

Adjectives-Adverbs-Comparisons

Adjectives

Adjectives describe nouns. Adjectives have the same form in both singular and plural number. They normally come before nouns and after the verb 'to be'.



She's got two **lovely** children.



That car is **fast**.
(What kind of car is it?
A **fast** one.)



Adverbs

Adverbs describe verbs. They can describe **how** (adverbs of manner), **where** (adverbs of place), **when** (adverbs of time) or **how often** (adverbs of frequency) something happens.



He drives **carefully**.
(How does he drive?
Carefully.)

- Some adverbs are the same as their adjectives: **hard, fast, early, daily, late, monthly**.



She runs **fast**. She is a **fast** runner.

- We usually form an adverb by adding **-ly** to an adjective.
slow-slowly

- Some adverbs are irregular. *good - well*



He's a **good** singer.
He sings **well**.

1. Write the correct adverb.

→ **-ly**

1 wide **widely**.....

2 calm

3 sad

-le → **-ly**

4 possible

5 simple

6 terrible

consonant + y → **-ily**

7 busy

8 heavy

9 happy

2. Put the words from the list below into the correct column.

- ~~bad~~ • early • quick • tidy • hard • monthly • fast
- easily • quietly • carelessly • late • careful
- angrily • noisy • daily • slowly • large • happily

Adjectives

bad,

.....

.....

.....

Adverbs

.....

.....

.....

.....

Adjectives & Adverbs

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Put the **adverbs** from the list below into the correct column.

- easily ● here ● often ● happily ● always ● there ● last year ● carefully ● yesterday
 ● now ● away ● seldom ● on Sunday ● usually ● everywhere ● badly

How (adverbs of manner)

easily,

.....

.....

When (adverbs of time)

.....

.....

.....

Where (adverbs of place)

.....

.....

.....

How often (adverbs of frequency)

.....

.....

.....

Order of Adjectives

1 **Opinion adjectives** (bad, good, etc.) go before **fact adjectives** (old, red, etc.).



She bought a *beautiful red* dress.






2 When there are two or more **fact adjectives**, they go in the following order:

	size	age	shape	colour	origin	material	noun
This is a	large	old	rectangular	brown	French	wooden	bed.



4. Put the **adjectives** in brackets in the correct order.

Hi Mary!


How was your birthday? Mine was great! We had a fancy dress party this year and I invited all my close friends. I wore a  1. *funny orange*..... (**funny/orange**) clown suit and

 2..... (**green/curly**) hair. Everyone laughed as I walked around the room with my  3..... (**red/plastic/huge**) shoes.

All my friends looked great too! My best friend Lucy amazed us all with her fairy costume.

She wore  4..... (**silver/shiny**) wings and carried a  5.....
 (**long/plastic**) wand.

The party was a lot of fun. We listened to  6..... (**new/cool**) CDs and ate lovely desserts. Mum made  7..... (**tasty/crunchy**) toffee apples and

 8..... (**traditional/delicious**) fairy cakes. We ended the night with a best costume contest and, to my surprise, I won!

I will send you some photos very soon.

Take care,

Megan

5. Put the adjectives in the right order.

1 a new / woollen / red / smart / hat

A smart, new, red, woolen hat.

2 a(n) modern / luxurious / Italian / car

3 two / long / blue / beautiful / dresses

4 a gold / tiny / round / Russian / coin

5 a plastic / blue / little / spoon

Order of Adverbs

Adverbs of frequency (often, usually, etc.) go after auxiliary verbs but before main verbs.



He is never late. He never comes late.

- When there are more than two adverbs they go in the following order:

	manner	place	time
She sat	<i>lazily</i>	<i>by the pool</i>	<i>all day.</i>

- When there is a verb of movement, then the order is:

	place	manner	time
He went	<i>to Moscow</i>	<i>by plane</i>	<i>this morning.</i>

6. Underline the correct word, adjective or adverb.

- The children played quiet / quietly.
- Have you seen Rebecca recent / recently?
- It was raining heavy / heavily yesterday.
- He's a slow / slowly runner.
- She gave it a careful / carefully look.
- She sings good / well.
- She speaks German perfect / perfectly.
- She bought a nice / nicely dress.

