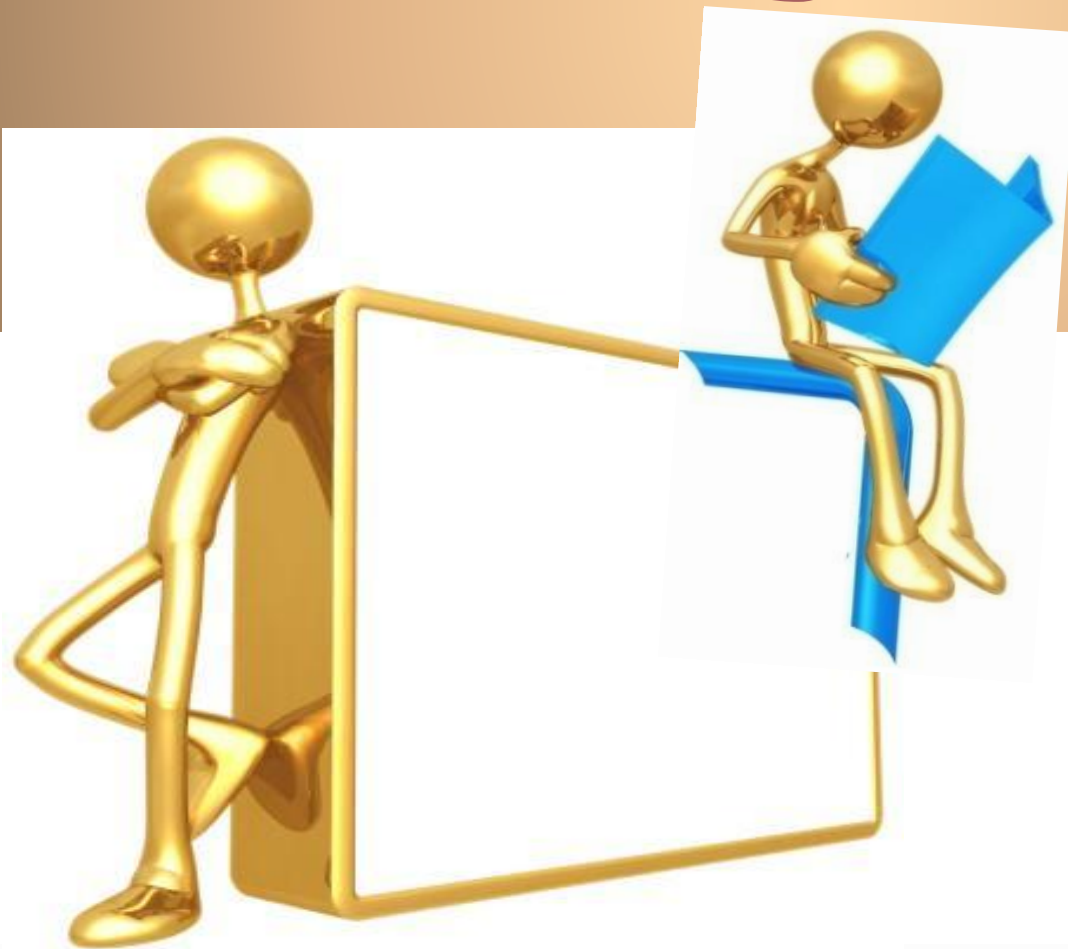


# Adjectives



**МОУ «Гимназия №3»  
г.Воркута  
2010 г.**

- able (capable of being) – manageable
- ful (full of) – boastful
- ic – energetic
- ive (capable of being) – attractive
- ant – hesitant
- ible (like -able) – permissible
- (i)an (historical period, etc.) – Victorian
- ish (having the quantity of) – foolish, reddish
- ly (having this quantity) - friendly
- ous – humorous
- al – occasional
- less (lack of) - careless

