



University Center
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E- Learning Center



English - level 2

-Lesson 2-

Adjectives and adverbs

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Adjectives

An adjective is a word that modifies and describes a noun or pronoun.

Examples of some common adjectives are: young, small, loud, fat, pretty. The young girl is my sister.

You can also identify many adjectives by the following common endings.

-able: honorable, useable -ic: frantic, scientific -less: ruthless, careless -al: parental, economical
 -ive: festive, disruptive -ous: joyous, courageous -ful: forgetful, soulful -ish: selfish, boyish

The adjective is usually situated before the noun. With some verbs (to be-to become-to feel-to look-to seem-to smell-to taste) the adjective is situated after the verb.

Example: She seems tired. You are beautiful.

We can use two or more adjectives together. We put them in a specific order.

Example: a beautiful red flower.

Order of the adjectives	
1- opinion	Fantastic- incredible- outstanding- impressive
2-Size	Tiny- huge- enormous-big- small
3-Age	Young- old- ancient- adolescent- new
4-Shape	Triangular- round- square
5-Color	Red- blue- black
6-Origin	American- Britain- Chinese
7-Material	Metallic- wooden- silk- plastic
8-purpose	Educational- decorative-

1-1 comparative adjectives

We use comparative adjectives to compare two things or show change. The comparative form depends on the number of syllables in the adjective.

Adjectives with **one syllable**: To make comparative forms with one-syllable adjectives, we usually add **-er** **+than**: old older than

If an adjective ends in a vowel and a consonant, we usually double the consonant: hot hotter than

If a two-syllable adjective ends in a consonant and -y, we change -y to -i and add -er: heavy heavier than

We use **more +adjective +than** to make comparative forms for most other **two-syllable** adjectives and for all adjectives **with three or more syllables**: crowded more crowded

Irregular adjectives

Good better / bad worse/ far farther or further/

1-2 superlative adjectives

Superlative adjectives are used to describe an object which is at the upper or lower limit of a quality (the tallest, the smallest, the fastest, the highest). They are used in sentences where a subject is compared to a group of objects.

Adjectives with **one syllable**: **the+ adjective+ est.**

he is the tallest boy in his class.

If a two-syllable adjective ends in a consonant and -y, we change -y to -i and add est. e.g. happy the happiest

Adjectives with **two/more syllables**: **the most + adjective.**

This is the most important lesson.

Irregular adjectives

Good the best/ bad the worst/ far the farthest or the furthest

2 adverbs

Adverbs describe verbs and modify adjectives and other adverbs. Adverbs, unlike adjectives, do not modify nouns. Adverbs can also modify phrases, clauses, and sentences.

Example: The teacher speaks loudly.

You can form an adverb by adding "ly" to an adjective.

Example: loud **loudly** recent **recently** happy **happily** quick **quickly**

Some adverbs do not use the -ly ending. These adverbs do not have a particular form. Following is a list of some of the most common irregular adverbs: already, also, always, here, never, not, now, often, quite, seldom, soon, still, then, there, too, very well.

Types of adverbs

1-Adverbs of Time: An adverb of time answers the question When? Adverbs of time include: after, always, before, during, early, later, never, now, often, rarely, recently, sometimes, soon, then, today, tomorrow, usually, yesterday

2-Adverbs of Manner: An adverb of manner answers the question How? Adverbs of manner include: badly, beautifully, better, bravely, cheerfully, fast, hard, quickly, slowly, inadequately, healthy, well,

3-Adverbs of Place: An adverb of place answers the question Where? Adverbs of place include: above, away, below, down, here, inside, near, outside, there, up

4- Adverbs of Degree An adverb of degree answers the question How much? It describes the strength and intensity at which something happens. Adverbs of degree include: almost, completely, enough, entirely, extremely, hardly, just, little, much, nearly, quite, rather, very, too

5-Adverbs of Frequency: An adverb of frequency answers the question How often? Adverbs of frequency include: always, never, usually, frequently, occasionally, rarely, seldom, sometimes