

Unit 3

The Adjectives.

The Adverbs.

The Numerals

The Adjectives

1 Form

Adjectives describe people, things and places. There are many different types of adjectives, for example:

OPINION	SHAPE	COLOUR	NATIONALITY
<i>nice beautiful difficult fantastic</i>	<i>square long short</i>	<i>red yellow black blue</i>	<i>Russian British French</i>



Adjectives do not have a plural form:

X ~~two blues dresses~~ ✓ one blue dress, two blue dresses

Changing nouns or verbs into adjectives

NOUN OR VERB	+	= ADJECTIVE
<i>centre music nation</i>	-al	<i>central musical national</i>
<i>beauty care help pain use</i>	-ful	<i>beautiful careful helpful painful useful</i>
<i>care pain use</i>	-less	<i>careless painless useless</i>
<i>comfort fashion</i>	-able	<i>comfortable fashionable</i>
<i>dirt health rain wind</i>	-y	<i>dirty healthy rainy windy</i>
<i>danger fame</i>	-ous	<i>dangerous famous</i>
<i>act attract expense</i>	-ive	<i>active attractive expensive</i>

The spelling often changes when we add letters to a word that ends with a vowel or -y:

fame → *famous*

expense → *expensive*

beauty → *beautiful*

2 Before nouns

- ⚠ Adjectives always come before a noun:
✗ a dress blue ✓ a blue dress
- ⚠ We can put two or more adjectives before a noun. We don't usually use *and* between the adjectives:

✗ a beautiful and red dress ✓ a beautiful red dress

We put opinion adjectives (e.g. *beautiful, fantastic, friendly*) BEFORE other adjectives:
a fantastic red dress, a friendly French student, a beautiful old painting

We put nationality adjectives (e.g. *Spanish, Russian*) AFTER most other adjectives:
an expensive Italian car, a young Russian student, a blue Chinese plate

We always put material words (e.g. *cotton, silk*) next to the noun:
a Chinese silk dress, some old cotton sheets, a red leather handbag

3 After verbs

We can use adjectives after the verb *be*:

That dress is beautiful. (= It is a beautiful dress.)

We can also use adjectives after verbs like *appear*, *feel*, *look*, *taste* and *seem*:

I feel happy today! That dress looks beautiful. Her new neighbours seem nice.

We use *and* between two adjectives after a verb:

That maths exam was long and difficult.

Adjectives with *-ed* and *-ing*

1 Form

***-ed* (OUR FEELINGS)**

We're excited.

I'm bored.

***-ing* (THE THING THAT CAUSES OUR FEELINGS)**

The film is exciting. It's an exciting film.

The test is boring. It's a boring test.

2 -ed adjectives

We often use adjectives that end in *-ed* to say how people or animals feel:

*Carlos and his grandfather are very **excited**.*

*There's nothing to do here – we're **bored**.*

***Tired** children often behave badly.*

3 -ing adjectives

We use adjectives that end in *-ing* to describe something that causes our feelings:

*They are watching an **exciting** football match on TV. (the football match excites them)*

*The end of the film was very **surprising**. (the end of the film surprised me)*

*We've had a very **tiring** day. (the day made us tired)*

We often use *-ing* adjectives to ask about something or to give an opinion:

*Do you think English grammar is **interesting**?*

*Amanda's sister is really **boring**.*



We don't use *-ing* adjectives to talk about how we feel:

✗ ~~I'm very interesting in sport.~~

*✓ I'm very **interested** in sport.*

Types of adverb

1 Form

Adverbs describe how, when or where someone does something. There are many different types of adverbs, eg:

manner (how)	<i>quickly slowly carefully well</i>	<i>Harry works slowly and carefully.</i>
frequency (how often)	<i>often sometimes never</i>	<i>Teresa never works.</i>
time (when)	<i>today soon in his free time last week yesterday</i>	<i>Matthew didn't work yesterday.</i>
place (where)	<i>here upstairs in</i>	<i>Linda works in a bank.</i>
direction (which way)	<i>left right straight on</i>	<i>Turn right at the end of the street.</i>

Most adverbs of manner add *-ly* to the adjective:

careful → *carefully*, *slow* → *slowly*, *perfect* → *perfectly*, *bad* → *badly*

But adjectives ending in *-y*, change *y* to *i* and add *-ly*:

easy → *easily*, *happy* → *happily*



The words *friendly*, *lovely*, *silly* and *lonely* end in *-ly* but they are adjectives, not adverbs.

