



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



- **Adjectives** describe nouns. Adjectives have the same form in both singular and plural number. They normally come before nouns and after the verb 'to be'.
She's got three **lovely** children.
That car **is fast**. (What kind of car is it? A fast one.)

Adverbs describe verbs. They can describe **how** (adverbs of manner), **where** (adverbs of place), **when** (adverbs of time) or **how often** (adverbs of frequency) something happens.

He drives **carefully**. (How does he drive? Carefully.)

We usually form an adverb by adding -ly to an adjective.

slow - slowly

Some adverbs are the same as their adjectives: hard, fast, early, daily, late, monthly.

He runs **fast**. He is a **fast** runner.

Some adverbs are irregular.

good - **well** He's a good singer. He sings **well**.

1 Write the correct adverb.

→ -ly	-le → -ly	consonant + y → -ily
wide <i>widely</i>	possible	busy
calm	simple	heavy
sad	terrible	happy

3

Adjectives – Adverbs – Comparisons

2

Put the words from the list below into the correct column.

bad	early	quick	tidy	hard	monthly
fast	easily	quietly	carelessly	late	careful
angrily	noisy	daily	slowly	large	happily

Adjectives	Adverbs	Adjectives & Adverbs
<i>bad,</i>	<i>angrily,</i>	<i>fast,</i>
.....
.....
.....
.....

3



Put the adverbs from the list below into the correct column.
Listen and check.

easily	here	often	happily
always	last year	there	carefully
yesterday	now	away	seldom
on Sunday	usually	everywhere	badly

How (adverbs of manner)	Where (adverbs of place)	When (adverbs of time)	How often (adverbs of frequency)
<i>easily,</i>			
.....
.....
.....
.....


Order of Adjectives


- Opinion adjectives** (bad, good, etc.) go before **fact adjectives** (old, red, etc.).
She bought a **beautiful red** dress.
- When there are two or more **fact adjectives**, they go in the following order:

	size	age	shape	colour	origin	material	noun
This is a	large	old	rectangular	brown	French	wooden	bed.

4 Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct order.

Hi Susan!


How was your birthday? Mine was great! We had a fancy dress party this year and I invited all my close friends. I wore a  1) ... *funny orange* ... **(funny/orange)** clown suit

and  2) **(green/curly)** hair. Everyone laughed as I walked


around the room with my  3) **(red/plastic/huge)** shoes.

All my friends looked great too! My best friend Diane amazed us all with her fairy costume.

She wore  4) **(silver/shiny)** wings and carried a

 5) **(long/plastic)** wand.

The party was a lot of fun. We listened to  6)

(new/cool) CDs and ate lovely desserts. Mum made  7)

(tasty/crunchy) toffee apples and  8)

(traditional/delicious) fairy cakes. We ended the night with a best costume contest and, to my surprise, I won!

I will send you some photos very soon.

Take care,

Megan

5 Put the adjectives in the right order.

1 a new / woollen / red / smart / hat *a smart, new, red, woollen hat*

2 a(n) modern / luxurious / Italian / car

3 two / long / blue / beautiful / dresses

4 a gold / tiny / round / Russian / coin

5 a plastic / blue / little / spoon

3

Adjectives – Adverbs – Comparisons

Order of Adverbs

- **Adverbs of frequency** (often, usually, etc.) go after auxiliary verbs but before main verbs. She **is never** late. He **never comes** late.
- **When there are more than two adverbs they go in the following order:**

	manner	place	time
She sat	lazily	by the pool	all day.

- **When there is a verb of movement, then the order is:**

	place	manner	time
He went	to Moscow	by plane	this morning.

