

SLAC ADJECTIVES AID #1

PARTS OF SPEECH: ADJECTIVES

- ➔ Adjectives are words used to describe nouns.
- ➔ Adjectives give more information about a noun.
- ➔ Use adjectives to make your writing more interesting.

1 "Fast, fun, new, old, red, ugly" are all adjectives. They describe a noun.

READ THESE EXAMPLES:



It's a fast car. It's a fun car. It's a new car.
It's an old car. It's a red car. It's an ugly car.

2 Adjectives can come BEFORE the NOUN (adjective + noun)

EXAMPLES:



It's an expensive bicycle. It's a racing bicycle. It's a red bicycle.

3 Adjectives can come AFTER a BE verb. (BE + adjective)

EXAMPLES:



The butterfly is pretty. The butterfly is blue. Butterflies are interesting.

4 Nouns can also work as adjectives. A noun can help describe an object.

EXAMPLES:



It's a business meeting. They're having a job interview. It's a school conference.

5 Present participles (-ing verbs) can also work as adjectives.

EXAMPLES:



Baseball is an exciting game. Baseball is interesting. It's an interesting game.

6 Past participles (verb 3) can also work as adjectives.

EXAMPLES: 

The man is tired. The exhausted man fell asleep. He was worn out by work today.

7 Adjectives can be hyphenated.

EXAMPLES: 

The computer-generated error message made the program freeze.

My friend isn't very good at do-it-yourself projects.

8 Numbers can be used as adjectives.

EXAMPLES: 

That's a three-ton truck.

The man is a thirty-seven-year-old trucker.

In his 20-year career, he's never had an accident.

9 Adjectives can be used to compare things.

EXAMPLES: 

Cats are softer than dogs. My cat is the cutest cat I know.

Google.com: adjectives: choose: three: choose: Parts of Speech: Adjectives at English-Zone.com

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