



Adjectives

# Суффиксы прилагательных

**Adjectives describe nouns.** They had a **nasty** experience. (What kind of experience? A nasty one.) There are **fact adjectives** (*big, square, red, etc.*) and **opinion adjectives** (*beautiful, nice, etc.*). **Adjectives have the same form in the singular and plural.** *the little girl/the little girls* They normally go before nouns. *He is a good boy.* After state verbs: **appear, be, become, get, feel, look, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste** we use adjectives, not adverbs. *The soup tastes delicious.* (NOT: *deliciously*)

Many common adjectives (*pretty, sad, etc.*) do not have particular endings. There are some common endings, however, for **adjectives formed from nouns and verbs.** These are:

<b>-able</b>	comfortable	<b>-ent</b>	dependent	<b>-ical</b>	historical	<b>-like</b>	businesslike
<b>-al</b>	accidental	<b>-esque</b>	picturesque	<b>-ious</b>	victorious	<b>-ly</b>	friendly
<b>-ant</b>	reluctant	<b>-ful</b>	careful	<b>-ish</b>	childish	<b>-ory</b>	compulsory
<b>-ar</b>	circular	<b>-ian</b>	Italian	<b>-ist</b>	racist	<b>-ous</b>	dangerous
<b>-ary</b>	imaginary	<b>-ible</b>	horrible	<b>-ive</b>	attractive	<b>-some</b>	wholesome
<b>-ate</b>	passionate	<b>-ic</b>	historic	<b>-less</b>	careless	<b>-y</b>	lucky

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Fill in an appropriate adjective derived from the words in brackets.

The Kingsley is a(n) 1) *luxurious* (luxury) hotel situated in the 2) ..... (picture) Kent countryside. Its 3) ..... (beauty) gardens and 4) ..... (style) interior make it a highly 5) ..... (desire) destination for visitors from both Britain and abroad. The Kingsley offers a huge number of facilities including a gym and a(n) 6) ..... (attract) 18-hole golf course. The Kingsley is also of 7) ..... (history) interest as it was built in the early 17th century. Visitors of all tastes are sure to have a(n) 8) ..... (enjoy) stay at this 9) ..... (wonder) hotel.

THE KINGSLEY HOTEL  
*For the Perfect Holiday*





## Order of Adjectives

- **Opinion** adjectives (*bad, pretty, etc.*) go before **fact** adjectives (*red, ancient, etc.*). *She's a pretty Italian girl.*
- When there are two or more adjectives of the same category, **the more general** adjective goes **before the more specific** one. *a nice friendly dog*
- We say **the first three months** (*NOT: the three first months*), **the last two hours**, etc.
- When there are two or more fact adjectives in a sentence they normally go in the following order:

	Opinion	Fact Adjectives							Noun
		Size	Age	Shape	Colour	Origin	Material	Used for/Be about	
<i>It's a</i>	<i>nice</i>	<i>small</i>	<i>old</i>	<i>square</i>	<i>white</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>wooden</i>	<i>dinner</i>	<i>table.</i>

**3** Rewrite the sentences putting the adjectives into the correct order, then identify what kind of adjectives they are.

- I love chocolate. (**milk, Belgian, tasty**)  
*I love tasty Belgian milk chocolate.*  
*(opinion, origin, material)*
- They visited a temple. (**stone, ancient, huge**)  
 .....
- She is wearing a dress. (**blue, beautiful, velvet**)  
 .....

- The dog is sitting by a fireplace. (**French, marble, lovely**)  
 .....
- Frank is looking for a pair of socks. (**grey, woollen, football**)  
 .....
- Lisa has a table. (**dining-room, round, large**)  
 .....

**4 Underline the correct adjective.**

- 1 Kim's dad gave her an expensive gold / **golden** necklace for her birthday.
- 2 The cat jumped over a low **stone** / **stony** wall and ran away.
- 3 The cleaner used a **feather** / **feathery** duster to dust the furniture.
- 4 This cream will leave your skin feeling **silk** / **silky** and soft.
- 5 Sue kept all the children's toys in a large **wood** / **wooden** box.
- 6 She was driving a **metal** / **metallic** black van.

**5 Make compound adjectives to describe the following:**

1 a walk that takes five minutes

*a five-minute walk*

2 a book which is written badly

3 a course that lasts three years

4 a woman who works hard


5 a journey that takes two hours

6 a hotel with five stars



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Put the adjectives in the correct order.

