

Adjectives

Degrees of Comparison



**Adjective-is one of the
English parts of speech and
describes a noun or a
pronoun.**



- Adjectives tell us more about nouns (someone or something).

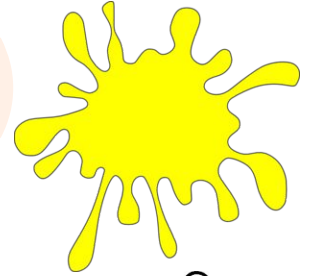
- An adjective usually comes before a noun.
For example:

- John lives in a new house.
(adjective) (noun)



Adjective answer these questions

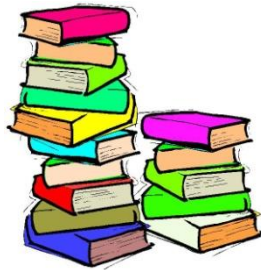
Which one? (yellow, that)



What kind? (plastic, special)









How many? (sixteen, many)



Whose? (his, its, John's)



We can form adjectives from nouns

region		regional
person		personal
wonder		wonderful
success		successful
history		historic
magic		magical

ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES

HAPPY



HAPPILY

REAL



REALLY

SLOW



SLOWLY

EASY



EASILY

BAD



BADLY

BEAUTIFUL



BEAUTIFULLY

Personal
pronouns

Person

**Possessive
Pronouns**

I You He She It We You They	the 1st person	my our
	the 2 nd person	your
	the 3 rd person	her his its their

**There are three degrees
of comparison
adjectives:**

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graph TD; A[There are three degrees of comparison adjectives:] --> B[Positive degree]; A --> C[Comparative degree]; A --> D[Superlative degree];
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**Positive
degree**

**Comparative
degree**

**Superlative
degree**

Positive Degree

We use the positive degree when we speak about only one person or thing.

Example:

The house is a big.

This flower is beautiful.



Comparative Degree

we use the comparative degree when we compare two persons or two things with each other.

Example :

My house is bigger than yours.



My brother is taller than me



Superlative degree

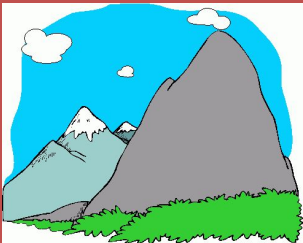
we use the superlative degree when we compare more than two persons or things with one another.

Example:

This is the most interesting book



Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.



Forming the Comparative



We add **-er**
to one syllable
adjectives.

Cold → **Colder**
Old → **Older**
Tall → **Taller**
Fast → **Faster**



We add **-er** after
a vowel+consonant,
we double the final
consonant.



Hot



Hotter

Big

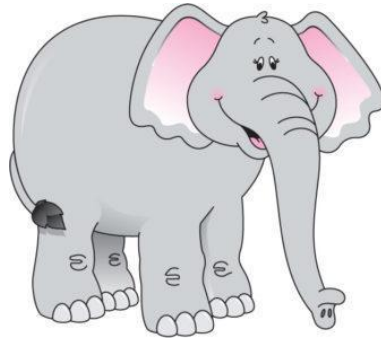


Bigger

Fat



Fatter



We add **-er** to one-syllable adjectives ending in **-e**.

Wide

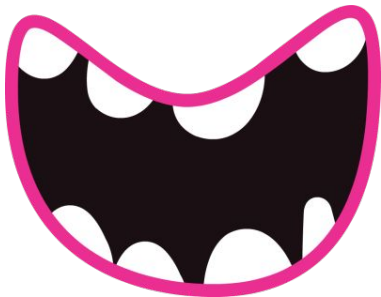
→ Wider

Late

→ Later

Large

→ Larger



We add **-ier** to
two-syllable adjectives after
a consonant+ **-y**.

Easy

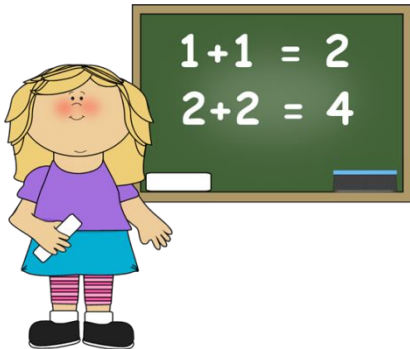
→ **Easier**

Early

→ **Earlier**

Happy

→ **Happier**



We use **more** with two or more syllable adjectives.

Beautiful **→ More** beautiful

Famous **→ More** famous

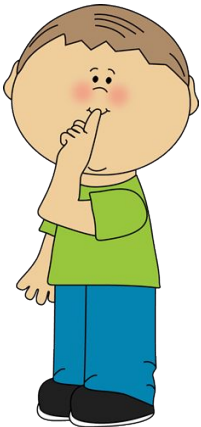
Useful **→ More** useful

Comfortable **→ More** comfortable



We can use **-er** or **more** with some two-syllable adjectives

Quieter**er** or **More** quiet
Clever**er** or **More** clever
Narrow**er** or **More** narrow
Simpl**er** or **More** simple
Common**er** or **More** common





We use the comparative form of adjectives to compare one person, thing, etc. with another.

comparative + than

we use than after the comparative

Red house is bigger **than** blue house





Forming the Superlative

We use **-est**, **-st** or **-iest**
to form the superlative of
one-syllable adjectives.

old older the oldest**est**

large larger the largest**est**

happy happier the happiest**est**

wet wetter the wettest**est**

late later the latest**est**

We use **most** to form the superlative of adjectives that have two or more syllables

comfortable **the most** comfortable

interesting **the most** interesting

important **the most** important

beautiful **the most** beautiful

famous **the most** famous



We use the **superlative** form of the adjective to compare three or more people, things, etc.

the + superlative

we use **the** before the superlative



He is the happiest
man in the world.

as + comparative + as

We use as+comparative+as
to compare places, people,
events or things, when
there is no difference.

