptedCorrect: In my experience, cats are grouchiest when their sleep is interrupted.One final thing to keep in mind is that the words most and least are not only used in superlative adjective forms. Most and least have a variety of meanings, so dont assume a sentence has a superlative adjective just because you see the word most or least. For example, the sentence The detectives were fascinated by a most puzzling case uses most as an adverb to modify the adjective puzzling. However, puzzling is NOT a superlative adjective in this sentence. Youll be the best with Grammar Coach Improve your writing with Thesaurus.coms Grammar Coach, which catches grammar and spelling errors and provides Thesaurus-powered synonym suggestions. Using machine learning, this tool can spot the difference between comparatives and superlatives, their correct and incorrect usesand much more! With Grammar Coach, your writing will besmarter, stronger, and more polished. This collection of worksheets will help students master the foundational components of English grammar. These worksheets aim to clarify the differences between three essential parts of speech-nouns, verbs, and adjectives-while guiding students on how to use them correctly within the context of a sentence. The ability to distinguish between these parts of speech is crucial for effective communication, as it forms the bedrock of sentence structure, meaning, and clarity. By engaging with these worksheets, students develop both their grammatical understanding and practical language skills, which are vital for fluency in English.At the core of these worksheets lies a series of thoughtfully designed exercises that introduce students to the process of identifying nouns, verbs, and adjectives. These tasks go beyond mere identification; they involve categorization, analysis, and contextual application of these words. The goal is to ensure that students not only recognize these parts of speech but also comprehend how they interact within a sentence. For instance, a noun may serve as the subject of a sentence, a verb as the action, and an adjective as the descriptor of a noun. Understanding these roles is key to constructing sentences that are not only grammatically correct but also meaningful and clear.One of the most effective strategies employed by these worksheets is the categorization of words. In various exercises, students are presented with lists of words or sentences, and they are tasked with sorting these words into three distinct categories: nouns, verbs, and adjectives. This exercise reinforces the students knowledge of word functions, encouraging them to think critically about how words operate within the structure of a sentence. It is through this practice that students begin to see patterns in language and can confidently differentiate between a person, place, or thing (a noun), an action (a verb), and a word that describes or modifies a noun (an adjective).In addition to classification exercises, many worksheets include sentence-based activities. These exercises require students to identify the part of speech of certain underlined or bolded words in a given sentence. For example, in the sentence The tall tree swayed in the wind, students would be asked to determine that tall is an adjective, while swayed is a verb. This activity not only reinforces their ability to recognize parts of speech in context but also enhances their reading comprehension skills. As students learn to analyze the function of individual words, they simultaneously develop a deeper understanding of sentence structure and meaning. This dual benefit strengthens both their grammar and their ability to interpret written texts more effectively.One of the most engaging aspects of these worksheets is the variety of activities they offer, which cater to different learning styles. For instance, visual learners may benefit from activities that incorporate coloring or matching games. In these exercises, students might be asked to color all the nouns in one color, verbs in another, and adjectives in a third. This interactive approach not only makes learning more enjoyable but also reinforces the students ability to identify parts of speech through a multi-sensory experience. By involving motor coordination alongside mental recognition, such activities create a deeper connection to the material.For students who enjoy more hands-on learning, these worksheets might also incorporate matching exercises. In these, students match words with their respective categories-linking a noun, for example, to its definition as a person, place, or thing or pairing a verb with an action-based image. This kind of kinesthetic activity taps into the learners natural curiosity and desire for problem-solving, allowing them to actively engage with grammar concepts in a playful yet educational way. Through these methods, the worksheets become more than just a standard educational tool; they become an interactive experience that draws students into the learning process.By utilizing a variety of worksheet formats-such as tables, fill-in-the-blank exercises, and sentence diagramming-these materials address multiple aspects of grammar comprehension. For students at different stages of their learning journey, this variety ensures