We can't make them into adverbs, so we say '*in a ... way*':

~~*✗ She smiled at me friendly.*~~

✓ She smiled at me in a friendly way.

2 Irregular adverbs

Fast, hard, late and *early* are adverbs and adjectives. We don't add *-ly* to them:
*Sven owns a **fast** car.* (*fast* = adjective)



~~*He drives **fastly**.*~~

✓ *He drives **fast**.* (*fast* = adverb)



Good is an adjective. The adverb for *good* is *well*:

~~*She plays tennis **good**.*~~

✓ *She **plays** tennis **well**.*

Adverbs and Word order

1 After the verb

We usually put adverbs of manner (e.g. *well, badly, quickly, slowly, quietly, loudly, easily, happily, carefully, perfectly*) after the verb:

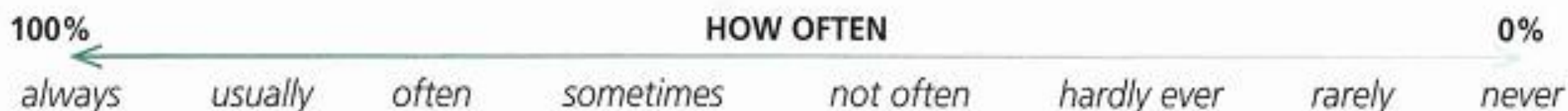
Chrissie shouts loudly when her team plays well.

If there is an object after the verb, we put the adverb after the object:

SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT	ADVERB
<i>He</i>	<i>plays</i>		<i>well.</i>
<i>He</i>	<i>plays</i>	<i>football</i>	<i>well.</i>

2 Before the verb

We use adverbs of frequency to say how often we do something:



We put these adverbs BEFORE **present simple** and **past simple** verbs:

*I **never** eat toast for breakfast. She **hardly ever** plays tennis. We **always** walked to school.*

But we put them AFTER:

- the verb *be*:

*She **is always** late for work. We **are often** very busy.*

- an **auxiliary verb** or **modal verb** (e.g. *have*, *will*, *can* or *must*):

*I **have never** watched a football match. You **can usually** get tickets on the Internet.*

3 At the end of the sentence

We usually put adverbs of place (e.g. *here, there, at the café*) and time (e.g. *yesterday, on Saturday, immediately, last week, every day, twice a month*) at the end of the sentence:
*Do you have your lunch **at the café**? We go to the cinema **twice a month**.*
*Chrissie watches football **on Saturdays**.*

Building a sentence

NOUN (subject)	VERB	NOUN (object)	PLACE	TIME
<i>We</i>	<i>are going to meet</i>	<i>our friends</i>	<i>outside the cinema</i>	<i>at 8.30.</i>
<i>The concert</i>	<i>will take place</i>		<i>in Beijing</i>	<i>in June.</i>
<i>The workmen</i>	<i>cleared</i>	<i>the snow</i>	<i>from the streets</i>	<i>early this morning.</i>

This word order is the normal order for the parts of a sentence.
If there is an adverb of manner, too, we put it before place or time:

*He played **well** **at the game** **on Saturday**.*

Comparative adjectives (1)

1 Form

To make comparative adjectives:

ADJECTIVE	→	COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVE
most short adjectives (1 syllable)	add -er	<i>small → smaller, young → younger, short → shorter, new → newer</i>
adjectives that end in -e	add -r	<i>late → later, nice → nicer, wide → wider</i>
adjectives that end in vowel + consonant, e.g. -ig, -at, -ot, -in	add another consonant + -er	<i>big → bigger, fat → fatter, hot → hotter, thin → thinner</i>
adjectives that end in -y	change y to i and add -er	<i>dry → drier, easy → easier, friendly → friendlier</i>

For most adjectives with two **syllables** we use *more* + adjective:

*This new computer is **more useful** than my old one.*

*My mobile is **more modern** than Emily's.*

For adjectives with three or four syllables we always use *more* + adjective:

*Modern computer games are **more exciting**. Gold is **more expensive** than silver.*



We don't add -er to these adjectives.

