

Adjectives

- Adjectives describe nouns. They have the same form in the singular and plural.
a red car - (two) red cars
- Adjectives go before nouns.
a large box
They can also be used alone after the verb **to be** and after verbs such as **look, smell, sound, feel, taste** etc.
Mary is tall. You look sad. It smells horrible.
- There are two kinds of adjectives: **opinion adjectives** (e.g. beautiful, lovely, great, expensive, etc) which show what a person thinks of somebody or something, and **fact adjectives** (e.g. short, square, yellow, cotton, etc) which give us factual information about somebody or something (e.g. size, weight, colour, etc).

Order of Adjectives

- Opinion adjectives go before fact adjectives.
a beautiful silk scarf
- When there are two or more fact adjectives in a sentence, they usually go in the following order:

	Fact Adjectives
size:	small, big, short, long, etc
weight:	heavy, light, etc
shape:	triangular, round, rectangular, square, etc
colour:	dark/light blue, yellow, pink, cream, red, purple, etc
material:	cotton, leather, silk, plastic, woollen, nylon, metal, gold, silver, velvet, wooden, canvas, china, etc

- We do not usually have a long list of adjectives before a single noun.
an expensive, red, leather suitcase

Comparisons

	adjective	comparative	superlative
one - syllable adjectives	cheap large big	cheaper larger bigger	the cheapest the largest the biggest
-y adjectives	easy	easier	the easiest
adjectives with two or more syllables	intelligent	more intelligent	the most intelligent
irregular adjectives	good bad much many little far	better worse more less further/farther	the best the worst the most the least the furthest/the farthest

Form

- One-syllable adjectives add **-(e)r/-(e)st** to form their comparative and superlative forms.
*large - larger (than) - the largest (of/in),
cheap - cheaper (than) - the cheapest (of/in)*
- One-syllable adjectives ending in one stressed vowel between two consonants, double the last consonant and add **-er/-est**.
big - bigger (than) - the biggest (of/in)
- Two-syllable adjectives ending in a consonant + **-y**, drop **-y** and add **-ier/-iest**.
heavy - heavier (than) - the heaviest (of/in)
- Adjectives of two or more syllables take **more/most**.
careful - more careful (than) - the most careful (of/in)
- Irregular adjectives have their own individual comparative and superlative forms.

Note

- We often make comparisons using **than**.
- We use **the** before the superlative form.

Use

- We use the **comparative form** to compare **two** people, things, places, etc. We usually use **than** with comparative adjectives.
Sue's skirt is longer than Mary's.

Comparisons

- 1 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets, as in the example.
- 2 Peter is not as (tall) as Sally.
- 3 Los Angeles is (polluted) than Vancouver.
- 4 That was the (bad) meal I've ever eaten.
- 5 Our house is less (modern) than yours.
- 6 Celine Dion is very (famous).

- We use the **superlative form** to compare a person, thing or place with the whole group they belong to. We use **the ... of/in** with superlative adjectives.
Pluto is the coldest planet in our solar system.
- We use **(not) as + adjective + as** to say that two people, things or places are/are not similar.
Tom is as tall as Peter.
- We use **less + adjective + than** for two persons, things or places.
The green jacket is less expensive than the yellow jacket.
- We use **much + comparative form + than** for two persons, things or places.
This tie is much longer than that one.

Expressing Certainty

Must - Can't

- We use **must + infinitive without to** to say that something is logically true.
They look the same. They must be twins.
- We use **can't + infinitive without to** to say that something is logically untrue.
This book can't be his. He doesn't like detective stories.

Will (predictions)

- We use **will + infinitive without to** to make predictions based on what we believe or think. We usually use **will** with the verbs **think**, and **expect**, and the adverb **probably**, etc.
I think he will help me.

- 7 They are as (rich) as the Browns.
- 8 The Danube is the (beautiful) river in Europe.
- 9 This sleeping bag is (comfortable) than that one.
- 10 Mary's dress is (expensive) than Diana's.
- 11 The red hat is much (cheap) than the blue one.
- 12 Asia is the (large) continent in the world.

