



НАРОДНАЯ УКРАИНСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ

**ПРАКТИКУМ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОЙ
ГРАММАТИКЕ:
ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ**

Учебное пособие
для студентов I курса
факультета «Референт-переводчик»

Издательство НУА

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2014

УДК 811.111'367.623 (075.8)

ББК 81.432.1–923.2

П69

*Утверждено на заседании
кафедры германской и романской филологии
Протокол № 10 от 20.05.13*

Составители: *Е.В. Карпенко, В.А. Кашкарев*

Рецензент доц., канд. филол. наук А.В. Ребрий

Практикум містить теоретичну та практичну частину до наступного розділу англійської граматики: прикметник та його граматичні категорії в англійській мові.

Для студентів першого року навчання, які вивчають курс практичної граматики англійської мови.

П69 Практикум по английской грамматике: прилагательное : учеб. пособие для студентов 1 курса ф-та «Референт-переводчик» / Е.В. Карпенко, В.А. Кашкарев / Нар. укр. акад., [каф. герман. и роман. филол.; сост.: Е.В. Карпенко, В.А. Кашкарев] ; – Харьков : Изд-во НУА, 2014. – 84 с.

Практикум содержит теоретическую и практическую часть к следующему разделу английской грамматики: прилагательное и его грамматические категории в английском языке.

Для студентов первого года обучения, которые изучают курс практической грамматики английского языка.

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INTRODUCTION

В данном сборнике упражнений рассматривается один из важных аспектов английской грамматики – употребление прилагательного. Сборник содержит упражнения, которые способствуют развитию у студентов устойчивые навыки по этой теме и помогают усвоить наиболее важные закономерности функционирования и употребления прилагательного в современном английском языке.

Сборник состоит из 150 упражнений для отработки использования прилагательного в речи. Материал сборника рассчитан на 10 часов аудиторной и 4 часа самостоятельной работы студентов. Однако довольно большое количество разнообразных упражнений дает возможность выбрать необходимые упражнения в зависимости от потребностей учащихся.

Как правило, лексической базой для большинства упражнений является нейтрально-бытовая лексика, однако материалом для некоторых упражнений послужили отрывки из оригинальных произведений английской и американской литературы.

Экспериментальная проверка данного сборника упражнений на факультете «Референт-переводчик» ХГУ «НУА» показала, что его материал дает возможность формирования у студентов устойчивых грамматических навыков по теме «Прилагательное».

THE ADJECTIVE

KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

The **adjective** is a part of speech which denotes the property of substance. This is the nominative class of words though functionally limited as compared with nouns. This means that adjectives are not supposed to name objects: they can only describe them in terms of the material they are made of, their colour, size, quality, etc:

e.g. *red, white, big, high, long, good, kind, happy*

Therefore they find themselves semantically and syntactically bound with nouns or pronouns.

e.g. *We bought white paint.*

We painted the door white.

She is a happy woman.

She is happy.

He made her happy.

Kinds of adjectives:

- a) Demonstrative: *this, that, these, those*
- b) Distributive: *each, every, either, neither*
- c) Quantitative: *some, any, no; little, few; many, much; one, twenty*
- d) Interrogative: *which, what, whose*
- e) Possessive: *my, your, his, her, its, our, their*
- f) Of quality: *clever, dry, fat, golden, good, heavy, square*

According to their way of nomination adjectives fall into two groups – **qualitative** and **relative**.

Qualitative adjectives denote such properties as size, colour, physical or mental qualities, etc. which a living being or an object, etc. may possess in various degrees and thus their amount or quantity can be measured

e.g. *a clever boy, a very clever boy, rather a clever boy, such a clever boy;
a big house, a very big house, rather a big house, such a big house.*

Relative adjectives describe properties of a substance through relation to:

materials (woollen, wooden, feathery, leathern, flaxen),

place (Northern, European, Bulgarian, Italian),

time (daily, monthly, weekly, yearly),

some action (defensive, rotatory, preparatory),

relationship (fatherly, friendly).

Nouns that refer to substances, places, seasons and parts of a whole can be used as adjectives. Some substance words have adjectives ending with the suffix **-en**: *wooden, woollen, golden*.

e.g. *These are cotton trousers. They are my summer clothes.*

As many adjectives have a wide range of meaning, and may be used metaphorically, always check their meaning in a dictionary.

e.g. <i>Janet is a heavy smoker.</i>	<i>(= she smokes a lot)</i>
<i>I walked away with heavy heart.</i>	<i>(= idiom: I felt sad or depressed)</i>
<i>This is a heavy responsibility.</i>	<i>(= serious)</i>
<i>Heavy fighting continued all day.</i>	<i>(= involving many people and weapons)</i>
<i>The lecture was a bit heavy going.</i>	<i>(= hard to understand)</i>

Exercise 1. Complete each sentence with an adjective from the list. Use a dictionary to check the meaning.

fine great heavy high light long low narrow open short small wide

1. We didn't want to eat too much before the theatre, so we just had a light meal.
2. Jane is a very easy person to talk to, and is very friendly and _____ .
3. There was a _____ shower of rain, and we got soaked through.
4. Bill was very thirsty and ordered a _____ drink.
5. They didn't have a lot to say to one another, but spent the time on _____ talk.
6. His name is Alexander, or Alex for _____ .
7. If you're looking for gifts, try Bentley's which sells a _____ selection of local products.
8. There's a very _____ line between being surprised and being amazed.
9. Julia and I are _____ friends, and we get on really well.
10. I think it's _____ time you stopped watching television and did some work!
11. Ellis scored in the last minute, giving the team a _____ 89-88 victory.
12. The government has promised to do more to help people on _____ incomes.

Exercise 2. Decide whether the words underlined are acting as adjectives or adverbs.

A. 1. Some people think modern paintings are 'difficult'. 2. They find them confusing because they are not 'pictures'. 3. They say that a good photograph would be better. 4. At least, they say, a photo does show the real world. 5. It's also hard to persuade them that the artist worked hard. 6. Some modern painting could easily have been painted by a child. 7. Artists sometimes make the situation more difficult. 8. They write explanations of their work which can seem unnecessary. 9. They may not seem to have very much connection with the art. 10. Still, if the work seems interesting then it is worth looking at.

B. 1. We had a lovely time in the hotel. 2. All the staff greeted us warmly. 3. And they spoke to us very politely. 4. Most people we met in the town were very friendly. 5. You certainly never feel lonely in a place like this! 6. The night life is also very lively. 7. We are very likely to go back next year. 8. We would certainly thoroughly recommend it.

Exercise 3. Choose the right word from the brackets – an adjective or an adverb.

1. There was a (happy, happily) smile on her face. 2. The (heavy, heavily) suitcase was killing him. 3. Ben won (easy, easily). 4. That's a (real, really) different question. 5. She had a (sweet, sweetly) dream. 6. The jacket is made of (real, really) wool. 7. The rain fell (heavy, heavily). 8. Meggy plays the piano (good, well). 9. Irene danced (happy, happily). 10. The young girl watched him (shy, shyly). 11. The dog looked at the meat (hungry, hungrily). 12. He writes (good, well). 13. There was a (terrible, terribly) storm. 14. She gave us a (general, generally) idea. 15. The poor puppy looked (hungry, hungrily). 16. This lake looks (clean, cleanly) enough to swim in. 17. We were (terrible, terribly) late. 18. Her (new, newly) made dress looked fantastic. 19. He doesn't do (good, well) at his English. 20. They moved (quiet, quietly) through the hall. 21. Our teacher gives us a test (occasional, occasionally). 22. I thought (high, highly) of the proposal. 23. When the snake strikes, its mouth opens (wide, widely). 24. This professor is (wide, widely) known at the University. 25. On my days off I wake up later than (usual, usually). 26. He had (regular, regularly) features. 27. Her (home, homely) appearance made me feel happy. 28. "Take it (easy, easily)," I said to my friend.

Exercise 4. A. Read the following and say how the same qualities in men and women are often described by adjectives, say whose descriptions are generous, and whose are loaded with negative connotations.

He is ambitious;	she is pushy.
He is tough-minded;	she is ruthless.
He is foresighted;	she is calculating.
He is firm;	she is stubborn.
He is self-respecting;	she is egoistical.
He is persistent;	she is nagging.

B. Write a letter of recommendation to your colleague or a friend. Make use of some of the words given below.

Efficient, diligent, helpful, creative, open-hearted, well-read, cultured, naive, thoughtful, slow, forgetful, choosy, demanding, bossy, cooperative, nosy, provocative, sophisticated, practical, businesslike, professional, well-organized, decisive, flexible, resilient, reliable, broad-minded.

Exercise 5. State whether the following adjectives are qualitative or relative. Make up sentences of your own with them.

1. stone, stony; 2. silver, silvery; 3. wax, waxen; 4. snow, snowy; 5. sun, sunny; 6. silk, silken; 7. gold, golden, gilded; 8. wool, woolly, woolen; 9. wood, wooden; 10. brass, brazen.

Exercise 6. Choose the right word to fill in the blanks.

1. stone, stony

- a) The Age is the earliest known period of human history.
- b) The ground here had always been
- c) There came silence.

2. silver, silvery

- a) He was born with a spoon in his mouth.
- b) There is a birch under my window.
- c) Meryl was wearing a long dress.
- d) From the hall there came the chime of the old clock.

3. wax, waxen

- a) We need some candles.
- b) Old Nancy had a complexion.

4. snow, snowy

- a) Let's built a man.
- b) We went to see him one day in London.

5. sun, sunny

- a) I worked – up to – down.
- b) You have a wonderful tan.
- c) It was a day.
- d) Bob has a disposition.

6. silk, silky, silken

- a) I think I'll buy this scarf.
- b) This girl has lashes.
- c) Her hair was very long and

7. gold, golden, gilded

- a) There are daisies in the grass.
- b) He won a medal.
- c) Sue wore a tiny cross.
- d) These are rules.
- e) The princess was a beautiful girl with hair.
- f) They stopped before the altar.

8. wool, woolly, woollen

- a) He was dressed in a good suit.
- b) My Granny knitted a pair of long socks for me.
- c) Betty had a cap on.

9. wood, wooden

- a) They have a house.
- b) He had a head.

10. brass, brazen

- a) There was a jug on the table.
- b) She is tired of her husband's love affairs.

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES

Exercise 7. It is sometimes (but not always) possible to make adjectives from nouns by putting **-ful** or **-less** on the end, e.g. 'careful' means 'with care', 'careless' means 'without care'. Make a suitable adjective from the noun at the end of each sentence below by adding **-ful** or **-less** to the end.

1. Thank you for the books. They will be very _____ for my studies. (use)
2. This pen won't write at all. It's completely _____. (use)
3. Thanks to modern technology, a visit to the dentist is now often quite _____ (pain)
4. The policeman held my arms tightly behind my back. It was very _____. (pain)
5. The government is trying to help _____ families. (home)
6. Thank you for all you've done. You've been very _____. (help)
7. I'm very, very tired. I had a _____ night last night. (sleep)
8. We are _____ that the missing child will soon be found. (hope)
9. What is this food? It has no taste. It's _____. (taste)

Exercise 8. We can make adjectives from 'hour', 'day', 'week', 'fortnight' (two weeks), 'month' and 'year' by adding **-ly** to the end. Put each of the following words in its correct place in the sentences below.

hourly daily weekly fortnightly monthly yearly

1. The most famous British _____ newspaper is The Times.
2. Time is an American _____ news magazine. I buy it every Tuesday.
3. Her salary is £12,000 a year and she receives a _____ increase every September.

4. He could possibly die in 24 hours. The doctors are giving him _____ tests to check his condition.

5. She goes to see her parents every two weeks. They always look forward to these _____ visits.

6. I haven't yet received my _____ salary cheque for February.

Exercise 9. Supply the right adjectival forms, using such suffixes (See APPENDIX B) as:

-able, -ful, -ic, -ive, -ant, -ible, -ian, -ish, -ly, -ous

1. I'm attracted by these schemes. I find them very *attractive*. 2. A class of forty can be managed. It's just about _____. 3. I know I hesitated before agreeing. I couldn't help being _____. 4. I don't know where you find all that energy. You're awfully _____. 5. This piece of furniture was made in the reign of the queen Victoria. It's _____. 6. I don't know how to describe the colour of the sky. It's almost red, sort of _____. 7. I've never met anyone who boasts as she does. She's extremely _____. 8. What level of radiation can be permitted? How much radiation is _____? 9. The story is full of humour. I've rarely read anything that's so _____.

Exercise 10. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate adjectives made by adding suffixes ***-ed, -ful, -ent, -ant, -able*** to the noun or to the verb. (See APPENDIX B).

Example: I need paper with lines for it.
Could you get me some *lined* paper, please?

1. Mrs Bosch had stripes on her skirt. She was wearing a _____ blouse to match. 2. This blouse has short sleeves, but I prefer a long _____ one. 3. Give me all the details, I need a _____ description. 4. There were crowds of people in the streets. The streets were _____. 5. She was in a hurry, that's why we had a _____ talk. 6. I doubt if he was right. His story is very _____. 7. She always cheers other people up. She is such a _____ person herself. 8. Ann is such a beauty. She resembles her _____ mother. 9. This show differs from all the other shows I've seen this year. It's so _____. 10. Mr Bogart has a lot of confidence in all he says and does. He is such a _____ person. 11. She likes independence. She is so _____. 12. My friend enjoys driving; he found it an _____ experience. 13. You can rely on Peter, he is such a _____ person. 14. I wish I could agree with you, but it's difficult to be _____. 15. He helped them. He was very _____. 16. Children depend on their parents. They are _____ on their parents. 17. I'm going to wash my new dress. I hope it's _____.

Exercise 11. Find the opposites for the following words using the prefixes given. (See APPENDIX A).

dis-, il-, im-, in-, ir-, mis-, un-

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1. formal | ..... | 8. logical | ..... |
| 2. mobile | ..... | 9. comfortable | ..... |
| 3. rational | ..... | 10. polite | ..... |
| 4. comfortable | ..... | 11. legible | ..... |
| 5. relevant | ..... | 12. resident | ..... |
| 6. reliable | ..... | 13. soluble | ..... |
| 7. respective | ..... | 14. honest | ..... |

Exercise 12. Make new adjectives from the list with the help of negative prefixes and put them in the box into the correct columns.

~~patient~~, relevant, attractive, literate, flexible, regular, legal, agreeable, mature, convenient, tasteful, moral, replaceable, responsible, significant, possible, legible, honest, rational, explicable, justified, mortal, reversible, destructible, perfect, friendly, soluble, polite, logical, interesting, separable.

dis-	un-	il-	im-	in-	ir-
			<i>impatient</i>		

Exercise 13. Supply the right adjectival forms using such negative prefixes as: **un-**, **in-**, **il-**, **im-**, **dis-**, **ir-** and **pre-**, which doesn't create opposites. (See APPENDIX A).

1. The coast line is not regular in shape. It is quite irregular. 2. This arrangement isn't strictly legal. Some people would regard it as _____. 3. It is not possible. Don't ask me to do the _____. 4. Such a situation is barely imaginable. It's quite _____. 5. Bob's not very capable. He's _____ of making sound decisions. 6. I doubt she is literate. She can't read or write. She is an _____ woman. 7. This scheme isn't very practical. In fact, it's quite _____. 8. I can't trust him. He is not always honest. He is said to be _____. 9. Sometimes she doesn't behave in a responsible manner. She is quite _____. 10. The fish hasn't been cooked enough. It is _____. 11. This dates before the war. It is _____.

Exercise 14. Put the negative prefix **un-** in front of the following adjectives and then put each word in its correct space below.

A. necessary healthy well punctual employed fair pleasant

Vera: You look rather (a) _____. Why don't you see a doctor?

Alan: Oh no, that's (b) _____. I've just been working hard. I'm writing a book.

Vera: In this room? With the windows closed? And you smoke. That's very (c) _____. You'll be ill.

Alan: But if I open the windows, some very (d) _____ smells come in from the chemical factory.

Vera: And I hear you've been (e) _____ since you lost your job in the library.

Alan: Yes, they said I was (f) _____. But in fact I was only late a few times. It was very (g) _____.

B. satisfactory friendly conscious usual hurt tidy successful

1. Just look at your room. It looks awful. It's so _____.
2. He doesn't like the children in his new school. They're rather _____.
3. I'm afraid your work is _____. You'll have to do better.
4. It was an _____ film. I've never seen one like it.
5. He hit his head on the door as he fell and was _____ for 20 minutes.
6. I applied for the job but I was _____.
7. Two people were injured in the accident but fortunately everyone else was _____.

Exercise 15. Choose the right words to fill in the blanks.

1. south, southern

- a) When Scott reached the Pole, he saw the Norwegian flag already there.
- b) Antarctica is in the Hemisphere.

2. true, truthful

- a) This novel is based on a story.
- b) I think Linda is a person.

3. historic, historical

- a) It was a great, yes, it was a change for the country.
- b) They played their part in the process.

4. north, northern

- a) He rents a flat in London.
- b) These cliffs and grounds are in the Hemisphere.

5. uneatable, inedible

- a) This fish is so bony! I find it!
- b) These beautiful fungi are They are poisonous.

6. sensible, sensitive

- a) – John is as as a girl. – Yes, he is very touchy.
- b) – On the other hand, he is a boy. – Yes, I would say he is intelligent.

7. economic, economical

- a) The country is having great difficulties.
- b) This car is very It needs little petrol.

8. historic, historical

- a) This chronicle gives a presentation of events.
- b) The discovery of penicillin was a event.

9. unreadable, illegible

- a) The handwriting was, but I recognized it as Mark's.
- b) It may be a good novel, but I find it

10. electric, electrical

- a) In our new flat we have an cooker.
- b) Accumulator gave off a sudden discharge.

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

According to their morphological composition adjectives can be subdivided into **simple**, **derived** and **compound**.

Simple adjectives have no affixes and thus cannot be further segmented.

e.g. *red, white, big, kind.*

Derived adjectives are recognizable morphologically. They consist of one root morpheme and one or more derivational morphemes – suffixes or prefixes (see APPENDIX).

Compound adjectives consist of at least two stems and can be formed in the following ways:

1. from **adjective + noun**.

e.g. *a cheap-rate phone-call*

2. with **numbers** (plural **-s** in never used!) denoting:

-age: *a three-year-old building, a four-year-old child*

-volume: *a two-litre car*

-length: *a twelve-inch ruler*

-price: *a fifty-dollar dress, a fifty-euro ticket*

-weight: *a five-kilo bag*

-area: *a twenty-acre farm*

-duration: *a four-hour meeting, a three-hour journey*

-depth: *a six-foot hole*

-time/distance: *a ten-minute walk, a two-hour meeting*

3. with a **noun + adjective**.

e.g. *a tax-free car, an air-tight box*

4. with a **noun / adverb / adjective + participle**.

e.g. *I hope it will be a money-making enterprise. They are well-behaved children. The newly-built ship is on its maiden voyage. A worried-looking lawyer left the court. We walked past an evil-smelling pond. A slow-moving lorry was causing the delays.*

a fast-flowing river; a freshly-made footprint; a life-saving operation a tree-lined street; a French-speaking area; a self-employed plumber; a tight-fitting dress; a mass-produced product.

5. with **an adjective/adverb + a noun + the suffix –ed.**

e.g. *blue-eyed, long-legged, fair-haired, down-hearted.*

Notice that we can use some participle adjectives only when they are used in this pattern. For example, we can't say '...a making enterprise', '...behaved children', or '...a built ship' as the sense is incomplete without the adverb or noun.

Notice that in all the cases parts of a compound adjective are connected by a hyphen.

Exercise 16. Instead of saying 'a journey which took three hours', we can say 'a three-hour journey'. We have made a compound adjective by connecting the number and the noun, which is used in the singular. In the spaces below put similar compound adjectives made from the words in the brackets.

1. We went on a _____ walk. (We went five miles)
2. There will now be a _____ break. (It will last ten minutes)
3. She's written a _____ book. (It has 200 pages)
4. It's a _____ hotel. (It has 20 storeys)
5. We had a _____ holiday. (It lasted two weeks)
6. He's bought a _____ boat. (It's ten metres long)
7. She's started a _____ English course. (It will last six months)
8. The President will go on a _____ tour in April. (He'll visit five countries)
9. He drives a _____ lorry. (It weighs two tons)
10. He was wearing a _____ suit. (It cost 500 dollars)

Exercise 17. Rewrite the following sentences using compound adjectives, according to the examples of the adjectives referring to:

1. The office-block costs two million pounds. It's *a two-million-pound office-block.*
2. The woman is seventy years old. She is _____.
3. The conference lasts two days. It's _____.
4. The farm is eighty hectares. It's _____.
5. The journey takes three days. It's _____.
6. The bag weighs five kilos. It's _____.
7. The fence is twenty miles. It's _____.
8. My engine is three litres. It's _____.
9. It's a note for fifty pounds. It's _____.
10. The tunnel is seventy kilometres. It's _____.

