



## Adjectives for Class 4, Examples, Types and Worksheets | Free PDF

Hello everyone, on this blog we are discussing the topic of Adjectives for Class 4, and examples in detail that will help you in your exam and for practice purposes, at the end of the blog you will get Worksheets of adjectives for class 4. You will also get free access to download PDF.

Let's move first with the definition of Adjectives:

**Definition:** An adjective is a word that is used to **describe the qualities of a noun** giving it a meaning.

### Examples of Adjectives for class 4

1. Anant is an **intelligent** boy. (What kind of boy?)
2. I bought **three** pens. (How many pens?)
3. She needs **some** help. ( How much help?)
4. Siya is **perfect** for this project
5. She is wearing a **beautiful** dress.

### Position of an Adjective

An adjective is always placed **before or after the noun**.

#### Examples of the Position of an Adjective:

- An **honest** shopkeeper gave me my purse which I forgot at his shop.
- This shopkeeper is **honest**.

### Types of Adjectives for Class 4 with Examples

1. Adjective of Quality (Descriptive adjectives or Attributive adjectives)
2. Proper Adjectives
3. Adjective of Quantity



4. Adjective of Number (Numeral adjectives)
5. Demonstrative Adjectives
6. Possessive Adjectives
7. Interrogative Adjectives

## 1. Adjective of Quality

Adjectives that show the **features or quality** of a person, place, or thing. Example: An **honest** man.

**The adjective quality is used in 2 ways.**

1. **Use 1-** When an adjective is used before a noun.  
**Example:** Maharana Pratap was a **wise king (noun)**.
2. **Use 2-** When an adjective is used after a verb.  
**Example:** The weather is **(verb) pleasant**.

### Examples of Adjective of Quality:

1. Ritik is a **handsome** boy.
2. She is very **beautiful**.
3. He is an **honest** officer.
4. The team played **well**.
5. Riya is wearing a **pretty** dress.

## 2. Proper Adjective

An adjective is formed from a **proper noun**. Example: I am proud of our **Indian** culture.

### Examples of Proper Adjectives:

1. Queen **Elizabeth** died in 2022.
2. Her name is **Jenny**.
3. **China** is one of the strongest nations.
4. The **Japanese** culture is fascinating.
5. **William Shakespeare** is one of the greatest writers in history.

## 3. Adjective of Quantity



An adjective that shows the **quantity of a thing or a person**. For example **a few, some, many, etc.**

## Examples of Adjective of Quantity:

1. Can you spare **some** money?
2. **Some** milk has left the fridge.
3. There is **enough** oil is put in the pan.
4. The sugar is **sufficient** for the tea.
5. Do you need **any** help?

## 4. Adjective of Number (Numeral Adjectives)

It shows **how many persons or things** are meant and in **what order a person or thing stands**. For example One, three, five, second, and third.

## Examples of Adjective of Number:

1. I have **two** dictionaries.
2. This book has **many** illustrations.
3. We have **three** dogs.
4. The teacher asked the **second** student in the row for **one** pencil.
5. You need **one-tenth cup** of milk for the batter.

## Types of Adjectives of Numbers:

There are three types of adjectives for numbers such as:

1. Definite numeral adjective
2. Indefinite numeral adjective
3. Distributive numeral adjective

### 1. Definite Numeral Adjective:

Definite numeral adjectives are used to denote the exact number or position of the subject in the sentence such as **one, two, three, etc.** (cardinals) First, second, third, etc (ordinals)

## Examples:

- **Three** people are standing.

- We need **one** student from each class.
- She is standing **second** last in the line.

## 2. Indefinite Numeral Adjective:

Indefinite numeral adjectives are used to specify numerous subjects but they do not give any specific number of values. They only provide information about the number of nouns but do not tell the exact amount of nouns in the sentence **such as all, some, many, any, no, few, or several.**

### Examples:

- We need **some** cash for the event.
- There are a **few** apples left in the fridge.
- **No** one was there in the class.

