

Adjectives & Degree of comparison for class 7

Definition of adjectives for class 7: *Adjectives* are the words that give the description of a *name, place, animal, or thing*. It is used as a *describing* word.

Let us have a look at some of the examples for adjectives.

For example,

1. Preeti is a **beautiful** girl. (girl of what kind?)
2. There is a **little** water left in the jar. (how much water?)
3. Police captured **five** men today. (how many men?)
4. I don't like **that** teacher. (which teacher?)
5. **Whose** book is with me? (a question whose book?)

From the above examples, we have an idea of what *adjectives* are.

Adjectives describe *pronouns* too. The most common pronouns are **he, she, it, they**.

1. **He** is handsome.
2. **She** is sweet.
3. **It** was a wonderful day.
4. **They** wore black today.

NOTE: *Adjectives* describe *nouns* and *pronouns*. They tell us how many, how much, what kind, what color the persons, *animals*, or *things* are.

Adjective Exercise for Class 7

Underline the adjectives given in the following sentences.

1. Taj Mahal is beautiful
2. Your necklace looks expensive
3. I watched a thriller movie today
4. Holi is a colorful festival
5. There is little juice left in the glass
6. Jaipur is the pink city
7. Asia is the biggest continent in the world
8. Karan is better than Rohan
9. What question did you ask the class?
10. Whose pen is lying on the table?

Answers:

1. Beautiful

2. Expensive
3. Thriller
4. Colorful
5. Little
6. Pink
7. Biggest
8. Better
9. What
10. Whose

Let us now understand different kinds of adjectives.

Types of Adjectives for class 7

There are various kinds of adjectives for class 7th

1. Quality (descriptive adjectives)
2. Quantity (how much)
3. Number (how many)
4. Demonstrative (this, that)
5. Interrogative (what, which, whose)
6. Possessive (my, mine, yours, ours)

Let's have a look at them individually.

1. Quality Adjectives

An *adjective* that describes what kind of *person, animal, place* or *thing* is.

It tells the qualities of a person. For example, **beautiful, pretty, handsome, large, big, wise,** etc.

Example for quality adjective class 7

1. My father is an **honest** man. (Here **honest** word describes the father)
2. Rohan's sister is **pretty**. (**Pretty** is an adjective used for Rohan's sister)
3. The **old** man operated the windmill. (**Old** describes the man who's operating the windmill)
4. That is a **beautiful** vase. (**Beautiful** is an adjective used for the vase)
5. Dogs are the most **loyal** animals. (**Loyal** is the quality of dogs)

NOTE: *An adjective of quality answers the question----- WHAT KIND OF?*

Proper adjectives: *Adjectives that use proper nouns are called **proper adjectives**.*

1. **German** cars are the finest. (**German** is a proper noun)
2. **Italian** food is my favorite. (**Italian** is a proper noun)

3. The majority of **Indians** are present in Canada. (*Indians* and Canada are proper nouns)
4. **Sushant Singh Rajput** was one of the most versatile actors. (*Sushant Singh Rajput* is a proper noun)
5. Ferrari world is located in **Dubai**. (*Dubai* is a proper noun)

Exercise on the quality adjective for class 7

Circle the quality adjectives in the following sentences

1. Ria is wearing a pretty dress
2. These unique earrings which you are wearing
3. Huma's son is a playful child
4. She is a supportive wife
5. Burj Khalifa is the tallest building in the world
6. My teacher is arrogant in nature
7. Your mom cooks delicious food
8. Many brave soldiers have sacrificed their lives for the independence
9. The pizza looks yummy
10. This book has a good collection of stories

Answers:

1. Pretty
2. Unique
3. Playful
4. Supportive
5. Tallest
6. Arrogant
7. Delicious
8. Brave
9. Yummy
10. Good

2. Quantity Adjectives

It shows the *quantity* or *degree* of the thing.

This type of *adjective shows*, how much of a thing is meant. This class of the *adjective* includes- **much, little, no, some, a little**, etc.