# Formation of Adjectives

## Suffixes



**Compound adjectives as a rule refer to:**  
**age** – a **thirteen-year-old** building  
**volume** – a **large** **legible** car  
**length** – a **very** **practical** **one**  
**price** – a **50-cent** **50-cent** **dollar** dress)  
**weight** – a **one** **regular**  
**area** – a **fifty-acre** farm  
**duration** – a **four-hour** meeting  
**depth** – a **six-foot** hole  
**time/distance** – a **ten-minute** walk

# Formation of Adjectives

## Prefixes & Compound Adjectives



1. I'm *attracted* by this scheme. I find it very *attractive*.
2. A class of forty can be *managed*. It's just about \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I know I *hesitated* before agreeing. I couldn't help being \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I don't know where you find all that *energy*. You're tremendously \_\_\_\_\_.
5. This piece of furniture was made in the reign of *Victoria*. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I don't know how to describe the colour of the sky. It's almost *red*, sort of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I've never met anyone who *boasts* as he does. He's extremely \_\_\_\_\_.
8. What level of radiation can be *permitted*? How much radiation is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The story is full of *humour*. I've rarely read anything that's so \_\_\_\_\_.

*Supply the right adjective forms for the italicized words.*

# Formation of Adjectives



<b>adjectives</b>	<b>comparative</b>	<b>superlative</b>	
<b><i>Irregular forms</i></b>	<b><i>good</i></b>	<b><i>better</i></b>	<b><i>the best</i></b>
	<b><i>bad</i></b>	<b><i>worse</i></b>	<b><i>the worst</i></b>
	<b><i>little</i></b>	<b><i>less</i></b>	<b><i>the least</i></b>
	<b><i>many</i></b> <b><i>much</i></b>	<b><i>more</i></b>	<b><i>the most</i></b>
	<b><i>old</i></b>	<b><i>older</i></b> <b><i>elder</i></b>	<b><i>the oldest</i></b> <b><i>The eldest</i></b>
	<b><i>far</i></b>	<b><i>farther</i></b> <b><i>further</i></b>	<b><i>the farthest</i></b> <b><i>the furthest</i></b>
	<b><i>late</i></b>	<b><i>later</i></b>	<b><i>the latest</i></b> <b><i>the last</i></b>

# Comparisons



1. Polite, happy, glad, complete, grey, honourable, shy, dry, just, free, recent, merry, uncomfortable, joyful, hot, thin, accurate, narrow, real, sweet, right, wicked, yellow, cozy, merciful, bad, fat, cheap, big, clumsy, stupid;
2. far, miserable, narrow, virtuous, simple, regular, expensive, low, deep, sad, significant, bitter, intimate, lazy, old, serious, tiny, clever, little, considerate, good, much, dark, beautiful, dear, fit.



**Give the comparative and superlative of the following adjectives**

## **Comparisons**

1. Is your house much (further/farther)?
2. Who is the (oldest/eldest) in the class?
3. Your driving is (worse/worst) than mine.
4. It's the (less/lesser) of two evils.
5. Have you heard the (last/latest) news?
6. We have no (further/farther) information.
7. Jane Sommers writes (good/well).
8. His (latest/last) words were: "The end".
9. This is the town's (oldest/eldest) house.
10. My flat is (littler/smaller) than yours.

Choose the right form in these sentences. In some sentences both forms are right.

# Comparisons



11. I've got (less/lesser) than you.
12. Jane is (older/elder) than I am.
13. This is the (more/most) expensive.
14. His English is (best/better) than mine.
15. It's the (better/best) in the shop.
16. It's the (furthest/farthest) point west.
17. It's the (oldest/eldest) tree in the country.
18. She's my (older/elder) sister.
19. I've got the (least/less)!
20. You've got the (more/most)!

Choose the right form in these sentences. In some sentences both forms are right.