6

Underline the correct word, adjective or adverb.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 The children played <u>quiet</u> / quietly. | 5 Have you seen Rebecca recent / recently? |
| 2 It was raining heavy / heavily yesterday. | 6 He's a slow / slowly runner. |
| 3 She gave it a careful / carefully look. | 7 She sings good / well. |
| 4 She speaks perfect / perfectly German. | 8 She bought a nice / nicely dress. |

7

Use the correct adjectives and adverbs to complete the exchanges.

delicious fancy interesting

- A: What did you do last night, Ben?
 B: Nothing special. I just watched an 1) ... *interesting* ... documentary on TV. What about you?
 A: I met a friend from school and we went to a 2) restaurant. The food was really 3)

hard last well

- A: How did you do in the race yesterday?
 B: Not very 4) Although I tried 5), I came in 6)
 A: Cheer up. What matters is that you did your best.

confusing really hard

- A: Did you finish your Maths homework, Camila?
 B: Yes, Dad but it was 7) difficult. I had a 8) time understanding all the formulas.
 A: I know. Some of them can be 9) Anyway, next time you have problems, just ask.

8 Rewrite the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 he / went / in the morning / to school / by bicycle *He went to school by bicycle in the morning.....*
- 2 at breakfast / I / drink milk / always
- 3 goes to work / by bus / never / Diego
- 4 at school / yesterday / hard / I worked
- 5 his books / often / forgets / Tom
- 6 home / last night / they went / on foot
- 7 for an hour / in the queue / patiently / he waited
- 8 he goes / often / abroad / on business

10 Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Comparisons

Adjectives of:	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
one syllable	tall	taller (than)	the tallest (of/in)
two syllables ending in -er, -ly, -y, -w	happy friendly	happier (than) friendlier (than)	the happiest (of/in) the friendliest (of/in)
two or more syllables	modern beautiful	more modern (than) more beautiful (than)	the most modern (of/in) the most beautiful (of/in)

Spelling

Adjectives ending in:		
-e → -r / -st	-y → -ier / -iest	one stressed vowel between two consonants – double the consonant
large – larger – largest	heavy – heavier – heaviest	big – bigger – biggest

9 Complete the table.

Adjectives	Comparative	Superlative
small	<i>smaller</i>	<i>the smallest</i>
.....	better	.....
loud	.....	.....
.....	higher	.....
intelligent	.....	.....
big	.....	.....
.....	more helpful	.....
.....	.....	the fastest

Now complete the sentences with adjectives from the table.

- I can't reach the vase. Why did Dad put it on *the highest* shelf?
- This is essay I've ever written.
- Steve's voice is than Tim's.
- Judy is than Ben. After all she's a straight-A student.
- Asia is than Africa.
- The cheetah is animal in the world.

Comparisons of Adverbs

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
adverbs with the same form as adjectives	fast	faster	the fastest
two syllable adverbs ending in -y	early	earlier	the earliest
two-syllable or compound adverbs	often clearly	more often more clearly	the most often the most clearly

Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good / well	better	best
bad / badly	worse	worst
much	more	most
many / a lot of	more	most
little	less	least
far	further / farther	furthest / farthest

a) **further / farther** (adv) = longer (in distance)

His house is **further / farther** away from the bus stop than mine.

further (adj) = more

For **further** information, see the secretary.

b) **very** + positive degree

much + comparative degree

It's **very** cold today.

It's **much colder** today than yesterday.

10 Use the adverbs in the list in the correct form to complete the sentences. Add any necessary words.

fast
well

formally
wonderfully

early
carefully

- 1 This is *the most wonderfully* written book I've ever read.
- 2 David cooks his wife.
- 3 Sam drives all my friends. He always pays attention to the road signs.
- 4 Susan is dressed Joanna.
- 5 Chloe arrived the other students.
- 6 Klaus ran and won the race.