Exercise 18. A field which is fifty acres in extent is *a fifty-acre field*. Make similar compound adjectives from the following:

1. a programme which lasts half an hour is a _____ programme;
2. a drive which takes five hours is a _____ drive;
3. a lorry which can carry 15 tons is a _____ lorry;
4. a flight which lasts 3,5 hours is a _____ flight;
5. a ruler which measures up to twelve inches is a _____ ruler;
6. an engine with a capacity of 3,5 litres is a _____ engine;
7. a child which is five years old is a _____ child;
8. a man whose height is six feet is a _____ man;
9. a walk which covers eight miles is a _____ walk;
10. a tank with a capacity of 16 gallons is a _____ tank;
11. a 300mm telephoto lens is a _____ telephoto lens;
12. a **** hotel is a _____ hotel;
13. a freeze (on bank accounts) for two months is a _____ freeze;
14. celebrations for three days are _____ celebrations;
15. a ring road with five drives is a _____ ring road;
16. the first film which lasted for three minutes is a _____ film;

A castle which was built in the fourteenth century is *a fourteenth-century castle*. Make similar compound adjectives with the following:

1. a student who is in his second year is a _____ student;
2. a flat on the third floor is a _____ flat;
3. a computer which is of the second generation is a _____ computer;
4. a decision made at the last minute is a _____ decision;
5. an excellent meal is a _____-class meal;
6. a very poor production is a _____-rate production;
7. a cathedral built in the eleventh century is a _____ castle;
8. a student who is in his fourth year is a _____ student;

Exercise 19. Here are 14 compound adjectives and definitions for 10 of them. Can you match them?

blue-eyed, bow-legged, broad-minded, broad-shouldered, cross-eyed, flat-footed, good-natured, knock-kneed, left-handed, narrow-minded, open-hearted, round-shouldered, short-tempered, thick-skinned

Definitions:

1. describes someone who gets angry very easily;
2. describes the result of too much horse-riding;
3. describes a very tolerant person;
4. describes an intolerant person;

5. we call the boss's favourite 'the boss's _____ boy';
6. describes a person with a pleasant, generous character;
7. describes a person who is not at all sensitive to other people's feelings;
8. ten per cent of the population are this. You notice it when they write, for example;
9. describes your appearance if you try to look at the tip of your own nose;
10. describes, for example, a boxer's physique (body).

Exercise 20. Make *an adjective + noun* phrase which fits the explanation.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Clothes you only wear in the winter. | winter clothes |
| 2. Shirts made of silk. | ..... |
| 3. Batteries used for a torch. | ..... |
| 4. Sales held in the spring. | ..... |
| 5. An overcoat made of leather. | ..... |
| 6. Equipment used in an office. | ..... |
| 7. Fans who are supporters of football clubs. | ..... |
| 8. A bowl made of glass. | ..... |
| 9. Holidays we take in the summer. | ..... |
| 10. Software which is used on a computer. | ..... |
| 11. A bracelet made of silver. | ..... |
| 12. Leaves that fall in autumn. | ..... |

Exercise 21. Complete the following sentences with compound adjectives to describe character. The first letters are given to help you. See the example provided.

1. My God! You're so *empty-headed*. How could you leave a broken bottle in the children's playing area?
2. Fanny's become really *b.....-h.....* since she won the tennis tournament!
3. You needn't worry about shocking my parents, they're very *b.....-m.....*
4. Emma is terribly *t.....-s.....*; she takes offence at the most innocent remarks.
5. Don't bother asking Lisa for a loan; she's really *t.....-f.....*
6. If you want some sensible suggestions, go and ask Julia – she's pretty *l.....-h.....*
7. Be careful how you treat him, he's so *s.....-t.....*

Exercise 22. Use the word in capitals to form an adjective + noun phrase which fits the explanation.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| a. A masterpiece which nobody cares about. | NEGLECT |
| a. neglected masterpiece | |
| b. The headlines at the end of a news broadcast. | CLOSE |
| | |
| c. Very low temperatures. | FREEZE |
| | |

d. A door anyone can go through.	UNLOCK
e. Different feelings about something at the same time.	MIX
f. A marriage which the family of the couple organizes.	ARRANGE
g. An author people think well of.	RESPECT
h. An attack that causes serious harm.	DAMAGE
i. A crime without a known culprit.	UNSOLVE
j. A roof with a hole in it.	LEAK
k. The scene at the beginning of a play.	OPEN
l. a taste for something that you develop after first disliking it.	ACQUIRE

PREPOSITIONS FOLLOWING ADJECTIVES

Some adjectives are commonly followed by particular prepositions. Notice that some adjectives can be followed by one preposition or another; depending on the meaning (see APPENDIX C). Always use a dictionary to check meaning and context.

When a verb follows an **adjective + preposition** it takes an **-ing** form:

e.g. *I don't **agree with** smacking children if they do something wrong.
He was **famous for** holding the world land speed record.*

Compare:

e.g. *You were **right to** report them to the police, and
You were **right about** seeing Mark in town. He's got a new job there.
We're **anxious to** avoid problems, and
I'm **anxious about** not having enough time.*

Exercise 23. Choose the correct preposition.

1. Jane has been absent from / at school for several days this month. 2. Charles is very fond for / of the sound of his own voice. 3. Sorry, but I'm not acquainted with / in the details of the plan. 4. Kate is still anxious for / about her exam results. 5. You know that stealing is wrong! You should feel ashamed with / of yourself! 6. Because we are students, we get into all the museums free from / of charge. 7. Our town is famous for / from its medieval churches. 8. Is anyone interested in / with starting a tai-chi club? 9. The transport system is incapable from / of dealing with the

increasing number of commuters. 10. The minister said she was sure the stadium would be ready **for / with** the opening of the Games.

Exercise 24. Choose adjectives from the ones given below and an appropriate preposition to complete the sentences. Give alternatives if they are possible.

afraid angry concerned pleased sorry

1. You realise I'm not _____ you, don't you? It wasn't your fault.
2. I'm really _____ the mistake, but I had problems with the computer.
3. You're looking very _____ yourself! Have you won some money?
4. She was quite _____ the decision and wrote a letter of complaint.
5. Small children can be terribly _____ the dark.
6. I was _____ the success of our money-raising efforts.
7. I feel so _____ the parents of the children who were killed in the accident.
8. The government has become increasingly _____ the dangerous levels of exhaust pollution in city centres.
9. When the fighting broke out, Sarah was _____ her father who was in the capital city at the time.
10. Most of the newspaper seems to be _____ sport.

Exercise 25. Correct the sentences where necessary.

1. You will be answerable for the court with any lies you have told. 2. She felt terribly anxious for have to sing in front of such a large audience. 3. I'm always glad for an opportunity to go to Paris. I'm particularly keen about go to the galleries. 4. After she lost her job, Jean spent months feeling sorry about herself. But she was good to hide her emotions, and nobody realised how unhappy she was. 5. Peter is certainly capable of do the job, so he should take it if he thinks it's right about him.

Exercise 26. Rewrite these sentences using the adjective **good** followed by an appropriate preposition. Make any other changes that might be needed.

1. At school I always did well at maths. At school I **was** always **good at maths**.
2. Scientist now say that butter is healthy. Scientists now say... ..
3. The election result benefits democracy. The election result
4. The children in the family I was staying with treated me well. The children in the family
5. I like cooking because I do it well. I like cooking
6. As she worked well with animals, she became a vet. As she
7. When he found the money that the old lady had lost, he felt pleased. When he found the money that the old laxly had lost, he

Exercise 27. Choose an appropriate preposition to complete the sentences. Give alternatives if they are possible.

1. Janet had always been afraid ___ flying. 2. You should drink this. It's good you. 3. You're right ___ Tom. He is moving to Spain. 4. I felt really sorry ___ Susan, but what could I do? 5. Was he pleased ___ the news? 6. I'm a little concerned ___ your exam results. 7. I'm very glad ___ you. 8. She's very bad ___ languages. 9. They tried to leave the country, afraid ___ their own lives. 10. She felt a little annoyed the delay. 11. I'm not angry ___ you, Paul. 12. She is answerable ___ the money that has disappeared. 13. She felt good ___ winning the prize. 14. Ministers are increasingly anxious ___ the cost of health care. 15. She felt pleased ___ Paul. 16. Tom was good ___ us when times were hard. 17. This section of the book is concerned ___ adjectives. 18. I'd be glad ___ some help. 19. He's really pleased ___ the car. 20. We're sending her to a school that we think is right ___ her. 21. The committee is answerable only ___ the President. 22. I'm anxious ___ the work to be done as soon as possible. 23. He's very good ___ his hands. 24. I'm sorry ___ giving you such a hard time.

Exercise 28. Write a new sentence with the same meaning, containing the word in capitals.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| a. I didn't know about the problem.
<u>I was <i>unaware</i> of the problem.</u> | UNAWARE |
| b. The drinks machine isn't working.
..... | ORDER |
| c. You didn't damage this chair by accident!
..... | PURPOSE |
| d. David was concentrating totally on his work.
..... | ABSORBED |
| e. Mr. Gordon gets on well with his employees.
..... | RELATIONSHIP |
| f. Many people in the crowd were crying.
..... | TEARS |
| g. Send in your application at once.
..... | DELAY |
| h. Harry can't stop playing computer games.
..... | ADDICTED |
| i. We don't have this book in the shop, but we can order one.
..... | STOCK |
| j. Robert knows a lot about genetic engineering.
..... | AUTHORITY |

PARTICIPLES USED AS ADJECTIVES

Both present participles (ending in **-ing**) and past participles (either the third form of the irregular verbs or regular verbs ending in **-ed**) can be used as adjectives. But be careful not to confuse them.

When we use these adjectives to describe how someone feels about something, the **-ing** adjectives describe the 'something' (e.g. *a surprising decision*) and the **-ed** adjectives describe the 'someone' (e.g. *I was surprised*).

e.g. *I'm **pleased** with the result. It's a **pleasing** result.*

*The **bored** children started to get restless. The play was really **boring**.*

Present participle adjectives, *tiring, boring, interesting*, are active and mean 'having this effect'.

Past participle adjectives, *tired, bored, interested*, are passive and mean 'affected in this way'.

In other words, someone is **-ed** if something (or someone) is **-ing**.

Or, if something is **-ing**, it makes you **-ed**.

e.g. *Jane is **bored** because her job is **boring**.*

*Jane's job is **boring** so Jane is **bored**.*

Other pairs of participle adjectives are:

<i>amusing</i>	<i>amused</i>	<i>exhausting</i>	<i>exhausted</i>
<i>amazing</i>	<i>amazed</i>	<i>frightening</i>	<i>frightened</i>
<i>annoying</i>	<i>annoyed</i>	<i>horrifying</i>	<i>horrified</i>
<i>confusing</i>	<i>confused</i>	<i>shocking</i>	<i>shocked</i>
<i>depressing</i>	<i>depressed</i>	<i>terrifying</i>	<i>terrified</i>
<i>exciting</i>	<i>excited</i>	<i>worrying</i>	<i>worried</i>

Most of these *participle adjectives* can be used before the noun they describe or following linking verbs (See Position of Adjectives).

e.g. *She gave me a **welcoming** cup of tea.*

*I found this **broken** plate in the kitchen cupboard.*

*The students' tests results were **pleasing**.*

*My mother appeared **delighted** with the present.*

We can use some participles immediately after nouns in order to identify or define the noun. This use is similar to defining relative clauses:

e.g. *A cheer went up from the crowds **watching**, (or ...the crowds **that were watching**.)*

*We had to pay for the rooms **used**, (or ...the rooms **that were used**.)*

A few participles are used immediately after nouns, but rarely before them.

e.g. *None of the candidates **applying** was accepted, (but not ...the **applying** candidates...)*

My watch was among the things taken, (but not ...the taken things.)

Other participles like this include **caused, found, provided, used.**

Some participles can be used before or immediately after nouns.

e.g. *Rub the area **infected** with this antiseptic cream,
Rub the **infected** area with this antiseptic cream.*

Other participles like this include **affected, broken, chosen, identified, interested, remaining, resulting, stolen** (See Position of Adjectives).

In formal English, **that** and **those** can be used before a participle adjective.

e.g. *The office temperature is lower than **that** (= the temperature) **required** by law.*

*Here is some advice for **those** (= people) **preparing** to go on holiday.*

Exercise 29. Complete the unfinished words in these sentences either with **-ing** or with **-ed** according to the meaning of the sentence.

1. I find these figures very disturb_____. 2. It is surpris_____ how many people cannot swim. 3. We showed them our holiday slides. They said nothing but I think they found them quite interest_____. 4. The children seemed to be thrill_____ with their presents. 5. He looked bor_____ but he assured me he was having a good time. 6. He had a satisf_____ expression on his face. He was obviously pleas_____ with himself. 7. I went to the sauna for a really relax_____ massage. Afterwards, I felt very relax_____. 8. I have never been so embarrass_____ in my life – I had forgotten my notes! 9. That is a very tir_____ job: no wonder you look so exhaust_____. 10. He kept us entertain_____ with excit_____ stories about his African adventures. 11. I find penguins the most fascinat_____ animals in the zoo. 12. Do you get many disappoint_____ customers, or are most people satisf _____ with your service?

Exercise 30. Match each adjective in Column A with the appropriate noun in Column B. The first one is shown as an example.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------|------------|
| 1. carving | g | a. board |
| 2. shaving | | b. rod |
| 3. building | | c. bag |
| 4. diving | | d. stone |
| 5. watering | | e. licence |
| 6. parking | | f. powder |
| 7. driving | | g. knife |
| 8. filling | | h. can |
| 9. paving | | i. water |
| 10. walking | | j. site |
| 11. fishing | | k. cream |

12. sleeping
13. ironing
14. washing
15. drinking

- l. space
- m. station
- n. stick
- o. board

Exercise 31. Put in the correct adjective choosing from the brackets.

1. Tony often goes bird-watching. He's _____ in birds. (*interesting, interested*) 2. I play chess regularly. I think it's a _____ game. (*fascinating, fascinated*) 3. I've really got no idea what I'm supposed to do next. I'm _____. (*confusing, confused*) 4. I was sure the car was going to crash. I was absolutely _____. (*terrifying, terrified*) 5. I don't like this town at all. It's a rather _____ place. (*depressing, depressed*) 6. When we heard we'd won a trip to Florida, you can imagine how _____ we were. (*excited, exciting*)

Exercise 32. Choose the correct form from the underlined ones.

There are some students who feel depressed / depressing by studying, especially subjects which they find confused / confusing. They often leave their work until the last minute, and then find the amount they have to do is simply exhausted / exhausting, or they are embarrassed / embarrassing to admit that they need help. They simply become more and more worried / worrying, and then work even less than before. Or they blame the school system, because the subjects they are studying are just not interested / interesting. However, you may be surprised / surprising to know that very few students feel this way, according to recent research. In fact, most students don't find school work annoying / annoyed at all. They are usually excited / exciting by the subjects they are studying, and they feel satisfied / satisfying when they do something well.

Exercise 33. Complete the conversation.

A: That was an _____ film, wasn't it? (*excit...*)

B: Oh, do you think so? I'm _____ you liked it. (*surpris...*). I thought it was rather _____. (*disappoint...*).

A: Well, I was _____ once or twice. (*puzzl...*). I didn't understand the whole story. It was _____ in places. (*confus...*). But the end was good.

B: I was _____ most of the time. (*bor...*). I didn't find it a very _____ film. (*interest...*).

Exercise 34. Choose the correct form of the words in brackets

A. 1. Many students are (*interesting / interested*) in the Internet. 2. Nigel's classes are always (*interesting / interested*). 3. Don't bother to read that book. It's (*boring, bored*). 4. I'm (*boring / bored*). How about going to a movie? 5. Most

children are (*fascinating / fascinated*) by animals. 6. Young children think that animals are (*fascinating / fascinated*). 7. I was very (*embarrassing / embarrassed*) by that question. 8. That was an (*embarrassing / embarrassed*) experience. 9. I read a (*shocking / shocked*) report yesterday. I was really (*shocking / shocked*). 10. The children went to a circus. For them, the circus was (*exciting / excited*). The (*exciting / excited*) children jumped up and down.

B. 1. I don't like horror films. I think they are (*frightening / frightened*) and (*boring / bored*). 2. Don't look so (*surprising / surprised*). Of course, it was a (*surprising / surprised*) decision but we had no other way out. 3. It was a (*tiring / tired*) journey. I wish I hadn't had it. I feel completely (*exhausting / exhausted*) after it. 4. The football match was (*disappointing / disappointed*). Our team lost the game and we left the stadium quite (*disappointing / disappointed*). 5. He can't remember his pupils' names. It seemed funny at first, but now it is rather (*embarrassing / embarrassed*). 6. So far as Mrs. Brown was concerned she did not seem to be in the least (*embarrassing / embarrassed*). 7. He did not come and she looked rather (*worrying / worried*). 8. The rise in crime is (*depressing / depressed*). 9. The pictures made a (*depressing / depressed*) impression on him. 10. She is not (*satisfying / satisfied*) with her position.

Exercise 35. Complete the conversation about a holiday.

1. The older people had a nice relaxing time. – Yes, lying on the beach is certainly nice and _____.
2. It was annoying losing that suitcase. – Yes, you must be really _____ about it.
3. That film we saw was amusing. – Laura was certainly _____. She couldn't stop laughing.
4. The museum was interesting, I thought. – Yes, we had an _____ time there. There was a lot to see.
5. I was fascinated by those old photos of the town. – Yes, I thought they were _____ too.
6. The wind-surfing was a thrilling experience for the children. – Yes, they were certainly _____ to have a go.
7. I think I'll go to bed. I'm exhausted. – Looking after young children is an _____ job.
8. I was surprised at how good the weather was. – Yes, the amount of sunshine we had was _____.
9. I was tired after we climbed the mountain. – Yes, I think everyone felt _____.

Exercise 36. In this exercise you have to complete two sentences for each situation. Use an adjective ending in **-ing** or **-ed** to complete each sentence.

1. It's been raining all day. I hate this weather. (depress-)
 - a) This weather is _____.
 - b) This weather makes me _____.

2. Astronomy is one of Tom's main interests. (interest-)
 - a) Tom is _____ in astronomy.
 - b) He finds astronomy very _____.
3. I turned off the television in the middle of the programme. (bor-)
 - a) The programme was _____.
 - b) I was _____.
4. Ann is going to America next month. She has never been there before. (excit-)
 - a) She is really _____ about going.
 - b) It will be an _____ experience for her.
5. Diana teaches young children. It's a hard job. (exhaust-)
 - a) She often finds her job _____.
 - b) At the end of the day's work she is often _____.
6. The film wasn't as good as we had expected. (disappoint-)
 - a) The film was _____.
 - b) We were _____ with the film.

Exercise 37. Choose the right adjective.

1. We were all horrifying / horrified when we heard about the disaster. 2. It's sometimes embarrassing / embarrassed when you have to ask people for money. 3. Are you interesting / interested in football? 4. I enjoyed the football match. It was quite exciting / excited. 5. It was a really terrifying / terrified experience. Afterwards everybody was very shocking / shocked. 6. I had never expected to be offered the job. I was really amazing / amazed when I was offered it. 7. The kitchen hadn't been cleaned for ages. It was really disgusting / disgusted. 8. Do you easily get embarrassing / embarrassed? 9. I was disappointing / disappointed with the film. I had expected it to be better. 10. James told us some fascinating / fascinated stories about the music business. 11. Why are you looking so depressing / depressed? What's wrong? 12. Felix has this really annoying / annoyed habit of reading my letters. 13. The boring / bored students started causing troubles in class. 14. The food in this canteen is absolutely disgusting / disgusted. 15. The astronaut gave a relaxing / relaxed wave and entered the space capsule.

Exercise 38. Make the correct adjective, **-ing** form or past participle, from the verb at the end of each sentence.

1. History was very _____ at school. (*interest*) 2. I was very _____ in it. (*interest*) 3. The journey was very _____. (*tire*) 4. We were very _____ when we arrived. (*tire*) 5. It was a very _____ football match. (*excite*) 6. The children were very _____ on Christmas day. (*excite*) 7. We felt very _____ on holiday. (*relax*) 8. It was a wonderfully _____ holiday. (*relax*) 9. A shopkeeper likes to have _____ customers. (*satisfy*) 10. She was a nurse and found it a very _____ job. (*satisfy*) 11. It was a _____ film. I nearly fell asleep. (*bore*) 12. The book was very badly written. I soon got _____ with it. (*bore*) 13. After the explosion, the _____ children were taken

to a safe place. (*frighten*) 14. A _____ noise woke me up in the middle of the night. (*frighten*) 15. He has an _____ habit of not looking at you when he's talking to you. (*annoy*) 16. We've had lots of complaints from _____ customers about our bad service. (*annoy*)

Exercise 39. Complete these sentences with an adjective ending in **-ing** or **-ed**. The first letter(s) of the adjective are given each time.

1. Jane finds her job *b*_____. She wants to do something different. 2. I seldom visit art galleries. I'm not very *in*_____ in art. 3. We went for a very long walk. It was very *ti*_____. 4. Why do you always look so *b*_____? Is your life really so *b*_____? 5. He's one of the most *b*_____ people I've ever met. He never stops talking and never says anything in_____. 6. I was *as*_____ when I heard they were getting divorced. They had always seemed so happy together. 7. I'm starting a new job next week. I'm quite *ex*_____ about it.

