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Adjectives worksheets for class 8 with answers

The CBSE grade 8 English grammatical adjective is part of the Class 8 English language solution. Here we gave cbse grade 8 English grammatical adjective. (a) Read the following sentences: 1. Apoorva is an intelligent boy. (What kind of boy?) 2. I don't like that house. (Which house?) 3. I have five books. (How many books?) 4. There is little time left. (How much time?) In sentence 1, 'intelligent' shows what Apoorva's boy is like. In sentence 2, it highlights which house is intended. In sentence 3, 'five' shows how many books I have. In sentence 4, 'little' shows how much time is left. Definition. A word used with a name to describe (type, location, number, quantity) is called an adjective. The word adjective means added. (b) See the following sentences: The boy is valuable. The hardworking boy stood first. In both of these sentences, the diligent describes the boy. Therefore, the adjective is in both sentences. In the first sentence, 'it is used diligently together with the verb 'is' and is part of predicative. Therefore, it is said to be used predictively. In the second sentence, the 'hardworking' is used together with the noun 'boy' respectively, as a trait of a boy. Therefore, it is said to be used attributally. Types of adjectives (c) Adjectives are of three types: the adjective quality of the adjective quantitative number (also known as numeral adjective). (d) Quality adjective: Shows the quality of a person or thing. Kolkata is a big city. Dr. Singh is an honest man. A foolish man died of his folly. This book is English. Adjectives of quality to the question: what species? (e) Quantity Adjective : Displays the quantity of the noun it describes. It makes sense. Ram had a lot of patience. He's got a little intelligence. He's got enough money. He has no wisdom. The adjective of quantity answers the question: How much? (f) Number adjective : Returns the number of people or things. There are five rooms in this house. Not many people can go hungry. There are no books in this room. All men must die. Most of these mangoes are ripe. The adjective of the number answers the question: How much? Exercise 1 (Resolved) Ten words are given in the box and ten sentences are given. Put these words in these sentences (one each). Words should be used as adjectives. 1. There are Boys in the field. 2. I love Pen. 3. It is Tree. 4. The ship held Damage. 5. It's a book You gave it to me on October 6th. He is a man of Words. 7. This is Wire. 8. She has Hair. 9. I read Book. 10. She is Mohini or Sheel. Answers: 1. several 2nd in row 3. high 4. heavy 5. that 6. several 7. live 8. long 9. every 10. neither Comparison of adjectives nor degrees of adjectives (a) Read these sentences : My dress is good. Your dress is better than mine. Ramo's dress is the best of them all. In sentence 1, the adjective well just tells us that my dress has a quality of kindness without knowing how much of it Has. In the second sentence, the adjective 'better' tells us that 'your dress' versus 'mine' has more of that quality of kindness. In sentence 3, the adjective 'best' tells us that Ram's dress has the greatest amount of this quality of kindness. Therefore, it is clear that the adjective undergoes a change in shape to show comparison. The adjective 'good' is said to be at a positive degree. The adjective is better said to be at a comparative degree. The adjective 'best' is said to take it to a superlative degree. Note. The superlative degree generally has a certain article the before it. However, Superlative with most is sometimes used without any idea of comparison. In this sense, the speaker wishes to indicate possession of quality to a very high degree. In that case, you don't use the. That's the unluckiest thing. He gave the most eloquent speech. His style is the most original. This use is called Superlative Eminence or Absolute Superlative. The formation of comparative and superlatives (a) Most adjectives of one syllable, and some of more than one, form com para-five by adding 'er' and superlative by adding est positive. Positive comparative superlative deep deeper the highest hard hardest kind kinder kinder of the poorest (b) When it positively ends up in the 'e' only 'r' and 'st' are added. Positive comparative superlative Capable braver braver Fina finest great greater nobler (c) When positively finished in a 'y', preceded by a consonant, the 'y' changes to 'i' before adding 'er' or 'est'. Positive comparative superlative dirty dirtiest dirty Early earlier at the earliest Easier Happy happier the happiest Heavier (d) When positive is the word of one syllable and ends in one consonant preceded by a short vowel this consonant doubles before adding er and est. Positive Comparative Superlative Big Bigger Bigger Fat Fat thickest thickest Hot warmer redder Sad sad sad saddest (s) Adjectives more than two syllables form a comparative and superlative by putting more and most before positive. Pozitivna komparativna superlativa lijepa najljepša Hrabrija hrabrija najhrabrija Najteži Marljiviji marljiviji najduhovitiji (f) Sljedeći Pridjevi mogu uzeti ili er i est ili više i najjubavnije jednostavne nježne nježne uske uske uske uske uske uske glupe glupe pristojne nježne nježne nježne uske uske zgodne glupe On je najokrutnija osoba ili je najokrutnija osoba. Similarly, question No. 2 is simpler than question No. or question no. 2 is simpler than question no. 1. (g) The comparison is not used when comparing two qualities in the same person or thing. He's kinder than rich. He's no nicer than the rich. Irregular comparison In the case of some adjectives, comparative and superlatives are not formed from positive ones. Comparative superlative good, good better bad, evil, bad up worst A little less, less at least Much, much more Late later, the latter the newest, last Old Older Oldest FarTher Exercise 2 (Solved) Supply the correct form of adjectives provided in parentheses. (a) Use later or the latter in the following : 1. I prefer proposals for the first. 