7. Put the adjectives in the right order.

1 a / red / tasty / apple
a tasty red apple.

2 a / brown / wooden / traditional / rocking chair

3 a / vase / blue / glass / modern

4 a / young / French / beautiful / woman

8. Use the correct adjectives and adverbs to complete the exchanges.

• delicious • fancy • ~~interesting~~

A: What did you do last night, Ben?

B: Nothing special. I just watched an ¹*interesting* documentary on TV. What about you?

A: I met a friend from school and we went to a ²..... restaurant. The food was really ³.....

• hard • last • well

A: How did you do in the race yesterday?

B: Not very ⁴..... Although I tried ⁵..... I came in ⁶.....

A: Cheer up. What matters is that you did your best.

• confusing • really • hard

A: Did you finish your Maths homework, Camila?

B: Yes, Dad but it was ⁷..... difficult. I had a ⁸..... time understanding all the formulas.

A: I know. Some of them can be ⁹..... Anyway, next time if you have problems, just ask.

9. Rewrite the sentences in the correct order.

1 he / went / in the morning / to school / by bicycle
He went to school by bicycle in the morning.

2 at breakfast / I / drink milk / always

3 goes to work / by bus / never / Diego

4 at school / yesterday / hard / I worked

5 his books / often / forgets / Tom

6 home / last night / they went / on foot

7 for an hour / in the queue / patiently / he waited

8 he goes / often / abroad / on business

Comparisons

Adjectives of:	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
one syllable	tall	taller (than)	the tallest (of/in)
two syllables ending in -er, -ly, -y, -w	happy friendly	happier (than) friendlier (than)	the happiest (of/in) the friendliest (of/in)
two or more syllables	modern beautiful	more modern (than) more beautiful (than)	the most modern (of/in) the most beautiful (of/in)

Spelling

Adjectives ending in:		
-e → -r / -st	-y → -ier / -iest	one stressed vowel between two consonants - double the consonant
large - larger - largest	heavy - heavier - heaviest	big - bigger - biggest

10. Complete the table. And complete the sentences with adjectives from the table.

Adjectives	Comparative	Superlative
small	<i>smaller</i>	<i>the smallest</i>
.....	better	.....
loud	.....	.....
.....	higher	.....
intelligent	.....	.....
big	.....	.....
.....	more helpful	.....
.....	.....	the fastest

- I can't reach the vase. Why did Dad put it on *the highest* shelf?
- This is essay I've ever written.
- Steve's voice is than Tim's.
- Judy is than Ben. After all she's a straight-A student.
- Asia is than Africa.
- The cheetah is animal in the world.

Comparisons of Adverbs

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
adverbs with the same form as adjectives	fast	faster	the fastest
two syllable adverbs ending in -y	early	earlier	the earliest
two-syllable or compound adverbs	often clearly	more often more clearly	the most often the most clearly

Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good / well	better	the best
bad / badly	worse	the worst
much	more	the most
many / a lot of	more	the most
little	less	the least
far	further / farther	the furthest / farthest

- further / farther** (adv) = longer (in distance)
His house is further / farther away from the bus stop than mine.
- further** (adj) = more
For further information, see the secretary.
- very** + positive degree
- much** + comparative degree
It's very cold today.
It's much colder today than yesterday.

11. Use the adverbs in the list in the correct form to complete the sentences.

- fast
- formally
- early
- well
- wonderfully
- carefully

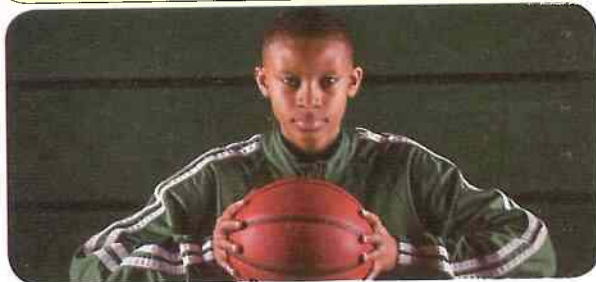
- This is *the most wonderfully* written book I've ever read.
- David cooks his wife.
- Sam drives all my friends. He always pays attention to the road signs.
- Susan is dressed Joanna.
- Chloe arrived the other students.
- Klaus ran and won the race.

