

## UNIT 3

### ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

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- Adjectives describe nouns. They go before nouns. They have the same form in the singular and plural. (*a **blue** car - two **blue** cars*)
- There are two types of adjectives: **Opinion adjectives** (*beautiful, great, expensive etc*) which show what we think of someone or something and **fact adjectives** (*short, long, red etc*) which show what someone or something really is. Opinion adjectives go before fact adjectives. *She's wearing an **expensive long** dress.*
- 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 etc

*It's an **expensive, short, black, leather** jacket.*

### MAKING COMPARISONS

	adjective	comparative	superlative
<b>one - syllable adjectives</b>	cheap large big	cheaper larger bigger	<b>the</b> cheapest <b>the</b> largest <b>the</b> biggest
<b>-y adjectives</b>	noisy	noisier	<b>the</b> noisiest
<b>adjectives with two or more syllables</b>	expensive	<b>more</b> expensive	<b>the most</b> expensive
<b>irregular adjectives</b>	good bad much many little	<b>better</b> <b>worse</b> <b>more</b> <b>less</b>	<b>the best</b> <b>the worst</b> <b>the most</b> <b>the least</b>

## Form

- One-syllable adjectives add **-(e)r/-(e)st** to form their comparative and superlative forms.  
*cheap - cheaper (than) - the cheapest (of/in), large - larger (than) - the largest (of/in)*
- Adjectives ending in **-w** take **-er/-est**. *narrow - narrower (than) - the narrowest (of/in)*
- Two-syllable adjectives ending in **-ly, -y** drop -y and take **-ier/-iest**. *heavy - heavier (than) - the heaviest (of/in)*
- Adjectives of two or more syllables take **more/most**.  
*expensive - more expensive (than) - the most expensive (of/in)*
- Adverbs having the same form as their adjectives add **-er/-est**. *fast - faster (than) - the fastest (of/in)*
- Two-syllable or compound adverbs take **more/most**.  
*quickly - more quickly (than) - the most quickly (of/in)*

## Spelling

- **One-syllable** adjectives **ending in a vowel + a consonant double the consonant**. *fat - fatter (than) - the fattest (of/in)*
- **Two-syllable** adjectives **ending in a consonant + y replace -y with -ie**. *noisy - noisier (than) - the noisiest (of/in)*

## Use

- We use **the comparative form** to compare **two** people, things, places etc. We usually use **than** with comparative adjectives.  
*The city is **noisier than** the country.*
- We use **the superlative form** to compare one person or thing with more than one person or thing in the same group. We use **the ... of/in** with superlative adjectives.  
*The giraffe is **the tallest animal of all**.*  
*He is **the shortest student in** the class.*
- We can also use **(not) as + adjective + as** to say that two people, places or things are/are not similar.  
*My brother **is as tall as** my father.*
- We use **much + comparative form**.  
*An elephant is **much heavier than** a mouse.*