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English



Adjectives

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Adjectives are words that describe things. For example, in the phrases “the big house”, “the blue house”, and “the old house”, the words “big”, “blue”, and “old” describe the house. So, “big”, “blue”, and “old” are all adjectives.

·Descriptive adjectives are adjectives that describe a noun (for example: tall, short, new, old, etc.)

My dad is a tall man.

·Demonstrative adjectives point to a specific thing or things. The 4 demonstrative adjectives are: this, that, these, those.

That is so incredible!

·Possessive adjectives identify an owner. The 7 possessive pronouns are: my, your, her, his, its, our, their.

That is my taco!

·Articles define nouns as specific or unspecific. The 2 categories of articles are the definite article (the), and indefinite articles (a, an).

I need a taco.

·Quantitative adjectives describe an amount. (for example: one, two, some, many, etc.). The 2 categories of quantitative adjectives are definite adjectives and indefinite adjectives.

I have many friends.

·Definite adjectives describe a specific amount. The two categories of definite adjectives are cardinal adjectives (numbers, for example: one, two, three four, etc.), and ordinal adjectives (for example: first, second, third, fourth, etc.)

I have three friends.

·Indefinite adjectives describe an unspecific amount (for example: some, a few, many, all, etc.)

I have many friends.

·Interrogative adjectives introduce a question. The 3 interrogative adjectives are: what, which, whose.

What movie will we watch?

·Compound adjectives combine two words into a single (for example: jet-black, well-known, old-fashioned, etc.)

My wife has jet-black hair.

·Proper adjectives are adjectives from proper nouns (for example: American, Muslim, Shakespearean, etc.). As you can see, proper adjectives are usually capitalized.

Jeffrey married a Muslim woman.