

Прилагательные и наречия

Степени сравнения



СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ :

I	II	III
Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
большой	больше	самый большой
		

СПОСОБЫ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ СТЕПЕНЕЙ СРАВНЕНИЯ :



1 СПОСОБ

1

Adj

tall
strong

2

Adj + er

tall + er = taller
stronger

3

the Adj + est

the tall + est = tallest
the strongest



ОРФОГРАММЫ :

1.

... ~~e~~

+ er / est

nice – nice~~er~~ - the nice~~est~~

large - large~~r~~ - the large~~st~~

+ er / est

2.

... согласная ~~y~~ ⁱ

happy - happy~~r~~ - the happy~~est~~

heav~~y~~er - the heav~~y~~est

l i

3.

... согласная (ударная гласная) согласная X 2

fat - fatt~~e~~r - the fatt~~e~~st



big – big~~g~~er – the big~~g~~est

ВВ! Буквы w, x – не удваиваются.

СЛУЧАИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ

1 способа образования степеней сравнения

1. Односложные :

new – new**er** – the new**est**

2. Двусложные, оканчивающиеся на **e, er, y, ow** :

narrow – narrow**er** – the narrow**est**

3. Трехсложные, оканчивающиеся на **e** :

polite – polit**er** – the polit**est**

4. Исключения :

common – common**er** – the common**est**

quiet – quiet**er** – the quiet**est**

NB!

Наречия, оканчивающиеся на – **ly**, образуют степени сравнения по второму способу, за исключением слова **early**.

Степени сравнения прилагательных

<i>Положительная степень</i>	<i>Сравнительная степень</i>	<i>Превосходная степень</i>
short	shorter	the shortest
nice	nicer	the nicest
big	bigger	the biggest
easy	easier	the easiest
early	earlier	the earliest
simple	simpler	the simplest

СПОСОБЫ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ СТЕПЕНЕЙ СРАВНЕНИЯ

2 СПОСОБ:

1

Adj

beautiful
dangerous



2

more

Adj

more beautiful
more dangerous



3

the most

Adj

the most beautiful
the most dangerous



http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives_adverbs/adjective_comparison.htm

<i>Положительная степень</i>	<i>Сравнительная степень</i>	<i>Превосходная степень</i>
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
expensive	more expensive	the most expensive
useful	more useful	the most useful
modern	more modern	the most modern
tired	more tired	the most tired

as Adj as - такой же ... как

William Hogarth is **as famous as** sir Joshua Reynolds.



not so (as) Adj as - не такой ... как

Lilla Cabot Perry is **not so popular** as Pablo Picasso.



Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form:

http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives_adverbs/adjectives_comparison_as_as.htm

1. The weather is (fine) _____ today than it was yesterday.
2. London is one of the (big) _____ city in the world.
3. This sentence is (difficult) _____ than the first one.
4. This dictation is not so (easy) _____ as the last one.
5. Which is the (high) _____ mountain in the world?
6. His face was getting (red) _____ and (red) _____ .
7. This present is the (good) _____ of all.
8. Your composition was the (bad) _____ in the class.
9. The cat will be much (happy) _____ in her new home.
10. I am not so (tall) _____ as Jimmy.
11. Athens is (far) _____ from London than Rome is.

The adverbs and the adjectives in English

http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives_adverbs/adjective_adverb.htm

http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives_adverbs/adjective_adverb2.htm

- **Adjectives tell us something about a person or a thing.**
- Mandy is a **careful driver**. *This sentence is about Mandy, the driver, so use the **adjective**.*
- **Adverbs tell us in what way someone does something.**
- Mandy **drives carefully**. *This sentence is about her way of driving, so use the **adverb**.*

Form

- Adjective + **-ly**

- Adjective

adverb

- Dangerous

dangerously

- Careful

carefully

- Nice

nicely

- Horrible

horribly

- Easy

easily

If the adjective ends in *-y*,
change *-y* to *-i*. Then add *-ly*:

- happy – happily
- but:shy – shyly

If the adjective ends in *-le*, the adverb
ends in *-ly*:

- terrible – **terribly**

If the adjective ends in *-e*, then add *-ly*:

- **safe – safely**

http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives_adverbs/adverb_form.htm

Irregular forms:

- | • Adjective | adverb |
|-------------|--------|
| • Good | well |
| • Fast | fast |
| • Hard | hard |

Do not get confused with *good/well*.

- Linda looks **good**. (*What type of person is she?*)
- Linda looks **well**. (*How is Linda? – She may have been ill, but now she is fit again.*)
- How are you? – I'm **well**, thank you.
- *One can assume that in the second/third sentence the adverb **well** is used, but this is wrong – **well** can be an **adjective** (meaning fit/healthy), or an **adverb** of the adjective *good*.*

Comparison with *-er/-est*

- hard → **harder** → (the) **hardest**
- We use *-er/-est* with the following adverbs:
- **1.1. all adverbs with one syllable**
- *Positive comparative superlative*
- Fast **faster** **fastest**
- High **higher** **highest**
- **1.2. the adverb *early***
- *Positive comparative superlative*
- Early **earlier** **earliest**

Comparison with *more – most*

- adverbs ending on *-ly* (except: *early*)
- *Positive comparative superlative*
- Carefully **more** carefully (the) **most** carefully

ИСКЛЮЧЕНИЯ

good (Well) – better – the best



This house is **good**.



