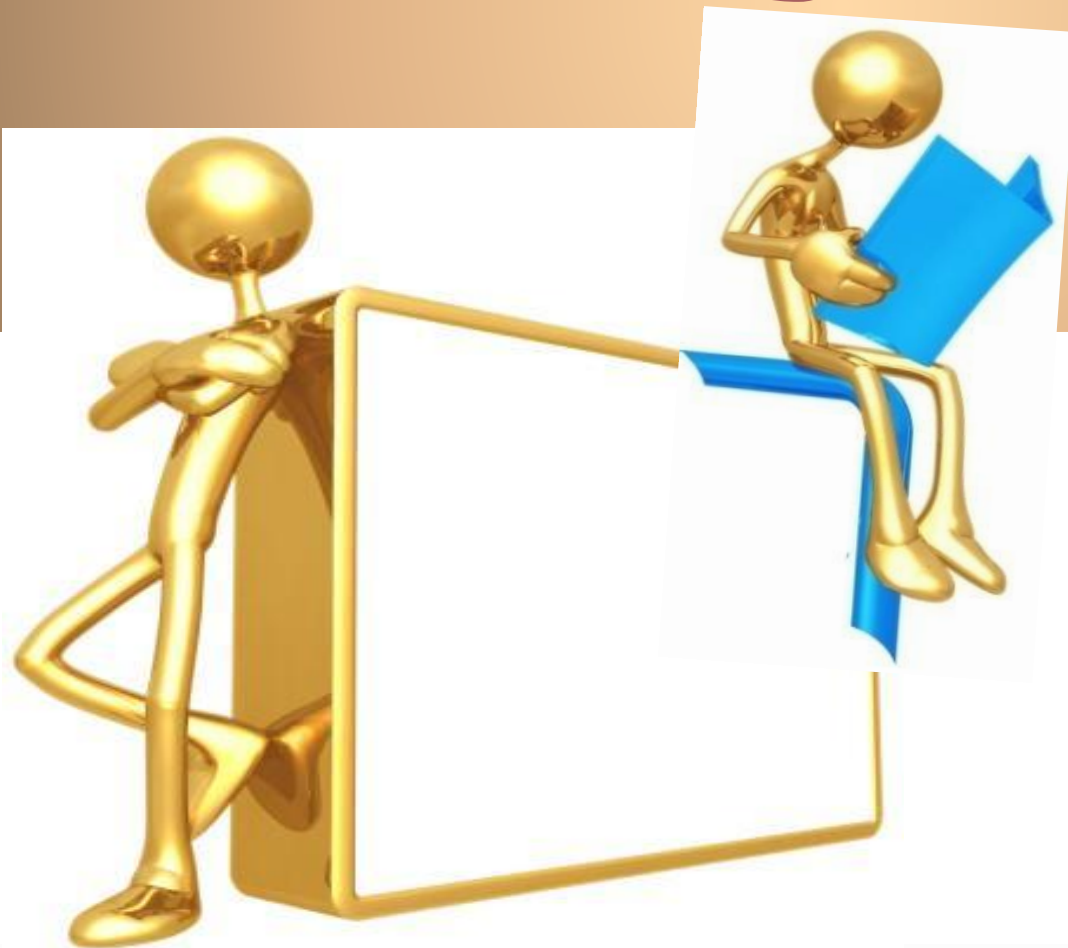


Adjectives



**МОУ «Гимназия №3»
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- able (capable of being) – manage**able**
- ful (full of) – boast**ful**
- ic – energetic**ic**
- ive (capable of being) – attract**ive**
- ant – hesit**ant**
- ible (like -able) – permiss**ible**
- (i)an (historical period, etc.) – Victor**ian**
- ish (having the quantity of) – fool**ish**, redd**ish**
- ly (having this quantity) – friend**ly**
- ous – humor**ous**
- al – occasi**onal**
- less (lack of) – care**less**

Formation of Adjectives

Suffixes



Compound adjectives as a rule refer to:

age – a **three-year-old** building

volume – a **large** **legible** car

length – a **two-mile** **practical**

price – a **\$50** **dis** (a **fifty-dollar** dress)

weight – a **five-kilo** **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 _____.
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



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

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 book costs \$4 and that one costs \$2. This has costs twice as much as that one.

2. This TV model costs twice as much as Nick has 8 CDs and I have 24 CDs.
1. that one.
23. This TV model costs \$700 and that one \$350.
34. It took me four times as long to get there as it took her.
5. I earn twice as much as she does.
4. I earn \$2000 and she earns \$1000.
5. This room is 12m² and that one is 24².

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 Dniپر 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 today ~~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... (*a bit/slowly*)
4. ~~...much more~~ comfortable than...
3. I prefer this armchair. It's ____ the other
5. ~~...a bit happier~~ one. (*much/comfortable*).
6. ~~...much bigger~~
4. You looked depressed this morning but you
7. ~~...a lot easier~~ look ____ now. (*a bit/happy*)
5. This flat is too small for me. I need something _____. (*much/big*)
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 more you have to pay</i>
<i>the longer he waited</i>	<i>the sooner we'll arrive</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 more profit you'll make</i>
4. The more you practise English, the faster you'll learn.	
<i>the longer the telephone call</i>	<i>the more impatient he became</i>
5. The longer the telephone call, the more you have to pay.	
<i>the more goods you sell</i>	<i>the more I liked him</i>
6. The more goods you sell, the more profit you'll make.	

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 aged lady (nice)
3. a good-looking young man (young)
4. an attractive modern (house)
5. black leather (gloves)
6. an old American (film)
7. a large red (nose)
8. a lovely sunny (day)
9. a hot bath (bathe)
10. an ugly orange (dress)
11. a little old (cat)
12. a small black (box)
13. a lovely village (village)
14. beautiful (hair)
15. an interesting (painting)

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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