Description	Features	Floor plan	Location map	Rates	Enquiry
	<p><b>PROPERTY DESCRIPTION</b></p> <p>This is a 1) <i>luxurious large new</i> (<b>large, luxurious, new</b>) apartment right in the heart of Sydney. It has a 2) ..... (<b>wooden, beautiful, long</b>) balcony giving incredible views of the city. It also has 3) ..... (<b>glass, tall, rectangular</b>) windows which let in plenty of sunlight.</p> <p>There is a 4) ..... (<b>burgundy-coloured, comfortable, designer</b>) sofa in the living room and a(n) 5) ..... (<b>expensive, square, modern</b>) coffee table.</p> <p>There are two 6) ..... (<b>white, medium-sized, lovely</b>) bedrooms, each with its own private bathroom.</p> <p>There is a(n) 7) ..... (<b>outdoor, new, popular</b>) swimming pool located on the apartment rooftop that is absolutely free of charge. There is also a(n) 8) ..... (<b>seafood, excellent, Australian</b>) restaurant located just next to the apartment entrance.</p>				
<p><b>HOT DEAL</b></p> <p><b>CENTRAL CITY</b> Apartment/Condo – Property Ref No: BCS2BN1305</p> <p><b>HOT DEAL:</b> Special price available. Call us for rates.</p>					

# Прилагательные имеют три степени сравнения: положительную, сравнительную, превосходную

- 1) прибавлением суффиксов *-er* и *-est* к основной форме (синтетический);
- 2) за счет употребления слов *more/less* и *most/least* перед основной формой (аналитический);
- 3) путем образования степеней сравнения от разных корней.

Adjectives	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
of one syllable add <b>-(e)r/-(e)st</b> to form their comparative and superlative forms	nice cold big	nice <b>r</b> (than) colder <b>r</b> (than) bigger <b>r</b> (than)	the nice <b>st</b> (of/in) the colde <b>st</b> (of/in) the bigge <b>st</b> (of/in)
of two syllables ending in <b>-ly, -y, -w</b> also add <b>-er/-est</b>	busy shallow	busie <b>r</b> (than) shallowe <b>r</b> (than)	the busie <b>st</b> (of/in) the shallowe <b>st</b> (of/in)
of two or more syllables take <b>more/most</b>	famous comfortable	<b>more</b> famous (than) <b>more</b> comfortable (than)	<b>the most</b> famous (of/in) <b>the most</b> comfortable (of/in)

Прилагательные *good, much, many, late, near, old, far* образуют степени сравнения от разных корней:

*good – better – the best*

*bad – worse – the worst*

*little – less – the least*

*much – more – the most*

*old – older – the oldest*

*elder – the eldest*

*late – later* (по времени) – *the latest*

*latter*, последний из двух (по порядку), прошлый – *the last*

*near – nearer – the nearest*

будущий – *the next*

*far – farther – the farthest*

*further – the furthest*

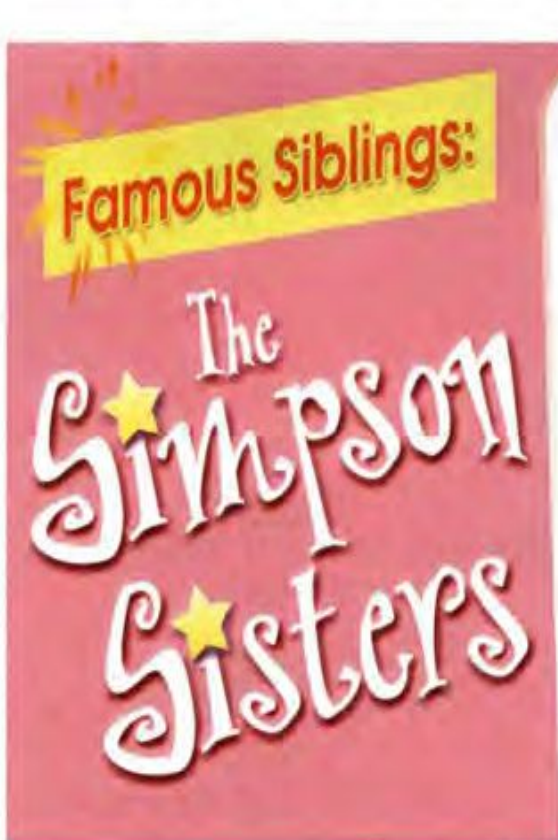
следующий (по порядку), дополнительный

*Here is a further example.*

*He is my elder brother.*



b) Use the comparatives and superlatives from the table above to fill in the gaps.



Jessica and Ashlee Simpson are two of 1) *...the most famous...* celebrity sisters in the USA. Both sing and act, and both are popular TV personalities. Jessica is three years 2) ..... than her sister. She became famous a few years 3) ..... than Ashlee when she starred in her own reality TV series with her husband Nick. Ashlee began her career as a dancer and has recently become one of 4) ..... acts in pop music. The Simpson sisters look very similar, although Ashlee is around 10 centimetres 5) ..... than Jessica. The girls have different personalities, too. Ashlee is well known for being an outgoing person while Jessica is much 6) ..... than her sister. Fans continue to disagree over which sister is more talented but what is clear is that both girls have many exciting years ahead of them!