Exercise 40. Decide which of the words in brackets completes each of the sentences.

1. I was very amused when I saw the play. (*amused, boring*) 2. I felt really _____ to hear about your success. (*thrilled, exciting*) 3. That book you gave me was very _____. (*excited, amusing*) 4. He felt _____ about what they told him. (*confused, worrying*) 5. The journey from Australia was really _____. (*amazed, tiring*) 6. What's the most _____ experience you've ever had? (*embarrassed, frightening*) 7. They were _____ by your news. (*horrified, thrilling*) 8. All the guests were completely _____ by the awful food. (*disgusted, revolting*) 9. His wife was _____ when he told her he was leaving. (*shocked, amazing*) 10. What you've just told me is very _____. (*surprised, confusing*) 11. You're a very _____ person; I never thought you would do anything like that. (*astonished, surprising*) 12. The details of the accident were _____. (*frightened, horrifying*)

Exercise 41. Complete the following sentences by choosing **a** or **b**.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. She is very interested. | A. I think you should tell her more. |
| 2. She is very interesting. | B. I think you should listen to her more. |
| 3. He is very boring. | A. There are no other children to play with. |
| 4. He is very bored. | B. That's why no one plays with him. |
| 5. When you describe the thing or person which produces a feeling or an effect, the adjective ends in ____. | A. -ed |
| 6. When you describe how someone or something feels or is affected, the adjective ends in ____. | B. -ing |

Exercise 42. Rewrite the following sentences using *-ed / -ing* or other endings. Make the necessary changes.

1. The coincidence amazed us. We were **amazed** by the coincidence.
2. The journey tired us. The journey _____.
3. The experience upset Sylvia. Sylvia _____.
4. The experience upset us. The experience _____.
5. Gloria enchanted me. Gloria _____.
6. I enchanted Gloria. Gloria _____.
7. The children delighted us. The children _____.
8. The children delighted us. We _____.
9. The new building impresses us. The new building _____.
10. The new building impresses everybody. Everybody _____.

Exercise 43. Replace the underlined parts of these sentences with a past participle from one of the following verbs.

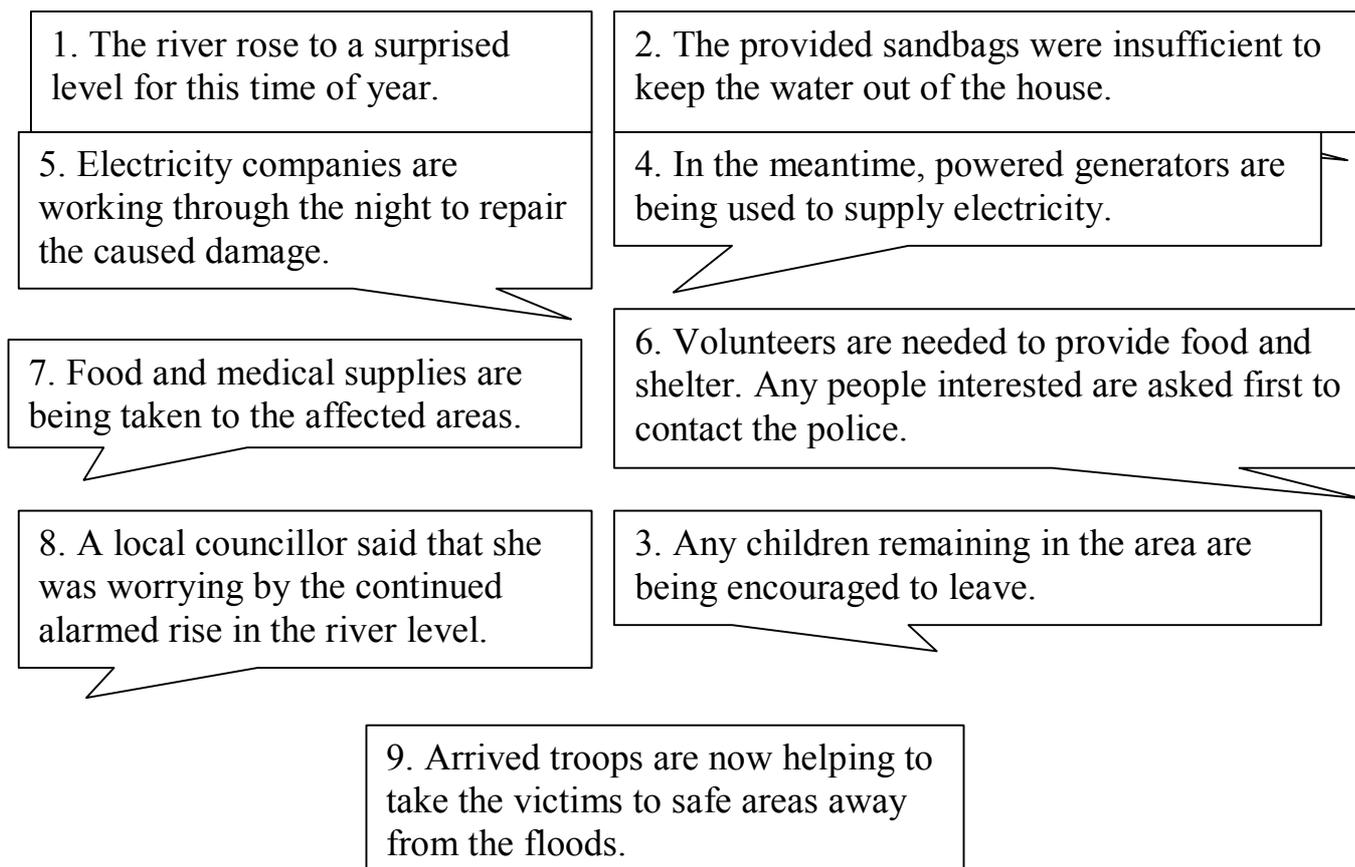
charge cause allocated quote use propose submit

1. The university asked for more money. In fact, five times the amount that was given to them as their share. **allocated**
2. They decided to close the factory, regardless of the suffering that resulted.
3. After she had read the article, she checked all the examples that were referred to.
4. There have been demonstrations against the changes that the government intends to make.
5. The teacher wasn't impressed with the quality of the work that was handed in.
6. Mary couldn't afford to pay the fees that were asked for.
7. There was a weakness in the methods that were employed.

Exercise 44. Rewrite these sentences using a compound adjective which includes a participle.

1. The town in which I grew up made cars. I grew up in a **car-making town**.
2. We hired a design team based in Singapore. We hired
3. Her performance at the Olympic Games broke a number of records. It was a
4. The public square was lined with trees. The public square
5. Tom's a builder who works for himself. Tom's a
6. The new 'Aircap' is a device that saves a lot of effort and time. The new 'Aircap' is
7. The dispute had been going on for a long time. It was a
8. The consequences of the proposals will have a great influence on many people. The consequences of the proposals are

Exercise 45. Here are some extracts taken from radio news items about a small town in Wales which was recently hit by serious flooding. Focus on participle adjectives and make any changes that are necessary.



Exercise 46. Translate into English.

1. Он знал, что когда-то она была красавицей, но сейчас вид ее увядшей красоты заставил его вспомнить о своем собственном возрасте. 2. Танцующие люди выглядели вполне довольными проведенным вечером. 3. Я никогда не забуду эту неловкую ситуацию, а особенно твои горящие уши. 4. Едва она зашла в ванную, как увидела осколки разбитой вазы в умывальнике. Кто же вымыл ее кипятком? 5. Он никогда бы не подумал, что это заброшенное место когда-то было процветающим городом. 6. Теперь, когда ты все-таки поставил в комнату этот письменный стол, мне некуда поставить мою гладильную доску. 7. Мы были единственными посетителями ресторанчика, и, видимо, являлись своего рода развлечением для скучающего официанта. 8. Эта захватывающая книга не давала мне заснуть всю ночь. 9. Опубликованные письма были очень важны для него. Он вздрогнул, представив себе смеющихся коллег, расстроенных родителей и плачущую жену. 10. Сад выглядел печально. Печальными были увядшие цветы, печальными были потемневшие деревья. 11. Это был тщательно продуманный план, и его было необходимо держать в строгой тайне от таких болтливых людей как Сэм. 12. Это действительно увлекательная история вряд ли могла произойти с таким занудным человеком как Том. 13. Женщина не могла поверить своим глазам. Неужели это замерзшее апельсиновое дерево было в цвету всего неделю назад? 14. Сейчас в прессе много говорится о судьбе развивающихся стран. 15. Они увидели перевернутые столы и стулья, осколки

разбитого стекла на порванном ковре, плачущих людей и поняли, что им очень повезло, что они застряли в пробке. 16. Они устроились на поваленном дереве и продолжили беседу. 17. Он с ужасом посмотрел на свою растянутую ногу: она отекала и уже начинала синеть. 18. Звук открываемой двери окончательно разбудил его. 19. Наказанный ребенок сидел в углу комнаты и громко плакал. Вид плачущего ребенка заставил отца немного смягчить наказание: – «Ну, хорошо, можешь пойти в бассейн, но гулять ты сегодня не будешь». 20. Психологи утверждают, что очень часто родители не понимают, что их выросшие «мальчики и девочки» уже больше не дети и требуют к себе уважения, как и другие взрослые. 21. Она поставила передо мной тарелку жареной рыбы и ушла, не сказав ни слова. 22. Переведенный текст оказался намного хуже оригинала: написанные слова никак не хотели превращаться в законченные предложения. 23. Говорящая кукла заинтересовала ребенка только на минуту, затем он снова начал плакать. 24. Список вымирающих животных увеличивается каждый год. 25. У вас серьезные проблемы с желудком. Я рекомендую вам пить только кипяченую или специальную питьевую воду.

POSITION OF ADJECTIVES: ATTRIBUTIVE AND PREDICATIVE USE

Adjectives from the first five categories (page 5, “Kinds of Adjectives”) come before their nouns: *this book*, *each person*, *which pen*, *my house* and are called *attributive* adjectives.

Adjectives of quality, however, can be used either before their nouns, i.e. *attributively*: *a happy man* *a clever boy* *a nice day* or after certain verbs, i.e. *predicatively*.

e.g. The **hot sun** beat down on us all day. — The sun *was hot*.

The **high price** surprised him. — The price *seemed high*.

These verbs are called **link verbs**. They are:

a) *be, become, seem*

b) *appear, feel, get/grow* (= become), *keep look* (= appear), *make, smell, sound, taste, turn*.

But a problem with verbs in group b) is that when they are not used as link verbs they can be modified by adverbs in the usual way.

Compare: *She **turned pale*** (adjective). (= She became pale)

*She **turned angrily*** (adverb).

*The soup **tasted strange***. (adjective)

*He **tasted that dish suspiciously***. (adverb)

Some adjectives can be used only attributively or only predicatively, and some can move from one position to the other, very often with the change of meaning. Compare how the meaning of **early** and **late** depends on their

position: *an early / late train* means a train scheduled to run early or late in the day. *The train is early / late* means that it is before / after its proper time.

Some adjectives are seldom or never used before the noun they describe. These include:

Some 'a-' adjectives (adlinks): afraid, alight, alike, alive, alone, ashamed, asleep, awake, aware	The horse <i>was</i> alone in the field. (<i>but not</i> The alone horse...)
Some adjectives when they describe health and feelings: content, fine, glad, ill (notice that 'sick' can be used before a noun), poorly, sorry, (un)sure, upset, (un)well, pleased. (However, these words can sometimes be used between an adverb and a noun e.g. 'a terminally ill patient'.)	My son <i>felt</i> unwell , (<i>but not</i> My unwell son...)

Some of these 'a-' adjectives have related adjectives that can be used either before a noun or after a linking verb. Compare:

The animal was **alive**. and *A* **living** *animal*, (or *The animal was* **living**.)

Other pairs like this include:

afraid - frightened, alike - similar, asleep - sleeping.

Notice that **(un)happy** can be used in both positions:

He's an **unhappy** *man*. and *The man felt* **unhappy**.

Some classifying and emphasizing adjectives are seldom or never used after a linking verb. For example, we can talk about '*a nuclear explosion*', but we can't say '*The explosion was nuclear*.'

Other adjectives like this include:

Classifying adjectives: atomic, cubic, digital, medical, phonetic; chief, entire, initial, main, only, whole; eventual, occasional, northern (etc.), maximum, minimum, underlying	The main <i>problem</i> has now been solved. I spent my entire <i>savings</i> on the project.
Emphasizing adjectives: absolute, complete, mere, utter	I felt an absolute <i>idiot</i> when I found that I hadn't got any money.

Some adjectives can be used *immediately* after a noun. These include:

- some **-ible** and **-able** adjectives such as **available, imaginable, possible, suitable**. However, we use these adjectives immediately after a noun *only* when the noun follows words such as **first, last, next, only** and **superlative adjectives**, or when a prepositional phrase follows the adjective:

e.g. *It's the only treatment* **suitable**, (or ...*the only* **suitable** *treatment*.)

It is an offer **available** *to club members only*.

• **concerned, involved, opposite, present, responsible.** These words have different meanings when they are used *before* a noun and immediately after it. Compare:

- e.g. *I was asked for my **present** address. (= my address now)*
*All the people **present** (= who were there) approved of the decision.*
*The party was excellent, and I'd like to thank all the people **concerned** (= involved).*
*Cars drive too fast past the school and **concerned** (= worried) teachers have complained to the police.*

Exercise 47. Ann has been married for several years. She's looking at old photographs and writing comments on them. Complete each comment by choosing the correct words in brackets.

1. When I first met Karl he always dressed so (smart / smartly).
2. But after a month or two he started to look (awful / awfully)!
3. And when I took him home for the first time he behaved (dreadful / dreadfully).
4. Karl always looked (good / well) on the tennis court, but he never played (good / well).
5. This meal we had together in the south of France tasted (delicious / deliciously).
6. When I took this picture, Karl said I shouldn't make fun of an (ill / sick) man.
7. On our wedding day the church bells sounded (wonderful / wonderfully), and the organist played the wedding march (loud / loudly) as we left the church.
8. As for the weather, our wedding day seemed (perfect / perfectly) – then the rain came down!

Exercise 48. Suggest corrections to these sentences, or put OK if they are already correct.

1. Backley has a back injury and Peters faces an alike problem. 2. Everyone I know is afraid of Harry's dogs. 3. The ill man was put in a ward full of critically injured children. 4. No two people are alike. 5. No-one really believes there are alive creatures on Mars. 6. I think Paul's fairly happy at work, and seems a content man. 7. When he was alive he was poor and unknown. 8. Within a few minutes she was asleep. 9. The police forced their way through the afraid crowd. 10. The asleep children lay peacefully in their beds.

Exercise 49. Complete each sentence about paintings in a gallery so that it contains a word from the list.

afraid, alike, alive, alone, ashamed, awake, dead

1. The boy in the painting doesn't seem to have woken up.
The boy in the painting seems to be asleep.
2. Both girls in this painting look the same.
The girls in this painting _____.
3. I'm not sure that the person in this painting is alive.
I think the person in this painting _____.
4. He isn't asleep, but looks as if he is in a dream.
He _____ but looks as if he is in a dream.
5. Does this painting frighten you?
_____ of this painting?
6. It's a painting of a battle and most of the soldiers are dead.
It's a painting of a battle and very few soldiers are _____.

Exercise 50. Choose one verb and one adjective from these lists to complete each sentence.

Verbs: come, fall, feel, get, go, grow, keep, make, sit, turn

Adjectives: asleep, better, blue, ill, mad, old, quiet, sure, still, true

1. I was so tired that I _____ in the chair.
2. Do dreams ever _____?
3. I hear you've been ill. I hope you'll _____ soon.
4. I think I'll _____ if I hear that song again!
5. My hair's grey and my teeth are falling out. I must be _____.
6. Please _____ or you'll wake the baby.
7. Don't move! Just _____ while I cut your hair.
8. Have you put all the lights out? I'll just go and _____.
9. He was so cold that his nose _____.
10. Jane was _____ so she went to the doctor's.

Exercise 51. Decide whether the underlined words are right or wrong. Correct those which are wrong.

1. We lost the match because we didn't play very good. (**wrong** – well)
2. Ann has been working hard recently.
3. Give my best wishes to your parents. I hope they are well.
4. The children behaved themselves very good.
5. I tried hardly to remember his name but I couldn't.
6. The company's financial situation is not well at present.
7. Jack has started his own business. Everything is going quite good.
8. Don't walk so fast! Can't you walk more slowly?
9. See you soon! Don't work too hard.

Exercise 52. Decide whether the underlined words are right or wrong.

Example: The driver of the car was serious injured. **wrong** – seriously

1. Be quiet, please! I'm trying to concentrate.
2. I waited nervous in the waiting-room before the interview.
3. Why were you so unfriendly when I saw you yesterday?
4. It rained continuous for three days.
5. Alice and Stan are very happy married.
6. Tom's French is not very good but his German is almost fluent.
7. Eva

lived in America for five years, so she speaks very well English. 8. Everybody at the party was very colourful dressed. 9. Ann likes wearing colourful clothes. 10. Sue is terrible upset about losing her job.

Exercise 53. Complete each sentence with a verb and an adjective from the lists.

A: feel, smell, look, sound, seem, taste

B: awful, nice, fine, upset, interesting, wet

1. Ann **seemed upset** this morning. Do you know what was wrong? 2. I can't eat this. I've just tried it and it _____. 3. Jim told me about his new job last night. It _____ quite _____, much better than his old job. 4. I wasn't very well yesterday but I _____ today. 5. What beautiful flowers! They _____ too. 6. You _____. Have you been out in the rain?

Exercise 54. Choose the right word, adjective or adverb.

1. Drive *careful / carefully!* 2. Please shut the door *quiet / quietly*. 3. This soup tastes *nice / nicely*. 4. Tom cooks very *well / good*. 5. Don't go up that ladder. It doesn't look *safe / safely*. 6. We were relieved that he arrived *safe / safely* after his long journey. 7. Do you feel *nervous / nervously* before examinations? 8. Hurry up! You are always so *slow / slowly*. 9. He looked at me *angry / angrily* when I interrupted him. 10. The child's skin feels *smooth / smoothly*. 11. Everything went *smooth / smoothly*. 12. The film ended *bad / badly*. 13. He answered *nice / nicely*. 14. Your cooking is *good / well*. 15. She looked *nice / nicely*. 16. John looked *sad / sadly* when I saw him. 17. John looked at me *sad / sadly*. 18. The water smells *well / good*. 19. The dinner smells *good / well*.

Exercise 55. Translate the words in brackets.

1. What beautiful roses! They (хорошо пахнут) too. 2. Jack read his new story to me. It (звучало интересно). I hope the editor will like it. 3. I can't eat it. It (ужасно на вкус) and there is too much salt in it. 4. I wasn't very well yesterday but today I (чувствую себя прекрасно). 5. Is it raining outside? You (выглядишь промокшим). 6. Janet (казалась расстроенной) yesterday. Do you know what had happened?

Exercise 56. Translate into English.

1. Он зло посмотрел на меня, когда я прервал (interrupt) его. 2. Пожалуйста, закрывай дверь тихо, ребенок спит. 3. Ты можешь быть хоть минутку спокойным? Я так устала. Посиди спокойно (quiet). 4. Том прекрасно себя ведет и хорошо готовит. 5. Мне это не нравится, все это дело выглядит небезопасным. 6. Все волнения были позади. Он прибыл живым и здоровым. 7. Поторопись! Ты такой медлительный. 8. Суп вкусный (прекрасный на вкус). 9.

Веди машину осторожно. Кажется, дорога очень скользкая. 10. Она была печальна; она печально смотрела на меня.

Exercise 57. In one of the sentences you can put either adjective in the pair, in which case write them both; in the other you can put only one of them.

entire - long utter - understandable mere - insignificant
initial - immediate nuclear – terrible

1. a I've just written down my **initial** – **immediate** reactions.
b When they realised what was happening their reactions were _____.
2. a We didn't stop to rest once during the trip _____ home.
b The trip was _____ but enjoyable.
3. a The small changes in temperature are _____.
b The difference between them was a(n) _____ 2 millimetres.
4. a The war was _____ but thankfully short.
b The whole world fears a _____ war.
5. a The performance was an _____ failure.
b The failure was _____ given the lack of resources.

Exercise 58. Write the word given in brackets in one of the spaces in each sentence, either before or after the noun, as appropriate.

1. Kevin always seemed such a _____ boy _____. (responsible)
2. Most of the _____ people _____ in the battle are now dead. (involved)
3. New regulations have come into force on the storage of dangerous chemicals. All the _____ companies _____ have been notified of these. (concerned)
4. There were over three hundred _____ people _____ at the meeting. (present)
5. This _____ process _____ takes three days. It's very complex. (involved)
6. The _____ situation _____ cannot be allowed to continue. (present)
7. Clara and Adam were the _____ children _____ for the damage. (responsible)

Exercise 59. Say how these words differ in meaning.

1. **old**
i) She is an old friend of ours. ii) He is an old man.
2. **hard**
i) He is a hard worker. ii) Do you think this is a hard exercise?
3. **new**
i) Have you met the new neighbours? ii) I like your new dress.
4. **heavy**
i) He is a heavy smoker. ii) What a heavy parcel!
5. **certain**
i) I am certain that this book used to belong to me. ii) There is a certain Mr

Smith whom I would like you to meet.