2 Complete the following sentences using an opposite adjective in comparative or superlative form, as in the example.

- 1 I live nearer the school than you.
No, you don't. You live *further*. (**far**)
- 2 The Porsche is faster than the Ferrari.
No, it's not. It's (**slow**)
- 3 Malcolm is the tallest in the class.
No, he isn't. He's (**short**)
- 4 My exercises were worse than yours.
No, they weren't. They were (**good**)
- 5 He bought the cheapest computer on the market.
No, he didn't. He bought (**expensive**)
- 6 The weather today is hotter than yesterday.
No, it isn't. It's (**cold**)
- 7 Ann is the strongest girl I know.
No, she isn't. She's (**weak**)

3 Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form. Fill in *than* or *the* where necessary.

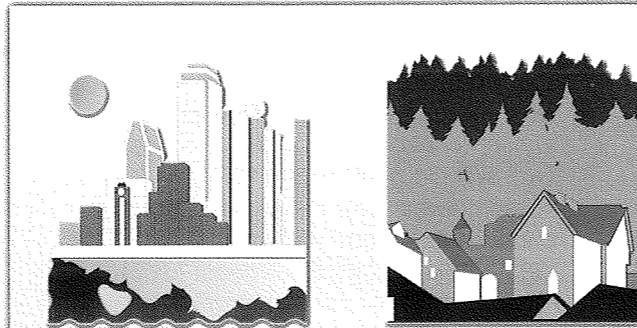
- 1 My brother is my sister. (**short**)
- 2 These students are very (**clever**)
- 3 That is train I've ever been on. (**fast**)
- 4 A piano is much a guitar. (**heavy**)
- 5 Jake's is restaurant in the city. (**good**)
- 6 Leslie has got clothes Casey. (**many**)
- 7 Picasso's paintings are very (**expensive**)
- 8 Living in a flat is living in a house. (**cheap**)

4 Read the following and answer the questions below.

Jean has two sisters, Mandy and Susan, and two brothers, Pete and John. Mandy is sixteen. Susan is five years younger than Mandy but she is three years older than John. John is five years younger than Jean and he is six years younger than Pete.

- 1 How old is Jean? (13)
- 2 Is Pete the oldest in the family?
- 3 Is Susan older than Jean?
- 4 Who is the youngest in the family?
- 5 Is Mandy older than Jean?

5 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the adjective in brackets.



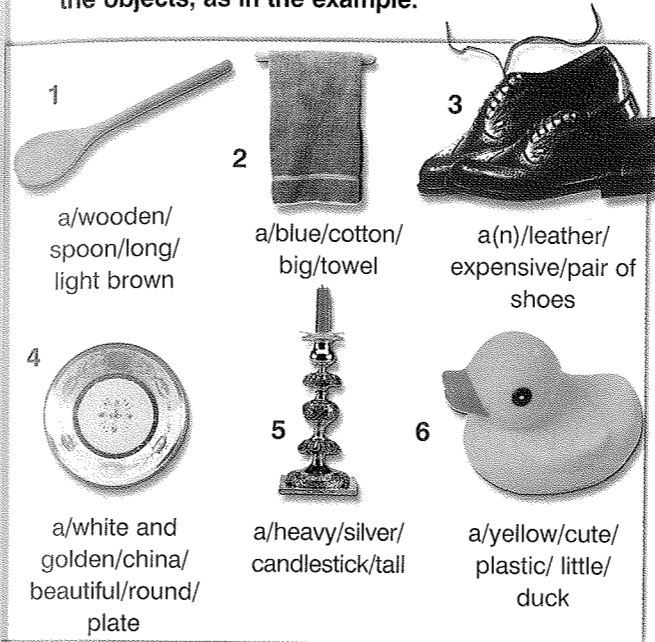
- A: Jim and I decided to move to the country.
B: Really! Why is that?
A: Living in the country is **1** (**quiet**) than living in the city. The city is very **2** (**noisy**).
B: Yes, that's true. However, living in a small town isn't as **3** (**interesting**) as living in a big city.
A: Yes, you're right. Living in the country may be **4** (**boring**) but at least life is much **5** (**peaceful**).
B: And it's also **6** (**healthy**) I suppose because there is no pollution. Do the kids want to move to the country?
A: Actually, we are moving to the country for the children. Small towns are **7** (**safe**) than large cities.