~~✗ Mobile phones are usefuller than cameras.~~ ✓ Mobile phones are **more useful** than cameras.



We don't use *more* with an adjective that is already comparative:


~~✗ Charlotte is more taller than Susie.~~ ✓ Charlotte is **taller** than Susie.


Spelling of comparative adjectives

most short adjectives	add <i>-er</i>	<i>rich</i> → <i>richer</i> <i>tall</i> → <i>taller</i>
most short adjectives that end in <i>e</i>	add <i>-r</i>	<i>late</i> → <i>later</i> <i>nice</i> → <i>nicer</i>
short adjectives that end in one vowel + one consonant (except <i>w</i>)	double the consonant and add <i>-er</i>	<i>big</i> → <i>bigger</i> <i>hot</i> → <i>hotter</i> (<i>slow</i> → <i>slower</i> <i>low</i> → <i>lower</i>)
short adjectives that end in consonant + <i>-y</i>	change <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> and add <i>-er</i>	<i>dry</i> → <i>drier</i> <i>funny</i> → <i>funnier</i>

2 Use

We use comparative adjectives when we compare two people/things.

-  We usually use *than* after comparative adjectives:
✓ *Modern machines are **smaller than** old ones.*
~~✗ *Modern machines are smaller old ones.*~~ ~~✗ *Modern machines are smaller of old ones.*~~

-  We use *me, her, etc.*, not *I, she, etc.* after *than*:
Maria is taller than Anna. ~~✗ *Maria is taller than she.*~~
 ✓ *Maria is taller than **her**.*

But we can use *I, he, she, etc.* if we put *am/is/are* after the subject pronoun:
*Maria is taller than **she is**.*

Comparative adjectives (2)

1 Comparatives without *than*

We can use comparative adjectives without *than* when it is clear what or who we are talking about:

*The first exam was easy but the second was **more difficult**.* (more difficult than the first exam)

*She thinks the service is **better** and the prices are **cheaper**.* (better and cheaper than shops)

*Don't take the car. It's **quicker** to go by train.*

*I'm tall but my brother's **taller**.*

2 Irregular adjectives

Some comparative adjectives are irregular:

adjective	<i>bad</i>	<i>good</i>	<i>far</i>	<i>well</i> (= healthy)
comparative adjective	<i>worse</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>further/farther</i>	<i>better</i>

*My exam results are **worse** than yours.*

*The Chinese restaurant is nice, but I think the food is **better** in the Italian one.*

*The flight to Seattle is longer because it's **further**.*

*Jenny is **better** than she was before the operation.* (healthier)

3 *more* and *less*

The opposite of *more* is *less*. We can use *less* with adjectives with two or more syllables:

*Gold is **more expensive** than silver. (= Silver is **less expensive** than gold.)*

*Books are **less exciting** than films.*



We don't use *less* with adjectives with only one syllable (e.g. *old, tall, nice, young*):

~~*My mother is **less old** than my father.*~~

✓ *My mother is **younger** than my father.*

We can also use *not as* + adjective + *as* (e.g. *not as old as*)



We don't use *more* or *less* with an adjective that is already a comparative adjective:

~~*People in Argentina are **more friendlier** than people here.*~~

✓ *People in Argentina are **friendlier** than people here.*



We don't use *more* with irregular adjectives:

~~*I think television is **more good** than radio.*~~

✓ *I think television is **better** than radio.*

Superlative adjectives

1 Form

To make superlative adjectives:

ADJECTIVE	→	SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVE
most short adjectives (1 syllable)	add -est	<i>small → smallest, young → youngest, high → highest, fast → fastest</i>
adjectives that end in -e	add -st	<i>late → latest, nice → nicest, wide → widest</i>
adjectives that end in vowel + consonant, e.g. -ig, -at, -ot, -in	add another consonant + -est	<i>big → biggest, fat → fattest, hot → hottest, thin → thinnest</i>
adjectives that end in -y	change y to i and add -est	<i>dry → driest, happy → happiest, early → earliest</i>

Spelling of superlative adjectives

most short adjectives	add -est	<i>rich → richest tall → tallest</i>
short adjectives that end in -e	add -st	<i>late → latest nice → nicest</i>
short adjectives that end in one vowel + one consonant (except w)	double the consonant and add -est	<i>big → biggest hot → hottest (slow → slowest low → lowest)</i>
short adjectives that end in consonant + y	change y to i and add -est	<i>dry → driest lucky → luckiest</i>

For most adjectives with two or more syllables (e.g. *useful, difficult, expensive*) we use *the most* + adjective:

Eejanaika is the most exciting roller coaster. My mobile phone is the most useful thing I own.