6. **present**

i) The present Foreign Secretary is better than the last one. ii) Is everybody present?

7. **concerned**

i) Why do you have such a concerned expression on your face? ii) I wish to speak to the people concerned.

8. **proper**

i) This is not the proper time to talk about money. ii) I mean the town proper, excluding the suburbs.

9. **involved**

i) I do not want to hear a long involved explanation. ii) The police took statements from everyone involved in the accident.

Exercise 60. Which words or phrases in the second column explain the words or phrases in the first column? Remember that some adjectives change in meaning according to their position – before or after a noun.

Example: This elect body meets once a year. (before a noun = specially chosen)
The president elect takes over in May. (after a noun = who has been elected)

1. The concerned doctor phoned for an ambulance.	a. correct
2. The doctor concerned is on holiday at the moment.	b. worried
3. It was a very involved question.	c. who was blamed
4. The person involved has left the company.	d. complicated
5. Present employees number 3,000.	e. with a sense of duty
6. The employees present should vote on this.	f. now employed
7. It was a proper question.	g. here now
8. The question proper has not been answered.	h. connected with this
9. Janet is a responsible girl.	i. itself
10. The girl responsible has been expelled.	j. connected with this

GRADABLE AND UNGRADABLE ADJECTIVES

Gradable adjectives can be used with adverbs such as **very** or **extremely** to say that a thing or person has more or less of a particular quality. **Ungradable** adjectives themselves imply 'to a large degree' and are seldom used with these adverbs. Instead, we can add some strength to these words by preceding them with adverbs such as **absolutely**, **really** or **totally**.

adverbs	extremely, deeply, fairly, hugely, immensely, pretty (informal), rather, really, reasonably, slightly, very	+	angry, big, busy, rich, quiet, comfortable, common, happy, important, strong, young	gradable adjectives
adverbs	absolutely, completely, entirely, pretty, really, simply, totally, utterly	+	amazed, awful, dreadful, furious, huge, impossible, invaluable, terrible, useless, wonderful, essential, weekly, unconscious, legal, medical, empty, full, dead, delicious, hilarious.	ungradable adjectives

e.g. Our teacher gave us a *completely impossible* problem to solve.
She was *extremely rich*.

Notice that not all the adverbs given can go with all the adjectives given. For example, we wouldn't usually say 'completely essential'. **Really** and **pretty** can be used with both gradable and ungradable adjectives.

Exercise 61. Put the adjectives into the correct columns trying to find pairs of adjectives with similar meaning.

~~surprising~~, starving, nice, filthy, devastated, wonderful, hungry, delicious, big, tasty, furious, ugly, impossible, small, hideous, terrified, good, enormous, tired, thirsty, ~~amazing~~, angry, vital, parched, dirty, upset, important, terrible, frightened, minute, exhausted, perfect, difficult, bad.

Gradable	Ungradable
surprising	amazing

Exercise 62. Are the underlined adjectives gradable or ungradable? Suggest an appropriate adverb to complete each sentence. Try to use a different adverb each time.

1. The play was ___ marvellous. 2. The answer is ___ simple. 3. His new flat is enormous. 4. He was ___ devastated by the news. 5. The instructions were ___ complicated. 6. I was ___ disappointed. 7. The answer was ___ absurd. 8. The questions were ___ hard. 9. Her books are ___ popular. 10. I was ___ terrified by the film. 11. He's a(n) ___ successful artist. 12. He's a(n) ___ essential member of the team.

Exercise 63. Use an adverb + adjective in your response. How would you feel if:

1. a friend said that he had just won a million pounds? **I'd be absolutely delighted.**
2. your best friend told you that he was emigrating to Australia?
3. someone broke a window in your house or flat?
4. a complete stranger told you that you were very beautiful / handsome?
5. you lost some airline tickets you had just bought?
6. you passed the most difficult exam?
7. your parents presented you a car?
8. your acquaintance became a manager in a multinational company?
9. you lost your wallet?
10. you saw an accident?

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES BEFORE A NOUN

Sometimes we use several adjectives together.

My aunt lives in a lovely small cottage.

In the garden there was a beautiful large square wooden table.

Adjectives like **small / large / square / wooden** are *fact* adjectives. They give us objective information about something (age, size, colour etc.). Adjectives like **lovely / beautiful** are *opinion* adjectives. They tell us what someone thinks of something. *Opinion* adjectives usually go before *fact* adjectives:

<u>opinion</u>	<u>fact</u>	
a nice	sunny	day
a beautiful	large square wooden	table

Sometimes there are two or more *fact* adjectives. Usually (but not always) we put *fact* adjectives in this order:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

<u>size</u>	<u>age</u>	<u>shape</u>	<u>colour</u>	<u>origin</u>	<u>material</u>	<u>purpose</u>	NOUN
<i>a tall</i>	<i>young</i>						<i>man</i>
<i>big</i>			<i>blue</i>				<i>eyes</i>
<i>a small</i>			<i>black</i>		<i>plastic</i>		<i>bag</i>
<i>a long</i>			<i>brown</i>		<i>wooden</i>	<i>walking</i>	<i>stick</i>
	<i>an old</i>			<i>French</i>			<i>clock</i>

Adjectives of size and length (*big / small / tall / short / long* etc.) usually go before

adjectives of shape and width (*round / fat / thin / slim / wide* etc.):

a large round table a tall thin girl a long narrow street

If there is an even wider choice of adjectives before a noun, their order can be like this:

<u>size</u>	<u>age</u>	<u>shape</u>	<u>colour</u>	<u>P.II</u>	<u>origin</u>	<u>material</u>	type	<u>purpose</u>	NOUN
<i>a tall</i>	<i>young</i>								<i>man</i>
<i>big</i>			<i>blue</i>						<i>eyes</i>
<i>a small</i>			<i>black</i>			<i>plastic</i>			<i>bag</i>
<i>a long</i>			<i>brown</i>			<i>wooden</i>		<i>walking</i>	<i>stick</i>
<i>an old</i>	<i>round</i>				<i>French</i>				<i>clock</i>
<i>an old</i>						<i>plastic</i>			<i>container</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>round</i>							<i>biscuit</i>	<i>tin</i>
<i>a small</i>			<i>broken</i>						<i>plate</i>
<i>a</i>							<i>digital alarm</i>		<i>clock</i>

Notice that gradable adjectives (describing opinion, size, quality, shape, and age) usually precede ungradable adjectives (participle adjective and adjectives describing origin, material, type and purpose). **Great** and **big** generally go before any other adjectives.

e.g. *a **great big** lovely old building*

When two gradable adjectives come before the noun, we can put either a **comma** or **and** between them.

e.g. *an attractive, big garden*
an attractive and big garden

Two colour adjectives have **and** between them:

e.g. *Sweden's yellow and blue flag (not ...yellow, blue flag)*

Two ungradable adjectives have **and** between them if they are from the same class, but **and** is not used if they are from different classes:

e.g. *financial and political conditions*
improving financial conditions

If we use two adjectives predicatively, we separate the adjectives with **and**. If there are more than two adjectives, we separate the last two adjectives with **and** and

the preceding adjectives with a **comma**.

e.g. *He's always bright and cheerful.*

The new teacher is committed, enthusiastic and hard-working.

Exercise 64. Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct position.

Example: a modern house (attractive) – an attractive modern house

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. a young girl (pretty) | 13. a beautiful table (wooden / round) |
| 2. a handsome man (young) | 14. an unusual ring (silver) |
| 3. a kitchen cupboard (oak) | 15. an old lady (nice) |
| 4. brown bag (leather) | 16. a large nose (red) |
| 5. an American film (old) | 17. a sunny day (lovely) |
| 6. big eyes (blue) | 18. an ugly dress (orange) |
| 7. a cold day (rainy) | 19. a metal box (black / small) |
| 8. a hot bath (nice) | 20. a long face (thin) |
| 9. an old coat (worn) | 21. a wide avenue (long) |
| 10. a red car (old / little) | 22. a big cat (fat / red) |
| 11. a gold watch (small / antique) | 23. long hair (fair / beautiful) |
| 12. a little village (old / lovely) | 24. an old painting (interesting / Flemish) |

Exercise 65. Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct order to complete the sentence. Then decide which city the speaker is talking about.

Cairo, Istanbul, London, Tokyo, Moscow, Paris, Sydney, Venice

1. The best way to get around in the city is to get on a _____ bus. (red, big)
2. The city is full of palaces along the sides of the canals. (old, wonderful)
3. Just outside the city you soon see the shapes of the Pyramids. (stone, vast)
4. From the top of the tower you can look across the French capital. (graceful, iron)
5. At the heart of the city is this _____ fortress which is still home to the president. (medieval, well-known)
6. This is a _____ city, not a centre for historic buildings, but still a great place to visit. (busy, commercial)
7. This spectacular city where Europe and Asia meet has _____ buildings, as well as ancient palaces. (modern, tall)

Exercise 66. Put the adjectives in the correct order.

1. Cycling is a(n) _____ activity. (useful, outdoor, popular)
2. Now I'm reading a _____ novel. (depressing, long, boring)
3. He had a _____ alarm clock. (digital, new, useful)
4. Have you heard of this _____ invention? (Japanese, fantastic, new)

5. This family rents a _____ house. (furnished, large, old)
6. I've just bought a(n) _____ table. (beautiful, coffee, glass, oval)
7. Robert's is the _____ car. (red, Italian, big)
8. Our students are using _____ dictionaries. (English, reliable, new, complete)
9. There was a _____ carpet on the floor. (soft, wonderful, woollen, Persian)
10. Andy gave Rosie a _____ box. (jewellery, velvet, small, square)
11. Stratford is a _____ town. (nice, small, quiet)

Exercise 67. Make two-word and three-word nouns.

1. a dress made of silk – a silk dress; 2. railings made of iron; 3. a table used in the kitchen; 4. a table made of plastic/used in the kitchen.

Exercise 68. Translate into English.

1. хлопчатобумажная рубашка; 2. маленькая черная металлическая коробка; 3. уродливое зеленое платье; 4. красивые светлые длинные волосы; 5. интересное старое французское полотно (картина); 6. необычные золотые серьги ручной работы; 7. незабываемое двухдневное путешествие на лодке; 8. дорогой старый круглый дубовый стул ручной работы; 9. модная шелковая зеленая блузка; 10. маленький уютный итальянский ресторанчик; 11. старое синее пластмассовое ведро; 12. современные высокоэффективные научные технологии; 13. милая старая комната, облицованная дубовыми панелями; 14. длинный белый холодный коридор; 15. большой толстый черный пушистый кот.

Exercise 69. Rewrite these sentences putting the words in brackets in the right order, following the rule:

Word order of determiners and adjectivals before a noun phrase is fixed:

Some/all/few, etc. + the/this/my, etc. + first/next/last, etc. + one/two/three, etc. + adjectives.

1. These are (school / my / all / old) photographs.

2. Nearly (all / German / other / our) friends live in Cologne.

3. They say that (last / six / all of / indoor / the) meetings were cancelled.

4. I shall miss (television / most of / five / next / her) shows.

5. It looks as if (other / half of / these / green) peppers are rotten.

6. Would you like (unused / last / three / the) copies of the book?

Exercise 70. Put the following into the correct order:

1. English / lovely / several / old / tables
2. pretty / French / young / a lot of / girls
3. dining-room / Regency / few / valuable / last / these / chairs
4. first / really important / Impressionist / his / three / paintings
5. dark blue / best / silk / my / all / shirts
6. young / many / German / factory workers
7. marble-popped / old-fashioned / these / oval / all / washing-stands
8. wildlife / Mike's / all / black and white / latest / photographs
9. cotton / a few / plain / hand-woven / carefully-chosen / dresses
10. non-stick / brand-new / a number of / French-made / frying pans
11. really important / the first / national / government-sponsored survey
12. one-month / last / his / exhausting / European / tour

Exercise 71. Translate into English.

1. Он шел по грязным узким улицам маленького шумного китайского городка и думал о своей потрясающе красивой молодой жене, которая ждала его в их небольшом уютном деревянном коттедже на берегу круглого глубокого голубого озера, затерянного в высоких непроходимых горах. 2. Мужчина, который подошел ко мне, был одет в грязный потертый голубой твидовый костюм и курил отвратительную толстую гаванскую сигару. Он посмотрел на меня своими темными миндалевидными глазами, и не говоря ни слова, достал из кармана большой блестящий черный пистолет. Я решил не дожидаться, пока он выстрелит, и побежал через забитый людьми маленькую комнату бара к большой деревянной двери на ее другом конце.

Exercise 72. Translate into English.

1. Я живу в новом девятиэтажном кирпичном доме. 2. Секретарь вручил ему толстый коричневый бумажный конверт. 3. Мы обедали за большим новым круглым деревянным столом. 4. Она надела свой лучший синий шерстяной костюм. 5. В этой фирме работает много молодых способных японских программистов. 6. Лиза купила новую модную красную шелковую блузку. 7. Старые узкие темные туманные улицы Лондона пугали ее. 8. На ковбое была большая яркая соломенная мексиканская шляпа. 9. Это был первый по-настоящему важный международный конгресс. 10. Как мне нравится эта венецианская зеленая стеклянная ваза! 11. Перед нами лежала песчаная равнина. 12. Спасибо, это золотой совет (мнение). 13. У сейфа свинцовая дверь. 14. Небо было свинцовое, оно не обещало ничего хорошего. 15. У чучела были стеклянные глаза. 16. Врачу не понравился его стеклянный взгляд. 17. Мне надоели твои наглые манеры.

Exercise 73. Put into the correct order.

1. a wooden, small, round table;
2. a grey-haired, little, French, pretty lady;
3. two, landscape, famous, old paintings
4. this Victorian, interesting, oval-shaped mirror;
5. a beautiful, young, Arab racehorse;
6. a big, black and white, great sheepdog;
7. a kitchen, French, handmade cupboard;
8. a large, Italian, brown, beautiful, teak chest of drawers;

Exercise 74. You are looking for items you want to buy. Put the words in the correct order, beginning with *I'm looking for a...*

1. clock radio, white, Taiwanese, cheap, for my bedside table.
2. sports car, well-maintained, second-hand, with a low mileage.
3. polished, beautiful, antique, dining-table, mahogany, English.
4. canvas, American, a pair of, trainers, grey and red, which I can use for jogging.
5. cottage, stone-built, small, old, country.
6. cotton, dress, summer, pink and white, for my holiday.

Exercise 75. Put in the right word order or choose the right forms.

NOT A DOG'S DINNER!

(shoes, leather, Italian, expensive, handmade): these are my pride and joy. I own a (old, beautiful, pair) – or I did until yesterday, when I discovered that one of the shoes was missing. I had left the shoes on my (doorstep, back) to do some gardening. My neighbour has a (dog, friendly, large) called Sam. When I saw that one of my shoes had disappeared, I knew that Sam had taken it. I can't say he behaved (bad / badly). He just behaved like a dog. Leather looks (good / well) and tastes (good / well) too. I unwillingly gave Sam the (remaining, Italian, shoe) and then followed him. I not only found one (Italian, unchewed, shoe), but also a pile of things Sam had been borrowing, including my wife's (slippers, fur-lined, red), which Sam had tried to have for dinner!

Exercise 76. Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct order.

1. He gave us some bread. (brown, delicious, home-made)
2. A lady suddenly arrived. (little, old, funny)
3. I bought a shirt. (silk, striped, blue and white)
4. He was smoking a cigar. (fat, revolting, Havana)
5. I've got a racket. (new, tennis, great, metal)
6. She was wearing a dress. (summer, plain, cotton)
7. Thieves stole a painting. (French, priceless, Impressionist)
8. He showed me into his room. (airy, living, high-ceilinged)
9. He introduced me to his daughter. (ten-year-old, little, pretty)
10. I've just met a student. (young, chemistry, very interesting)
11. Mine's the car. (blue, Japanese, small)

12. I rent a(n) house, (furnished, large, old)
13. I've just bought a table, (beautiful, coffee, wooden)
14. Their forces soon overcame the invasion, (combined, military, powerful)
15. Have you seen this invention? (fantastic, German, new)
16. There was a rug on the floor, (soft, wonderful, woollen)
17. She gave me a box. (jewellery, metal, small, square)

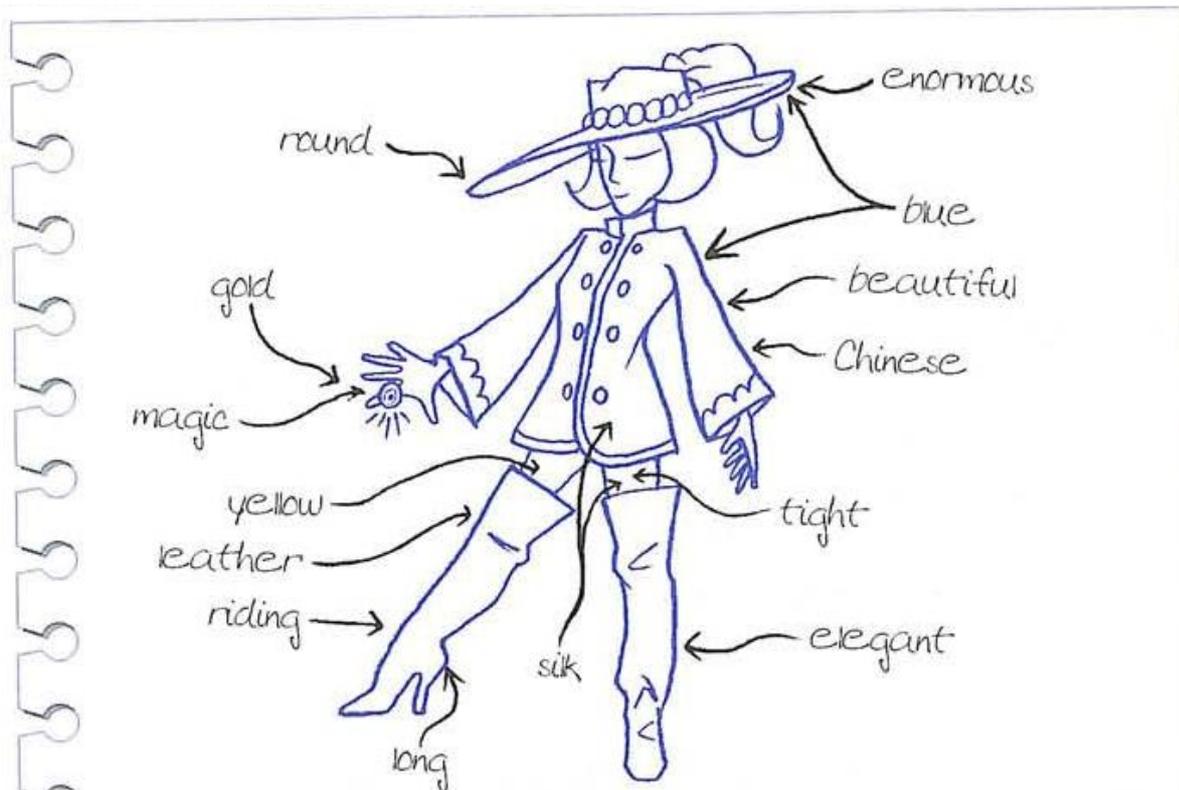
Exercise 77. Put the following into the correct order.

- 1) suede / Italian / new / red / soft / shoes
- 2) elderly / tall / Englishman
- 3) oval / Venetian / ancient / valuable / glass
- 4) shiny / large / expensive / brown / leather / case
- 5) square / wooden / old / nice / table
- 6) modern / stone / large / beautiful / cottage
- 7) porcelain / tea / blue / thin / old / cup
- 8) young / blonde / handsome / tall / man
- 9) old / several / English / beautiful / castles
- 10) pretty / French / young / a lot of / girls
- 11) dark blue / best / silk / my / shirt
- 12) young / many / factory / German / workers

Exercise 78. Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct order. Write **and** between the adjectives if possible.

1. Cycling is a(n) activity, (outdoor, popular)
2. They live in houses, (mud, straw)
3. He was a doctor, (famous, medical)
4. There was an meeting, (important, urgent)
5. I've just finished a novel, (boring, depressing)

Exercise 79. Look at this designer's sketch of a costume for a film and complete the notes. Fill in the gaps with adjectives for each part of the costume.



1. An **enormous round blue** hat.
2. A _____ shirt.
3. A _____ ring.
4. A pair of _____ boots.
5. A pair of _____ trousers.

Exercise 80. Translate into English.