that they are challenged appropriately. Beginners might work with simpler sentences and word lists, while more advanced learners might analyze complex sentence structures or explore how adjectives modify nouns in creative writing exercises. This differentiation in content allows teachers to tailor the worksheets to meet the needs of their students, ensuring that every student, regardless of their skill level, can benefit from these exercises.Ultimately, these worksheets are designed to serve as a comprehensive resource for building a solid foundation in grammar. The exercises not only help students master the identification of nouns, verbs, and adjectives but also foster a deeper understanding of how these words function together to create cohesive, meaningful sentences. By repeatedly working through these worksheets, students gain confidence in their ability to construct grammatically sound sentences, which is a crucial skill for both writing and speaking in English.What Are Nouns, Verbs, and Adjectives?Nouns, verbs, and adjectives are the essential building blocks of the English language, forming the foundation upon which sentences are constructed. Each of these parts of speech plays a distinct and vital role in communication, allowing us to convey ideas, actions, and descriptions with clarity and precision. By understanding the unique function of nouns, verbs, and adjectives, we gain greater control over our language, enabling us to express ourselves more effectively in both writing and speech.At the heart of any sentence lies the noun, which serves as the name of a person, place, thing, or abstract idea. Nouns are the who or what of a sentence. They provide the essential subjects or objects that give a sentence its core meaning. Without nouns, we wouldn't know what were talking about or to whom were referring. Consider everyday words such as book, teacher, or city. These are common examples of nouns that help us to name objects or people around us. Beyond the tangible, nouns can also represent abstract ideas such as happiness or freedom. These concepts are intangible but equally crucial in expressing our thoughts and feelings. The versatility of nouns allows us to discuss emotions, beliefs, and philosophies with precision.Verbs are the action words in a sentence. They indicate what the subject is doing or the state of being of the subject. Verbs can modify like articles (a, the) or adjectives to give more specific meanings. In the sentence The teacher explained the lesson, the verb explained is followed by two nouns. The teacher serves as the subject, while lesson functions as the object of the action.While nouns give us the subjects and objects of our sentences, verbs bring the sentence to life by expressing actions, occurrences, or states of being. Verbs answer the question of what is happening in the sentence, guiding the flow of information. Whether the subject is running, thinking, eating, or simply being, verbs are the dynamic force that propels communication. A verb like run clearly depicts physical action, while a verb like is might simply link a subject to its description or condition. For instance, in the sentence She runs every morning, the verb runs provides the action that gives the sentence its forward momentum. Alternatively, a state-of-being verb such as is or was helps to establish relationships between the subject and other components of the sentence, as in He is happy or The book was interesting. These verbs, though they may seem less active, are equally important for constructing sentences that describe conditions or situations rather than actions.Whereas nouns and verbs form the structural framework of a sentence, adjectives add color and precision. By understanding how adjectives modify nouns or pronouns, offering deeper insight into qualities, quantities, and characteristics. Adjectives answer questions like What kind? or How many? For instance, in the sentence The big, blue ball rolled down the hill, the adjectives big and blue provide specific details about the ball, helping the listener or reader to imagine it more clearly. Adjectives not only enhance the visual or sensory qualities of a noun but also add layers of meaning. Words like happy, frightening, or delicious can alter the tone of a sentence and shape the readers or listeners emotional response. They provide a spectrum of meaning, transforming a simple noun into something vivid, descriptive, and specific.The beauty of language lies in the interplay between these three parts of speech. Nouns, verbs, and adjectives work together to create sentences that are both informative and expressive. For example, consider the sentence: The clever fox swiftly jumped over the tall fence. Here, we see all three parts of speech at play. The nouns fox and fence establish the key subjects and objects. The verb jumped conveys the action. And the adjectives clever, swiftly, and tall provide important details about the subject, action, and object, giving the reader a much clearer image of the scene. Without any one of these parts of speech, the sentence would feel incomplete or vague.Understanding the differences between nouns, verbs, and adjectives not only helps us use them correctly but also encourages us to develop a more