## Comparisons





1. She is easy to deal with. I think she is **more kind-hearted (kinder-hearted)** than her sister.
2. I suppose the works of this artist are **more famous** abroad than in his country.
3. This armchair is **the most convenient** of all.
4. He knows a lot. He is **better-read (more well-read)** than his schoolmates.
5. Let's take this path. It's **straighter / the straightest**.
6. The street you live in is **busier** than mine.
7. Days are getting **hotter** in July.
8. He made **the fewest** mistakes in his class.

busy  
few  
famous  
convenient  
well-read  
kind-hearted  
d  
straight  
hot

Complete the sentences with the words from the box using the proper degree.

# Comparisons



**as... as - так(ой)же... как**  
**not so/as... as – не такой... как**  
**twice/three times as... as – в два/три**  
**раза больше**

*Sorry, I'm late. I got here **as fast as** I could.*

*He is **not so/as tall as** his father.*

*Petrol is **twice as expensive as** it was two years ago.*

# How to compare things



1. Jane, Ann, charming.
2. He, I, tall.
3. Michael, his brother, strong.
4. The sitting room, the dining room, large.
5. The ice-cream, the cake, delicious.
6. This report, your report, interesting.
7. Our car, their car, good.
8. His stories, his jokes, funny.
9. Your job, his, essential.
10. Her new hat, her skirt, trendy.

Make up sentences using 'as... as' and the words give  
Model: *This book is as interesting as that one.*

# How to compare things



1. The bus, the train, fast.
2. My flat, her flat, big.
3. His voice, Caruso's, brilliant.
4. The pond, the river, deep.
5. Your typing, hers, fast.
6. This lecture, that lecture, interesting.
7. This garden, that garden, new.
8. His article, her article, long.
9. Today, yesterday, warm.
10. My cat, yours, naughty.



Make up sentences using 'not so... as' and the words given.

Model: *My mother is not so tall as my father.*

## How to compare things

**Model:** **I have three times as many CDs as Nick** **This has costs twice as much as that one.**

1. **Nick has 8 CDs and I have 24 CDs.**
2. **This TV model costs twice as much as that one.**
3. **This TV model costs \$700 and that one \$350.**
4. **I earn twice as much as she does.**
5. **This room is twice as little as that one.**
34. **It took me 40 minutes and her 10 minutes to get there.**
4. **I earn \$2000 and she earns \$1000.**
5. **This room is  $12\text{m}^2$  and that one is  $24^2$ .**

**Change the sentences according to the given model.**

# How to compare things



**half as much/many – в два раза меньше**

**half the size – в два раза меньше**

**half my age – в два раза моложе**

**half the weight – в два раза легче**

*The room is **half the size**.*

*He is **half my age**.*

*My case is **half the weight** of yours.*

# How to compare things



**much - намного**  
**far - гораздо**  
**a great deal/a lot - значительно**  
**a bit/a little - немного**

*The Dniiper is **much longer** than the Thames*

*First book is **far more interesting** than the second*

*Your room is **a great deal better** than mine*

*Could you speak **a bit/little more slowly**?*

# How to compare things



1. ... ~~It's a little warmer today than...~~ ~~it was yesterday.~~ (~~a little/warm~~)
2. ... ~~a bit more slowly~~
2. You're driving too fast. Can you drive \_\_\_?
3. ... ~~far more interesting than...~~
4. (~~a bit/slowly~~)
4. I prefer this armchair. It's \_\_\_ the other
3. ... ~~a bit happier~~
5. one. (~~much/comfortable~~).
6. You looked depressed this morning but you
4. ... ~~a lot easier.~~
7. look \_\_\_ now. (~~a bit/happy~~)
5. This flat is too small for me. I need something \_\_\_.
6. It's \_\_\_ to learn a foreign language in the country where it is spoken. (~~a lot/easy~~)

Use *a bit/a little/much/a lot/far* to complete the sentences. Use *than* where necessary.



