

Adjectives

Hello and welcome back, in this lesson we will learn how to use **adjectives**.

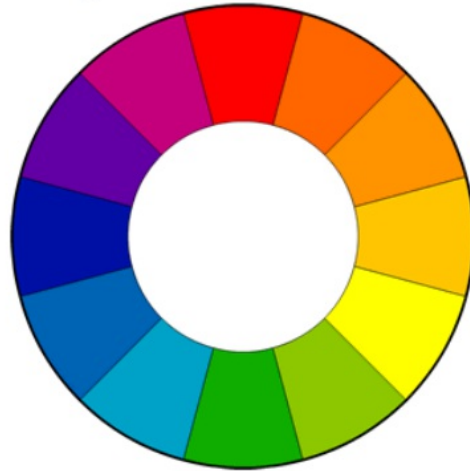
Adjectives are words that describe or modify **nouns**.



Simple adjectives:

When describing the **noun** the **adjectives** generally appear immediately before the **noun**.

Colours are used as adjectives, let's take a look at some:



Examples of descriptive words:

A **pretty** girl



Beautiful flowers



Warm soup



A **big** cup of tea



Blue socks



Descriptive words can describe: **size, age, beauty, temperature, origin etc.** basically anyway of describing a person or object.

What about the opposites?

Some adjectives can have an opposite meaning.
These are formed by adding the following prefixes: **un**, **in**, or **dis**.

Examples of un:

clear – unclear



common – uncommon



important – unimportant



aware – unaware



believable – unbelievable

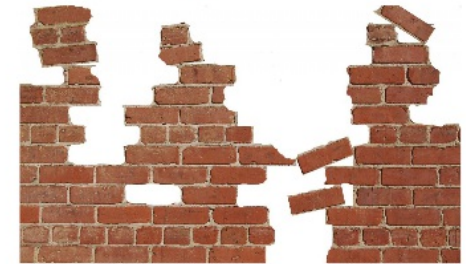
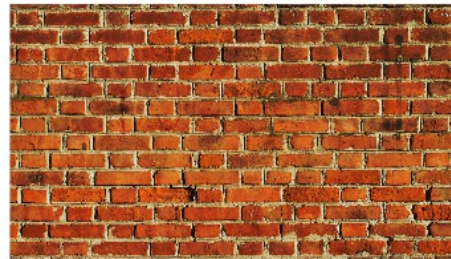


Examples of in:

correct – incorrect



complete – incomplete



comparable – incomparable



expensive – inexpensive



Examples of dis:

able – disable



content – discontent



assemble – disassemble



similar – dissimilar



Using more adjectives at the same time:

If more than one adjective is used, they should appear in a set order:

size/shape + age + colour + origin + material.

A small white house



A big warm cup of tea



A beautiful black Italian leather bag



Spicy Indian food



Adjectives for groups:

When an adjective describes a class or group of people it acts as a noun.

The old



The young



The homeless



In sentences:

The rich have all the money

The old love to watch television.

The poor



The rich



Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

Adjectives can be used to compare two or more things.

**Comparative adjectives
compare two things.**



**Superlative adjectives compare
more than two things.**



Commonly, adjectives that contain only one syllable or end in 'y' use 'er' to form comparatives and 'est' to form superlatives.

For adjectives ending in y, change the 'y' to 'i' before adding the 'er' or 'est'.

Adjective – adjective+(er) – Adjective+(est)

Examples:

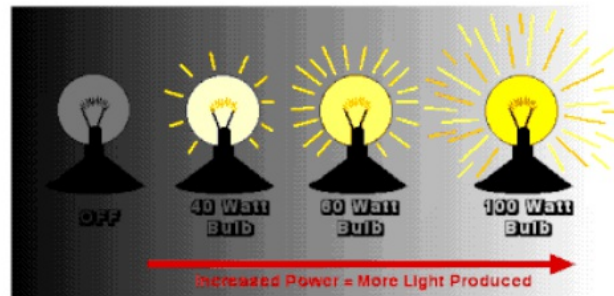
short – shorter – shortest



close – closer – closest



bright – brighter – brightest



young – younger – youngest



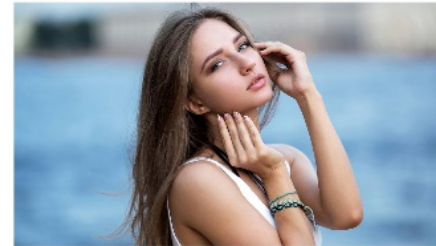
old – older – oldest



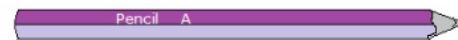
tall – taller – tallest



pretty – prettier – prettiest



long – longer – longest



Adjectives with two or more syllables do not change but instead add **more** to form comparatives and **most** to form superlatives.

Beautiful
– more
beautiful
– most
beautiful



Comfortable
– more
comfortable
– most
comfortable



Difficult
– more
difficult
- most
difficult

$$\sqrt[2]{x^3} \equiv x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$R_{\max} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{P_S \cdot G^2 \cdot \lambda^2 \cdot \sigma}{P_{E_{\min}} \cdot (4\pi)^3}}$$

$$R_s = \frac{2(t_{R,2} - t_{R,1})}{(w_{b,1} + w_{b,2})}$$

Some adjectives just have different forms
of comparatives and superlatives.

good – better – best

bad – worse – worst

little – less – least

The word than is used in comparative sentences.

Jane is **prettier than** Mary.



John is **bigger than** Mike.



Jenny is **shorter than** her sister.

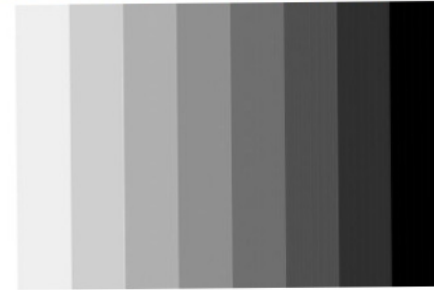


The word **the** is used in superlative sentences:

Richard is **the tallest** in the class.



Black is **the darkest** colour.



Spiders are **the scariest** bug!

