

## LESSON NOTE ON ENGLISH LANGUAGE WEEK 4

**SUBJECT:** English Language  
**TOPIC:** Grammar: Part of speech; Adjectives  
**CLASS:** JS1  
**WEEK:** 4

### ADJECTIVES: DEFINITION, IDENTIFICATION AND TYPES

Adjectives are words that describe nouns and pronouns.

### HOW TO IDENTIFY ADJECTIVES

Adjectives answer the following questions about nouns and pronouns.

What kind? Example: She is gentle.

What height? Example: Ade is short.

What colour? Example: His car is red.

What size? Example: The baby finished a big bowl of cereal.

What shape? Example: This is a round table.

Which one? Example: Wole Soyinka won a very important award.

How many? Example: Three women are talking.

How much? Example: There is ample cloth to make three dresses.

### TYPES OF ADJECTIVES

Remember that adjectives can modify as well as describe other words, and you'll find it much easier to identify different types of adjectives when you see them.

1. Classifying adjectives: tell us something about the group that someone or something belongs to.  
Examples: monogamous, polygamous, educated, classical, liberal, etc.
2. Qualitative adjective: tell us about the quality of a person or thing. Examples: rich, beautiful, new, old, huge, small, honest, stupid, rude, etc.
3. Possessive adjectives: As the name indicates, possessive adjectives are used to indicate possession.  
They are: my, your, his, her, its, Our, their. Possessive adjectives also function as possessive pronouns.
4. Demonstrative adjectives: Like the article 'the', demonstrative adjectives are used to indicate or

demonstrate specific people, animals, or things. Examples: These, those, this and that are demonstrative adjectives.

- These books belong to her
  - This movie is my favourite.
  - Please put those cookies on the blue plate.
5. Quantifying adjective: tell us something about the amount of a thing. Examples: some, enough, little, , etc.
6. Number adjectives: When they're used in sentences, numbers are almost always adjectives. You can tell that a number is an adjective when it answers the question "How many?"
- The stagecoach was pulled by a team of six.
  - He ate twenty hot dogs during the contest and was sick afterwards.
7. Interrogative adjectives: There are three interrogative adjectives: which, what, and whose. Like all other types of adjectives, interrogative adjectives modify nouns. As you probably know, all three of these words are used to ask questions.
- Which option sounds best to you?
  - What time should we go?
  - Whose socks are those?
8. colour adjectives: tell you the colour of something. They include: brown, yellow, green, blue, etc.
9. Emphatic adjectives: are used to emphasize feelings about something. They include: complete, utter, pure, total, serious, etc.
10. Compound adjectives: these are adjectives which are made up of two or more words separated by a hyphen. Examples: part-time, air-conditioned, etc.

## HOMEWORK

Answer the questions on page 88, Exercise I of your New Concept English Language, JSS1 by F. Ademola Adeoye et al.