


A collection of vintage items is arranged on a light-colored surface. In the top left, a portion of a chessboard with a checkered pattern and several chess pieces is visible. Below it, a blue ribbon with a circular medallion and a silver star-shaped medal are displayed. To the right, a pair of round, gold-rimmed glasses lies flat. In the bottom left corner, a circular compass with a white face and black markings is partially shown. The text 'Adjective and Its Classification' is overlaid in a large, bold, purple serif font across the center of the image.

Adjective and Its Classification



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

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 least 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)



Near - **nearest**(в знач.расстояния)
nearer(более близкий)
next(след.по времени)-(the next)

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



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

Far (Дальний, далекий)


further(дальнейший) – **furthest** (самый дальний)



Exercises

**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.

A. 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

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