6 Make comparisons using *as ... as* or *not as ... as*, as in the example.

- 1 Eating fruit and vegetables is healthier than eating chocolate.
Eating chocolate is *not as healthy as eating fruit and vegetables*.
- 2 I can write quicker than you.
You can't write *as quickly as I can*.
- 3 Dolphins are more intelligent than whales.
Whales are
- 4 Spain and Greece are both very hot in the summer.
Spain is
- 5 Travelling by plane is faster than going by train.
Going by train is
- 6 Playing basketball is more exciting than collecting stamps.
Collecting stamps is
- 7 Josh's brother is cleverer than he is.
Josh is

Order of Adjectives

7 Put the adjectives in the correct order to describe the objects, as in the example.



- a long, light brown, wooden spoon
- 8 Write five true sentences about things you have in your room or items of clothing you wear as in the example.

I always wear soft white leather training shoes.

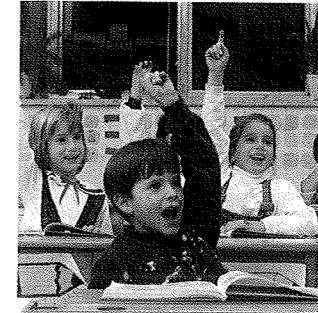
9 Read the following letter and put the adjectives into the correct order.

Dear Sir/Madam,
I recently stayed for three days at your hotel in room 23. I believe I left a(n) **1** (**brown/expensive/leather/purse**) in my room. It has a(n) **2** (**silk/red/shiny/lining**) and there is a(n) **3** (**metal/small/round lock**) on the top. There wasn't much money inside, but it contained a lot of **4** (**photos/old/precious**). I am almost sure I left it on the **5** (**table/square/wooden**) or under the **6** (**small/lovely/sofa/green**) in the corner.
If you find it, please return it to me as soon as possible.

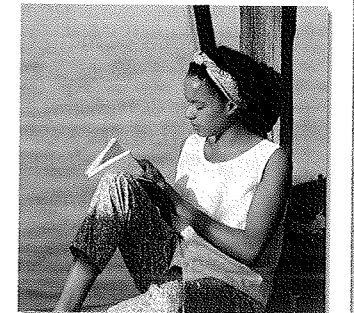
Yours faithfully,
James Stuart

Expressing Certainty

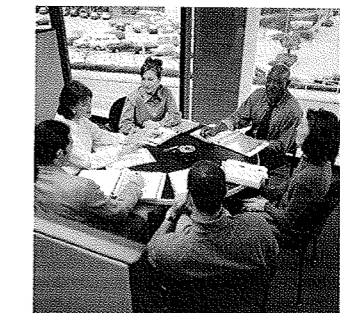
10 Look at the pictures and make sentences using *must/can't*, as in the example.



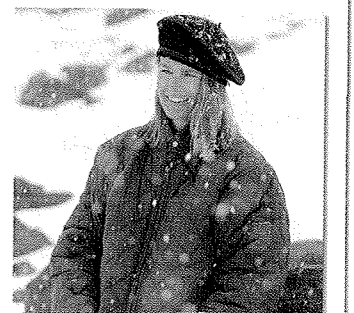
1 they / on holiday / at school
They *can't* be on holiday. They *must* be at school



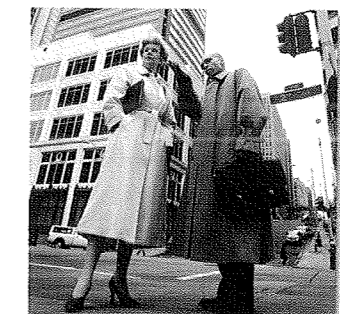
2 she / at work / on holiday
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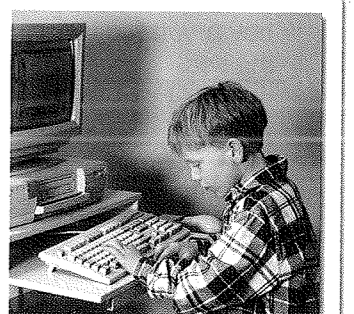
3 they / at café / at work
.....



4 it hot outside / cold
.....



5 they / in the country / in the city
.....



6 he / play tennis / type
.....