nuanced and creative use of language. For instance, in writing or speaking, selecting the right adjectives can turn a basic statement into a compelling description. Choosing specific nouns can clarify our subject matter, while using dynamic verbs can inject energy and movement into our expressions. Mastering the art of combining these parts of speech is the key to effective communication.Worksheets and activities that focus on distinguishing between these parts of speech are a crucial element in language learning, especially for students developing their grammar skills. By practicing how to identify and use nouns, verbs, and adjectives correctly, students gain a better understanding of sentence structure, which is foundational to both speaking and writing. These worksheets often include exercises that require students to fill in blanks with the correct parts of speech or sort words into categories, reinforcing their knowledge. Importantly, such exercises often introduce new vocabulary, enabling students to expand their word bank while learning grammatical concepts. For example, a worksheet might present a series of sentences like The _____ dog barked loudly, prompting students to fill in the blank with an appropriate adjective. This not only reinforces the grammatical concept but also encourages creative thinking as students explore different ways to describe the dog.Through consistent practice with these tools, learners become more adept at identifying and using nouns, verbs, and adjectives. This increased grammatical awareness contributes to more effective communication and conversation. When students can readily distinguish between these parts of speech, they can write with greater precision and clarity, crafting sentences that convey their intended meaning. Additionally, by expanding their vocabulary with more descriptive adjectives, students can engage in richer, more expressive communication.These worksheets will strengthen their understanding of word categorization by sorting given words into the appropriate columns of Nouns, Verbs, and Adjectives.In this activity, students will be presented with a list of words. Their task is to carefully examine each word and determine whether it functions as a noun, a verb, or an adjective. They will then write the word in the corresponding column, ensuring accurate categorization.This exercise will help students develop their vocabulary skills, expand their knowledge of word forms, and reinforce their understanding of the different parts of speech. By actively engaging with words and classifying them based on their grammatical functions, students will enhance their language proficiency and improve their overall writing and communication abilities. Find the proper nouns in each sentence. Underline each letter which should be capitalized. Decide whether each word is a common noun or a proper noun. If it is a common noun, write common on the line. If it is a proper noun, write the proper noun on the line, correcting the capitalization. Read each sentence below. On the line beside it, write whether the underlined word is a noun, an adjective or a verb. In each sentence, identify if the pronoun in bold type is reflexive or intensive. Write R for reflexive or I for intensive on the line. Complete each sentence with an action verb. First, identify the adverb in each sentence and then explain or show what it modifies in the same sentence. An action verb shows what a noun in the sentence is doing, has done, or will do. It is called an action verb because someone or something is taking some action. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word. Identify the conjunction in each sentence. You will need to either circle it or underline it. Choose the correct preposition to complete each sentence. Make sure that it the language flows well. Underline the interjection in each sentence. Choose three of the interjections below and use them to write original sentence. Identify the part of speech for each bold word. You may need to read it aloud to hear the context. An adjective is a word to describe a noun or a pronoun. A comparative adjective is used to make a comparison between two things. A comparative adjective can show either equality or inequality. Identify whether each word is a noun or an adjective. Write your answer on the line. Identify the specific function of the grammar displayed for each bold word. Write it on the line. Word order is the order of words in a sentence to make the sentence complete. Cut each rectangle and glue the sentences in the correct order on a separate piece of paper. Circle the word that makes the most sense in each sentence. A wide variety of grammar activities can be found above. They include choosing the correct verb form, identifying common and proper nouns, distinguishing between nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and adverbs, identifying the different parts of speech, recognizing and writing action verbs, identifying which words are being modified by given adverbs, finding conjunctions in given sentences, choosing the correct preposition to complete a sentence from given choices, identifying interjections, and more. Please note: While answer sheets have been provided, in some cases, answers will vary by