

ANSWERS

Year 4

Adjectives Worksheet 1

Section A — Underline the Adjectives

Underline all the adjectives in each sentence. The number of adjectives is shown in brackets.

1. The muddy, exhausted puppy collapsed onto the warm kitchen floor. (3)

✓ muddy, exhausted, warm

muddy and exhausted describe the puppy; warm describes the floor.

2. A golden light spilled through the dusty, cracked window of the old barn. (4)

✓ golden, dusty, cracked, old

golden describes light; dusty and cracked describe the window; old describes the barn.

3. The playful, energetic kittens tumbled across the soft rug. (3)

✓ playful, energetic, soft

playful and energetic describe the kittens; soft describes the rug.

4. She packed a heavy rucksack for the long, tiring walk ahead. (3)

✓ heavy, long, tiring

heavy describes the rucksack; long and tiring describe the walk.

5. The steep, rocky path led to a spectacular view of the misty valley. (4)

✓ steep, rocky, spectacular, misty

steep and rocky describe the path; spectacular and misty describe the view and valley.

Section B — Fix the Comma

Each sentence is missing a comma between two adjectives. Rewrite the sentence correctly on the line below.

1. The tall creaky ladder wobbled as she climbed to the highest shelf.

✓ The tall, creaky ladder wobbled as she climbed to the highest shelf.

tall and creaky both describe the ladder — they need a comma between them.

2. He wore a thick woolly jumper to keep warm during the chilly match.

✓ He wore a thick, woolly jumper to keep warm during the chilly match.

thick and woolly both describe the jumper — they need a comma between them.

3. The bright cheerful classroom was decorated with colourful artwork.

✓ The bright, cheerful classroom was decorated with colourful artwork.

bright and cheerful both describe the classroom — they need a comma between them.

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4. A sharp icy wind rattled the loose windows all through the night.

✓ **A sharp, icy wind rattled the loose windows all through the night.**

sharp and icy both describe the wind — they need a comma between them.

5. The smooth pebbled beach stretched for miles in both directions.

✓ **The smooth, pebbled beach stretched for miles in both directions.**

smooth and pebbled both describe the beach — they need a comma between them.

Section C — Choose the Best Word

Each sentence contains a weak adjective shown in [square brackets]. Underline the strongest replacement.

1. The [big] castle stood at the top of the hill.

✓ **B — towering**

towering is the most vivid and precise — it tells us exactly how the castle looked.

2. The children were [happy] when the school trip was announced.

✓ **B — excited**

excited is specific to this situation — it shows the energy of the reaction.

3. The [nice] smell of baking filled the entire house.

✓ **C — delicious**

delicious is a precise word for a food smell — much stronger than nice or good.

4. She had a [scary] dream that woke her in the middle of the night.

✓ **B — terrifying**

terrifying is the strongest and most specific word for a very frightening dream.

5. The [tired] dog curled up beside the radiator and fell asleep.

✓ **C — exhausted**

exhausted is the most powerful synonym — it suggests the dog had no energy left at all.

Section D — Spot the Rule

Underline the correct or best answer for each question.

1. Which sentence uses an expanded noun phrase correctly?

✓ **B — The dark, damp cave was home to many bats.**

The comma goes between the two adjectives (dark, damp) — not anywhere else.

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2. Where does the adjective go in a sentence?

✓ **B — Before the noun: the fluffy cat**

In English, adjectives almost always come directly before the noun they describe.

3. Which sentence has the comma in the correct position?

✓ **A — The cold, wet morning made everyone miserable.**

cold and wet both describe morning — the comma goes between them.

4. Which expanded noun phrase includes a prepositional phrase?

✓ **C — The tall, ancient tree at the edge of the garden**

"at the edge of the garden" is the prepositional phrase — it adds detail about where the tree is.

5. Which sentence is the most descriptive?

✓ **C — The shaggy, energetic dog bounded across the field.**

This uses an expanded noun phrase (shaggy, energetic dog) and a precise verb (bounded).

Section E — Practice Questions

Underline the correct answer.

1. Which word in this sentence is an adjective? "The curious fox sniffed at the rusty gate."

✓ **B — curious**

curious describes the fox — it tells us what kind of fox it was.

2. How many adjectives are in this sentence? "The tired, muddy children splashed through the shallow puddles."

✓ **C — Three**

tired and muddy describe the children; shallow describes the puddles.

3. Which sentence uses two adjectives before a noun with the correct punctuation?

✓ **B — The bright, sunny day cheered everyone up.**

The comma goes between bright and sunny — both adjectives describe "day".

4. Which word is NOT an adjective?

✓ **B — rapidly**

rapidly is an adverb — it describes how something is done, not what something is like.

5. Which sentence would a teacher mark as the most impressive?

✓ **C — The crumbling, ivy-covered house stood at the edge of the cliff.**

This uses precise adjectives (crumbling, ivy-covered) and a prepositional phrase (at the edge of the cliff).