The opposite of *the most* is *the least*. We usually use *the least* with adjectives with two or more syllables: *Excuse me. Which is the least expensive phone you sell?*



These adjectives have irregular superlative forms:

bad → *worst*, *good* → *best*, *far* → *farthest/furthest*

~~✗ He's the most good student in the class.~~ ✓ *He's the best student in the class.*

2 Use

We use superlative adjectives when we compare one person/thing with several others.



We use *the* before superlative adjectives:

~~✗ Kingda Ka is fastest roller coaster.~~ ✓ *Kingda Ka is **the fastest** roller coaster.*



After superlative adjectives we use *in* before the names of places and groups:

~~✗ Eejanaika is the most exciting roller coaster of the world.~~

✓ *Eejanaika is the most exciting roller coaster **in the world**.*

We can also use *my/your/his*, etc. before superlative adjectives:

*Jenny is **my oldest** friend. What is **your happiest** memory?*

We often use superlative adjectives + *I've ever ...*, *you've ever ...*, etc. to talk about our experiences:

*That was **the best** book I've ever read. What's **the most expensive** thing you've ever bought?*

not as ... as, the same (... as)

1 *not as + adjective + as*

We use *not as ... as* to say that one thing is less difficult, interesting, expensive, etc. than another thing:

The blue jeans are £75.

The white jeans are £40.

The blue jeans aren't as cheap as the white jeans.

The white jeans aren't as expensive as the blue jeans.

Compare these examples. They have the same meaning:

Paris isn't as big as London. = London is bigger than Paris.

Spanish isn't as difficult as Arabic. = Arabic is more difficult than Spanish.

2 *the same + noun (+ as)*

We use *the same ... as* to compare two things that are equal:

*The black jeans are **the same price as** the blue ones.*

*My mobile phone is **the same type as** yours.*



We use nouns after *the same (... as)*, not adjectives:

~~*X The jeans are **the same expensive.***~~

*✓ The jeans are **the same price.***

We can also say *the same as + mine, yours, this one, that one*, etc:

*Jane's car is **the same as mine.** We both have Toyotas.*

*This bicycle is **exactly the same as that one.***

3 *as + adverb + as*

We can also use *not as + adverb + as*:

*I don't wear jeans **as often as** Ben.*

*Danny doesn't play **as well as** Boris.*

too, enough

1 *too*

We use *too* + adjective if something is bigger or more than we want or like.
We use *too* + adverb if something is faster, later, etc. than is good or safe.

<i>too</i> + ADJECTIVE	<i>too</i> + ADVERB
<i>This jacket's too big.</i> (bigger than I want) <i>£75 is too expensive!</i> (more expensive than I want)	<i>You'll be sick if you eat too quickly.</i> (faster than is good or safe) <i>I got up too late and missed the bus.</i>

Compare *too* and *very*:

It's very hot today. (This is a fact.)

It's too hot today. (It's hotter than I want or like.)

2 (not) enough

If something is *enough*, it is the correct size, amount, speed, etc. for what we want:

ADJECTIVE + <i>enough</i>	ADVERB + <i>enough</i>
<i>This jacket isn't big enough.</i> (smaller than I want) <i>Are these jeans long enough?</i> <i>He can learn to drive now. He's old enough.</i>	<i>I can't understand the teacher.</i> <i>She doesn't speak slowly enough.</i> (= She speaks too quickly.)



~~*Our car isn't enough big for six people.*~~

✓ Our car isn't big enough for six people.

We can also use *(not) enough* before a plural or uncountable noun:

Do we have enough plates for fifteen people?

