



University Centre Abdelhafid Boussouf E-learning Centre



English – Level 2

Lesson 03 Adjectives and Adverbs

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<i>Institute</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Specialty</i>
<i>Letters and Languages</i>	<i>-Foreign Languages</i>	<i>Licentiate 02</i>	<i>French</i>
<i>Economic Sciences</i>	<i>-Economic Science -Commercial Science -Management Science</i>	<i>Licentiate 02</i>	<i>All specialties</i>

Objectives of the Lesson

This lesson has been designed to make students use adjectives and adverbs correctly as well as they will be able compare between things with the use of comparative adjective and superlative one.

1. Adjectives:

- An **adjective** is a word or set of words that **modifies** (i.e., describes) a noun or pronoun. Adjectives may come before the word they modify.

Examples:

*That is a **cute** puppy.*

_Adjectives may also follow the word they modify:

Examples:

*That puppy looks **cute**.*

*The technology is **state-of-the-art**.*

1.1 Comparative adjectives

We use **comparative adjectives** to show change or make comparisons:

*This car is certainly **better**, but it's much **more expensive**.*

*I'm feeling **happier** now.*

*We need a **bigger** garden.*

We use **than** when we want to **compare one thing with another**:

*She is two years older **than** me.*

*New York is much bigger **than** Boston.*

*He is a better player **than** Ronaldo.*

*France is a bigger country **than** Britain.*

_When we want to **describe how something or someone changes** we can use two comparatives with **and**:

*The balloon got **bigger and bigger**.*

*Everything is getting **more and more expensive**.*

*Grandfather is looking **older and older**.*

We often use **the** with comparative adjectives to **show that one thing depends on another**:

***The faster** you drive, **the more dangerous** it is.*

(= When you drive faster, it is more dangerous.)

The higher they climbed, **the colder** it got.
(= When they climbed higher, it got colder.)

1.2 Superlative adjectives

We use *the* with **superlative adjectives**:

It was **the happiest day** of my life.

Everest is **the highest mountain** in the world.

That's **the best film** I have seen this year.

I have three sisters: Jan is **the oldest** and Angela is **the youngest**.

How to form comparative and superlative adjectives

We usually add *-er* and *-est* to **one-syllable words** to make comparatives and superlatives:

<i>old</i>	<i>older</i>	<i>oldest</i>
<i>long</i>	<i>longer</i>	<i>longest</i>

If an adjective **ends in -e**, we add *-r* or *-st*:

<i>nice</i>	<i>nicer</i>	<i>nicest</i>
<i>large</i>	<i>larger</i>	<i>largest</i>

If an adjective **ends in a vowel and a consonant**, we double the consonant:

<i>big</i>	<i>bigger</i>	<i>biggest</i>
<i>fat</i>	<i>fatter</i>	<i>fattest</i>

If an adjective **ends in a consonant and –y**, we change –y to –i and add –er or –est:

<i>happy</i>	<i>happier</i>	<i>happiest</i>
<i>silly</i>	<i>sillier</i>	<i>silliest</i>

We use *more* and *most* to make comparatives and superlatives for most two syllable adjectives and for all adjectives with three or more syllables:

<i>careful</i>	<i>more careful</i>	<i>most careful</i>
<i>interesting</i>	<i>more interesting</i>	<i>most interesting</i>

However, with **these common two-syllable adjectives**, you can **either** add –er/–r and –est/–st or use *more* and *most*:

common
cruel
gentle
handsome
likely

narrow
pleasant
polite
simple
stupid

He is certainly **handsomer** than his brother.

His brother is handsome, but he is **more handsome**.

She is one of **the politest** people I have ever met.

She is **the most polite** person I have ever met.

The adjectives **good**, **bad** and **far** have irregular comparatives and superlatives:

<i>good</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>best</i>
<i>bad</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>worst</i>
<i>far</i>	<i>farther/further</i>	<i>farthest/furthest</i>

2_ Adverbs

3. An **adverb** is a word or set of words that modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

Adverbs answer *how*, *when*, *where*, *why*, or *to what extent*—*how often* or *how*

Examples:

*He speaks **slowly** (tells *how*)*

*He speaks **very slowly** (the adverb **very** tells *how* slowly)*

*They arrived **today** (tells *when*)*

*They will arrive **in an hour** (this adverb phrase tells *when*) **Let's go outside** (tells *where*)*

*We looked **in the basement** (this adverb phrase tells *where*) **Bernie left to avoid trouble** (this adverb phrase tells *why*) **Jorge works out strenuously** (tells *to what extent*)*

*Jorge works out **whenever possible** (this adverb phrase tells *to what extent*)*