11 Write comparatives or superlatives and then answer the questions. Check your answers.

Quiz

- 1 Which is *the hottest* (hot) planet in the solar system?
a) Venus b) Jupiter
- 2 Is the Sahara Desert (small) than the Kalahari Desert?
a) yes b) no
- 3 Can an eagle see (good) than a human?
a) yes b) no
- 4 Which is (long) wall in the world?
a) the Wall of Dubrovnik
b) the Great Wall of China
- 5 Is Mount Everest (high) than Mount Kilimanjaro?
a) yes b) no
- 6 Which is (tall) building in the world?
a) Taipei 101 Tower b) Burj Dubai Tower
- 7 Does the blue whale make a (loud) sound than the dolphin?
a) yes b) no
- 8 Which animal runs (fast) than the leopard?
a) the cheetah
b) the lion



2 b 3 a 4 b 5 a 6 b 7 a 8 a

12 Put the adjectives in brackets into the *comparative* or *superlative* form.

Dear Robert,

I'm writing to tell you about our new house. It's lovely! It's 1) *the nicest* (nice) house I have ever seen. It's much 2) (big) than our last one but also 3) (expensive). The house looks very modern. There are many rooms with large windows and wooden floors.

I finally have a room that I don't have to share with my 4) (young) brother. My bedroom is on the second floor and I have a great view. 5) (good) thing about this house is that it has a lovely garden. There are lots of flowers and trees around which make the place much 6) (colourful).

The new house is in a peaceful area. It's actually 7) (quiet) area I've ever lived in. The neighbours are also very kind. Can you believe they organised a party for us? They are definitely 8) (friendly) people I have ever met.

Well, that's all my news. I hope you'll visit me soon. I can't wait to show you the new place.
Yours,
Chris

13 Use *What's* or *Who's* and the adjectives in brackets in the *superlative* to complete the questions. Then ask and answer in pairs.

- 1 *What's the most exciting* (exciting) sport to play?
I think it's football
- 2 (funny) comedian in the world?
.....
- 3 (good) programme on TV?
.....
- 4 (popular) singer in your country?
.....
- 5 (difficult) language in the world?
.....

Types of Comparisons



The armchair is **as comfortable as** the sofa but it **isn't as expensive as** the sofa.



The ring is **less expensive than** the necklace. The earrings are **the least expensive of all**.



The more he studies, **the better** student he becomes.

1 as ... (positive) ... as not so / as ... (positive) ... as	Paul is as heavy as Tom. Jane is not so / as tall as Mary.
2 less ... (positive) ... than the least ... (positive) ... of / in	Betty is less hard-working than Kate but Jean is the least hard-working of all .
3 the + comparative ... , the + comparative	The harder you work, the more money you earn.

14 Use the adjectives to write comparisons as in the example:



heavy dangerous fierce fast

- 1 An elephant *is heavier than a tiger.*
 An elephant *is less dangerous than a tiger.*
 A tiger is *fiercer than an elephant.*
 An elephant isn't *as fast as a tiger.*

expensive cheap slow comfortable



- 2 A car is
 A bicycle is
 A car isn't
 A bicycle is



friendly quiet intelligent playful

- 3 A dog is
 A cat is
 A dog is
 A cat isn't

15 Put the adjectives / adverbs in brackets into the comparative or superlative form, adding any necessary words.

- 1 A: I like Geometry more than Algebra. What about you?
B: Actually, I find Algebra much ... *more interesting* ... (interesting).
- 2 A: What did you think of the Chemistry exam, Peter?
B: Well, it was (difficult) exam we've had so far.
- 3 A: Were the tickets for the concert expensive?
B: No, I got seats in the back row. They were (cheap) I could find.
- 4 A: Your work isn't very good, Elisha. I'm sure you can do (well).
B: I promise I'll try (hard).
- 5 A: Thank you for your help.
B: My pleasure. For (far) information, contact the school.
- 6 A: Do you prefer the brown jacket?
B: Yes, but it is much (expensive) the grey one.
- 7 A: We can't hear you. Could you speak (loudly), please?
B: Yes, of course.