Can you pay for this? I don't have enough money.

3 *too/not enough to do something*

We use *too/not enough to do something* to say why something isn't possible:

	too + ADJECTIVE	not + ADJECTIVE + enough
<i>My sister can't vote because she's too young.</i>	<i>My sister's too young to vote.</i>	<i>My sister isn't old enough to vote.</i>

Adverbs of degree

1 Form

	WEAKER	STRONGER
with verbs	<i>a bit a little</i>	<i>a lot (very) much</i>
with adjectives/adverbs	<i>quite fairly</i>	<i>very really extremely</i>
with comparative adjectives	<i>a bit a little</i>	<i>much a lot</i>

2 With verbs

We use *(very) much* and *a lot* to make verbs stronger:

She loves her children very much.

Kristin complains a lot. (= She often complains.)

We use *a little* and *a bit* to make verbs weaker:

I can play the piano a little. (not very well)

It annoys me a bit. (= It annoys me but not a lot.)



We put these adverbs after the verb and object.

~~*I like very much skiing.*~~ ✓ *I like skiing very much.*

3 With adjectives/adverbs

We use *really*, *very* and *extremely* to make adjectives and adverbs stronger:

Those shoes are really beautiful.

Diego Maradona was a very good footballer.

My new car goes really fast.

She worked extremely hard before her exams.

We can use *fairly* or *quite* to make them weaker:

That meal was quite expensive.

My father drives quite slowly.

I speak Italian fairly well.

4 With comparative adjectives

To describe a big difference between things we use *much* or *a lot*:

Those shoes are a lot more expensive than most shoes.

Canada is much larger than England.

To describe a small difference between things we use *a little* or *a bit*:

Charlotte is a little taller than Susie.

DVDs are a bit more expensive than CDs.

NUMBERS IN ENGLISH

The cardinal numbers (one, two, three, etc.) are adjectives referring to quantity, and the ordinal numbers (first, second, third, etc.) refer to distribution.

Number	Cardinal	Ordinal
1	one	first
2	two	second
3	three	third
4	four	fourth
5	five	fifth
6	six	sixth
7	seven	seventh
8	eight	eighth
9	nine	ninth
10	ten	tenth

Number	Cardinal	Ordinal
11	eleven	eleventh
12	twelve	twelfth
13	thirteen	thirteenth
14	fourteen	fourteenth
15	fifteen	fifteenth
16	sixteen	sixteenth
17	seventeen	seventeenth
18	eighteen	eighteenth
19	nineteen	nineteenth
20	twenty	twentieth

Number	Cardinal	Ordinal
21	twenty-one	twenty-first
22	twenty-two	twenty-second
23	twenty-three	twenty-third
24	twenty-four	twenty-fourth
25	twenty-five	twenty-fifth
26	twenty-six	twenty-sixth
27	twenty-seven	twenty-seventh
28	twenty-eight	twenty-eighth
29	twenty-nine	twenty-ninth
30	thirty	thirtieth

31	thirty-one	thirty-first
40	forty	fortieth
50	fifty	fiftieth
60	sixty	sixtieth
70	seventy	seventieth
80	eighty	eightieth
90	ninety	ninetieth
100	one hundred	hundredth
500	five hundred	five hundredth
1,000	one thousand	thousandth
1,500	one thousand five hundred, or fifteen hundred	one thousand five hundredth
100,000	one hundred thousand	hundred thousandth
1,000,000	one million	millionth

READING DECIMALS (десятичные дроби)

Read decimals aloud in English by pronouncing the decimal point as "point", then read each digit individually. Money is not read this way.

<u>Written</u>	<u>Said</u>
0.5	point five
0.25	point two five
0.73	point seven three
0.05	point zero five
0.6529	point six five two nine
2.95	two point nine five

Reading fractions (Обыкновенные дроби)

Read fractions using the cardinal number for the numerator (числитель) and the ordinal number for the denominator (знаменатель), making the ordinal number plural if the numerator is larger than 1. This applies to all numbers except for the number 2, which is read "half" when it is the denominator, and "halves" if there is more than one.

