Adjectives

Lesson 5

- good
- tall
- small
- expensive
Adjectives describe people, things and places.
Adjectives give us information about a noun. (people, things, places)
Adjectives

Examples of adjectives

- good
- heavy
- difficult
- black
- tall
- short
- beautiful
- exciting
- happy
- different
- bad
- young
Adjectives

Features of Adjectives
An adjective goes before a noun.

- good person
- tall man
- difficult question
- beautiful place
- a happy child
- a small window
Adjectives

We can also use adjectives after the verb ‘be’ (am, is, are, was, were.)

Examples

The film is **boring**.

It’s a **boring** film.

The exam was **difficult**.

It was a difficult exam.

I’m **happy** today.

She isn’t **old**.
Adjectives

We can put two or more adjectives before a noun. We don’t usually use ‘and’ between the adjectives.

Examples

It’s a beautiful little village.

He bought an expensive Italian car.
There are many different types of adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opinion</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>nice</em></td>
<td><em>square</em></td>
<td><em>yellow</em></td>
<td><em>Turkish</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>beautiful</em></td>
<td><em>long</em></td>
<td><em>black</em></td>
<td><em>French</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>expensive</em></td>
<td><em>short</em></td>
<td><em>blue</em></td>
<td><em>Italian</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>difficult</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>red</em></td>
<td><em>British</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>good</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Russian</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>bad</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>fantastic</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adjectives

When we use two adjectives before a noun, we put the opinion adjectives before the others.

Examples

- an expensive red car
- a difficult Turkish exam
Adjectives

We usually put nationality adjectives before nouns.

Examples

a young French student

an expensive German car
Adjectives do not have a plural form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a blue car</td>
<td>two blue cars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a small cat</td>
<td>three small cats</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Here are some adjectives and their opposites.

- rich x poor
- late x early
- hot x cold
- long x short
- new x old
- dangerous x safe
- big x small
- good x bad
- happy x sad
- fast x slow
- kind x rude
- fat x thin
- ugly x beautiful
- expensive x cheap
- interesting x boring
- young x old
- heavy x light
- strong x weak
Adjectives

with –ed and -ing
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives with –ed &amp; -ing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interested</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adjectives with –ed & -ing

Examples

I’m bored.
The test is boring.
Adjectives with –ed & -ing

1) -ed adjectives

We often use this adjectives to say how people and animals feel.

Examples

- We are very excited.
- The children are bored.
- My father is tired because he came from work.
Adjectives with –ed & -ing

2

-ing adjectives

We use these adjectives to describe something that causes our feelings

Examples

There is an **exciting** football match on TV.

The film was really **boring**.

We had a very **tiring** day.
Adjectives with –ed & -ing

Compare the two sentences!

Football is an interesting sport.
I’m interested in football.
We use comparative adjectives when we compare two people / things.
When we compare two things, we usually add ‘-_er’ to the end of the adjective, and then we use ‘than’ after the comparative adjective.
Comparative Adjectives

Examples

*Mary is taller than Susan.*

*Susan is shorter than Mary.*
## Comparative Adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>smaller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short</td>
<td>shorter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>young</td>
<td>younger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new</td>
<td>newer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>late</td>
<td>later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nice</td>
<td>nicer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wide</td>
<td>wider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>bigger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fat</td>
<td>fatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td>hotter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thin</td>
<td>thinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dry</td>
<td>drier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>easier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friendly</td>
<td>friendlier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comparative Adjectives

Examples

- Madrid is warmer **er** than London.
- English is easier **ier** than Chinese.
- Mobile phones are older **er** than tablets.
- A plane is faster **er** than a car.
What about long adjectives with two, three or four syllables.
If the adjective is long, we use **more** + adjective.

**Examples**

- Chinese is **more** difficult than English.
- Gold is **more** expensive than silver.
We don’t use ‘–er’ and ‘more’ at the same time.