student. Use all the grammar worksheets below little by little. They are pretty easy to work through and make an independent learning skill. How to Improve Your Use Of Grammar Learning how to improve your grammar can seem like a daunting task if you've never taken any steps to improve it before. Fortunately, many other people have done this, and you can profit from the wisdom they garnered from their mistakes and successes. Fortunately, there are plenty of things you can do to learn more about the ins and outs of grammar and improve your writing skills in general so that fewer people notice when you slip up. 1. Review Your the Rules Regularly The first step is to simply review grammar rules daily. This can be done by reading grammar books or articles on basic grammar rules. You should also familiarize yourself with commonly misused words, such as to, it's, and you. In addition, you may want to take a formal grammar class (many colleges offer courses in writing and composition). Most importantly, you need practice! Read every rule and try to write a few sentences on your own. 2. Complete Exercises Every Day The most effective way to learn anything is by doing. This is especially true for grammar, which may be slightly more abstract than other topics you've studied in school. Instead of memorizing a slew of rules and exceptions, take advantage of grammar exercises on an app like Duolingo (free) or use flashcards (you can buy them online or make your own). You'll have more fun when learning through these games and will retain information better if you practice regularly. Just 10 minutes a day will do! 3. Listen to Podcasts in English A great way to improve your grammar is by listening. If you don't listen at all, try listening for 20 minutes a day. If you're currently a listener and just want an improvement in your grammar, try for 10 minutes every day. Podcasts are a great way to improve your language skills because they are more immersive than TV or music (when listened to in English), and also because most podcasts provide transcriptions of what was said so that you can read along as well. This makes it easy to correct yourself when you hear something wrong. And if there isn't a transcription available, then ask someone who speaks English fluently to check over what you heard. You might be surprised how much better your understanding of spoken English and grammar will become! 4. Read English Books Reading books in English is a great way to improve your grammar and vocabulary. Read both fiction and non-fiction, challenging yourself to try and understand as much of every sentence as possible. Don't be afraid to look up words you don't know! You can also read news articles online or listen to podcasts while commuting. The more you read, the better your writing will become. And reading isn't just for improving written communicationit also helps develop listening skills! 5. Take Advantage of Apps and Websites That Help You Learn English You can use a smartphone or tablet to learn English grammar. As long as you're connected, plenty of apps offer free lessons and quizzes about everything from spelling and synonyms to homophones. You may be surprised at how much you learn, even on your time off. You'll find lots of helpful tips and websites that teach English grammar in fun ways. For example, did you know there is a website called The Free Dictionary? It provides users with definitions and pronunciations for thousands of wordsand best of all, it has audio clips! Ending Note You can improve your grammar even without a formal education in English. While there's no need to become an English major, learning more about your mother tongue will definitely help you better communicate your thoughts and strengthen your writing skills. With just a little effort, you'll be well on your way to becoming a grammar genius. If you really want to improve your writing, try following all five of these steps togetherwe promise they work! Math Reading Kindergarten Vocabulary Spelling Spelling by Grade Grade 1 Grade 2 Grade 3 Grade 4 Grade 5 Grammar & Writing Science Science by Grade Kindergarten Grade 1 Grade 2 Grade 3 Cursive | Bookstore Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. What are common adjectives in American English? Adjectives account for nearly 20% of English word use. The English language has certain adjectives categorized into common and proper, and you may come across something like common adjectives. In English, some parts of speech can be classified as common and some as proper. This is true in the case of nouns. To understand the term common adjective, it is important to know what an adjective is. An adjective is any word that is used to describe a noun. Consequently, common adjectives are words that may describe a person or thing. Intriguingly enough, the word common is a common adjective! Common adjectives In the plainest terms, a common adjective is any adjective (describing word) that does not have a capital letter as its first letter. Grammatically, adjectives that are not meant to get capitalized are referred to as common adjectives. Unless an adjective begins a sentence, it is not used with its beginning letter capitalized. Consequently, all adjectives, or most of them, are common adjectives. The