12. Write comparatives or superlatives and then answer the questions.



- 1 Which is (hot) planet in the solar system?
 a) Venus b) Jupiter
- 2 Is the Sahara Desert (small) than the Kalahari Desert?
 a) yes b) no
- 3 Can an eagle see (good) than a human?
 a) yes b) no
- 4 Which is (long) wall in the world?
 a) the Wall of Dubrovnik
 b) the Great Wall of China
- 5 Is Mount Everest (high) than Mount Kilimanjaro?
 a) yes b) no
- 6 Which is (tall) building in the world?
 a) Taipei 101 Tower
 b) Suri Dubai Tower
- 7 Does the blue whale make a (loud) sound than the dolphin?
 a) yes b) no
- 8 Which animal runs (fast) than the leopard?
 a) the cheetah
 b) the lion

13. Fill in: than, of or in and the correct comparative or superlative form.



Martin Hamble is a member of one of the 1 *the most famous* (famous) basketball teams *in* the USA. He is 2 (tall) and 3 (young) player the team. Martin is a very good player but his friend, Jim, is 4 (good) he is. Matthew Bodine is 5 (old) Jim and Martin and he's also 6 (fast) both of them. He is 7 (exciting) player to watch and also 8 (popular) member the team.

14. Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form.

Dear Robert,

I'm writing to tell you about our new house. It's lovely! It's 1 *the nicest* (nice) house I have ever seen. It's much 2 (big) than our last one but also 3 (expensive). The house looks very modern. There are many rooms with large windows and wooden floors.

I finally have a room that I don't have to share with my 4 (young) brother. My bedroom is on the second floor and I have a great view. 5 (good) thing about this house is that it has a lovely garden. There are lots of flowers and trees around which make the place much 6 (colourful).

The new house is in a peaceful area. It's actually 7 (quiet) area I've ever lived in. The neighbours are also very kind. Can you believe they organised a party for us? They are definitely 8 (friendly) people I have ever met.

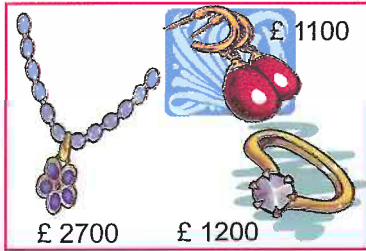
Well, that's all my news. I hope you'll visit me soon. I can't wait to show you the new place.

Yours,
Chris

15. Use What's or Who's and the adjectives in brackets in the superlative to complete the questions.

- 1 *What's the most exciting* (exciting) sport to play?
I think it's basketball.
- 2 (funny) comedian in the world?
- 3 (good) programme on TV?
- 4 (popular) singer in your country?
- 5 (difficult) language in the world?

Types of comparisons



The armchair is **as comfortable as** the sofa but it isn't **as expensive as** the sofa.

The ring is **less expensive than** the necklace. The earrings are **the least expensive of all**.

The more he studies, **the better** student he becomes.

• as ... (positive) ... as not so / as ... (positive) ... as	Paul is as heavy as Tom. Jane is not so / as tall as Mary.
• less ... (positive) ... than the least ... (positive) ... of / in	Betty is less hard-working than Kate but Jean is the least hard-working of all .
• the + comparative ... , the + comparative	The harder you work, the more money , you earn.



16. Use the adjectives to write comparisons as in the example:

- heavy • dangerous • fierce • fast



- 1 An elephant is **heavier than a tiger**.
- 2 An elephant is **less dangerous than a tiger**.
- 3 A tiger is **fiercer than an elephant**.
- 4 An elephant isn't **as fast as a tiger**.

- cheap • slow • comfortable • expensive



- 1 A car is
- 2 A bicycle is
- 3 A car isn't
- 4 A bicycle is

- friendly • quiet • intelligent • playful



- 1 A dog is
- 2 A cat is
- 3 A dog is
- 4 A cat isn't

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

- 1 **A:** I like Geometry more than Algebra. What about you?
B: Actually, I find Algebra much **more**
..... **interesting** (interesting).
- 2 **A:** What did you think of the Chemistry exam, Peter?
B: Well, it was
(difficult) exam we've had so far.
- 3 **A:** Were the tickets for the concert expensive?
B: No, I got seats in the back row. They were
..... (cheap) I could find.
- 4 **A:** Your work isn't very good, Elisha. I'm sure you can do (well).
B: I promise I'll try (hard).
- 5 **A:** Thank you for your help.
B: My pleasure. For (far) information, contact the school.
- 6 **A:** Do you prefer the brown jacket?
B: Yes, but it is much
..... (expensive) the grey one.
- 7 **A:** We can't hear you. Could you speak
..... (loudly), please?
B: Yes, of course.