Examples

Football is more popular than golf. ✓

Football is more popularer than golf. ✗
Comparative Adjectives

Examples

Alex is **more intelligent** than Tom. ✔️

Alex is more intelligenter than Tom. ✗

Ali is taller **than** Jack. ✔️

Ali is more taller than Jack. ✗
Comparative Adjectives

Practice!

Five-star hotels ......................... four-star hotels.
Four-star hotels ......................... five-star hotels.

Practice!

Films................................................. books.
Books............................................... films.

expensive cheap

exciting boring
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>fast food</th>
<th>tennis</th>
<th>Bugs Bunny</th>
<th>Coyote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bungee-jumping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garfield</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Runner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are also “Irregular adjectives”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>farther / further</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
My exam results are **worse** than yours. (bad)

Titanium is **better** than iron. (good)

London is **farther / further** than Athens from Turkey. (far)
We don’t use ‘more’ and with irregular adjectives.

Examples

I think television is better than radio.

I think television is more better than radio.
Adjectives

not as ...... as
London is *bigger than* Paris.

Paris isn’t *as big as* London.

Chinese is *more difficult than* English.

English isn’t *as difficult as* Chinese.
Don’t use a comparative between as .....as.

Examples

Jack isn’t as tall as Jim.

Jack isn’t as taller as Jim.
Adjectives

Superlatives
We use superlative adjectives when we compare one person / thing with several others.
## Superlative Adjectives

### Short adjectives (one syllable)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>old</td>
<td>the oldest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheap</td>
<td>the cheapest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nice</td>
<td>the nicest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>the biggest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td>the hottest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short</td>
<td>the shortest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>the longest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tall</td>
<td>the tallest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Superlative Adjectives

#### Adjectives ending in -y

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>the easiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>the healthiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pretty</td>
<td>the prettiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friendly</td>
<td>the friendliest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angry</td>
<td>the angriest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heavy</td>
<td>the heaviest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Superlative Adjectives

#### Long adjectives (two-three-four syllables)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>careful</td>
<td>the most careful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interesting</td>
<td>the most interesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>important</td>
<td>the most important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>the most expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>the most beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comfortable</td>
<td>the most comfortable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intelligent</td>
<td>the most intelligent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hardworking</td>
<td>the most hardworking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Superlative Adjectives

Examples:

Jenny is the most hardworking student in the classroom. (hardworking)

Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. (high)

Shakespeare is the most famous English writer in the world. (famous)
Kızılırmak is the longest river in Turkey. (long)

Bill Gates is the richest person in the world. (rich)
There are also “Irregular adjectives”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>the best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>the worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>the farthest / the furthest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kevin is the best student in the classroom. (good)

It was the worst meal I've ever eaten. (bad)
Remember!

### Superlative Adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>the best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>the worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>farther / further</td>
<td>the farthest / the furthest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Remember!

### Superlative Adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>the best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>the worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>easier</td>
<td>the easiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td>happier</td>
<td>the happiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nice</td>
<td>nicer</td>
<td>the nicest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strange</td>
<td>stranger</td>
<td>the strangest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Remember!**

### Superlative Adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clean</td>
<td>cleaner</td>
<td>the cleanest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold</td>
<td>colder</td>
<td>the coldest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>smaller</td>
<td>the smallest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tall</td>
<td>taller</td>
<td>the tallest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>careful</td>
<td>more careful</td>
<td>the most careful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dangerous</td>
<td>more dangerous</td>
<td>the most dangerous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>more expensive</td>
<td>the most expensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercises

- Adjectives
- ed & ing adjectives
- Comparatives
- Superlatives
### A. Which words are adjectives?

1. He is a rich man  
2. You are late!  
3. I saw a white dog.  
4. It was a strange film.  
5. Is the soup hot?  
6. I’m cold.  
7. He’s an Italian boy.  
8. The are two big black cars.  
9. He was a tall young man.  
10. John was very happy.
B. Make the plural forms of the phrases.

1. a fast car  three ____________________
2. a white house eight __________________
3. a small town many _________________
4. a young girl five ___________________
5. an expensive car two __________________
C. Put the words in the correct order.