examples below show how common adjectives may be capitalized depending on sentence positions. Mary wore a beautiful gown of lace to the grand ball yesterday. Here, the gown is described with the adjective beautiful and the ball as grand. The common adjective is in use in both positions here. Strong men are good in sports and other games. Here, strong is not in the class of common adjectives as it is capitalized as it begins a sentence. Nonetheless, good is a common adjective due to its placement in the middle of the sentence. Common adjectives Most of these adjectives in English speech and writing fall within the classification of common adjectives. As a result, the adjectives in use daily are common adjectives, such as those of color, quality, etc. The use of common adjectives is very common. Nevertheless, there is a concept in grammar as the proper adjective, distinguished from the standard counterpart. So far, it is clear that the only time to capitalize an adjective is when it begins a sentence. Another rule of capitalization for adjectives is also present. This is when adjectives are proper adjectives, like proper nouns. If an adjective is derived from a proper noun, the adjective will cease to be a common adjective. This derivation could be from someones name, like Shakespeare. Note the examples of adjectives no longer considered in the common adjective category: The play was a Shakespearean enactment of Julius Caesar.The British man walked with a slow step and a cane. Here, both Shakespeare and British come from the names of men and countries, respectively. Consequently, they are proper adjectives and not common adjectives. In grammatical terminology, common adjectives are words with qualified nouns and pronouns. The categories that fall within the broad class of common adjectives include (commonly) the following: Adjectives of Quality Beautiful, good, old, clever, peaceful, friendly, etc.Adjectives of Quantity Two, whole, a lot, forty, 3 dozen, etc.Adjectives of Color Red, blue, shaded, etc.Demonstrative Adjectives This, that, these, those, etc.Possessive Adjectives My, their, your, its, etc.Interrogative Adjectives Which, whose, what, etc.Proper Adjectives American, Indian, Christmas, Jurassic, etc. Here are some examples of sentences with a common adjective: This dress has become filthy after the walk in the park.She ordered four dozen oranges to make orange juice at home.I dont think my mother will attend the party tonight.Which shirt did he buy: the black or the blue?The film depicted the Egyptian era quite well. adorableadventurousaggressiveagreeablealertaliveamusedangryannoyedannoyinganxiousarrogantashamedattractiveaverageawfulbadbeautifulbetterbewilderedblackbloodyblueblue-eyedblushingboredbrainybravebreakablebrightbusycalmcarefulcautiouscharmingcheerfulcleanclearclevercloudyclumsycolorfulcombativecomfortablecongenialcontentcondemnedconfusedcooperativecourageouscrazycreepycrowdedcruelcuriouscutedangerousdarkdeaddefeateddefiantdelightfuldepressedderterminedifferentdifficultdisgusteddistinctdisturbeddizzydoubtfuldrabdull eagerearasyelatedelegantembarrassedenchantingencouragingenergeticenthusiasticenviousexhausteddrainedexpensivexcitedexperienceexhausfancyfantastficferocifilthyfinefoolishfragilefulfatefulfearfulfiercefilthyfinefoolishfragilefulfatefulfearfulfiercefilthyfoolishfragilefulfatefulfearfulfiercegloriousgoodgorgeousgracefulgrievinggrotesquegrumpyhaghappyhealthyhelpfulhelplesshilariousholesomelishomelyhorrifiedhungryhurtillimportantimpossibleinexpensiveinnocentinquisitiveitchyjealousjitteryjollyjoyouskind lazylightlivelylonelylovelyluckymagnificentmisismoodemotionlessmuddymushymysteriousnastynaughtynervousnicenuttyobedientobnoxiousoddold-fashionedopenotrageousoutstandingpanicky perfectplainplease tpoiedpoorpowerfulpreciousprickly proudpuzzledquaintquietrelievedrepulsiverichscaryselfishshinyshyillyslee psmilingsmoggysoresparklingstandidspotlessstormystrangestupidsuccessfulsuper talentedtametastytendertenseterriblethankfulthoughtfulthoughtlesstiredtoughtroubledugliestuglyuninterestedunsightlyunusualupsetuptightvastvictoriousvivaciouswanderingwearywickedwide-eyedwildwittyworriedworrisomewrongzanyzealous Common adjectives occur almost everywhere in the English language. They are essential in describing words and make any text more engaging, especially in describing an event or characters in a story. Their use is widespread, and it is crucial to know several of these words to communicate effectively. 1. What is a common adjective?A common adjective is merely a word used to describe a sentences subject. Any word that describes a noun is a common adjective. 2. When is an adjective a proper adjective?An adjective becomes a proper adjective when used to describe a noun but is related to a proper noun. For e.g., the American soldier. The soldier is described as American.Learning adjectives can be fun for students because it allows them to express their creativity in writing and comprehend how writers describe people, places, events, and more. Click here for some We take your privacy very seriously and will never monetize the Personal Information of any User of our Services by providing it to a third party in exchange for money. 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