... **better**

This house is **the best** of the three.



Bad(badly) – worse – the worst



first house is



house is ... than the first one.



third house is ... of the three.

little – less – the least

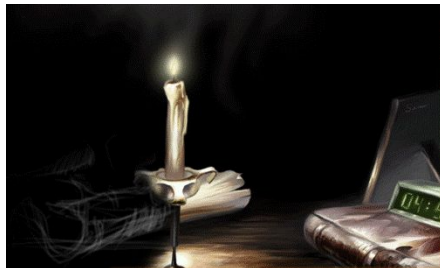


There is **little** light in this room.

room.



There is **less** light in this



There is **the least** light in this room.



many , much - more - the most

There are **many** apples on the plate.



There are **more** apples in the basket.



There are **the most** apples in the box



far – farther – the farthest
further - the furthest

This church is **far**.



This church is even **farther**.



This church is **the farthest** of all.



NB! Read **further**, please!



old – older – the oldest
elder - the eldest (in the family)

This portrait is **old**.

sister.

*This is **der***



This portrait is even **older**.

This portrait is **the oldest**.



3. Irregular adverbs

http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives_adverbs/adverb_comparison.htm

- **Irregular adverbs**

<i>Positive</i>	<i>comparative</i>	<i>superlative</i>
• Well	better	best
• Badly	worse	worst
• Much	more	most
• Little	less	least
• Far	farther Further	farthest furthest

The position of adverbs in sentences

- There are three main positions but also a lot of exceptions.
- In English we **never** put an **adverb** between the **verb** and the **object**.
- correct: → We **often** play handball.
- incorrect: → We play **often** handball.

The three main positions of adverbs in English sentences

- **1. *Adverb at the beginning of a sentence***
- **Unfortunately**, we could not see Mount Snowdon.
- **2. *Adverb in the middle of a sentence***
- The children **often** ride their bikes.
- **3. *Adverb at the end of a sentence***
- Andy reads a comic **every afternoon**.

More than one adverb at the end of a sentence

- If there are more adverbs at the end of a sentence, the word order is normally:
- **Manner(как) – Place(где) – Time(когда)**
- Peter sang the song **happily in the bathroom yesterday evening.**

http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives_adverbs/adverbs_of_frequency.htm

http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives_adverbs/adverbs_of_frequency1.htm

TOO/ENOUGH

- Слова **too** и **enough** являются наречиями меры и степени в английском языке (отвечают на вопросы сколько? насколько?), и переводятся следующим образом:
 - **too** – слишком (*excessively*), очень, крайне (*very*);
 - **enough** – достаточно.

Употребление наречия too

- Наречие **too** работает совместно с прилагательными и наречиями. Его место в предложении – перед упомянутыми частями речи. Рассмотрим это на примерах:
- *It's too cold for swimming.* – Слишком холодно, чтобы купаться. (с прилагательным)
- *I'm too busy to talk to you now.* – Я слишком занят, чтобы сейчас разговаривать с тобой. (с прилагательным)
- *He's too lazy to work.* – Он очень ленив, чтобы работать. (с прилагательным)

- Часто употребление too можно увидеть с наречиями этой же группы (меры и степени) – **many / much** и **little**. В первом случае сочетание too **many / too much** будет переводиться как «слишком много», а во втором **too little** – «слишком мало». Например:
- *Mother objects to his smoking too much. — Мама возражает против того, чтобы он так много курил.*
- *I can't discuss the problem. I know too little about it. — Я не могу обсуждать эту проблему. Я слишком мало знаю о ней.*

Употребление наречия enough

- Наречие **enough** употребляется не только с прилагательными и наречиями, но и с существительными. Обратите внимание, что **enough** мы ставим перед существительным, но после прилагательного и наречия.
- *Are you warm enough? – Вы не замерзли? (после прилагательного)*
- *Try this jacket on and see if it's big enough for you. – Примерь эту куртку и посмотри, достаточно ли велика она тебе. (после прилагательного)*
- *You know well enough. – Вы прекрасно знаете. (после наречия)*

- Кстати, вариант наречия *enough* с отрицательной частицей *not* будет иметь противоположное значение «не достаточно, не слишком». Например:
- *You are not walking fast enough.* – Ты идешь недостаточно быстро.

- Напоследок остался случай, который относится к употреблению **too / enough** одновременно. После двух этих наречий можно использовать словосочетание **for someone / something** — для кого-либо, для чего-либо.
- *I haven't got enough money for you/for this tour. – У меня недостаточно денег для тебя/для этого путешествия.*

- Form
- too + adjective/adverb
too much/many + noun
too much/many + of + pronoun/determiner
- adjective/adverb + enough
enough + noun
enough + of + pronoun/determiner
- Meaning

- <http://englsecrets.ru/grammatika/upotrebleniye-too-i-enough.html> (ВИДЕОУРОК TOO/ENOUGH)
- <http://www.my-english.edu.pl/index.php?id=16>(УПР)