A. 1. В магазине продаются большие, свежие, аппетитные маковые булочки. 2. Мне подарили дорогую гелевую красную французскую ручку. 3. Я потеряла маленький зелёный острый деревянный карандаш. 4. Высокий, привлекательный молодой человек работал официантом. 5. Чудесные, качественные, редкие скрипки работы Страдивари сейчас можно найти только в музеях. 6. Сегодня на рынке можно купить большие, спелые, жёлтые голландские яблоки. 7. По полю мчалась молодая коричневая скаковая лошадь. 8. Во время войны был разрушен старый длинный бетонный мост. 9. В архиве нашего университета хранится длинная интересная старинная рукопись. 10. Настоящий красивый большой старый красный шерстяной восточный ковёр был сделан в 18 веке. 11. Вчера на улице я видела прекрасного пушистого кота. – Он был красивее моего кота? – Он был совсем другой: твой кот худой, чёрный, зеленоглазый, а это был толстый, рыжий сероглазый кот с очень пушистым хвостом. 12. Я живу в самой большой комнате нашего старого, высокого, каменного дома. Она очень светлая, чистая, просторная. 13. Недавно на аукционе мы приобрели комплект очень дорогой, антикварной мебели ручной работы, сделанной из красного дерева. 14. «Гарри Поттер» – это всемирно известная, интересная, увлекательная и познавательная книга,

феномен которой пока еще так и не удалось разгадать. 15. Литература дает нам колоссальный, обширнейший, глубочайший опыт жизни. 16. Студенты готовились к очередной, обычной, ужасной, трудной сессии и выглядели совсем жалко. 17. Наши уроки английского языка всегда интересные, веселые, увлекательные, познавательные. 18. Французский язык очень красивый, мелодичный, благозвучный, поэтому он нравится почти всем, и удивительно, что находятся люди, которые его терпеть не могут. 19. На прошлый День Рождения мне подарили красивые бело-синие кожаные кроссовки на сверхпрочной силиконовой подошве. 20. Давай встретимся с тобой завтра возле большого белого высокого здания на Лермонтовской улице. 21. Я очень люблю вкусные, сладкие, воздушные пирожные, но моя сестра говорит, что шоколадные пирожные намного вкуснее. А какие пирожные любите Вы?

В. 1. Старинный величественный готический собор возвышался над нами и, глядя на него, казалось, что ты переносишься в далекое, таинственное, загадочное прошлое. 2. Сад удивительно похорошел: скромные симпатичные фиолетовые кустики сирени разрослись в великолепные, огромные сплошные кусты, березы и клены раскинулись, липовые аллеи стали особенно хороши. 3. Волнение писателя, начинающего книгу, сродни волнению человека, уходящего в глубину еще неоткрытых, неизведанных, таинственных стран. 4. Луч лукавого серебристого молодого месяца сквозь густую зеленую крону деревьев упал на роскошные большие красные пионы. 5. На полотнах Е. Билокур можно увидеть потрясающее необычное оригинальное сказочное сплетение вьюнков, мальв, маков, настурций. 6. Интересный обаятельный молодой длинноволосый мужчина рассказывал нам о том, как можно поехать на стажировку во Францию и заодно посетить такие замки, как Шомон, Шамбор, Шенонсо, Ланже, Шинон, Блуа и открыть для себя еще очень многое. 7. Молодая женщина рассматривала красивую, прочную, белую летнюю сумку, которая очень подходила ей по стилю. 8. Очаровательная, милая, добрая французская песня звучала в тихом уютном загородном кафе. 9. Мы вошли в прекрасный старинный богатый викторианский дворец и были потрясены роскошью и красотой. 10. Она сидела в мягком широком удобном кресле и перебирала пальцами желтые шершавые старые страницы манускрипта. 11. Мягкий светлый весенний луч заглянул в окно и разбудил хорошенького пушистого рыжего котенка. 12. Не в каждой аптеке можно купить качественный недорогой индийский водный раствор для линз. 13. День был мрачный, серый, пасмурный и совсем не хотелось вставать в 6 часов и идти в академию. 14. Латинский язык интересный, полезный, познавательный, так как является основой всех современных романских языков. 15. Дешевые любовные романы всегда одинаковые, скучные, примитивные. 16. Сегодня воду из-под крана пить нельзя, потому что она грязная, вредная, хлорированная и может привести к различным заболеваниям. 17. На выпускном вечере все девушки были в удивительных пышных разноцветных бальных платьях. 18. Он купил интересную, дорогую, английскую книгу свежего издания. 19. Его дело вел знаменитый, умный, начитанный, справедливый адвокат со стажем. 20. На улице шел первый,

белый, пушистый снег. 21. Это было незабываемое, долгожданное морское путешествие. 22. У меня на дне рождения был большой, сливочный, киевский, ореховый торт, который испекла моя мама. 16. Мери на выпускном вечере была в пышном, красном, французском платье. 17. Она страшно не любила темные, короткие, клетчатые шторы, которые висели у нее в кабинете. 18. Брауны купили недавно новую, норвежскую, красивую, полированную мебель из красного дерева. 19. На скамейке лежала чья-то красивая, большая, пластмассовая кукла. 20. Возле школы рос красивый, широколистный (broad-leaved) старый дуб. 21. Какой удивительный солнечный ясный день. Не пора ли нам надеть наши легкие летние хлопковые платья и светлые соломенные шляпки и отправиться на прогулку? 22. Когда ты наденешь свои новые большие, круглые серебряные серьги? 23. Любимая игрушка моей дочери – огромный белый плюшевый медведь. 24. Этой зимой модно носить красивые, черные, песцовые шапки. Но, к сожалению не всем они нравятся.

Exercise 81. Translate into Russian.

1. A beautiful tall young woman took her bag and took the money out. 2. A fascinating small black-and-white pussy looked at me astonishingly and ran away. 3. An awful old fat woman shouted at the children who were late. 4. It was her favorite old shabby woolen pullover which she bought when she was in Paris. 5. Mother said her boy not to eat this cold round white ice-cream because he could catch a cold. 6. I hate revolting grey paper because it is uncomfortable to write on. 7. The main school of the town received a suite of nice new rectangular brown wooden desks from the firm. 8. Poor, eager, adventurous little Jerusha, in all her seventeen years, had never stepped inside an ordinary house. 9. This pretty young girl has a beautiful long fair hair. 10. This handsome tall young man has big blue eyes and a perfect smile. 11. Oh! What a lovely little old village! – I have a small wooden house there. – Show it to me, please. 12. There is an oak kitchen cupboard and a beautiful round wooden table in the dining-room and also we have an interesting old Flemish painting at the wall of this room. 13. I want to buy this terrific brown leather bag. It suit to my new brown Italian leather shoes. 14. Do you like to walk along a long narrow street or a long wide avenue? 15. – Is this tall thin girl your sister? – Yes, she is. 16. What an unusual silver ring! I must buy it. 17. How much does this big antique square black chest of drawers cost? 18. This family is very pleasant. There are four of them. Mother is a funny woman and she can cook delicious brown home-made bread, a pretty little ten-year-old daughter Ann, a very interesting young chemistry student Ben is Ann's brother and their father Bob. Bob likes revolting fat Havana cigars. 19. Where is my new pair of red leather shoes? – I don't know. There is only a pair of black old leather shoes. 20. She is a nice little Chinese girl. And he is her elder brother. He is three years older than she. 21. Can you bring me a glass of dark Irish beer? 22. I put my pens and pencils in a long, rectangular yellow plastic pen-box. 23. There is a big antique round Italian golden watch in my living-room. 24. She was dressed in a worn blue woolen winter dress and in a pair of old brown leather shoes.

25. A tall thin girl was going along the long narrow street and was singing a nice old English song about a sunny summer day.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

There are three degrees of comparison:

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
<i>dark</i>	<i>darker</i>	<i>darkest</i>
<i>useful</i>	<i>more useful</i>	<i>most useful</i>

We use the **comparative** degree of adjectives when we compare two people, animals or things. Adjectives are usually followed by **than**.

e.g. *I've read much more books **than** my friend.*

We use the **superlative** degree of adjectives when we compare one person, animal or thing with several of the same kind. Adjectives always take the definite article **the** and are usually followed by the prepositions **of** or **in**.

e.g. *It's **the** highest building **in** the city.*

*He is **the** tallest **of** my friend.*

*She was **the** best singer.*

Form:

1. One-syllable adjectives form their comparative and superlative by adding **-er** and **-est** to the positive form:

e.g. *light lighter the lightest*

Adjectives ending in **-e** and **-r** add **-st**:

e.g. *brave braver the bravest*
nice nicer the nicest

Adjectives with one vowel followed by one consonant double the final consonant:

e.g. *fat fatter the fattest*

However, do not double the consonant in words ending in **-w** or **-y**.

e.g. *slow slower the slowest*
coy coyler the coyest

2. Adjectives of three or more syllables form their comparative and superlative by putting **more** and **most** before the positive:

e.g. *interesting more interesting the most interesting*
beautiful more beautiful the most beautiful

3. Adjectives of two syllables follow one or other of the above rules. Some adjectives with two syllables are only used or are most commonly used with **more / less** and **most / least**, particularly **participle adjectives** (e.g. **pleased, worried, boring**) (see Participle Adjectives); adjectives ending in **-ful, -less** and **-re** (e.g. **careful, careless, obscure**); **afraid, alike, alert, ashamed,**

alone, aware; and also **cautious, certain, complex, confident, eager, exact, formal, frequent, modern, recent.** Most other adjectives with two syllables can take either form.

Those ending in **-ful** or **-re** usually take **more** and **most**:

e.g. *doubtful* *more doubtful* *the most doubtful*
obscure *more obscure* *the most obscure*

Those ending in **-er, -y** or **-ly** usually add **-er, -est**:

e.g. *clever* *cleverer* *the cleverest*
pretty *prettier* *the prettiest* (note that **y** becomes **i**)
silly *sillier* *the silliest*

4. With a few two-syllable adjectives, both kinds of comparative and superlative are possible. These are: **common, handsome, polite, quiet, wicked, pleasant, cruel, stupid, tired,** and words ending in **-ow** and **-le**.

e.g. *common* *commoner / more common* *commonest / most common*
gentle *gentler / more gentle* *gentlest / most gentle*
hollow *hollower / more hollow* *hollowest / most hollow*

5. Irregular comparison:

Positive Form	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
<i>bad</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>the worst</i>
<i>good</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>the best</i>
<i>little</i>	<i>less</i>	<i>the least</i>
<i>old</i>	<i>elder</i>	<i>the eldest</i> (of people only)
	<i>older</i>	<i>the oldest</i> (of people and things)
<i>far</i>	<i>farther</i>	<i>the farthest</i> (of distance only)
	<i>further</i>	<i>the furthest</i> (more widely)
<i>many/much</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>the most</i>

- **farther** and **further**

Both words are used to refer to distance, with no difference of meaning:

e.g. *London is farther / further than Paris.*

Further (but not **farther**) can also be used, mainly with abstract nouns, to mean ‘additional’, ‘extra’, ‘more advanced’.

e.g. *College of Further Education.*

Finally, they reached the furthest point in the discussion.

- **elder, eldest; older, oldest**

Elder and **eldest** are chiefly used for comparisons within a family.

Note the difference between *elder* and *eldest*.

e.g. *My elder son* is the older of my two sons; if I say *my eldest son*, I probably have at least three sons. If I say *my elder sister*, I only have one sister. But *elder* is not used with **than**, so *older* is necessary here:

e.g. *My elder brother is two years older than I am.*

Use of comparative and superlative

1. The comparative is used to compare things or people that are separate from each other. The superlative is used to compare one member of a group with the whole group (including that member):

e.g. *Mary's nicer than her three sisters.*

Mary's the nicest of the four sisters in the family.

In the first sentence, Mary is not one of the three sisters; we use the comparative. In the second sentence, Mary is one of the four girls that we are talking about; we use the superlative.

Note that after superlatives we use **in** with places (towns, buildings etc.)

e.g. *What's the longest river **in** the world?*

*We live in one of the nicest rooms **in** the hotel.*

Also: **in the class/in the team/in the family** etc.

e.g. *Tom is the best player in the team.*

But: the happiest day **of my life**, the most pleasant season **of the year**

2. We sometimes use the comparative instead of the superlative to talk about a group that only has two members.

e.g. *I like Betty and Maud, but I think Betty's **the nicer** of the two.*

*I'll give you **the bigger** steak: I'm not very hungry.*

3. After the superlative we often use the present perfect tense.

e.g. *It's the best book I've ever read.*

Further information about comparison of adjectives

1. Before the comparative you can use **much, far, very much, a lot, any, no, rather, a bit, a little**:

e.g. *very much nicer, a lot happier, rather more expensive, a little less interesting, a bit easier, far more serious*

Is your mother any more relaxed?

Things are no better than before.

When **more** is followed by a plural noun, it can be modified by **far** or **many**, but not **much**.

e.g. *many more opportunities (or far more)*

much more money (or far more)

We say **much less** or **far less**, and **far fewer**, but not '**many fewer**'.

e.g. *much less time (or far less time)*

far less mistakes

far fewer mistakes

We use **enough** after adjectives.

e.g. *The house was **comfortable enough** but not luxurious, (not ...enough comfortable...)*

*We are not in **a strong enough** financial position to cut taxes, (not ...an enough strong...)*

Compare the position of **enough** in these sentences with **adjective + noun**:

*I haven't got big **enough** nails for the job. (= the nails that I've got aren't big enough)*

*I haven't got **enough** big nails for the job. (= I've got some big nails, but not enough)*

We use **sufficiently** before adjectives with a meaning similar to **enough**. **Sufficiently** is often preferred in more formal contexts.

e.g. *The policies of the parties were not **sufficiently different**, (or ...not different enough.)*

*Things would be easier if we only had a **sufficiently simple** system, (or ...a simple enough system.)*

Notice, that using constructions **adjective + enough** and **too + adjective** we talk about an action in the to-infinitive clause. If we need to mention the things or people 'involved, we do this with for...

e.g. *The beams have to be **strong enough to support** the roof.*

*She was **too ashamed to admit** her mistake.*

*The garage was just about **big enough for two cars to fit in**.*

*The suitcase was **too small (for him) to get** all his clothes in.*

The following adjectives generally do not form degrees of comparison:

1. Limiting qualitative adjectives which single out or determine the type of things or persons, such as:

e.g. *previous, middle, left, childless, medical, dead, etc.*

2. Relative adjectives (which are also limiting in their meaning) such as:

e.g. *woollen, wooden, flaxen, earthen, ashen.*

3. Adjectives with comparative and superlative meaning (gradable) which are of Latin origin:

e.g. *former, inner, upper, junior, senior, prior, superior, etc. (originally with comparative meaning), and minimal, optimal, proximal, etc. (originally with superlative meaning).*

With most of them the comparative meaning has been lost and they are used as positive forms (the inner wall, the upper lip, superior quality, minimal losses).

However, some comparatives borrowed from Latin (major, minor, exterior, interior, junior, senior) may form their own comparatives with a change of meaning.

4. Adjectives already denoting some gradation of quality.

e.g. *darkish, greenish, etc.*

COMPARATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

1. To express the continuing change, we can use 'double comparative' (**comparative + and + comparative**):

e.g. *Your English is improving. It's getting better and better.*

These days more and more people are learning English.

She is becoming more and more nervous.

The car was going faster and faster.

2. **the + comparative, the + comparative** to say that two changes happen together.

e.g. *The warmer the weather, the better I feel.*

The more dangerous it is, the more I like it.

The more expensive the hotel (is), the better the service (is).

Note the structure **the+comparative + the better**:

e.g. *Do you like high speed? – Yes. The faster the better.*

What size box do you want? – The bigger the better.

3. **as + adjective + as**

a) When we say that two things are the same in some way.

e.g. *It's as cold as ice.*

She's as bad-tempered as her mother.

In negative comparisons, we can use **not as/so + adjective + as**

e.g. *She is not so nice as her sister. (or She is not as nice as her sister).*

In formal speech and writing it is more common to use **less than**:

e.g. *The gap between the sides is **not as wide as** it was. (or **...is less wide than** it was.)*

*The bees are plentiful, but **not so common as** last summer, (or **...but less common than** last summer.)*

We use **not so** rather than **not as** in a number of common expressions.

e.g. **I'm not so sure.**

It's (= the situation is) **not so bad.**

Not so loud! (= be more quiet).

He's not so good (= not very well).

If you put a countable noun between the adjective and the second **as**, you should use **a/an** in front of the noun (if the noun is singular).

e.g. *Despite his disability, he tried to lead **as normal a life as possible.***

*She was **as patient a teacher as** anyone could have had.*

The negative form of sentences like this can use either **not as** or sometimes **not such**:

e.g. *He's **not as good a player as** he used to be.*

*He's **not such a good player as** he used to be. (Notice the different word order.)*

*They're **not such terrible children as** we'd expected. (We don't use **not as** with plural nouns.)*

as...as is also used in sentences with **much** and **many** to talk about quantities.

e.g. *She earns at least **as much as** Mark, and probably more.*

*London has twice **as many banks as** the rest of south-east England.*

We also use **as much/many as** or **as little/few as** to say that a quantity or amount is larger or smaller than expected. **Many** and **few** are used before numbers; **much** and **little** are used with amounts such as \$5 and 20%, and distances such as 3 metres:

e.g. *There is a small number involved, possibly **as few as** a hundred, (not ...as little as...)*

*Prices have increased by **as much as** 300 per cent.*

b) With a noun we use **as + many / much + as** to talk about quantity.

e.g. *I haven't got as much money as I thought.*

They need as many tests as possible.

c) **Twice, three times**, etc. can be used with **not/as + adjective + as**; so can *half, a quarter* etc.

e.g. *Their house is about **twice as big as** ours.*

*You are not **half as clever as** you think you are.*

d) We say **the same as** (not 'the same like').

e.g. *Tom is the same age as George.*

'What would you like to drink?' – 'I'll have the same as last time'.

e) **like+noun** and **as+noun**

He worked like a slave. (very hard indeed). He worked as a slave. (He was a slave.)

e.g. *She used her umbrella as a weapon. (She struck him with it.)*

For more details about comparative constructions with adjectives see APPENDIX D.

Exercise 82. Give degrees of comparison of the following adjectives if possible.

A. angry, brave, bad, convenient, dry, dead, final, good, heavy, narrow, perfect, Persian, right (left), square, important, white, yellow, unique, little;

B. absent-minded, easy-going, fine-looking, good-natured, high-flown, high-heeled, kind-hearted, much-spoken, narrow-minded, old-fashioned, strong-willed, well-bred;

C. absolute, able, authentic, helpful, empty, effective, left, mild, middle, medical, vacant, round, pregnant, Roman, wooden, immortal, real, late, near, old, far, few, tough, entire;

Exercise 83. Put the adjectives from the list into the correct column.

bored, cheap, flat, pleased, noisy, funny, sad, solid, comfortable, thin, good, short, lazy, expensive, bad, long, kind, easy, fragile, surprising, wet, intelligent, dangerous

+er	Double+er	-y+ier	More	irregular
high-higher	big-bigger	pretty-prettier	precious-more precious	far-farther

Exercise 84. What is the difference between these things? Write a sentence about each pair using an adjective from the list with *-er* or *more*.

intelligent, loud, dangerous, precious, big, easy, sweet

Example: a shout and a whisper – A shout is louder than a whisper.

1. diamonds and pearls; 2. a mountain and a hill; 3. people and monkeys; 4. phoning and writing a letter; 5. chocolate and fruit; 6. a lion and a cat;

Exercise 85. Write a comparative sentence using the information and an adjective from the list. Make any necessary changes, leaving out any unnecessary detail.

deep, dry, high, large, long, low, old, small

1. The River Mackenzie, Canada: 4,240 km
The River Niger, Africa: 4,170 km
2. Lake Victoria, Africa: 69,484 km²
Lake Michigan, North America: 57,757 km²
3. The Marianas Trench, Pacific Ocean: 10,900 m
The Japan Trench, Northern Pacific: 9,000 m
4. Mont Blanc, France: 4,807 m
Mount Elbrus, Russia: 5,642 m
5. Arica, Chile: average rainfall 0.76 mm per year
The Libyan Sahara Desert: average rainfall less than 15 mm per year
6. The oldest rocks in Scotland: 3 billion years old
The oldest rocks in Canada: 4 billion years old
7. The lowest recorded temperature in Finland: -57°C
The lowest recorded temperature in Sweden: -52°C
8. The island state of Nauru, South Pacific: 21 km²
Monaco: 1.6 km²

Exercise 86. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence, using the adjective in capitals.

1. The first question in the test was easier than the second one. **DIFFICULT**
The second question in the test was _____.
2. I think my sweets taste better than yours. **TASTY**
I think my sweets _____.
3. Staying at home for a holiday is cheaper than travelling abroad. **EXPENSIVE**
Travelling abroad for a holiday _____.
4. The Royal Hotel is more old-fashioned than the Holton Hotel. **MODERN**
The Holton Hotel _____.
5. This chair isn't as comfortable as the sofa. **COMFORTABLE**
The sofa _____.
6. I think water refreshes me more than milk does. **REFRESHING**
I think water is _____.
7. Romantic films interest me more than war films. **INTERESTING**
I find _____.

8. Jim's suitcase was lighter than Jack's suitcase.

HEAVY

Jim's suitcase _____.

