jective and

Classification

Its

Adjectives can express:

- Qualities (large, modern, quiet)
 Physical and emotional states (cold, busy, friendly, happy)
- Origin (American, Asian)
- Opinions (excellent, fantastic, cool)
- Frequency (weekly, daily, regular)

All adjectives fall into two groups

 Qualitative adjectives
 denote properties of a substance directly (great, calm, gold, beautiful) Relative adjectives

describe properties of a substance thought relation to material (woolen, wooden, golden) to place (Italian, European), to time (ancient, contemporary) According to their morphological composition adjectives can be:

• Simple adjective (young, new, fresh)

Derived adjective (careful, woody, rainy)
 Compound adjective (well-known, much-praised, man-made)



Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
The synthetic	nice	nicer	nicest
degrees of comparison	hot	hotter	hottest
(one or two	long	long er	longest
syllables)	happy	happier	happiest
-er, -est	gay	gayer	gay est
The analytic	Interesting	More interesting	Most interesting
degrees are formed by means	Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
of «more» and	serious	More serious	Most serious
«most»			

The Irregular degrees of comparison

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good bad little much many	better worse less more more	best worst least most most
It's a good day today. He makes little progress in his studies. Children have much free time in summer.	The weather is better today. He made less progress in his studies than his friend. They have more time in summer than in winter	It's the best day in the whole summer. He has made the lest progress in the group. Most of his time is spent on working.

The double degrees of comparison

later(более поздний) – the latest(самый новый)

Late (поздний)

the latter(последний из двух перечисленных) –last (прошлый во времени) – the last (последний по порядку)

• nearest(в знач.расстояния)

Near - nearer(более близкий)

next(след.по времени)-(the next)

older(старше по возрасту)- **oldest**(самый старший) **Old**(старый)

•elder(старший)- eldest(старший по положению)

father(более дальний) – **farthest** (самый дальний)

Far (Дальний, далекий)

further(дальнейший) – furthest (самый дальний)



Определите, являются ли следующий прилагательные качественными или относительными

Woolen, young, wooden, Russian, silk, old, gold, beautiful, silver, easy, cotton, cold, comfortable, happy, big, plastic, small, synthetic, great, leather, left, Persian.

Дайте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных

1.High 2. Hot 3. Funny 4. Cool 5. Sweet. 6. Thin 7. Wide 8. Wise 9. Famous 10. Pleasant.

11. Careful. 12. Busy. 13. Pretty. 14. Clever. 15.Big. 16. Old. 17. Late. 18. Far. 19. Near. 20.Early 21. Bad. 22. Good. 23. Important. 24.Interesting. 25. Serious. 26. Friendly. 27.Convenient. 28. Comfortable..

Запишите пропуски правильной формой прилагательного.

. Late

- 1. This dress isfashion.
- 2. You must get off atstop.
- 3. Why did you come homethan usual last night?
- 4. I think we shall discussnews a bit.....
- 5. Victor has two friends: Mike and Henry.is an artist,is a dentist.



B. Near

This problem brought herto me.
 We walked tohouse in silence.
 What'smetro station here?
time you ought to be more careful.
 Are you getting off at.....stop, madam?