

Definition of an adjective

We use an **adjective** to describe a **noun**.
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They go:

1. Before a noun:

I have a car blue. ❌

I have a **blue** car. ✅

2. After 'to be':

My car is/isn't **blue**.

In English, **adjectives** do not have genders [masculine or feminine] and they do not have a plural form:

My children are very different. ❌

My children are very **different**. ✅

There are different kinds of **adjectives**. Here are some examples:

| Examples | |
|----------------|--|
| Colour | red, blue, green, yellow, black, brown, grey, beige, white, pink |
| Size/shape | big, huge, tall, long, high, small, tiny, short, round, triangular |
| Nationality | English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, French, Spanish, German, Italian |
| 'ing' and 'ed' | exciting/excited; boring/bored; tiring/tired; interesting/interested |
| Opinion | nice, lovely, delicious, good, bad, horrible, beautiful |
| Material | wooden, metal, glass, plastic, leather, cotton, woollen |

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Negative | unpopular, indecent, illegal, immature, impatient, disloyal |
| Compound | 2-hour, three-day, well-made, blue-eyed, young-at-heart |

Jenny is a **wonderful** teacher. She works in a **big** school and lives in London with her **Irish** husband and two **grown-up** children. Her husband, Bill, plays the guitar in a **famous** band. Their daughter is **tall** and **slim**; she has an **interesting** job with a **local** newspaper. Their son is **hard-working**; he's a **medical** student.



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