Exercise 87. Make up sentences using the models:

Model 1: text A / easy / text B – *Text A is easier than text B.*

1. January / cold / March; 2. Bill / attentive / Kate; 3. garden / beautiful / park;
4. exercise 5 / big / exercise 7; 5. bedroom / cosy / living room; 6. teachers / poor /
businessmen; 7. students / cunning / professors; 8. anecdote / funny / story; 9. sweater
/ long / skirt; 10. Jack / intelligent / Jill; 11. car racing / dangerous / boxing;

Model 2: boxing / dangerous / car racing; – *Boxing is less dangerous than car racing.*

1. reading / difficult / writing; 2. amber / expensive / diamond; 3. Bob /
experienced / Mary; 4. film / exciting / book; 5. daughter / capable / son; 6. the
Americans / hospitable / the Russians; 7. men / emotional / women; 8. text 1 /
difficult / text 2; 9. coffee / tasty / cocoa; 10. the Anglo-Saxons / ancient / the Celts;
11. the Parliament / influential / the President.

Exercise 88. Compare:

1. two different fruits; 2. a cat and a dog; 3. two flowers; 4. rock music and
classical music; 5. two academic subjects; 6. comedy and tragedy; 7. reading and
writing; 8. being single and being married; 9. two of your friends; 10. your life now
with what it was like ten years ago; 11. your physical appearance now with the way
you looked as a child; 12. two movie stars; 13. two holidays; 14. two of your
teachers; 15. children with parents.

Exercise 89. Give *the comparative* and *superlative forms* of the following
adjectives:

Polite, happy, glad, complete, grey, honourable, shy, dry, just, free, recent,
merry, uncomfortable, joyful, hot, thin, accurate, narrow, real, sweet, right, wicked,
yellow, cosy, merciful, bad, fat, cheap, big, clumsy, stupid, far, miserable, narrow,
virtuous, simple, regular, expensive, low, deep, sad, significant, bitter, intimate, lazy,
old, serious, tiny, clever, little, considerate, good, much, dark, beautiful, dear, fit.

Exercise 90. Complete the text with an adjective from the list, using a *comparative form* where necessary.

cheap, fast, clever, important, difficult, up-to-date, easy, essential

Nowadays using computers is more and more _____. We can't do without
them, and you don't have to be an expert to use one, as using a computer is _____
and _____ all the time. You don't need to be rich either, as computers are also
becoming _____ and _____ as time goes on. Also, if you are studying, the Internet
is becoming more and more _____ as a place to find information. This used to take a
long time, but the latest machines are a great improvement. The _____ the computer
is, the _____ it works. However, protecting computers from viruses is becoming
more and more _____ as the people who invent viruses are becoming _____ and

_____. The Internet has become a dangerous place, so it is more and more _____ to be very careful when we use computers.

Exercise 91. Read the sentences and translate them into Russian, paying special attention to the adjectives.

1. Good – better – best. Never let it rest. Till your "good" is "better" and your "better" is "best". 2. A bad excuse is better than none. 3. A silent tongue and a true heart are the most admirable things on earth. 4. It is better to be the best of a low family than the worst of a noble one. 5. The symphony was a half-baked, splashy, cacophonous mess. 6. The film will be released in the first half of the following year at the earliest. 7. Broken hearts stain pillows with bitter tears. 8. Much to Mary's further surprise, her mother was nowhere to be seen. 9. He is going to buy the latest golfing accessories. 10. Whom we love best, to them we can say least. 11. Learning makes a good man better and a bad man worse. 12. Now let's have lunch and you can tell me about all your latest lady friends and the exciting parties you've been to. 13. Many famous artists died in bitterest poverty. 14. The positive hotel experience is a smooth arrival, delightful service, a pleasant night's stay and a professional check-out.

Exercise 92. Open the brackets and use *the comparative form* of the adjectives and adverbs.

1. This exercise is (simple) than that one. 2. Why are you talking? Please be (quiet). 3. New districts of Moscow are (beautiful) than the old ones. 4. He is (clever) than his brother. 5. My (old) sister is 4 years (old) than me. 6. There are (many) customers on Saturdays than on weekdays. 7. Are expensive things (good) than cheap ones? 8. Is English grammar (difficult) than Russian grammar? 9. He has made (few) mistakes than yesterday. 10. She had to give us (far) information though she didn't want to. 11. Students from Group 3 are (industrious) than those from Group 1. 12. Have you met our new colleagues – Mr Brown and Mr. Green? The former is an excellent economist, (late) is a good lawyer. 13. They have got down to business without any (far) delay. 14. This matter is (urgent) than that one. 15. He plays tennis (bad).than she. 16. He's got a still (old) edition of this book. 17. Is there a (late) train passing here? 18. (far) details will be given tomorrow. 19. Sparrows are (common) than any other birds. 20. Motor-cycles are (noisy) than cars, aren't they?

Exercise 93. Complete each sentence with one of the following adjectives in *the superlative form*.

dangerous, heavy, deep, tall, long, expensive, old, fast, intelligent, successful, loud, large

1. George MacAree is _____ man in Britain. He weighs 300 kg.
2. Christopher Greener is Britain's _____ man – he stands 218 cm.
3. _____ spider is the black widow, whose bite can kill a man in a few minutes.
4. The insect with _____ number of legs is a kind of millipede which has 710 legs.
5. The world's _____ perfume costs 550 pounds per bottle.

6. _____ part of the Pacific Ocean is 11 kilometres below the surface.
7. Richard Latter, who died in 1914, had _____ beard in the world.
8. _____ of all songwriters have been John Lennon and Paul McCartney.
9. _____ land animal is the cheetah, which can run at nearly 100 kilometres per hour.
10. _____ insect, the cicada, can be heard at a distance of 400 metres.
11. _____ sub-human animal on land is the chimpanzee.
12. _____ bridge in the world is in Izmir, Turkey. It is more than 2,800 years old.

Exercise 94. Answer the questions:

Which profession (hobby, sports) do you think is:

1. the most dangerous?
2. the most difficult?
3. the easiest?
4. the most exciting?
5. the most boring?
6. the most expensive?
7. the cheapest?
8. the most interesting?

Exercise 95. Complete the sentence with *the superlative form* of the adjective in capitals.

1. The _____ whale ever caught weighed more than 171,000 kg. **HEAVY**
2. The _____ whale recorded was over 33 m in length. **LONG**
3. A specimen of king's holly, a plant found in the rainforest of Tasmania, is one of the _____ plants on Earth – over 43,000 years old. **OLD**
4. The cheetah is the _____ creature on Earth, and is capable of running at over 110 kph. **FAST**
5. The _____ part of the ocean where a fish has been found was 8,372 m down in the Puerto Rican Trench. **DEEP**
6. The _____ fish in the sea is the sailfish, which can travel 100 kph. **SPEEDY**
7. No prizes for guessing the world's _____ fish. It is the deadly piranha fish. **FEROCIOUS**
8. The sea wasp, which lives off the north coast of Australia, is the _____ creature in the sea. If it stings you, you have between 30 seconds and four minutes to live. **POISONOUS**
9. The _____ spider in the world is the goliath spider from South America, which can be 28 cm across. **LARGE**
10. And the _____ mammal is probably Savi's pygmy shrew, a mouse-like creature, which weighs between 1 and 3 grams. **SMALL**

Exercise 96. Complete the sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence, and includes a *superlative* adjective.

1. I've never sat in a more comfortable classroom than this. This is the _____ sat in.
2. I've never eaten a tastier school lunch than this. This is the _____ eaten.
3. I've never read a worse book than this. This is the _____ read.
4. We've never had a more useful English lesson than this. This is the _____ had.
5. I've never solved an easier problem than this. This is the _____ solved.
6. I've never seen a more entertaining school play than this. This is the _____ seen.
7. We've never used a more interesting textbook than this. This is the _____ used.
8. I've never had a better friend than you. You are the _____ had.

9. I've never taken a longer test than this. This is the _____ taken.
 10. I've never written a more difficult test than this. This is the _____ written.

Exercise 97. Give *the superlative form* of the adjectives in brackets.

1. The Pan-American Highway is (long) road in the world. 2. The Beatles were (successful) pop group. 3. Japan has (crowded) railways in the world. 4. This is our (old) national airline. 5. The Chrysler Building was once (tall) in the world. 6. Is English (useful) language to learn? 7. This is one of (expensive) stores in the city. 8. The Queen must be (rich) woman in the world. 9. Unfortunately, I haven't heard (late) news, I think it was very interesting. 10. Is the Mona Lisa (valuable) painting in the world? 11. His house is (far) in the street. 12. February is (snowy) and (cold) month of the year here. 13. I wonder what his (near) step is going to be. 14. Who are (old) members of the club? 15. It was (late) thing I expected of him. 16. The diamond is (hard) mineral in the world.

Exercise 98. Complete the text with the most suitable form of the adjective in brackets.

London is one of (large) _____ cities in the world. Its population is (low) _____ than Tokyo or Shanghai, but it is one of (popular) _____ tourist destinations of all. London is probably (famous) _____ for its museums, galleries, palaces and other sights, but it also includes a wide) _____ range of peoples, cultures and religions than many other places. People used to say that it was (dirty) _____ city too, but it is now much (clean) _____ than it was. To the surprise of many people, it now has some of (good) _____ restaurants in Europe too. For some people, this makes London (exciting) _____ city in Europe. Unfortunately, London is definitely not (expensive) _____ city in Europe, though a holiday in London is good value for money, considering what there is to see and do there.

Exercise 99. Complete the sentences with the words in bold using the proper degree.

busy, few, famous, convenient, well-read, kind-hearted, straight, hot

1. She is easy to deal with. I think she is _____ than her sister. 2. I suppose the works of this artist are _____ abroad than in his country. 3. This armchair is _____ of all. 4. He knows a lot. He is _____ than his schoolmates. 5. Let's take this path. It's _____. 6. The street you live in is _____ than mine. 7. Days are getting _____ in July. 8. He made _____ mistakes in his class.

Exercise 100. Complete the sentences with an appropriate *comparative* or *superlative* adjective. Use an **-er/-est** or **more/most** form. Indicate where both forms are possible.

alike **common** **complex** **confident** **forceful**
 hot likely **relaxed** **simple** **wide**

1. I feel much **more relaxed** now that the exams are over.
 2. Our new car is a little _____ than our old one, but still fits easily into the garage.
 3. Her latest speech was strong and confident, and some people now consider her to

be

the _____ figure in British politics.

4. Now that they had both had their hair cut, the twins looked even _____ than usual.

5. Throughout the match, Barcelona looked _____ the winners.

6. Scientists claim that oil pollution is now the _____ cause of death among sea birds.

7. The last exam was quite easy and I began to feel _____ about my results.

8. Another, even _____, computer had to be designed to control the environment of the space station.

9. It's been _____ the day in London for 35 years.

Exercise 101. Match the adjectives on the left with their definitions on the right.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1) further | a) after some time |
| 2) farther | b) the second of two things or persons already mentioned |
| 3) last | c) the smallest |
| 4) latter | d) coming immediately after, in space or in order |
| 5) elder | e) additional |
| 6) nearer | f) at a greater distance |
| 7) next | g) least good |
| 8) least | h) coming after all others in time or order |
| 9) later | i) senior of members of the family |
| 10) worst | j) closer |

Exercise 102. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the adjective. Mind the use of articles where necessary.

A. Late

1. These are books and current magazines. 2. Are you getting off at stop? 3. He turned up than he had promised. 4. Let's discuss news a little bit, shall we? 5. We have two managers at the office: Henry and Joanna. is thirty, is twenty-eight. 6. Will you repeat sentence, please. 7. This illustrated magazine shows photographs of fashions. 8. Last week my students passed exam. 9. I am, but not 10. We need telephone directory.

B. Near

1. There's no one to me than you. 2. Excuse me, where is metro station? 3. time think before you speak. 4. Are you getting off at stop, sir? 5. Who lives to the school, children? 6. week you'll have to write essay according to our plan. 7. Who is going to be to do the talking?

C. Old

1. My roommate is as as I. 2. Of the four children Tony is 3. My brother is a loving family man. 4. – Who is here? – Mr. Stone is, though he is the youngest man here. 5. Have you brother or sister?

D. Far

1. She is one of those who will go 2. How is your native place from here? 3. Billy lived at end of the village. 4. She never went than school. 5. Do you think they will get any in this tricky matter? 6. A calculation shows that these figures are incorrect. 7. I live from the city centre than you do. 8. They are waiting for news from home.

Exercise 103. Choose the right variant.

1. Martin was the (more talented / most talented) of the two brothers. 2. Of the three shirts I like the blue one (better / best). 3. My dog is the (prettier / prettiest) of the two. 4. This summary is the (better / best) of the two presented. 5. There are nine planets in our solar system and Pluto is the (farther / farthest). 6. Mary is the (tallest / taller) of the two girls. 7. The boss likes my plan the (better / best) of the two. 8. This is the (less difficult / least difficult) of the four cases. 9. This knife is the (sharpest / sharper) of the two. 10. Mother was the (more / most) beautiful of seven daughters.

Exercise 104. Translate into English using the proper degrees of the words in bold type.

1. Возьмите этот чемодан, он **легче** вашего. 2. В районе Вест-Энд находятся **самые дорогие** магазины. 3. Что ты собираешься делать **дальше**? 4. Я думаю, что он **старше** вас, но **моложе** меня. 5. Это **самый талантливый** студент в нашей группе. 6. Хотя у нас были **самые плохие** места, нам очень понравился спектакль. 7. Где **ближайшее** почтовое отделение? 8. **Последний** поезд прибывал в полночь. 9. **Последние** известия были совсем неинтересные. 10. Они получили **дополнительные** сведения по этому вопросу.

Exercise 105. Use the adjective in *the comparative and superlative* degree.

1. His poems are popular (his novels). His poems are more popular than his novels.
2. My room's cold. (the kitchen) _____
3. My garden is nice. (school garden) _____
4. Your hair is dark. (your brother's hair) _____

Exercise 106. Give both *comparative and superlative forms* where possible.

Example: His brother is talented.

(than he) – His brother is more talented than he.

(person I have ever met) – His brother is the most talented person I have ever met.

1. His work was careless.
(than mine) _____
(in the class) _____
2. Basketball is popular.
(than tennis) _____
(in the USA) _____
3. This watch is expensive.
(than that one) _____

(in the shop) _____

4. Tuesday is convenient for me.

(than Friday) _____

(of all week-days) _____

Exercise 107. Choose the right forms in these sentences. In some cases both forms are right.

1. Is the station much (further / farther)? 2. You'll find the explanation (further / farther) on. 3. Your record is (worse / worst) than mine. 4. It's the (less / lesser) of two evils. 5. She always wears the (last / latest) fashion. 6. We have no (further / farther) information. 7. Nick skates (good / well). 8. His (latest / last) words were: 'The end'. 9. It is the (more / most) I can do for you. 10. She is the (oldest / eldest) member of our family. 11. My flat is (littler / smaller) than yours. 12. I've got (less / lesser) patience than you. 13. He is much (older / elder) than his wife. 14. This is the (more / most) beautiful picture I've ever seen. 15. His English is (best / better) than mine. 16. She is (better / best) now. 17. It's the (furthest / farthest) point west. 18. It's the (oldest / eldest) building in the city. 19. He's my (older / elder) brother. 20. I'm not hurt in the (least / less)!

Exercise 108. Complete the text. Use a *comparative structure* (positive or negative) or a *superlative structure* (+ preposition if necessary).

On the edge of our family of planets, or solar system, is Pluto, which is (cold) the coldest of all the planets and (far) _____ the Sun. Surprisingly, (hot) _____ planet is not Mercury although no other planet is (close) _____ the Sun. Mercury, with a surface temperature of about 420 C is (hot) _____ Venus, which has a surface temperature of about 475 C. Mercury is (small) _____ the nine planets and Jupiter is (large) _____ the solar system. Mercury, Mars and Venus are similar to Earth in some ways. Venus is (close) _____ to Earth. However it is less similar to Earth than Mars is. Although Venus is a small planet, it looks (bright) _____ the four large planets. In fact, of all the planets it is (bright) _____ in our sky.

Exercise 109. Using the words from the brackets, make sentences with *ever* and *never* according to the examples.

Example: This is the worst / most horrible / best meal I've ever eaten.

I've never eaten such a bad / horrible / good meal as this.

1. (boring / see) That's _____ film _____.
2. (uncomfortable / sit) This is _____ chair _____.
3. (bad / stay) That's _____ hotel _____.
4. (lazy / ride) This is _____ horse _____.
5. (rude / meet) That's _____ man _____.
6. (delicious / eat) This is _____ cake _____.
7. (heavy / see) This is _____ rain _____.
8. (cold / remember) That's _____ weather _____.

Exercise 110. Complete the sentences using *the comparative* or *the superlative form* of the adjectives given in brackets.

1. – Boris is certainly _____ (clever) than his brother. – Yes, and he is _____ (attractive) than his brother Peter. In fact, he is _____ (smart) boy I've ever taught. 2. Nothing could be _____ (extravagant) than buying such an expensive car. You will have to be _____ (careful) with your money in future. 3. Life is getting _____ (hard) and _____ (complicated) with every passing day. 4. It is _____ (effective) method of all, but it is naturally costly. 5. Stephen is _____ (intelligent) than any other boy in his group. 6. It has been _____ (cold) day in Moscow for thirty years. 7. It's _____ (little) I can do for you, I'm afraid. 8. That was _____ (bad) than he had expected. 9. That was indeed _____ (bad) experience in his career. 10. They naively think that things can only get _____ (good). 11. This is _____ (unbelievable) news I have ever heard. 12. He ate _____ (few) French fries than you did at the picnic. 13. Angela is _____ (little) organized than Mike. 14. If you ask me, Moscow is _____ (beautiful) than any other city in the world. 15. They had _____ (little) and _____ (little) to talk about. 16. It is axiomatic that _____ (great) the student's individual effort, _____ (much) thorough will be his learning. 17. The _____ (much) original a discovery, the _____ (much) obvious it seems afterwards.

Exercise 111. Use the right degree of comparison of the adjectives in brackets.

1. He laughs (good), who laughs last. 2. He who laughs last, laughs (long). 3. Of two evils, choose the (little). 4. My aunt is the (old) of the four sisters. 5. Cats are (clean) than monkeys, but monkeys are (intelligent) than cats. 6. He is the (well-known) of that crew. 7. Put your (good) foot forward. 8. He had rarely listened to a (an) (absurd) proposal. 9. The kids had never eaten a sausage that was (big, red, hot). 10. Thank you, you are (kind) today than you were yesterday. 11. Socrates was (wise) Greek of all. 12. Get there first with (much) – that is the fundamental principle of tactics. 13. Which lie seems (good)? 14. Christopher is (friendly) than Ted. 15. Donald is (well-off) than either of his brothers. 16. Ben is (wealthy) of the three brothers. 17. Edwin was (nice) of the two sons.

Exercise 112. Translate into English.

1. Из двух проектов второй более перспективный. 2. Из пятерых претендентов они выбрали самого знающего. 3. Какой из этих двух аппаратов более надежный? 4. Это был самый печальный опыт в моей жизни. 5. Для нее нет ничего более важного, чем ее карьера. 6. Чем скорее он перестанет проматывать деньги, тем лучше. 7. Для меня существуют два самых замечательных дня в году – мой день рождения и Новый год. 8. Чем меньше ты говоришь и, фактически, чем меньше ты знаешь, тем это безопаснее для меня и для моих друзей. И, в конечном счете, для тебя тоже. 9. Вода – самый сильный напиток. Она приводит в движение мельницы. 10. Чем образованнее человек, тем более он склонен страдать от головных болей. 11. Самые лучшие повара –

мужчины. 12. «Извините» – самое трудное слово. 13. Чем больше я читаю о налоговой реформе, тем меньше я ее понимаю.

Exercise 113. Study the following sentences explaining the usage of the article the with the adjectives in *the superlative degree*. Then write the in the spaces where possible. (sometimes the space should be left empty)

This drink is best in cold weather. (It's not so good in hot weather.)
This drink is the best I've ever tasted. (It's better than other drinks.)

This hotel is least expensive in winter. (It's cheaper than it is in summer.)
This hotel is the least expensive in the town. (It's cheaper than other hotels.)

Most (without the) sometimes has the meaning of nearly all, the majority.
Most cars have four wheels. Most of my friends have cars.

Every year millions of people visit Britain as tourists, and ____ most visitors spend some time in the capital, London, which has some of ____ most interesting sights in the world. You can see ____ most of them at any time of the day. The Tower of London is the monument which has ____ most visitors. ____ best time to visit Britain is probably in late spring, summer or early autumn. The weather is ____ best in July and August (although even then it is certainly not ____ best weather in Europe !) However, the museums and monuments are ____ most crowded in August, and London can be unpleasantly hot at this time. So this may be ____ best time to get out of the city and see the rest of the country.

Exercise 114. Write sentences with the words given.

Example: Geneva / one of / modern cities in Europe.

Geneva is one of the most modern cities in Europe.

1. Venice / romantic city / Europe.
2. Paris / beautiful / spring.
3. September / best time / visit India.
4. Australia / hottest when it is winter in Europe.
5. Spain / popular destination for British tourists.
6. Americans, Germans and French people / frequent visitors to Britain.
7. Public transport in London / expensive/Europe.
8. The beaches of Europe / crowded / August.
9. There / something interesting to see / most countries.

Exercise 115. Translate into English.

