

High-Intermediate 1
Unit 2 Grammar
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Adjectives

An adjective is a word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun. It gives more information about the noun or pronoun in terms of quality, quantity, size, color, shape, or other attributes.

Examples:

Quality: He is a **brilliant** student.

Quantity: I have **several** friends.

Size: She adopted a **small** puppy.

Color: The car is **red**.

Shape: The cake is **round**.

Adjectives make sentences more descriptive and interesting. They help paint a vivid picture and provide more detail about the subject being discussed.

Adjectives typically go in a few key places in a sentence:

Before the noun they describe:

Example: The **happy** child played in the park.

After a linking verb (like "is," "are," "was," "seem," "become"):

Example: The weather is **beautiful**. / I feel **happy**.

After the noun for emphasis (more common in poetry or literary style):

Example: The sky, **blue** and **clear**, stretched above us.

There are two types of adjectives:

- Gradable Adjectives
- Non-Gradable Adjectives

Gradable adjectives have comparative and superlative forms; for example: tall, young, long, fat, thin, expensive, beautiful,

Non-gradable adjectives don't have comparative and superlative forms; for example: dead, medical, daily, monthly, perfect, excellent,

Equative Adjectives:

as + adjective + as
so + adjective + as ⇒ British

Examples:

My brother is **as tall as** me.

My brother is **as tall as** I am.

Jack is **as careful as** Tom (is).

Fixed Expressions with "as as":

- **as white as snow** ⇒ *Her face was as white as snow.*
- **as strong as an ox** ⇒ *The wrestler is as strong as an ox.*
- **as blind as a bat** ⇒ *This dog is as blind as a bat. It can't see anything.*
- **as good as gold** ⇒ *His performance was as good as gold.*
- **as cool as a cucumber** ⇒ *Jack felt calm. He was as cool as a cucumber.*
- **as light as air** ⇒ *My pillow is as light as air.*
- **as light as a feather** ⇒ *This microchip is as light as a feather.*
- **as old as hills** ⇒ *Sally's grandpa is as old as hills. He can remember the Victorian age!*
- **as pretty as a picture** ⇒ *Her face is as pretty as a picture.*
- **as sweet as honey** ⇒ *This food is as sweet as honey.*
- **as dry as bone** ⇒ *His mouth was as dry as bone.*
- **as quiet as a mouse** ⇒ *Joe never says anything. He is as quiet as a mouse.*
- **as gentle as a lamb** ⇒ *This cute baby is as gentle as a lamb.*
- **as tough as nails** ⇒ *His bulging muscles are as tough as nails.*
- **as hungry as a bear** ⇒ *Please serve the dinner right away. I'm as hungry as a bear.*
- **as cold as ice** ⇒ *I wasn't wearing my gloves. Now, my hands are as cold as ice.*
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Comparative Adjectives:

Short Adjective + -er
more/less + Long Adjective

Examples:

A BMW is **cheaper** than a Porsche.

A Porsche is **more expensive** than a BMW.

A BMW is **less expensive** than a Porsche.

Showing Gradual Change through Comparative Adjectives:

By repeating comparatives, we can show a gradual change.

Examples:

Richard is growing **taller and taller**.

The world is getting **smarter and smarter**.

The flower is becoming **more and more beautiful**.

The TV series are becoming **less and less exciting**.

Double Comparatives:

Double comparatives are often used for emphasis and show how two things increase or decrease together.

The more you practice, the better you get.

The harder you work, the more you achieve.

The faster you run, the sooner you finish.

The less you worry, the happier you'll be.

The higher you climb, the colder it gets.

The more, the merrier.

- 'How do you like your coffee?'
- 'The stronger the better.'

Superlative Adjectives:

the + Short Adjective + -est
the most/least + Long Adjective

Renault is **the cheapest** car in Europe.

Lamborghini is **the most expensive** car in Europe.

Renault is **the least expensive** car in Europe.

Irregular Comparative and Superlative Adjectives:

Some adjectives form their comparatives and superlatives in irregular ways. Here are some of the most common ones:

Good / Better / Best

Example: She is a good dancer, but her sister is better. Jane is the best dancer of them all.

Bad / Worse / Worst

Example: This movie is bad, but the sequel is worse. The third movie is the worst of the series.

Far / Farther (or Further) / Farthest (or Furthest)

Example: My house is far, but yours is farther. The cabin in the woods is the farthest.

Little / Less / Least

Example: I have little money, but he has less. She has the least amount of all.

Much / More / Most

Example: I need much sugar, you need more, but she needs the most.

Irregular comparatives and superlatives often break the usual rules, so they're important to memorize!

Source:

[High Intermediate 1 \(anglophone.ir\)](http://anglophone.ir)