Examples of quality adjectives class 7

1. **Little** water is left in the jug
2. **Some** children are doing their homework
3. There are **sufficient** number of people for the seminar
4. **All** parents are requested to settle down in the great hall

5. If you are having **any** questions, kindly raise your hand.

NOTE: *Quantity adjectives* answer the question----- **How much?**

Exercise for quantity adjective class 7

Write the appropriate quantity of adjective

1. I have sufficient food on my plate
2. The doctor suggests eating one whole apple a day
3. My glass of wine is half full
4. No one is allowed to enter the class
5. Rahul's water bottle is empty
6. Neha is having numerous pens in her bag
7. All the students passed the exam with flying colors
8. We have almost no time to prepare
9. Most of us here likes to eat Indian cuisine
10. She gave him some clothes

Answers:

1. Sufficient
2. One whole
3. Half
- 4.No
5. Empty
6. Numerous
7. All
8. Almost
9. Most
10. Some

3. Adjectives of Numbers

An adjective of number shows how many *people*, *animals*, or *things* are present there. For example, **two**, **few**, **several**, **many enough**, etc.

Examples for the adjective of numbers class 7

1. Rohan made **several** calls from his mobile.
2. **Many** students participated in the art competitions.
3. May I have **three** coffee, please?
4. There are **many** call centers of amazon across India
5. A **few** people are allowed to inside the room.

NOTE: The *adjective* of number answers the question----- **How many?**

Exercise for the adjective of numbers for class 7

Find the adjective of number in the sentences given below

1. This summer I wrote my grandmother some letters.
2. I have six fingers on my right toe
3. Who was the first prime minister of India?
4. The sixth boy on the last row is talkative
5. Is there any raspberry left in the fridge?
6. She ate only half a slice of pizza
7. I got my offer letter from five companies
8. I will finish this whole book today
9. Each one of us should eat healthy food
10. Most of the students have completed their project work

Answers

1. Some
2. Six
3. First
4. Sixth
5. Any
6. Half
7. Five
8. Whole
9. One
10. Most

Difference between Adjective of quantity and adjective of numbers

1. *Adjectives* which are used with an *uncountable noun*, they are called *adjective of quantity*.
2. *Adjectives* that are used with *countable nouns* are called *adjectives of number*.

We have given the examples above, for both adjective of quantity and adjective of numbers

4. Demonstrative Adjectives

A *demonstrative adjective* is used to point out which person or thing it is referring to. The *adjectives* in this class are--- **this, that, those, them, such, certain**, etc.

Examples for demonstrative adjectives

1. **This** well has been without water for years.
2. **Those** boys always accuse others.
3. **They** have a beautiful mansion.
4. **That** shop is known for its sweet delicacies.
5. **Those** puppies are so adorable.

6. I want **that** gorgeous dress.
7. She couldn't help, but she can't forget **that** incident.
8. Ron proposed to her **that** day.
9. **Those** ducks are crossing the path.
10. Pass me **that** water bottle.

NOTE: A demonstrative adjective answers the question----- WHICH?

Exercise for demonstrative adjectives for class 7

Fill in the blank with an appropriate demonstrative adjective

1. _____ pastries were delicious (that,those)
2. _____ jeans are fitting me well (these, that)
3. _____ is my mother (that, those)
4. Please, wash _____ clothes (that, these)
5. Did you see _____ (this, those)
6. _____ is very hot (that, this)
7. Can you approach _____ (these, them)
8. _____ movie was a thriller, but I enjoyed (those, that)
9. _____ kids need to be punished (that. those)
10. I love _____ pink dress of yours (that, those)

Answers

1. Those
2. These
3. That
4. These
5. This
6. This
7. Them
8. That
9. Those
10. That

5. Interrogative Adjectives

An interrogative adjective is used, when the noun asks a question. The adjectives are----
What, which, and whose.