Tom is 14 years old.



Marry is also 14 years old.



Marry is as old as Tom.

Examples

Let's compare



Small



Small+er



the small+est

older than

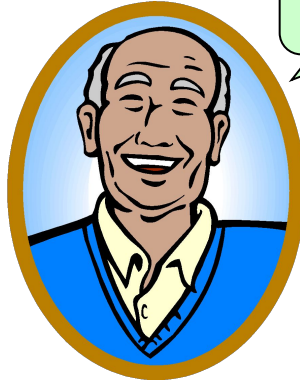
the oldest of all

I am
58



Molly

I am
64



Bob

I am
70



Barbara

Molly is old

Bob is older than Molly

Barbara is the oldest of all

The moon is **as happy as** the sun.

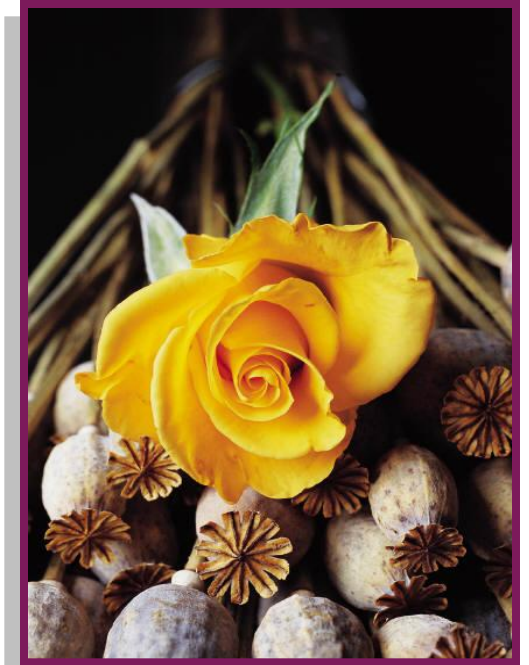




beautiful

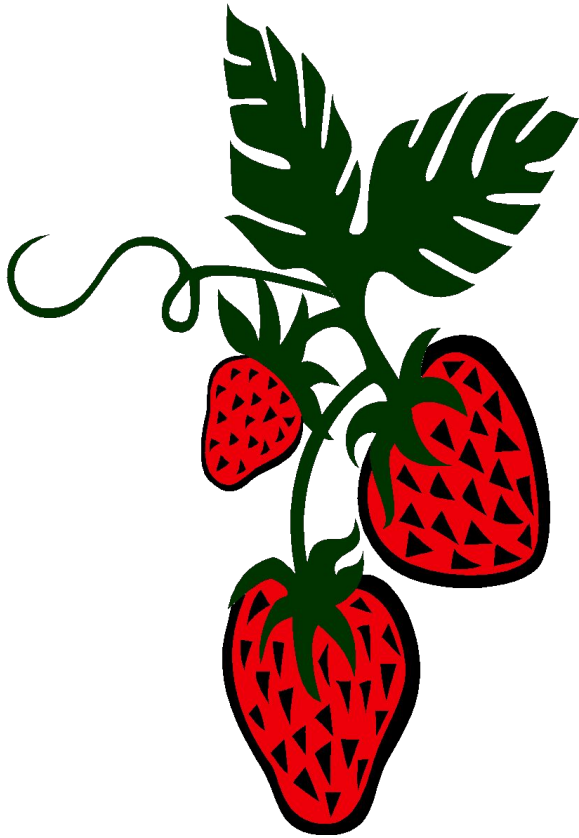


**more
beautiful**

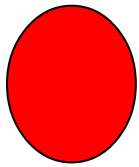
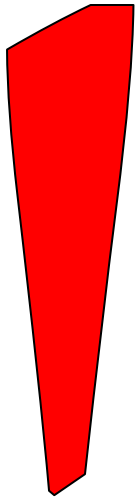


**the most
beautiful**

A strawberry is smaller than a pumpkin.



Remember Irregular Adjectives



Don't forget

Bad - worse - the worst



Good - better - the best

Irregular forms

Good – better – the best

•Bad – worse – the worst

•Far – father - the farthest

•Old – older/elder – the oldest/eldest

Exercises

Write the missing words

Interesting more interesting the most interesting

Dangerous more dangerous the most dangerous

Difficult more difficult the most difficult

Wonderful more wonderful the most wonderful



Write the missing words



Nice

nicer

the nicest

Small smaller the smallest

Big bigger the biggest

Funny funnier the funniest

Happy happier the happiest

Clever cleverer the cleverest

Long longer the longest

New newer the newest

Hot hotter the hottest

Let's do exercises!

Bicycles are _____ (slow) cars.

She is _____ (nice) person I know.

What is _____ (good) film you have seen?

Computers are _____ (cheap) mobile phones.

Is your brother _____ (tall) you?

I think Spanish is _____ (easy) Japanese.

Our dog is _____ (nice) your dog.

***THANK YOU FOR
YOUR
ATTENTION!***

THE END!