1. Вы – моя последняя надежда.
2. Этого я от вас меньше всего ожидала.
3. Она выглядит старше своих лет.
4. Женщине столько лет, на сколько она выглядит.
5. Чем ближе экзамены, тем больше я нервничаю.
6. – На сколько лет ваш муж старше вас? – Мы ровесники.
7. В следующий вторник мы обсудим

следующий пункт программы. 8. Каковы последние достижения в этой области? 9. Последующие детали будут обсуждены на последнем заседании клуба. 10. На этой выставке представлено последнее (новейшее) оборудование со всего мира. 11. Все уважают Давида. Он здесь главный. 12. Нет, дальше мы не пойдем, темнеет. 13. Если ей помочь, то она далеко пойдет. 14. У меня две близкие подруги: Луиза и Джемма. Первая очень сдержана, вторая очень эмоциональна. 15. Сядь, пожалуйста, подальше от телевизора. 16. Они принялись за работу без дальнейших комментариев. 17. Это последняя капля. Я этого не могу больше выносить. 18. Я живу дальше всех от института.

Exercise 116. Read and translate the sentences. Say how degrees of comparison are intensified.

1. Are the profits that poor? 2. The weather is no better today than it was yesterday. 3. It's ever so interesting to meet new people. 4. It's most important you stay here. 5. This is a most rewarding job. 6. His is the finest car available on the market. 7. Thank you ever so much, you've been most helpful. 8. Your offer is much (a lot) better than any other's. 9. They give you the best chance imaginable. 10. He is no worse than any other boy of his age. 11. She was by far the camp's best swimmer. 12. He never ever wears a hat. 13. Mr. Parker is by far and away the biggest share holder. 14. It was the most awful film ever. 15. Where ever have you been? 16. Listen, I am dead serious about it. 17. This idea is pretty interesting. 18. Ron was having far worse problems. 19. He gave her a most loving smile.

Exercise 117. Make up sentences according to the model, using "as ... as" and the words given below.

Example: This book, the other one, interesting. – This book is as interesting as the other one.

1. Jane, Ann, charming. 2. He, I, tall. 3. Michael, his brother, strong. 4. Our car, their car, good. 5. This report, your report, interesting. 6. Her new hat, her skirt, becoming. 7. Your job, his, essential. 8. The sitting room, the dining room, large. 9. The ice-cream, the cake, delicious. 10. His stories, his jokes, funny.

Exercise 118. Complete the sentences using "as ... as".

Examples: The weather is still unpleasant today but yesterday it was worse. – The weather isn't as bad as it was yesterday.

1. I still smoke but I used to smoke a lot more. – I don't smoke _____ I used to. 2. I still feel quite tired but I felt a lot more tired yesterday. I don't _____. 3. I was a bit nervous before the interview but usually I'm a lot more nervous. I wasn't _____. 4. Volleyball is popular but basketball is more popular in the US. Volleyball isn't _____. 5. My father works much but he used to work much more when he was younger. He doesn't _____. 6. Basil is busy on Sundays. He is busier on week-days. He isn't _____.

Exercise 119. Using a good monolingual dictionary, check which word in Column A goes with the one in Column B to form common comparative expression with "as ... as". Look at the example provided.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. pretty | g | a. a pancake |
| 2. weak | | b. a bat |
| 3. fresh | | c. a kitten |
| 4. thin | | d. a bone |
| 5. stubborn | | e. an eel |
| 6. slippery | | f. daisy |
| 7. proud | | g. a picture |
| 8. strong | | h. a mule |
| 9. dry | | i. an ox |
| 10. deaf | | j. a rake |
| 11. flat | | k. a peacock |
| 12. blind | | l. a post |

Exercise 120. Complete these sentences with *as...as* or *not as/such...as*. Sometimes two answers are possible. Use the words in the brackets and add any other necessary words.

1. It's **as intelligent as** I've ever read in a newspaper, (intelligent/article)
2. Since her accident, Mary has tried to lead _____ possible, (normal/life)
3. It's _____ I'd imagined, (not/beautiful/house)
4. They're _____ in the last school I worked at. (not/well-behaved/children)
5. Mr Truworth is _____ his predecessor was. (not/popular/president)
6. The new motorway is _____ it is in the countryside, (not/major/issue/town)

Exercise 121. Complete these sentences with *as much as*, *as many as*, *as little as*, or *as few as*.

1. I used to smoke _____ 60 cigarettes a day.
2. He doesn't play golf now _____ he used to.
3. It was disappointing that _____ 200 delegates came to the conference.
4. It's still possible to pay _____ £5 for a good meal at some restaurants in the city.
5. At the busiest times, _____ 50 planes land at the airport every hour.
6. I sometimes have to spend _____ £30 a day on rail fares.

Exercise 122. Read this text about two brothers. Use the adjective in brackets to complete each space. Sometimes you need to use a *comparative (-er, more...than,*

as...as), and sometimes you don't need to change the adjective.

Children will naturally compare themselves with their brothers and sisters, and this can sometimes be a (dangerous) dangerous thing. There were two brothers called Robin and Rufus. They were both (good) _____ at playing football, but Robin wasn't quite (good) _____ Rufus, so Robin stopped playing football completely.

Robin was three years (young) _____ Rufus, but everyone thought he was the same age because he was nearly (tall) _____ his brother. Of course Rufus was three years ahead of Robin at school because he was three years (old) _____, but Robin decided that it was because Rufus was (intelligent) _____ him. Robin began to get very depressed because Rufus was (strong) _____, (confident) _____, and (good) _____ him at everything. After a while he just stopped trying.

Exercise 123. Make up sentences according to the example.

Example: life / becoming / hard – Life is becoming harder and harder.

- 1) people / living / long
- 2) going abroad / becoming / popular
- 3) crime / becoming / common
- 4) the light in the rooms / becoming / dim
- 5) computers / becoming / expensive
- 6) factories / employing / few / workers
- 7) his heart / beating / hard
- 8) Moscow / becoming / beautiful
- 9) his voice / becoming / weak
- 10) nights in winter / becoming / long
- 11) life / becoming / difficult

Exercise 124. Fill in the blanks, as in the example.

1. The noise got ...*louder and louder*... (loud) until I couldn't bear it any longer.
2. ____ (hard) he works ____ (successful) he becomes. 3. It rained ____ (hard) until the river burst its banks. 4. ____ (cold) it got, ____ (many) clothes they had to put on to keep warm. 5. Jake ran ____ (fast) and won the race. 6. ____ (high) he jumped, ____ (loud) the crowd cheered. 7. Cars are getting ____ (cheap) as the years go by. 8. ____ (young) you are, ____ (easy) you find it to learn things. 9. ____ (many) people are opening their own businesses these days. 10. ____ (old) he gets, ____ (tall) he grows.

Exercise 125. Complete the sentence with one word.

1. I expected my exam results to be better. My exam results were _____ than I expected.
2. Harry doesn't look so clever. Harry is _____ than he looks.
3. The black coat is smaller than the brown one. The brown coat is _____ than the black one.
4. Helen's brother is older than her. Helen is _____ than her brother.

5. Jim Carrey's previous film wasn't as funny as his latest one. Jim Carrey's latest film is _____ than the previous one.
6. I thought the station was nearer. The station was _____ than I thought.
7. Maths lessons don't seem as short as English lessons. Maths lessons seem _____ than English lessons.
8. I'm sure this year is colder than last year. I'm sure last year was _____ than this year.
9. I'm not as happy as I used to be. I used to be _____ than I am now.
10. The weather yesterday was worse. The weather today is _____ than it was yesterday.

Exercise 126. Rewrite the first sentence so that it contains the word or words in capitals.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. This book isn't as interesting as that one. | LESS |
| 2. A bike is less expensive than a scooter. | MORE |
| 3. You're taller than I am. | AS |
| 4. The first explanation is unlikely, and so is the second. | JUST |
| 5. Carol thought the accident was less serious than it was. | MORE |
| 6. My arm isn't as painful as it was. | THAN |

Exercise 127. Complete the following comparisons.

1. Barbara is nearly old her stepmother.
2. There are more two thousand books in my mother's library.
3. Bob talks just his father.
4. Would you be kind to close the door for me?
5. Do I tell you; don't do I do.
6. I am not naive to believe all he promises me.
7. After your heart attack you should walk slowly possible.
8. The Volga is not now wide it was.
9. I have many working hours a week any other employee.
10. A shower uses less water a bath.
11. On Sundays we don't have to get up early usual.
12. This house is two times big the old one.
13. They use twice much electricity compressor machines.
14. In my opinion, it's worth more twice that figure.
15. He can lift a box thrice heavy.

Exercise 128. Read and translate the following colourful and unusual comparisons. Make up sentences with them.

1. as different as chalk and cheese;
2. as scarce as hen's teeth;
3. as dark as inside of a wolf;
4. as happy as a pumpkin in a sunny patch;
5. as ugly as home-made soap;
6. as black as two o'clock in the morning;
7. as happy as a dog with two tails;
8. as nervous as a brick wall;
9. as brave as the first man who ate an oyster;
10. as cold as an ex-wife's heart;
11. as big as the little end of nothing;
12. as noisy as two skeletons dancing on a tin roof.

Exercise 129. Fill in the gaps with **like** or **as**.

1. A: Tara is a wonderful artist.
B: Yes. No one else can paint ...*like*... her.
2. A: I wish Sarah would stop being so immature.
B: I agree. She acts _____ a child sometimes.
3. A: How shall I tie my shoelaces?
B: Do it _____ we taught you.
4. A: The play last night was fantastic.
B: Yes. The lead actor was wonderful _____ Macbeth.
5. A: What does Mark do for a living?
B: He works _____ a hotel manager.
6. A: What kind of meat is this?
B: I'm not sure. It tastes _____ beef.
7. A: I've just bought this dress.
B: Gosh! It's exactly the same _____ the one I bought!
8. A: I'm sure I know that man.
B: Me too. He looks _____ my old maths teacher.
9. A: It was far too hot in that room.
B: I know. It was _____ being in an oven.
10. A: Eric Clapton is very talented, isn't he?
B: Yes. He is known _____ one of the greatest rock musicians of our time.
11. A: What is Peter cooking?
B: I don't know. It smells _____ fish

Exercise 130. Complete the given phrases.

1. The sooner, 2. The longer the day (is), 3. The more we learn,
4. The more expensive the wedding, 5. The later one goes to bed,
6. The better the idea, 7. The sunnier the weather, 8. The more knowledge you get,
9. The broader your outlook, 10. The richer your vocabulary,
11. The less chocolate you eat, 12. The farther from home,
13. The more kids you have, 14. The smarter a person is, 15. The longer we study English,

Exercise 131. Translate the words in brackets.

1. This is _____ (самая интересная книга) I have ever read on this subject.
2. Swimming is _____ (крайне популярный) summer sport. 3. Shakespeare is _____ (самый выдающийся) English poet and playwright of all the ages. 4. Coal is _____ (крайне важный) important natural resource. 5. He is _____ (весьма умный) man. 6. This jacket is too small. I need (большой размер). 7. He's not so keen on his studies. He's (больше интересуется) in sports and music. 8. You'll find your way around the town (легче) if you have a map. 9. You're making too much noise. Can you be (немного потише)? 10. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was (более заполненным) than usual. 11. You hardly ever write to me. Why don't

you write (немного чаще)? 12. The hotel was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be (гораздо дороже). 13. It's a pity you live so far away. I wish you lived (поближе).

Exercise 132. Use the required form of the adjective in the following sentences.

A. 1. The sound grew (faint) and (faint). 2. He's a far (intelligent) person than my brother. 3. She was the (practical) of the family. 4. He thought how much (advanced) and broadminded the (young) generation was. 5. I wanted to ask you both what you thought of my (late) film if you saw it. 6. The first edition of the dictionary is (good), the new one is still (good). 7. He turned out to be (angry) than I had expected. 8. Today I'm no (wise) than yesterday. 9. The (much) we go into the matter, the much (complex) it becomes. 10. Jack is the (clever) of the three brothers. 11. They are (good) people, far (good) than you. 12. He felt (bad) yesterday than the day before. 13. The (near) house is three miles away. 14. He was the (last) man to come. 15. The (long) the night, the (short) the day. 16. He is the (tall) of the two. 17. She is (amusing) in a small company. 18. My brother is much (young) than myself. 19. According to a computer, Spanish is (easy) foreign language to learn. 20. Dogs are intelligent but not (intelligent) chimpanzees. 21. They say it's (good) to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all. 22. Even (carefully) prepared plans can go wrong. 23. England isn't (mountainous country) Scotland. 24. Reykjavik is the world's (northern) capital city. 25. Don't worry, you'll be OK with Gerry, he's (careful driver) you could wish to have. 26. Sumo wrestlers must be (heavy) athletes in the world.

B. 1. The (near) future will see this part of the desert turned into a flourishing oasis. 2. That was his ___ step (clever). 3. They got down to business without (far) delay. 4. This problem is as _____ as the others (serious). 5. He always chooses ___ way (easy). 6. It was the (last) thing I had expected of him. 7. Are there ___ seats available (cheap)? 8. Try on both hats and see which is _____ (becoming). 9. Which is ___ mountain in the world (high)? 10. Davy was _____ of the two brothers (talented). 11. What is the (late) news? 12. And the hour was very _____, _____ of the hours (solemn). 13. The ___ light in the room grew ___ (dim). 14. The (old) brother was twenty years (old) than the (young). 15. This is ___ room in the house (sunny). 16. He was _____. He was _____ than he had ever been (restless). 17. This walk towards them was _____ act of Jolyon's life (courageous). 18. You and your sister have done me a service _____ than man can do for his fellow-citizens (great). 19. In the (far) end of the exhibition hall we saw a group of young people.

C. 1. Was there anything in the world _____ than indecision (bad)? 2. He was only five years _____ than I was, which made him forty-five (young). 3. _____ sin towards our fellow creatures is not to hate them, but to be indifferent to them (bad). 4. She received congratulations as if she were _____ of women (happy). 5. Kate remembered the little general; he was a good deal _____ than herself (small). 6. I think we'll resume the conversation when you're a little _____, Caroline (calm). 7. Things went from bad to _____ (bad). 8. It's _____ in here than it in the street (hot). 9. I think

you're about ____ girl in school (pretty). 10. All his life he had taken pains to be _____, _____ than his fellows (strong, brave).

Exercise 133. Make comparison using the models:

A. *Model:* teacher – doctor – important *The profession of a teacher is as important as that of a doctor.*

1. book – film – interesting; 2. brother – sister – tall; 3. July – August – warm; 4. daughter – mother – beautiful; 5. sofa – armchair – comfortable; 6. Ann – Nelly – pretty; 7. lion – tiger – dangerous; 8. bicycle – car – expensive; 9. lake – sea – deep; 10. student – professor – bright.

B. *Model:* English – Greek – difficult *English is not so difficult as Greek.*

1. spring – summer – hot; 2. silver – gold – expensive; 3. candies – chocolate – sweet; 4. meat – vegetables – useful; 5. he – she – smart; 6. the moon – the sun – bright; 7. cats – dogs – intelligent; 8. train – car – fast; 9. I – my friend – hardworking.

Exercise 134. Make comparison using "as...as," "not so.. as" and the following adjectives:

economical, cold, warm, cheap, expensive, strong, big, noisy, quiet, comfortable, intelligent, beautiful, nice, good-looking, rich, funny, long, short

1. a Rolls-Royce – a Toyota; 2. a Volkswagen – a Fiat; 3. an elephant – a donkey; 4. Canada – China; 5. Chaplin – Einstein; 6. Samson – Cleopatra; 7. winter – summer; 8. days – nights.

Exercise 135. Use the correct form of the adjective or adverb:

A.1. The weather was (hot) and becoming (hot) every day, I was no (brave) than the others, so I decided to go away too. 2. St. Louis seemed to me the (good) place to go to. 2. And beside him walked a (huge) dog that seemed to be half a Retriever. 3. "Here he comes," said Michael, "his nose is (red) than ever, and he is wearing a top hat." 4. She lived in the (good) field in the whole district – a rather (large) one full of buttercups and dandelions much (large) than brooms. 5. She felt that she could ask for nothing (good) than for all her days to be alike. 6. He waited (long) enough, (long) than he had promised, so he decided to leave. 7. But he didn't care, he didn't feel the (little) bit sorry, 8. No, he didn't care, he was (bad), and if they didn't look out he'd be (bad). 9. His voice changed to a (cheerful) tone. 10. "The (soon) you go, the (good)!" he shouted in a rage. 11. It was the (strange) voyage he had ever made. 12. The new villa was twice as (big) as the old one. 13. His wife is 10 years his (young). 14. Who is the (old) of the children? 15. When he left me I remained with a (kindly) feeling towards him than I should have expected. 16. He was a (little) man, considerably (little) than of middle height. 17. "Does it make any (easy) for you if I help you?" she asked. 18. With opportunities to make money he

was a (poor) man than when he was first appointed to his post. 19. They were getting good food for nothing and the (long) they looked about the job, the (good) the joke became. 20. He felt much (strong) and (young) now.

B. New York is often called the cultural capital of the USA. There are more than 800 museums in New York, One of the (good) ones is the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is the (large) art museum in the USA. Its (magnificent) collection of European and American paintings contains works of many of the (great) masters of the world. The second (big) is the Museum of Modern Art. The reputation of the "MOMA," as the museum is nicknamed, rests on its (wonderful) collections of modern art and photography. The Guggenheim Museum of Modern Art contains a(n) (impressive) collection of modern artists ranging from impressionists to abstractionists.

No other city in the world offers as many (different) theatres as New York. You can see the (new) plays and shows on Broadway. But away from the (bright) lights of Broadway there are many (small) theatres. They are often (unusual) than the Broadway shows. The (fine) Broadway musicals like "Cats," "Miss Saigon" live for months, some (bad) musicals live for days.

The Metropolitan Opera (the Met) is (good) known throughout the world. The (outstanding) and (talented) international stars sing here from September until April. But even (enthusiastically) the stars participate in concerts in the Carnegie Hall. The Carnegie Hall is the city's (popular) concert hall. It was opened in 1891 with a concert conducted by one of the (prominent) and (favourite) Russian composers P.I. Tchaikovsky. No other hall is as (famous) as that one.

Exercise 136. Complete the following sentences with a suitable comparative form. The first one is shown as an example.

1. The **hotter** (hot) the curry, the **better** (good) she likes it. 2. The (interesting) book, the _____ (likely) I am to try and finish it in one evening. 3. The (easy) a job to do, the _____ (highly) paid are the people who do it. 4. The (wine) he drank, the _____ (clearly) he spoke. 5. The _____ (close) it got to the time of the interview, the _____ she became. 6. The _____ (humid) it became, the (bad) they felt. 7. The _____ (far) we climbed up the mountain, the _____ the clouds became. 8. _____ , the more determined I am to succeed. 9. The less students contribute in class _____. 10. _____ , the less fluently one speaks a foreign language.

Exercise 137. Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form, adding any necessary words.

- Did you enjoy the film?
- Yes. It was ...*the funniest*... (funny) film I've ever seen.
- James is very tall.
- Yes. He's _____ (tall) boy in our class.
- Was it a good party?
- Yes. I left far _____ (late) I had intended to.
- Did you like the black dress?

- Yes, but it was far _____ (expensive) the blue one.
- 5. - Why do you want to go to Spain?
- Because it's much _____ (warm) England.
- 6. - Do you enjoy your job?
- Oh, yes. It's _____ (good) job I've ever had.
- 7. - If you need any _____ (far) help, just ask me.
- Thank you. That's very kind of you.
- 8. - My teacher is very clever.
- Yes. She's _____ (intelligent) woman I've ever met.
- 9. - Dinosaurs were _____ (big) houses.
- I know. They were enormous.
- 10. - How much did you pay for that bag?
- \$5. It was _____ (cheap) one I could find.
- 11. - That exam was really difficult.
- I agree. It was a lot _____ (difficult) I had expected.
- 12. - Have you heard James playing the piano lately?
- Yes, but he doesn't seem to be getting _____ (good).

Exercise 138. Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form, adding any necessary words.

1. I like living in the country. It's a lot ...*more peaceful*... (peaceful) than the city.
2. I felt very ill last week, but I'm slightly _____ (good) now.
3. I can't hear you. Could you speak a little _____ (loud) please?
4. Steven is _____ (tall) boy in the basketball team.
5. This computer is very old. I need something _____ (modern).
6. The new library is far _____ (close) to my house than the old one.
7. Jane's new haircut makes her look much _____ (attractive).
8. This jacket was by far _____ (expensive) in the shop.

Exercise 139. Translate into English.

1. Чем дальше он ждал, тем больше он терял терпение. (become impatient)
2. Чем больше я его узнаю (get to know), тем больше он мне нравится.
3. Чем больше ты упражняешься в английском, тем быстрее ты изучишь его.
4. Чем дальше ты говоришь по телефону, тем больше ты должен платить.
5. Чем больше товаров вы продаете, тем больше доход.
6. Чем раньше мы выедем, тем скорее мы приедем.

Exercise 140. Translate into English.