Examples for interrogative adjectives

1. **What** kind of food do you like?
2. **Whose** book is lying on the table?
3. **Which** movie are you talking about?
4. **Which** dress do you like more? Blue or Pink

5. **What** is your favorite color?

NOTE: An interrogative adjective is used to asks a question

Exercise for an interrogative adjective for class 7

Underline the correct interrogative adjective

1. What is for dinner today?
2. Where are you going for the summer holidays?
3. Which is your lunchbox?
4. What are you wearing for tonight's event?
5. Whose turn is now?
6. Where is the closest beach?
7. Which is the smallest continent in the world?
8. What is the capital of the United States of America?
9. Who is your best friend?
10. Whose pen is this?

Answers:

1. What
2. Where
3. Which
4. What
5. Whose
6. Where
7. Which
8. What
9. Who
10. Whose

6. Possessive Adjective

An *adjective* that *indicates* something belongs to someone. Something is in *possession* with someone. The *adjectives* are such-- **her, his, its, your, mine, there, our, they, and yours.**

Examples for possessive adjective

1. **Your** cycle is parked in my garage
2. **Our** luggage is kept at the hotel's lobby
3. **This** passport belongs to him]
4. **They** have their notebooks with them
5. **It's** 12 o'clock already

NOTE: Possessive adjective answers the question--- whose?

Exercise for possessive adjectives class 7

Circle the appropriate possessive adjective in the given statements below

1. Her laptop is kept on my table.
2. Our car will be here any second.
3. What is your name?
4. This is my house.
5. They will be arriving in twenty minutes.
6. Keep the money, it's yours.
7. They built this house with their savings.
8. Her dress is looking so pretty.
9. I'm from Delhi, but most of my friends are from Mumbai.
10. We have a cat, she has grown old.

Answers:

1. Her
2. Our
3. Your
4. My
5. They
6. It's yours
7. They, their
8. Her
9. My
10. She

ADJECTIVE EXERCISE FOR CLASS 7

Let us revise what we have learned so far by solving a miscellaneous exercise.

Miscellaneous exercise- all types of adjectives

Identify the adjective given below and write what type of adjective it is

1. Good people are always welcomed everywhere
2. Those girls were preparing for the upcoming exam
3. There were several mistakes in his essay
4. Gulliver did not get sufficient food
5. Parvati secured the seventh rank in the test
6. Which pen belongs to you?
7. Our team won the match
8. Bill wrote many novels
9. Some people work at the factory as weavers
10. It was a difficult question, but I solved it

Answers

1. Good- Quality adjective
2. Those - Demonstrative adjectives
3. Several- Adjective of numbers
4. Sufficient- Adjective of quantity
5. Seventh- Adjective of number
6. Which- Interrogative Adjective
7. Our- Possessive adjective
8. Many- Adjective of numbers
9. Some- Adjective of quantity
10. Difficult- Quality Adjective

Degree of Adjectives for class 7

There are **three degrees** of adjectives in English for class 7th, these are- **positive degree**, **comparative degree**, and **superlative degree**.

1. We use the **positive** degree of an adjective when no comparison is made.
2. The **comparative** degree of an adjective when two-person, animal, places, or things are compared.
3. We can use **superlative** degrees when more than two persons, places, animals, or things are compared.

Let us understand with an example

1. Ron's bag is **small**
2. Henry's bag is **smaller** than Cherry's
3. Richard's bag is the **smallest** of all.

Now we can conclude that,

1. **Small** is the positive degree
2. **Smaller** is the comparative degree
3. **Smallest** is superlative degree

Formation of comparative and superlative degrees

Case 1:

Most of the **adjectives** from their **comparative degree** by adding **-er** and their **superlative degree** by adding **-est** to the **positive degree**

For example

1. Deep(positive degree), **Deeper**(Comparative degree), **Deepest** (Superlative degree)
2. Great(positive degree), **greater**(Comparative degree), **greatest**(Superlative degree)