18. Complete the sentences using the words in brackets in the correct form.

- Comics are *more interesting than*
(**interesting**) fairy tales.
- Burgers are as
(**tasty**) tacos.
- Skating is
(**difficult**) cycling.
- Rock climbing is as
(**dangerous**) surfing.
- Football is (**popular**)
..... basketball.
- Sailing is
(**relaxing**) golf.

19. Complete the sentences using the + comparative as in the example:

- The wind blew hard. The kite flew high in the sky.
the harder the wind blew, *the higher* the kite flew.
- It got dark. I became frightened.
..... it got, I became.
- We worked hard. We became very successful.
..... we worked, we became.
- The boys got noisy. Their father became angry.
..... the boys got, their father became.

20. Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form.

- This building is *more modern than* (modern) that one.
- Harry is (good) football player in the team.
- It's (cool) today it was yesterday.
- I believe that dogs are (intelligent) cats.
- Which is (large) country in the world?
- For (far) information, please speak to Professor Adams.
- This is (delicious) meal I've ever tasted.
- (hard) you study, the better you'll do in your exams.
- My sister Rania is (young) in my family.

Too - Enough

Too comes before adjectives. It has a negative meaning and shows that something is more than enough, more than necessary or more than wanted.

• **too + adjective + to-infinitive**



The tea is *too* hot to drink.
(It's so hot that we can't drink it.)

Enough comes before nouns but after adjectives. It has a positive meaning and shows that there is as much of something as wanted or needed.

• **adjective + enough } + to-infinitive**
enough + noun }



My house is *big enough* to have a party.
(She can have a party at her house.)

They have *enough* money to go on holiday this summer.

(They can go on holiday.)

• **not ... enough + to-infinitive** (negative meaning)
She is *not strong enough* to carry her bike.
(She can't carry her bike.)

• **too ... (for somebody/something) + to-infinitive** (negative meaning)
This ring is *too expensive* for me to buy.
(The ring is very expensive, I can't buy it.)

Too much - Too many - Not enough



There's *too much* traffic today.
(Uncountable)



There are *too many* cars in the streets.
(Countable)

There isn't *enough* butter left.
(Uncountable)

There aren't *enough* chairs.
(Countable)

21. Complete the sentences with too or enough.

- 1 You can't borrow my car. You aren't old *enough* to drive.
- 2 I'm sorry Tim but I can't meet you this week. I'm busy.
- 3 Can you help me with these boxes? I'm not strong to lift them.
- 4 I haven't got money. Can you lend me some?
- 5 I'm tired to go to the gym this evening.
- 6 Let me help you. You aren't tall to reach the top shelf.
- 7 This video game is expensive for me to buy.
- 8 There aren't parks in the city for children to play.

22. Fill in the gaps with too or enough.

- 1 **A:** Did you go sailing yesterday?
B: Yes, it was *too windy* (windy).
- 2 **A:** How did you find the Maths test?
B: It was (long). I didn't have enough time to finish it.
- 3 **A:** Ali, did you understand the lesson?
B: Yes, it was (easy) to understand.
- 4 **A:** It's (cold) in here.
B: Sorry. I'll turn on the heating.
- 5 **A:** Is your little brother going to watch the film with us?
B: No. I'm afraid he's (young).
- 6 **A:** Can Tara win the race?
B: Yes. She is (fast).
- 7 **A:** Would you like to go for a walk?
B: No, I'm (tired).
- 8 **A:** Can he do the puzzle?
B: Yes, he is (clever).
- 9 **A:** It's (hot) in here.
B: Why don't you open the window?
- 10 **A:** Does your daughter stay at home alone?
B: No, she's (young).
- 11 **A:** Did they fly their kites on Saturday?
B: Yes, it was (windy).
- 11 **A:** Did you have fun at the party?
B: No, it was (boring).

