

## Lesson 154

### Parts of the Sentence - Adjectives

**Adjectives** modify or affect the meaning of **nouns** and **pronouns** and tell us *which, whose, what kind,* and *how many* about the nouns or pronouns they modify. They come before the noun or pronoun they modify except for the **predicate adjective** which comes after a **linking verb** and modifies the **subject**.

Examples of adjectives:

**The big brown** bear grabbed **the scared small** man.

(**The, big,** and **brown** modify the subject **bear** and **the, scared,** and **small** modify the direct object **man**)

Examples of predicate adjectives:

The big bear is **brown**. The brown bear was **big**.

(**brown** and **big** come after the linking verbs **is** and **was** and modify the subject **bear**)

There are seven (7) words in the English language that are always adjectives. They are the **articles** *a, an,* and *the* and the **possessives** *my, our, your,* and *their*. (The possessives are from the possessive pronoun list but are always used with nouns as adjectives.) Being only seven in number, one should memorize them so they are immediately recognized as adjectives.

Adjectives that point out **how many** are **indefinite pronouns** like *many, several, both,* and *numbers*.

**Instructions:** Find the **adjectives** that tell **how many** in these sentences and tell what they modify.

1. Both companies need twenty-four workers by tomorrow.
2. Several citizens protested the many cars on the two lots.
3. Seventy-six trombones led the few drummers and some tubas.
4. Three people tried out for one part in the play.

5. Each train needed another car and more passengers.