# How to compare things



# Most

**the most – самый**

*This is **the most interesting** book...*

**a / 0 most (крайне, весьма)**

*This is **a most interesting** book*  
*These are **most interesting** books*

**Most – большинство, большая часть**

***Most young people** are fond of music*  
***Most of my friends** live in Moscow*

## How to compare things



the more... the better – чем... тем  
the same... as – такой же... как  
than/as me - чем

*The warmer the weather the better.*

*Ann gets the same salary as mine.*

*They have more money than us (we have)*

# How to compare things



1.	The earlier we leave,	the sooner we'll arrive.
	<i>the earlier we leave</i>	<i>the faster you'll learn</i>
2.	The longer he waited,	the more impatient he became.
	<i>the longer he waited</i>	<i>the more you have to pay</i>
3.	The more I got to know him,	the more I liked him.
	<i>the more I got to know him</i>	<i>the sooner we'll arrive</i>
4.	The more you practise English,	the faster you'll learn.
	<i>the more you practise English</i>	<i>the more profit you'll make</i>
5.	The longer the telephone call,	the more you have to pay.
	<i>the longer the telephone call</i>	<i>the more impatient he became</i>
6.	The more goods you sell,	the more profit you'll make.
	<i>the more goods you sell</i>	<i>the more I liked him</i>

Match two parts (A and B) to make sentences with 'the... the...'.

# How to compare things



Adjectives like *new, large, round, wooden* are **FACT** adjectives. They give objective information about age, size, colour, etc.

Adjectives like *nice, beautiful* are **OPINION** adjectives. They tell us what someone thinks of something.

opinion	fact	noun
<i>A nice</i>	<i>sunny</i>	<i>day</i>
<i>delicious</i>	<i>hot</i>	<i>soup</i>
<i>An intelligent</i>	<i>young</i>	<i>man</i>
<i>A beautiful</i>	<i>large round wooden</i>	<i>table</i>

## Word order

Sometimes we use two or more adjectives together:  
*There was a beautiful large round table in the kitchen.*



How big?	How old?	What colour?	Where from?	What is it made of?	Noun
<i>A tall</i>	<i>young</i>	-	-	-	<i>man</i>
<i>big</i>	-	<i>blue</i>	-	-	<i>eyes</i>
<i>A small</i>	-	<i>black</i>	-	<i>plastic</i>	<i>bag</i>
<i>A large</i>	-	-	<i>French</i>	<i>wooden</i>	<i>table</i>
-	<i>An old</i>	-	<i>Russian</i>	-	<i>song</i>

# Word order

## Fact adjectives



opinion

size

age

shape

colour

from where

made of

noun

noun

**Example:**

*An expensive old  
round Victorian  
handmade oak table*

# Word order

## Summary



1. an unusual ~~gold~~ (ring)
2. a ~~middle~~ ~~old~~ (dice)
3. a good-looking ~~young~~ (young)
4. a ~~more~~ ~~attractive~~ ~~used~~ (attractive)
5. black ~~leaves~~ (gloves)
6. an ~~American~~ (film)
7. a large ~~nose~~ (nose)
8. a ~~lovely~~ ~~slimy~~ (day)
9. a ~~hide~~ ~~hot~~ (bath)
10. an ugly ~~orange~~ (dress)
11. a ~~little~~ ~~old~~ (cat)
12. a ~~small~~ ~~black~~ (metal box)
13. a ~~lovely~~ ~~little~~ (village)
14. ~~beautiful~~ (hair)
15. an ~~interesting~~ (speech)

Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct position

# Word order



1. new soft red Italian suede shoes
2. a tall elderly Englishman
3. valuable ancient oval Venetian glass
4. an expensive shiny large brown leather case
5. a nice old square wooden table
6. a modern beautiful large stone cottage
7. an old thin blue porcelain tea cup
8. a handsome tall young blonde man
9. several beautiful old English castles
10. a lot of pretty young French girls
11. my best dark blue silk shirt
12. many young German factory workers

Put the following adjectives into the correct order

# Word order







**Well done!**

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**2010г.**