16 Complete the sentences using the words in brackets in the correct form. Which of the sentences 1–6 don't you agree with? Correct them.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Comics are ... <i>more interesting</i> ...
... <i>than</i> (interesting) fairy tales. | 4 Rock climbing is as
..... (dangerous) surfing. |
| 2 Burgers are as
..... (tasty) tacos. | 5 Football is (popular)
..... basketball. |
| 3 Skating is
..... (difficult) cycling. | 6 Sailing is
..... (relaxing) golf. |

17 Complete the sentences using *the* + comparative as in the example:

- 1 The wind blew hard. The kite flew high in the sky.
..... *The harder* the wind blew, *the higher* the kite flew.
- 2 It got dark. I became frightened.
..... it got, I became.
- 3 We worked hard. We became very successful.
..... we worked, we became.
- 4 The boys got noisy. Their father became angry.
..... the boys got, their father became.

Too – Enough

Too comes before adjectives. It has a negative meaning and shows that something is more than enough, more than necessary or more than wanted.

- **too + adjective + to-infinitive**

The tea is **too hot to drink**. (It's so hot that we can't drink it.)

Enough comes before nouns but after adjectives. It has a positive meaning and shows that there is as much of something as wanted or needed.

- **adjective + enough** } + **to-infinitive**
enough + noun }

Her house is **big enough** to have a party.

(She can have a party at her house.)

They have **enough money to go** on holiday this summer.

(They can go on holiday.)

- **not ... enough + to-infinitive (negative meaning)**

She is **not strong enough to carry** her bike.

(She can't carry her bike.)

- **too ... (for somebody/something) + to-infinitive (negative meaning)**

This ring is **too expensive for me to buy**. (The ring is very expensive, I can't buy it.)



The baby is **too young** to walk.
(He can't walk.)



Mandy is **old enough** to drive a car.
(She can drive a car.)

Too much – Too many – Not enough

There's **too much traffic** today. **(Uncountable)**

There are **too many cars** in the streets.

(Countable)

There **isn't enough butter** left. **(Uncountable)**

There **aren't enough chairs**. **(Countable)**

18 Complete the sentences with *too* or *enough*.

1 You can't borrow my car. You aren't old
... *enough* ... to drive.

2 I'm sorry Tim but I can't meet you this week.
I'm busy.

3 Can you help me with these boxes? I'm not
strong to lift them.

4 I haven't got money. Can
you lend me some?

5 I'm tired to go to the gym
this evening.

6 Let me help you. You aren't tall
..... to reach the top shelf.

7 This video game is
expensive for me to buy.

8 There aren't parks in the
city for children to play.

19 Complete the responses using *too* or *enough*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 A: Can you walk to the restaurant? (close)
B: <i>Yes, it is close enough.</i> | 4 A: Can baby Annie walk yet? (young)
B: No, |
| 2 A: Can Wendy do these exercises? (difficult)
B: <i>No, they're too difficult.</i> | 5 A: Can she carry this suitcase? (light)
B: Yes, |
| 3 A: Can we buy this sofa? (cheap)
B: Yes, | 6 A: Can Mario come out to play? (busy)
B: No, |

20 Circle the correct word.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Don't spend too much / many time watching TV. You haven't finished your essay yet. | 4 There are too many / much flowers in the vase. |
| 2 I haven't got enough / much eggs to make a cake. | 5 Jenny doesn't have many / enough money to buy a computer. |
| 3 You've spent too many / much money on these clothes. | 6 There isn't much / many jam left in the jar. |

21 Complete the exchanges with *too much* or *too many*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 A: Can you see Sarah?
B: No, there are ... <i>too many</i> ... people in front of me. | 3 A: Did you pass your Science quiz?
B: I don't think so. I made silly mistakes. |
| 2 A: Please don't make noise. I'm trying to study.
B: Okay, we promise to keep it down. | 4 A: Are you coming out later?
B: No, sorry. I have homework to do. |



Compare

Play in teams. Use the adjectives and nouns to make sentences using the *comparative* form.

cars / bicycles, football / tennis, burgers / vegetables, cats / dogs

fast, friendly, entertaining, healthy, loyal, noisy, boring,
tasty, dangerous, expensive, comfortable, popular

- Team A S1: Cars are faster than bicycles.
Team B S1: Cats are less friendly than dogs, etc.