11 Fill in the gaps with *must* or *can't*.

- 1 A: What's that noise?
B: It be the cat outside.
- 2 A: That will be £5, please.
B: It be £5. I only had a cup of coffee!
- 3 A: Peter's coming home tomorrow.
B: He be. He only left for Hong Kong this morning!
- 4 A: Mum, there's someone at the door.
B: Oh, it be Aunt Mary. She's going to help me make some bread.
- 5 A: Gosh, I'm so tired.
B: You be tired. You just woke up.
- 6 A: Look at that man with the broken arm.
B: He be in a lot of pain.
- 7 A: Mrs Samson always has beautiful roses in her garden.
B: Yes. She be a very good gardener.
- 8 A: The cake is ready.
B: It be! I only put it in the oven ten minutes ago.
- 9 A: Amy graduated from university.
B: Oh, that's wonderful. You be very proud of her.
- 10 A: Glen's driving his father's car.
B: He be. He doesn't know how to drive.

Will (predictions)

12 Look at the chart below and answer questions about each person's future, as in the example.

	Mary	Pete	Anne	Bob	Sue	Tom	Jane
be a famous chef		✓					
buy a cottage by the sea					✓		
write science-fiction books			✓				
have three daughters				✓			
live in a flat in the city centre	✓						
become a painter						✓	
study Art							✓

- 1 A: Will Mary live on a farm?
B: No, she won't. She will live in a flat in the city centre.
- 2 A: Will Pete be a mechanic?
B:
- 3 A: Will Anne write poetry?
B:
- 4 A: Will Bob have two sons?
B:
- 5 A: Will Sue buy a house in the mountains?
B:
- 6 A: Will Tom become a professional basketball player?
B:
- 7 A: Will Jane study medicine?
B:

13 What do you think will/won't happen to you in five years' time? Write sentences, as in the example.



I will move to the countryside.
I won't wear glasses.

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Revision: Units 1 - 3

14 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

- 1 Tricia haven't got blue eyes. *...hasn't...*
- 2 "I love going to the theatre."
"So am I."
- 3 At the moment, Jim rides his bicycle.
- 4 John gave she the gift.
- 5 Julie is waking up at 7.00 every morning.
- 6 Mike goes to a party on Saturday night.
- 7 Donna use to have long hair.
- 8 Mr Smith work at the General Hospital.
- 9 Is the Sears Tower one of the taller buildings in the world?
- 10 Sam often eating Chinese food.
- 11 Her bicycle is most comfortable than Tom's.
- 12 Did you watched the football game last night?
- 13 I often goes fishing on Sundays.
- 14 Paul didn't used to work at a restaurant.
- 15 He leaves Tokyo next Monday.

15 Choose the correct item.

- 1 What time you leave for school?
A does B are C do
- 2 The library got many interesting books.
A have B has C does
- 3 We to the circus last Sunday.
A went B go C gone
- 4 A: Do you eat cereal for breakfast?
B: No, I eat cereal for breakfast.
A sometimes B often C never
- 5 Did Sue to wear contact lenses?
A used B use C uses
- 6 "He always drinks a cup of hot chocolate before going to bed."
"So Susan."
A did B does C do

- 7 Excuse me. I'm for Maine Street.
A look B looked C looking
- 8 What colour hair she got?
A is B has C does
- 9 This dress is than the other.
A worse B bad C worst
- 10 They will probably at noon.
A arrived B arriving C arrive
- 11 It be cold outside. They're wearing their jackets.
A can't B can C must
- 12 I think the Taj Mahal is one of the impressive monuments in the world.
A more B most C much
- 13 Archie's has the apple pie in town.
A best B better C good
- 14 Where does Jenny from?
A comes B come C coming
- 15 Ken got very broad shoulders.
A has B does C is
- 16 the *Rialto* use to be a cinema?
A Do B Does C Did
- 17 Ray in the gym every day.
A exercise B exercises C exercising
- 18 Helen is her room at the moment.
A tidying B tidies C tidied
- 19 Heather going scuba diving in her free time.
A loving B love C loves
- 20 Jeff use to have a car when he was 18 years old.
A didn't B did C does
- 21 Next year we travelling to the south of France.
A do B are C is
- 22 Tom's cat died. He be very sad.
A can B can't C must