<u>Written</u>	<u>Said</u>
1/3	one third
3/4	three fourths
5/6	five sixths
1/2	one half
3/2	three halves

PRONOUNCING PERCENTAGES

Percentages are easy to read aloud in English. Just say the number and then add the word "percent".

<u>Written</u>	<u>Pronounced</u>
5%	five percent
25%	twenty-five percent
36.25%	thirty-six point two five percent
100%	one hundred percent
400%	four hundred percent

PRONOUNCING YEARS These rules apply to reading street addresses as well.

Written	Spoken
2014	twenty fourteen or two thousand fourteen
2008	two thousand eight
2000	two thousand
1944	nineteen forty-four
1908	nineteen o eight
1900	nineteen hundred
1600	sixteen hundred
1256	twelve fifty-six
1006	ten o six
866	eight hundred sixty-six or eight sixty-six
25	twenty-five
3000 BC	three thousand BC
3250 BC	thirty two fifty BC

HOW TO SAY 0

There are several ways to pronounce the number 0, used in different contexts. Unfortunately, usage varies between different English-speaking countries. These pronunciations apply to American English.

Pronunciation	Usage
zero	Used to read the number by itself, in reading decimals, percentages, and phone numbers, and in some fixed expressions.
o (the letter name)	Used to read years, addresses, times and temperatures
nil	Used to report sports scores
nought	Not used in the USA

EXAMPLES

<u>Written</u>	<u>Said</u>
$3.04+2.02=5.06$	Three point zero four plus two point zero two makes five point zero six.
There is a 0% chance of rain.	There is a zero percent chance of rain.
The temperature is -20°C .	The temperature is twenty degrees below zero.
You can reach me at 0171 390 1062.	You can reach me at zero one seven one, three nine zero, one zero six two
I live at 4604 Smith Street.	I live at forty-six o four Smith Street
He became king in 1409.	He became king in fourteen o nine.
I waited until 4:05.	I waited until four o five.
The score was 4-0.	The score was four nil.

Numbers in English

0 zero	10 ten	20 twenty	30 thirty
1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one	31 thirty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two	32 thirty-two
3 three	13 thirteen	23 twenty-three	33 thirty-three
4 four	14 fourteen	24 twenty-four	34 thirty-four
5 five	15 fifteen	25 twenty-five	35 thirty-five
6 six	16 sixteen	26 twenty-six	36 thirty-six
7 seven	17 seventeen	27 twenty-seven	37 thirty-seven
8 eight	18 eighteen	28 twenty-eight	38 thirty-eight
9 nine	19 nineteen	29 twenty-nine	39 thirty-nine
40 forty	50 fifty	60 sixty	70 seventy
41 forty-one	51 fifty-one	61 sixty-one	71 seventy-one
42 forty-two	52 fifty-two	62 sixty-two	72 seventy-two
43 forty-three	53 fifty-three	63 sixty-three	73 seventy-three
44 forty-four	54 fifty-four	64 sixty-four	74 seventy-four
45 forty-five	55 fifty-five	65 sixty-five	75 seventy-five
46 forty-six	56 fifty-six	66 sixty-six	76 seventy-six
47 forty-seven	57 fifty-seven	67 sixty-seven	77 seventy-seven
48 forty-eight	58 fifty-eight	68 sixty-eight	78 seventy-eight
49 forty-nine	59 fifty-nine	69 sixty-nine	79 seventy-nine
80 eighty	90 ninety		
81 eighty-one	91 ninety-one		
82 eighty-two	92 ninety-two		
83 eighty-three	93 ninety-three		
84 eighty-four	94 ninety-four		
85 eighty-five	95 ninety-five		
86 eighty-six	96 ninety-six		
87 eighty-seven	97 ninety-seven		
88 eighty-eight	98 ninety-eight		
89 eighty-nine	99 ninety-nine		

LARGE NUMBERS

100 one hundred	1,000 one thousand
101 one hundred and one	2,000 two thousand
200 two hundred	10,000 ten thousand
300 three hundred	100,000 one hundred thousand
400 four hundred	1,000,000 one million
500 five hundred	10,000,000 ten million
600 six hundred	123,456,789
700 seven hundred	one hundred and twenty-three million,
800 eight hundred	four hundred and fifty-six thousand,
900 nine hundred	seven hundred and eight-nine.