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Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form, adding any necessary words.

1 A: Did you enjoy the film?

B: Not at all. It was ..... *the worst* ..... (**bad**) film I've ever seen.

2 A: Craig is very intelligent.

B: Yes. He's ..... (**clever**) student in our class.

3 A: How much did you pay for that woollen hat?

B: £3. It was ..... (**cheap**) one I could find.

4 A: Did you enjoy your holiday?

B: Oh, yes. It was ..... (**good**) holiday I've had in years.

5 A: Did you like the red shirt you tried on?

B: Yes, but it was far ..... (**expensive**) the white one.

6 A: Whales are ..... (**big**) dolphins.

B: I know. They are huge!

7 A: What time is ..... (**early**) train to Oxford in the morning?

B: The first train leaves at 6 am.

## Types of Comparisons

<p><b>as ... (positive degree) ... as</b>  <b>not so/as ... (positive degree) ... as</b>  <b>not such a(n)/so ... as</b></p>	<p>His hands were <b>as cold as</b> ice.          It is <b>not so/as cold as</b> it was yesterday.          This is <b>not such an</b> interesting book <b>as</b> his last one.</p>
<p><b>twice/three times, etc./half as ... (positive degree) ... as</b></p>	<p>Their house is <b>twice as big as</b> ours.          His car cost <b>half as much as</b> mine.</p>
<p><b>the same as</b></p>	<p>Your jacket is <b>the same as</b> the one I bought last month.</p>
<p><b>look, sound, smell, taste + like</b></p>	<p>She <b>looks like</b> an angel.</p>
<p><b>less ... (positive degree) ... than</b>  <b>the least ... (positive degree) ... of/in</b></p>	<p>The green sofa is <b>less expensive than</b> the black one, but the blue one is <b>the least expensive of</b> all.</p>
<p><b>the + comparative ..., the + comparative</b></p>	<p><b>The sooner</b> you start, <b>the sooner</b> you'll finish.  <b>The younger</b> you are, <b>the more</b> freedom you have.</p>
<p><b>comparative + and + comparative</b></p>	<p>Life is getting <b>harder and harder</b>.</p>
<p><b>prefer + -ing form or noun + to + -ing form or noun</b> (general preference)</p>	<p>I <b>prefer watching TV to going out</b>.          I <b>prefer lemonade to</b> cola.</p>
<p><b>would prefer + to -inf + rather than + inf without to</b> (specific preference)</p>	<p>I <b>would prefer to eat in rather than go</b> to a restaurant.          He <b>would prefer to leave rather than accept</b> a pay cut.</p>
<p><b>would rather/sooner + inf without to + than + inf without to</b></p>	<p>I'd <b>rather look</b> for a new flat <b>than stay</b> in this house any longer.</p>
<p><b>clause + whereas/while + clause</b> (comparison by contrast)</p>	<p>Tom likes living in the country <b>whereas</b> his sister likes living in the city.</p>

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Fill in the gaps with the correct comparative or superlative form of the adjectives or adverbs in brackets, as in the example. Add any necessary words.

- 1 .. *The older* .. (old) Frank gets, .. *the wiser* .. (wise) he becomes.
- 2 ..... (soon) we start, ..... (soon) we'll get the job finished.
- 3 My meal was certainly not ..... (tasty) yours.
- 4 This TV is three times ..... (expensive) the one we saw in the last shop.
- 5 ..... (fast) he ran, ..... (tired) he became.
- 6 ..... (hard) she works, ..... (successful) she becomes.
- 7 The weather is getting ..... (cold) and ..... (cold) every day.
- 8 The more books he reads, ..... (good) at reading he becomes.
- 9 ..... (few) and ..... (few) people are writing letters nowadays.
- 10 Lisa is becoming ..... (outgoing) as the years go by.
- 11 Today, it is ..... (sunny) it was yesterday.
- 12 Computers are getting ..... (cheap) all the time.



**28** Fill in: *as, not so ... as, different from, whereas, more, than, like or same.*

Dear Mike,

Thanks for telling me about your school's excursion to the National Museum. Every year, my school goes on an excursion to an amusement park. This year we decided not to go to the 1) *same* place 2) ..... last year. It turned out to be a good decision. Although Fun City was 3) ..... expensive 4) ..... Water World, the park we visited last year, it was worth it. Fun City was completely 5) ..... Water World. It looked just 6) ..... a giant playground, 7) ..... Water World resembled a dirty lake! Also, the staff at Water World were 8) ..... friendly 9) ..... those at Fun City. Everyone had a great time and I can't wait until next year!