3. Kind(positive degree), Kinder(comparative degree), Kindest(Superlative degree)
4. Thick(positive degree), Thicker(comparative degree), Thickest(Superlative degree)
5. Young(positive degree), Younger(comparative degree), Youngest(Superlative Degree)

Case 2:

When positive degree ends with *-e* only *-r* and *-stare* added not *-er* and *-est* to change them into *comparative* and *superlative*

For example

1. Able(positive degree), Abler(comparative degree), Ablest(Superlative degree)
2. Brave(positive degree), Braver(comparative degree), Bravest(superlative degree)
3. Fine(positive degree), finer(comparative degree), Finest(superlative degree)
4. Large(positive degree), Larger(comparative degree), Largest(superlative degree)
5. Wise(positive degree), Wiser(comparative degree), Wisest(superlative degree)

Case 3:

a) When a positive degree adjective ends with *-y* at the end and has a consonant before it then *-y* is changed to *-i* before adding *-er* for the comparative form and *-est* for the *superlative* form.

For example

1. Dry(positive degree), drier(comparative degree), driest(superlative degree)
2. Easy(positive degree), easier(comparative degree), easiest(superlative degree)
3. Lazy(positive degree), lazier(comparative degree), laziest(superlative degree)
4. Wealthy(positive degree), wealthier(comparative degree), wealthiest(superlative degree)
5. Happy(positive degree), happier(comparative degree), happiest(superlative degree)

b) But if *-y* has a vowel before it, then *-y* is not changed to *-i*.

For example

1. Gay(positive degree), gayer(comparative degree), gayest(superlative degree)
2. Grey(positive degree), greyer(comparative degree), greyest(superlative degree)

Case 4:

When the *positive degree* is a word of one *syllable* and ends with a *consonant* but has a short vowel before it, then the consonant is doubled before adding *-er* and *-est*

For example

1. Big(positive degree), bigger(comparative degree), biggest(superlative degree)
2. Fat(positive degree), fatter(comparative degree), fattest(superlative degree)

3. Hot(positive degree), **hotter**(comparative degree), **hottest**(superlative degree)
4. Thin(positive degree), **thinner**(comparative degree), **thinnest**(superlative degree)
5. Wet(positive degree), **wetter**(comparative degree), **wettest**(superlative degree)

Case 5:

It is observed that many *adjectives* of two syllables and all *adjectives* of more than two *syllables* from their *comparative degree* by adding *more* before the *positive* form, and *superlative* is formed by adding *most* in front of the *positive degree*.

For example

1. Beautiful, **more** beautiful, **most** beautiful
2. Courageous, **more** courageous, **most** courageous
3. Difficult, **more** difficult, **most** difficult
4. Faithful, **more** faithful, **most** faithful
5. Learned, **more** learned, **most** learned

Case 6:

Some *adjectives* are exceptions, we cannot form their *comparative* and *superlative* form from their *positive degree*. We need to learn them.

For Example

1. Bad, worse, worst
2. Far, farther, farthest
3. Far, further, furthest
4. Good, better, best
5. Late, later, latest
6. Little, less, least
7. Much, more, most
8. Old, elder, eldest
9. Out, outer, utmost
10. up, upper, uppermost

Exercise for Degree of Adjective class 7

Fill in the blank with the correct degree of the adjective

1. Rohan is _____ than Ayush. (wise)
2. This bag is too big, do you have a _____ bag? (small)
3. The apples are _____ than the plums. (hard)
4. French is _____ than English. (difficult)
5. As compared to pizza, pasta is _____. (good)
6. The tulips are _____ than roses. (beautiful)
7. MS Dhoni is one of the _____ cricket players in the world. (good)

8. This is the _____ necklace in our shop. (valuable)
9. He is my _____ brother. (old)
10. Burj Khalifa is the _____ building in the world. (tall)

Answers:

1. Wiser
2. Smaller
3. harder
4. More difficult
5. Better
6. More beautiful
7. Best
8. Most valuable
9. Elder
10. Tallest

