



Adjectives — A1 exercises

Printable worksheet · 23 questions · answer key with explanations on the last page
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Name _____ Date _____ Score _____ / 23

A. Multiple choice

10 questions

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. She has a ____ car.
A) car red B) red C) reds D) red the
2. They are ____ children.
A) happies B) happys C) happy D) happy's
3. Which order is natural in English?
A) a leather old brown bag B) a brown old leather bag
C) an old brown leather bag D) a leather brown old bag
4. The soup ____ too salty.
A) is B) are C) has D) does
5. I bought a ____ jacket in the sale.
A) jacket new B) new C) news D) newly
6. Which sentence is correct?
A) These are expensives shoes. B) These are expensive shoes.
C) These shoes are expensives. D) These are shoes expensive.
7. It was a ____ film. I nearly fell asleep.
A) bored B) boring C) bore D) boredom
8. I was ____ by the end of the lecture.
A) boring B) bored C) bore D) boredom
9. Which order is correct?
A) a big beautiful house B) a beautiful big house
C) a house beautiful big D) a big house beautiful
10. My grandparents live in a ____ village.
A) small quiet Italian B) Italian small quiet C) quiet Italian small D) small Italian quiet

B. Fill in the blank

8 questions

Write the missing word or words in the gap.

1. Her house has six bedrooms and a garden — it is very _____. (opposite of small)
2. Be careful with that cup — the tea in it is still too _____ to drink. (opposite of cold)

3. They invite us round and help with our shopping. They are very _____ people. (from the noun friend)
4. I bought a _____ pair of shoes yesterday — the old ones had holes in them.
5. The film was really _____ — I nearly fell asleep. (bore)
6. I was _____ by the end of the meeting. (bore)
7. We had a _____ meal at that restaurant. (wonder)
8. The children were _____ about their holiday. (excite)

C. Sentence building

5 questions

Put the words in the correct order and write the sentence on the line.

1. She / drives / small / car. / a / red

Describe a woman's vehicle with two adjectives in the right order.

-
2. is / coffee / too / hot. / The

Complain about a drink, putting the adjective after the verb.

-
3. neighbours. / friendly / They / very / are

Praise the people next door.

-
4. a / beautiful / bought / I / old / table.

Describe a purchase, opinion before age.

-
5. was / really / film / The / boring.

Give a negative verdict on a screening.

Answer key

Every answer carries the reason behind it. Read the reason for the questions you got right as well — that is where you find out whether you were right for the right reason.

A. Multiple choice

1. **B) red** — English puts the adjective in front of the noun, unlike Spanish, French or Italian.
2. **C) happy** — An English adjective never takes a plural ending, however many nouns it describes.
3. **C) an old brown leather bag** — Age comes before colour, and colour before material.
4. **A) is** — An adjective after the verb needs be, and soup is singular.
5. **B) new** — The adjective goes between the article and the noun.
6. **B) These are expensive shoes.** — Adjectives are invariable in English and go before the noun.
7. **B) boring** — The -ing form describes the thing that causes the feeling; -ed describes the person who feels it.
8. **B) bored** — The -ed form describes how a person feels.
9. **B) a beautiful big house** — Opinion comes before size: beautiful big, not big beautiful.
10. **A) small quiet Italian** — Size, then a further descriptive adjective, then origin — small quiet Italian.

B. Fill in the blank

1. **big** — After the verb be, the adjective follows directly and takes no ending.
2. **hot** — The adjective comes straight after the verb be, with no plural or agreement ending.
3. **friendly** — Adding -ly to the noun friend makes an adjective, not an adverb.
4. **new** — The adjective sits between the article and the noun it describes.
5. **boring** — The -ing form describes the thing that causes the feeling.
6. **bored** — The -ed form describes how the person feels.
7. **wonderful** — Adding -ful turns the noun into an adjective.
8. **excited** — People feel excited; the holiday itself is exciting.

C. Sentence building

1. **She drives a small red car.**
2. **The coffee is too hot.**
3. **They are very friendly neighbours.**
4. **I bought a beautiful old table.**
5. **The film was really boring.**