2. They passed Proposal. 3. Part of the book is interesting. 4. Is there no news from yesterday. (b) Use older or older. 1. He is mine Brother. 2. Ram is it's Krishna. 3. The nephew is than his uncle. 4. He is from any other person present here. (c) Use the nearest or next. 1. This is jump into my house. 2. He sits for me in class. What are you going to do.....? 4. The school is five kilometers from this village. Answers : (a) 1. the latter 2. later 3. the latter 4.later (b) 1. older 2. older 3. older 4. older (c) 1. closest to 2. next 3. next 4. nearest exercise 3 (resolved) Supply the correct form (Comparative or superlative) adjectives given in parentheses. 1. Is your father Nwo. (good) 2. There is no animal from a dog. (faithful) June 3rd is april or May. (hot) 4. Her condition is now than it was. (bad) 5. She is than her sister. (nice) 6. Sita is of the two. (high) Answers: 1. better 2. more faithful 3. warmer 4. worse 5. prettier 6th higher exercise 4 (Resolved) Complete the gaps with suitable adjectives. Select them from the box. few, whose, attractive, huge, Indian, some, red, most, blue, large, just a few, possess, all 1. A..... crowds gathered around the crash site. 2. Indians speak English, which is marked English. 3. We only have Time. We have to hurry. 4. words are missing from these sentences. 5. Man The house we want to buy is a teacher. 6. She has Eyes. 7. That student got Prize. 8. The house at the top of the hill has a door. 9. the students answered the questions correctly. 10. I know this from my Experience. Answers: 1. huge 2. Most, Indian 3rd little 4. Some 5. whose 6th big 7th attractive 8th red, blue 9. A few, all 10. own Exercise 5 (Resolved) Rearriss the following to change them to meaningful sentences: 1. superior / Japanese / are / are / goods 2. hats / expensive / are / these / very 3. Ram / beautiful / a / is / person 4. smart / yes / is / very / boy / a 5. beautiful / Mohini / a / is / girl 6. two / she / blue / has / bags 7. you / gallant / young / are / a / man 8. great / some / made / people / are Answers: 1. Japanese goods is superior 2. These hats are very expensive. 3. Ram is a good person. 4. It's a very smart boy. 5. Mohini is a beautiful girl. 6. It has two blue Bags. 7. You are a gallant young man. Some people are great. Exercise 6 (Resolved) The following paragraph has not been edited. There's an error in every line. Write the error along with the correction. Underline your There are many festivals in India. (a) It celebrates language communities. (b) Much of these help forming connections (c) friendships. All differences disappear. (d) Holi is considered one occasion (e) Puts the whole country on festival air. (f) Reply: (a) many — many (b) language — language (c) Much — Bridge (d) Each — All (e) so — such (f) festival — solemn. Exercise 7 (Resolved) The following paragraph has not been edited. Every word is missing. Line. Find the missing word and write it in your answer sheet along with the word that comes before it and the word that comes after it. Don't forget to underline your answer. All you have to do is fill in the adjectives. Ruchi Ram had a childhood. But poverty (a) and loss only made it more. Once during (b) journey he had to spend the night in a tree. (c) He should have stayed anywhere else so that someone (d) would not steal his books. He later became a professor and a man. (e) Reply: (a) poor childhood (b) more decisively. Once (c) all night (d) he was unwilling (s) famous man Exercise 8 (For Practice) To supply suitable adjectives to fill in the gaps. 1. It was Question. 2. The woman lives in the cabin. 3. This is very Thing. 4. It is Lie. 5. An injured man should Advice. 6. You can not have it Ways. Exercise 9 (For practice) Supply the exact form of adjectives given in parentheses (Only compara-tive or Superlative). 1. He is The man of our city. (rich) 2. Who is Man 20. (large) 3. Sheela has been for two years than Radha. (old) 4. Specify states of India. (large) 5. This patient needs Diet. (nutritious) 6. He is I have a friend. (good) Exercise 10 (For Practice) The following paragraph has not been edited. There's an error in every line. Write the error along with the correction. Underline your correction. The Arayans were intelligence. They (a) did not inherit the scientific tradition (b) Harappans, but they did have great speculation (c) reasoning. Did they ask the theories (d) of matter and movement. They said the basis of all the essential five elements. (e) Practice multiple-choice questions 1 Fill in the blanks in the following sentences using one of the four options given in parentheses : 1. He is his (my/your/own/their) master. 2. There was a lot of talk and (much/more/little/little) work. 3. He is a man of (a few/few/few) words. 4. This boy is (strong/tall/wise/stronger) than Harry. 5. (What/What/Where/When) time is it ? 6. The city stood (high/many/high/long) siege. 7. Babar was (good/bad/decisive/long) win. Delhi is (populated/ peoplous / crowded / rush) city. 9. It was (simple/simple/simple/simple) question. 10. Ambani is (wealth/money/rich/health) man. Man. 1. own 2. little 3. several 4. stronger 5. What 6th long we hope that cbse grade 8 English grammatical adjective will help you. If you have any inquiries regarding the CBSE Class 8 English grammar adjective, drop the comment below and we'll be back to you at the earliest. Earliest.