1. film / we / good / a / saw. ..................................................
2. a / she / woman / is / tall. ..................................................
3. very / book / interesting / a / it /is ........................................
4. strange / it / story / was / a. ..............................................
5. films / romantic / like / I ...................................................
D. Change the adjectives to their opposites.

1. I’m bad at English. ..............................................
2. This town is ugly. ..............................................
3. My tea was cold. ..............................................
4. This house is very old. ............................................
5. They gave me a very cheap present. .........................
6. The window was very small. ..................................
7. She’s a very short woman. ....................................
8. He’s young. .....................................................
9. I’ve got a new bicycle. ........................................
10. He’s a very big man. ..........................................
E. Write comparative sentences.

1. Jack - strong - Jenny


3. Yesterday – warm - today

4. Cold air – heavy – hot air

5. Chinese food – popular – English food

6. Italy – hot – Britain
E. Write comparative sentences.

7. Paris – big - Madrid

8. Denmark – small - England

9. Horses – intelligent - dogs

F. Write superlative sentences using the chart above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murat</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selma</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efe</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buse</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

old       young       heavy       light       short       tall

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6.
G. Circle the correct word in italics.

Ali: How was the football match?
Mert: Great! It was really exciting / excited.
Ali: Really?
Mert: Why are you surprising / surprised?
Ali: I thought the match would be boring / bored.
Mert: Oh, no! It wasn’t boring / bored. By the way, I was really exciting / excited at the end of the match.
Ali: Why, what happened?
Mert: It seemed that we were losing but in the last period, we scored two goals.
Ali: Great! Now I understand why the match was so interesting / interested.
H. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. old</td>
<td>..................</td>
<td>..................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. strong</td>
<td>..................</td>
<td>..................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. happy</td>
<td>..................</td>
<td>..................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. important</td>
<td>..................</td>
<td>..................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. good</td>
<td>..................</td>
<td>..................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. pretty</td>
<td>..................</td>
<td>..................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. crowded</td>
<td>..................</td>
<td>..................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. large</td>
<td>..................</td>
<td>..................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. bad</td>
<td>..................</td>
<td>..................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. friendly</td>
<td>..................</td>
<td>..................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. Write the opposite form of the adjective.

1. younger ............................................
2. color ...................................................
3. cheaper .............................................
4. better ................................................
5. easier ...............................................
J. Complete the sentences with a comparative.

1. Jenny is 25 years old. Jack is 18 years old.
   Jack is .................................................................
   Jenny is .................................................................

2. Today the temperature is 12 degrees. Yesterday it was 10 degrees.
   Today is .................................................................
   Yesterday was ........................................................
K. Write sentences with ‘not as…………….as.’

1. Athens is older than Rome.

2. My car is older than your car.

3. Football is more popular than tennis.
L. Write ‘as’ or ‘than’.

1. John isn’t as intelligent ........ he thinks.
2. Trabzon is smaller ............ Konya.
3. Brazil isn’t as big ............ Canada.
4. Vegetables are healthier ............ meat.
M. Find the mistakes and correct them.

1. New York is bigger of Rome.
2. The River Nile is more long than the River Thames.
3. Leather shoes are more good than plastic shoes.
4. I think she is more nicer than her husband.
5. Which is more far from London – Moscow or New York?
N. Complete the sentences using a superlative adjective.

1. This house is very old.
   It’s ......................................................... in the city.

2. It was a bad mistake.
   It was .............................................................. I’ve ever made.

3. It’s a very good film.
   It’s .............................................................. I’ve ever seen.

4. He’s a boring person.
   He’s .............................................................. I’ve ever met.
O. Make superlative sentences using the adjectives in the box.

1. Everest is ...........................................mountain in the world.
2. Sydney is .............................................city in Australia.
3. Messi is ..............................................football player in the world.
4. The Nile is ..........................................river in the world.
5. July is ..............................................month of the year.