## 3. Distributive Numeral Adjective:

Distributive numeral adjectives are used to indicate nouns as individuals in the whole amount such **as each, every, either, and neither.**

### Examples:

- You need to choose **either** a red or black dress.
- **Everyone** has read that book.
- **Neither** of us completed the assignment.

## 5. Demonstrative Adjectives

These adjectives are used to identify the relative position of [nouns](#) with respect to time and place. Demonstrative adjectives are as follows: **this, that, these, those, and such.**

### Examples of Demonstrative Adjectives:

1. **This** tree does not bear fruit.
2. I hate **such** things.
3. **These** kids were playing at the park.
4. **That** earring looks beautiful.
5. **That** is a fine dining restaurant.



## 6. Possessive Adjectives

It shows possession or belongingness such as **my, our, your, his, her, its, their**

### Examples of Demonstrative Adjectives:

1. **My** house is quite near the school.
2. Are **your** gloves warm?
3. **Her** dress is looking beautiful.
4. Rohit is wearing **his** shirt.
5. **Their** house is next to ours.

## 7. Interrogative Adjectives

Adjectives that are used to modify the noun by asking a question such as adjectives can be: **whose, what, or which.**

### Examples of Interrogative Adjectives:

1. **Whose** purse is lying on the table?
2. **What** time will the meeting be held?
3. **What** is best of all?
4. **Whose** dress is looking the best?
5. **What** do you prefer: coffee or tea?

## Worksheets for Adjectives class 6th

### Question 1: Choose the appropriate word in the following:

1. The (later/latter) part of the show was boring.
2. (Every/each) person wants to get rich.
3. Don't leave the room till (farther/further) orders.
4. He is my (older/elder) brother.
5. Have you read (some/any) novel recently?
6. They have (a little/little) time. They cannot visit her.
7. Only (a few/few) members were present. No decision was made.
8. We have (some/any) good news for you.
9. The former is a fighter, the (later/latter) is a fighter.
10. They need (any/some) cash for the event.



## Answers

1. Latter
2. Every
3. Further
4. Elder
5. Any
6. A little
7. A few
8. Some
9. Later
10. Some

**Question 2:** Choose the correct word from the following and fill in the blanks.

(wealthy, dirty, tired, clever, difficult, straight, heavy, old, cold, naughty)

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ boy answered all the questions correctly.
2. Can someone help me with a bag? It is very \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The old \_\_\_\_\_ woman died in her sleep last night.
4. The exam was \_\_\_\_\_ i do not think they will pass.
5. Jim is so \_\_\_\_\_ that even his parents cannot control him.
6. Cathy wants a \_\_\_\_\_ drink.
7. Her room was dark and \_\_\_\_\_.
8. After the trip, everyone was hungry and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Bill Gates is a \_\_\_\_\_ man.
10. Can't she draw a \_\_\_\_\_ line?

## Answers

1. Clever
2. Heavy
3. Old
4. Difficult
5. Naughty
6. Cold
7. Dirty
8. Tired



9. Wealthy
10. Straight

**Question 3:** *Tick the adjective that best describes the underlined noun.*

1. A (big/round) tiger was chasing the deer.
2. John rode to the college in a (tiny/yellow) bus.
3. Yesterday was a very (hot/small) day.
4. She asked her (strong/pink) friend to help her lift the table.
5. She left her (orange/big) jump rope at the playground.
6. He ate a (hot/small) slice of pizza.
7. Albert had to fix his (broken/sticky) glasses.
8. Children got excited when they saw the (pink/huge) elephant at the zoo.
9. Rohit got shy around the (left/pretty) girl.
10. The Empire state building is one of the (tallest/coloured) building.

## Answers

1. Big
2. Yellow
3. Hot
4. Strong
5. Orange
6. Hot
7. Broken
8. Huge
9. Pretty
10. Tallest