23. Underline the correct item.

- 1 Mei is the sweetest of / in all the girls in my class.
- 2 The blue dress is as expensive so / as the green one.
- 3 The harder you study, the good / better you will do at school.
- 4 Michael is the tallest boy in / of the family.
- 5 Layla is not very / so short as Jamal.
- 6 The motorbike is less expensive from / than the car.
- 7 It's much / more warmer today than it was yesterday.
- 8 These shoes are as comfortable so / as my trainers.
- 9 Debbie is the / a nicest girl I've ever met.
- 10 Rock climbing is much / more dangerous than skydiving.

24. Rewrite the sentences using too and enough.

- 1 Bill plays the violin very well. He can win the competition .
Bill plays the violin very well enough to win the competition.
- 2 Rania is tired. She can't continue working.
.....
- 3 They have money. They can buy the house.
.....
- 4 It's very late. We can't play outside.
.....
- 5 Stella is short. She can't be a model.
.....
- 6 Pierre is tall. He can reach the top shelf.
.....
- 7 We aren't going to the party yet. It's early.
.....
- 8 I have five eggs. I can make a cake.
.....

25. Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form adding any necessary words.

Tom's	John's	Carol's
		
price: £15.000 speed: 110 mph size: medium petrol consumption: average made in: 2001	price: £7.000 speed: 90 mph size: small petrol consumption: low made in: 1987	price: £19.000 speed: 130 mph size: large petrol consumption: high made in: 2006

Tom's car is ¹..... *more expensive than*
 John's car (**expensive**) but Carol's car is
²..... all (**expensive**). Tom's car
 isn't as ³..... Carol's car (**big**).
 Carol's car is ⁴..... all (**big**). Carol's
 car is ⁵..... all (**modern**). John's
 car is ⁶..... all (**old**). Tom's car is
⁷..... Carol's car (**economical**)
 but John's car is ⁸..... all
 (**economical**). John's car isn't as ⁹.....
 Tom's car (**fast**). It is ¹⁰..... Tom's
 car (**slow**). Carol's car is ¹¹..... all
 (**fast**) but it is ¹²..... all
 (**economical**).

26. Complete the responses using too or enough.

- 1 **A:** Can you walk to the restaurant? (**close**)
B: *Yes, it is close enough.*.....
 2 **A:** Can Wendy do these exercises? (**difficult**)
B:
 3 **A:** Can we buy this sofa? (**cheap**)
B:
 4 **A:** Can baby Annie walk yet? (**young**)
B:
 5 **A:** Can she carry this suitcase? (**light**)
B:
 6 **A:** Can Mario come out to play? (**busy**)
B:

27. Circle the correct word.

- 1 There isn't (**much**) / many jam left in the jar.
 2 Jenny doesn't have many / enough money to buy a computer.
 3 There are too many / much flowers in the vase.
 4 You've spent too many / much money on these clothes.
 5 I haven't got enough / much eggs to make a cake.
 6 Don't spend too much / many time watching TV. You haven't finished your essay yet.

28. Complete the exchanges with too much or too many.

- 1 **A:** Can you see Sarah?
B: No, there are *too many* people in front of me.
 2 **A:** Please don't make noise. I'm trying to study.
B: Okay, we promise to keep it down.
 3 **A:** Did you pass your Science quiz?
B: I don't think so. I made silly mistakes.
 4 **A:** Are you coming out later?
B: No, sorry. I have homework to do.

29. Answer the questions using too or enough.



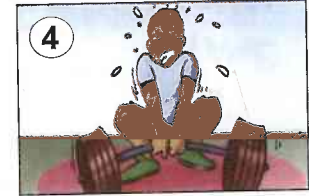
1 **A:** Can he have a shower?
B: No, *it's too cold* (cold)



2 **A:** Can he jump?
B: No, (frightened)



3 **A:** Can he go to school?
B: No, (well)



4 **A:** Can he lift it?
B: No, (strong)



5 **A:** Can he make people laugh?
B: Yes, (funny)



6 **A:** Can Bob win?
B: No, (slow)