- А. 1. Киев – более древний город, чем Москва; это один из древнейших городов мира. 2. В XVI веке Испания была самой могущественной державой мира. 3. Волга длиннее Днепра; это самая длинная река Европы. 4. Ватикан самое маленькое государство в Европе. 5. Советую вам пойти этой дорогой. а) Это самый короткий путь. б) Этот путь короче. 6. Эта проблема не так серьезна,

как вам кажется. 7. Реферат должен быть по возможности короче и содержать лишь наиболее важные мысли автора. 8. Язык этой статьи полегче. Начните с нее. 9. Купите обои посветлее для вашей комнаты. Она тогда не будет выглядеть такой мрачной, как сейчас. 10. Нам нужен шкаф поменьше, так как комната небольшая.

В. 1. Сегодня не так тепло, как вчера. 2. Мария – наша старшая сестра. 3. Станция была не так далеко, как я думал. 4. На этот раз у вас меньше ошибок, чем было в прошлом сочинении. 5. Ждите дальнейших инструкций. 6. Этот отель не такой дорогой, как мы предполагали. 7. Это мой лучший друг. 8. Ей столько же лет, сколько и мне. 9. Это последнее произведение писателя. 10. Дальнейшие подробности будут даны в следующий раз. 11. А нет ли дороги поближе? 12. Последний поезд прибывает в полночь. 13. Она на пять лет младше меня. 14. Я нашел его в самом дальнем углу парка. 15. Это самая короткая дорога до моря.

С. 1. Я не так молод, как вы, вы в два раза моложе. 2. Чем быстрее мы закончим работу, тем лучше. 3. Комната почти квадратная, она немного больше в длину, чем в ширину. 4. Это совершенно новый прибор, он может работать в три раза быстрее. 5. Новый аэропорт в три раза больше нашего старого. 6. У нашей бабушки очень высокое давление (blood pressure), она чувствует себя значительно хуже. 7. Самолет поднимался все выше и выше. 8. Ветер сегодня вдвое сильнее, чем вчера. 9. Чем реже они будут видеть вас здесь, тем лучше. 10. Чем богаче человек, тем более жадным (greedy) он становится. 11. Она не такой пунктуальный секретарь, как бы мне хотелось.

Д. 1. Этот перевод вдвое легче. Вы с ним справитесь. 2. Новый стадион в несколько раз больше старого. 3. Хотя эта комната и в два раза меньше, она мне больше нравится. 4. Он сильный, он может поднять ящик и в три раза тяжелей. 5. Сегодня вдвое холодней, чем вчера. 6. Все его приятели в два раза моложе его. 7. Пруд немного больше в длину, чем в ширину.

Е. 1. Чем меньше ты будешь говорить, тем лучше. 2. К сожалению, я не смог прийти так рано, как обещал. 3. Кошка упала с крыши, но чувствует себя несколько не хуже от этого. 4. Комната хорошая, но все же не такая хорошая, как бы мне хотелось. 5. Чем больше человек имеет, тем больше ему хочется. 6. Я не так молод, как вы. 7. Окно узкое, как дверь. 8. Суп хорошо пахнет, а на вкус он еще лучше. 9. Чем скорее ты сделаешь это, тем раньше мы закончим. 10. Он становится все слабее и слабее.

Ф. 1. Эта квартира светлее, чем квартира на первом этаже. 2. Этот вопрос важнее того вопроса, который мы обсуждали вчера. 3. Он больше занят, чем ты. 4. Этот перевод труднее того, который мы делали вместе. 5. Это самая интересная книга, которую я когда-либо читал. 6. Математика для нас была самым трудным предметом в школе. 7. Это – кратчайший путь до театра. 8. Грамматика русского языка сложнее грамматики китайского. 9. Это самое красивое здание в нашем городе. 10. Этот фильм не хуже того, который я видел позавчера. 11. Эта комната лучшая в квартире. 12. Его старший сын

окончил университет в прошлом году. 13. Ты читал его последнюю статью? 14. Он такой же сильный, как и его брат. 15. В прошлом году зима была такая же холодная, как и в позапрошлом. 16. Наша улица не такая широкая, как ваша. 17. Сегодня погода была не такой дождливой, как вчера.

Exercise 141. Translate into English.

1. Сегодня погода была не такой хорошей, как вчера. 2. Я слышал оба доклада, первый был значительно интереснее второго. 3. Этот перевод труднее того, который мы делали в декабре. 4. Чем больше он старался, тем больше ошибок он делал. 5. Это самая большая квартира в нашем доме, она в два раза больше нашей. 6. Это кратчайший путь до озера. 7. Его старшая дочь работает теперь в нашей компании. 8. Сегодня так же жарко, как вчера. 9. Чем интереснее книга, тем быстрее она читается. 10. Вчера было намного холоднее, чем сегодня. 11. Этот фильм не хуже того, который я видел позавчера. 12. Он такой же сильный, как его брат. 13. Пальто ничуть не хуже после стирки. 14. Директор хотел видеть вас для дальнейших объяснений. 15. Новые проспекты в два раза шире старых улиц нашего города. 16. Это лучшая комната в нашей квартире, она гораздо больше и светлее остальных. 17. Он больше занят, чем ты. 18. Этот год был для нас самым трудным. 19. Ты читал его последнюю статью? 20. Ты такая же красивая, как ее мать. 21. Мне гораздо легче знать правду. 22. В прошлом году зима была не такая холодная, как в этом. 23. Чем больше мы читаем, тем больше мы знаем о нашем мире. 24. Я уже старый человек, я в два раза старше вас.

Exercise 142. Here is a page from a student's exercise book. There are mistakes in six of the sentences. Find and correct them.

1. I'm cleverer than my brother. 2. New York's moderner than London. 3. Mary's pleasanter than Janet. 4. But Janet's more polite than Mary. 5. They're busier than we are. 6. Please be quieter! 7. You must be more gentle! 8. My sentence is correcter than yours. 9. This exercise is more easy than that one. 10. A lemon is more bitter than an orange. 11. You must be carefuler ! 12. Why can't you be more honest? 13. Can you be exacter? 14. Don't make him more annoyed. 15. I was more surprised than he was. 16. This machine is simpler than the others. 17. This road's narrower than the others. 18. This is more urgent than that. 19. He gets stupider every day. 20. Can you come more early next time? 21. I'm handsomer than my brother. 22. Spain is drier than Britain.

Exercise 143. Look at the information and then write sentences with a superlative and a comparative. Use these adjectives:

crowded, expensive, heavy, hot, large, small, successful, tall, wet

Example: The size of the Atlantic Ocean is 82 million square metres. But the Pacific is 166 million square metres. *The Pacific is the largest ocean in the world. It's larger than the Atlantic.*

1. The Sears Tower in Chicago rises to 443 metres. The height of the World

Trade Center in New York City is 411 metres.

2. A Rolls Royce can cost £200,000. But the US President's Lincoln car cost \$500,000.
3. Monaco is a country of 189 hectares. But the Vatican is only 44 hectares.
4. The temperature on the planet Venus is 462°C. On Mercury it's only 350°C.
5. ABBA sold over 200 million records and tapes. But the Beatles sold well over 1000 million.
6. The blue whale weighs 190 tonnes. An elephant weighs only 12 tonnes.
7. Singapore has 13,500 people per square kilometre. But Macao has 24,000.
8. At Tutunendo in Colombia over 11 metres of rain falls in a year. Two metres falls on Bombay.

Exercise 144. Maggie and Ray have just moved into a new house. Maggie is talking to Ann about it. Look at these extracts from the conversation and correct any mistakes.

1. A: Ray told me the people next door are very noisy.

M: Sshh! Not as loud. They'll hear you. Actually, they're not so bad neighbours as we first thought.

2. M: The previous owners wanted as many as £60, 000 for it, but £50, 000 was so high as we could go.

3. A: How large garage have you got?

M: It's very small. In fact we can't get our car in, but that's not too big problem. We park it outside.

4. M: It's not such beautiful garden, but it's okay for us. The main problem is a huge tree as few as 3 metres from the house, which keeps out the light.

5. A: Do you think Ray will be happy here?

M: Well, I'm not as sure. He still has a long journey to work, and will be in the car for as many as 3 hours a day.

Exercise 145. Use the correct form of the adjective.

It is interesting to know that:

1. Wall Street in Manhattan is the financial heart of the USA and the (important) banking centre in the world;

2. Park Avenue in New York has the (large), (expensive) apartment houses;

3. Fifth Avenue is the (famous) shopping centre of New York. In the 19th century the (rich) men in America built their (magnificent) homes here and it is still the (fashionable) street in the city;

4 Central Park is the (beautiful), (green) oasis in the middle of New York's (concrete) desert;

5. The World Trade Centre is the (tall) building in New York, it's even (high) than the famous Empire State Building;

6. many people think that New York offers (good), (big) and (bright) of everything;

7. New York is one of the (noisy) cities in the world;

8. fear can make people (brave) and (strong) than they normally are. They are able to run (fast), jump (high), fight (hard) and try things that they would never do if they weren't acting through fear;

9. an ostrich egg is very big and very hard. It is (big) than twenty-two hen's eggs. You must boil the egg no (little) than forty-five minutes;

10. the (large) crabs in the world live in Japanese waters;

11. the world's (small) independent state is Vatican City, where the Pope lives;

12. one of the (small) countries is San Marino, Italy. It is also the (old), because it was founded 1,500 years ago.

Exercise 146. Read the story and say what the advantages and disadvantages of cars are:

We travel much more and much farther than our grandparents ever did. And whereas they used to travel by bus, train, boat or even horse and cart, we are much more likely to go by car or plane.

Most people prefer to travel by car – it's more convenient and it takes you from door to door. They may also have choice because bus and train services are often poor, expensive and unreliable.

In Britain there are about 2 mln new cars on road every year. More cars mean: more metals have to be mined to manufacture them, more energy is needed to run the mines and factories, more ugly heaps are created, more pollution from car exhausts, more accidents happen, more traffic jams occur, more land is used up, more fuel is used.

Exercise 147. Complete the table.

He is from	He is a(n)	He speaks	He is from	He is a(n)	He speaks
Hungary	Hungarian	Hungarian	Denmark		
Saudi Arabia			The Czech republic		
Poland			Portugal		
England			China		
Spain			Japan		
Holland			Norway		
Finland			Germany		
Israel			Sweden		
Thailand			Russia		
Greece			Canada		
Italy			Switzerland		
Scotland			Peru		
Turkey			The USA		
Ukraine			Serbia		
Brazil			Malta		

Exercise 148. Make up 8 sentences of your own according to the example.

Example: 1. The sky was a **Wedgwood blue**.

2. The walls were painted **an antiseptic white**.

3. The Queen Mother was dressed in **forget-me-not blue** for the opening ceremony.

The Adjective	The Noun-Intensifier
1. white	ash, silver, snow, wax, lemon, magnolia, stone, chalk, powder, paper, china, antiseptic, milky
2. black	raven, storm, jet, soot
3. brown	earth, chocolate, rust, summer
4. green	jade, emerald, bottle, grass, copper, apple, sea, pea, olive, lime
5. grey	silver, iron, smoke, pearl, sea, seal
6. red	gold, flower, blood, brick, rose, beet, coral, wine, turkey, rust
7. blue	forget-me-not, baby, sapphire, Cezanne, pastel, Dresden, Wedgwood, ice, corn, midnight, china, sky, blue, turquoise, navy
8. yellow	daisy, butter, acid, candy, lemon, creme

Exercise 149. Read the text and retell it.

Colourful English

Colours colour our language – and that is not just pigment of my imagination. Think of the words we use to describe how we feel. At various times we are **green** with envy, **gray** with exhaustion, **red** with embarrassment, or **white** with rage. We can fall into a **black** mood, a **purple** passion, or a **blue** funk; when things start looking up, we feel in the **pink**.

Even the animal world gets painted by the colouring of human imagination.

Have you ever owned a **white** elephant? Before you shake your head no, remember that nowadays the expression **white elephant** means an object of some worth that nobody else seems to want, like a huge out-of-style couch or a pedal-driven sewing machine. **White elephant** refers back to the albino elephants once considered sacred in Siam (now Thailand). These creatures were so rare that each one born became automatically the property of the king and was not permitted to work. When a subject incurred the king's displeasure, the angry monarch would bestow one of his white elephants on him as a gift. The enormous appetite and utter uselessness of the animal would soon plunge the "gifted" man into financial ruin.

Can you explain the meaning of **red herring**? The original red herrings were strong-smelling fish that the fox hunters of Old England dragged across the fox's trail

to confuse the hounds and give the quarry a sporting chance. Today the meaning of *red herring* has been broadened to signify a misleading statement that diverts our attention from the real issues.

Exercise 150. Make any necessary corrections to the adjectives in the sentences below. The mistake may be either of logic or of word formation. The exercise starts with an example.

unemotional

1. The British are generally regarded as an ~~inemotional~~ race.
2. What's wrong? You seem very uncontented with your job these days.
3. No one is completely invulnerable to stress.
4. The police were not fooled by their unconvincing story.
5. I wouldn't trust him at all. He's one of the most dishonest men I know.
6. They seemed unaware that there was anyone else in the room.
7. The children were impatient for the film to start.
8. I couldn't help thinking that all their lavish praise was really insincere.
9. I'm afraid Joan is very inattentive in lessons.
10. He's not very good-looking but, there again, he's not inattractive either.

APPENDIX A

THE ADJECTIVE-FORMING PREFIXES		
SUFFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
<i>pre-</i>	before someone or something	prearranged, prewar;
<i>ante-</i>		antedate (=earlier than something), antenatal (=before birth);
<i>anti-</i>	opposed to	antinuclear (=opposing the use of nuclear weapons and power), anti-American;
<i>pro-</i>	supporting or approving of something	pro-American, pro-choice;
<i>un-</i>	showing a negative, a lack, or an opposite	unusual, unpredictable, unhappy, unfair.
<i>in-</i>	the opposite or lack of something	insensitive, inanimate, incautious, inattentive;
<i>ir-</i>	the form used for <i>in-</i> before r	irrespective, irregular, irrational;
<i>im-</i>	the form used for <i>in-</i> before b, m, p	impossible, immoral, imbalanced, imbecilic, impassive impassable;
<i>il-</i>	the form used for <i>in-</i> before l	illiterate, illogical;
<i>ill-</i>	badly or not enough	ill-concealed, ill-formed, ill-advised, ill-bred, ill-defined, ill-founded, ill-fated;
<i>dis-</i>	showing the opposite or a negative	dishonest, disinterested;
<i>a-</i>	1. in a particular way or condition; 2. (<i>old use</i>) in, to, at or on something;	aloud, alive, a-tingle, ajar, askew; abed (=in bed), afire (=in fire), afar (=far away);
<i>all-</i>	1. consisting of or made of only one kind of thing; 2. continuing for the whole period;	all-men, all-wool; all-day, all-night.
<i>under-</i>	less of an action or quality than is correct, needed, or desired;	undercooked, underdeveloped, underdone, underdressed, underfed, understaffed;
<i>out-</i>	outside or beyond something	outlying, outbound, outdated;
<i>hyper-</i>	more than usual, especially too much	hypersensitive (=too sensitive), hypercritical, hyperactive.

APPENDIX B

THE PRODUCTIVE ADJECTIVE-FORMING SUFFIXES		
SUFFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
-able/-ible	1. that you can do something to; 2. having a particular quality or condition.	usable, readable washable, loveable, unbreakable; intelligible, responsible; comfortable, knowledgeable (=knowing a lot), visible.
-ful	1. full of something 2. having the quality of something or causing something	eventful, colourful; useful, deceitful, restful, painful.
-less	1. without something; 2. not doing or using something; 3. not possible to treat or affect in a particular way.	colourless, powerless, childless tasteless; careless, harmless, useless; countless, tireless.
-like	used after a noun to say that something is similar to or typical of the noun.	jelly-like, childlike, ladylike, businesslike.
THE LESS ADJECTIVE-FORMING SUFFIXES		
-ish	1. of a particular space; 2. typical of or like a particular type of person; 3. to show disapproval; 4. equal to the meaning "rather", "quite"; 5. equal to the meaning "approximately" (after the numeral root-stem).	Spanish, British, Turkish. foolish, childish, snobbish. selfish. youngish, tallish, reddish, greyish, yellowish. eightish (=at about 8 o'clock), fortyish (=about 40 years old).
-ant/-ent	1. describes something that does something; 2. describes something that has a particular quality.	expectant, pleasant, confidant, consequent, current, consistent.
-ous	describes something that has a particular quality	dangerous, spacious, curious, obvious, industrious, infectious.
-some	tending to behave in a particular way, or having a particular quality	troublesome, bothersome, quarrelsome.
-en	made of a particular material or substance	golden, wooden, woolen, wooden, silken.
-an/-ian/-ean	describes someone or something of, from, or	suburban, American, Italian, Austrian, Caucasian, Jamesian.

	connected with a particular thing, place, or person.	
-y	1. full of something or covered with something; 2. having a quality of feeling, or tending to do something; 3. like or typical of something; 4. fond of or interested in something	sugary, dirty, hairy; messy, curly, easy, wintry, horsy, watery, snowy, rainy; horsy.
-ic/-ical	of, like, or related to a particular thing	photographic, alcoholic, Byronic, historic, economic, grammatical, hysterical, musical, historical, economical.
-ive -ative	doing something or having ability to do something liking something or lending to do something or show a particular quality.	communicative, active, explosive, derivative, adoptive; talkative, argumentative, imaginative.
-ate/-ite	full of showing a particular quality;	affectionate, delicate, animate, accurate; definite, composite
-ist	1. relating to or showing a particular political or religious belief; 2. treating people unfairly because of something.	socialist, rightist (=having right-wing opinions). sexist (=making unfair differences between men and women).

APPENDIX C

PREPOSITIONS FOLLOWING ADJECTIVES

<i>of</i>	afraid of, ashamed of, (un)aware of, (in)capable of, conscious of, fond of, free of, full of, glad of, be good of (someone or something), indicative of, irrespective of, jealous of;
<i>about</i>	angry about (something), annoyed about, anxious about, certain about, concerned about (=worried), curious about, excited about, good about, pleased about, right about, sorry about it, sure about, upset about, worried about, wrong about;
<i>with</i>	acquainted with, angry with (a person), annoyed with (a person), bored with, commensurate with, concerned with (=about), confronted with,

	connected with, faced with, good at dealing with, happy with, incompatible with, obsessed with, packed with, pleased with, preoccupied with, satisfy with;
<i>at</i>	amazed at, angry at (a person), annoyed at (a person), bad at, good at (=successful), pleased at, surprised at;
<i>on</i>	keen on;
<i>to</i>	addicted to, answerable to (=has to explain its actions to), attentive to, different to, good to, grateful to, kind to, immune to, impervious to, indifferent to, liable to (likely to suffer from), married to, prone to, resigned to, used to;
<i>by</i>	annoyed by; baffled by, bored by, detained by, distressed by, plagued by, shocked by, surprised by;
<i>for</i>	afraid for, answerable for (=responsible for), bad for, desperate for, eager for, early for, eligible for, famous for, glad for, good for (=healthy or beneficial), impatient for, late for, liable for (legally responsible), ready for, responsible for, right for, sorry for (to feel sympathy for somebody);
<i>in</i>	absorbed in, deficient in, experienced in, implicated in, interested in;
<i>from</i>	absent from, derived from, different from, free from, safe from, missing from;
<i>by</i>	amazed by, upset by;
<i>over</i>	upset over.

APPENDIX D

COMPARATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS WITH ADJECTIVES

1. comparison of equality

as + adjective + as

The boy was as sly as a monkey.

When he had left Paris, it was as cold as in winter there.

She is as tall as I am / me.

2. comparison of inequality

not so/as + adjective + as

The sun is not so hot today as I thought it would be

You are not as nice as people think.

It is not so/as hot as it was yesterday.

3. comparison of superiority

adjective + er than, adjective + est of / in / ever

He looked younger than his years.

"You're much more interested in my dresses than my dressmaker," she said.

My mother was the proudest of women.

To my mind the most interesting thing in art is the personality of the artist.

It's the biggest risk I've ever had to take.

4. comparison of inferiority

less + adjective than, the least + adjective of / in

John is less musical than his sister.

The Park Hotel is less expensive than the Plaza.

The King George is the least expensive of all.

5. comparison of parallel increase or decrease

the + comparative ..., the + comparative adjective + er as

The earlier we set off, the earlier we'll arrive.

The longer I think of his proposal the less I like it.

The sooner this is done, the better.

He became more cautious as he grew.

6. twice / three times, etc. / half as + adjective + as

Their car was twice as expensive as ours.

Petrol is twice as expensive as it was a few years ago.

Their house is three times as big as ours.

He is twice as old.

7. the same ... as

Your dress is the same colour as mine.

Tom is the same age as George.

Ann gets the same salary as mine.

8. comparative + and + comparative

The weather is getting warmer and warmer.

He was studying harder and harder and his marks were becoming better and better.

9. We use LIKE:

1) for similarities,

e.g. *She swims like a fish.*

2) after **feel, look, smell, sound, taste** + noun.

e.g. *It feels like silk.*

3) with nouns, pronouns or the -ing form to express similarity or contrast.

e.g. *There's no place like home. No one can sing like him.*

10. We use AS:

1) to say what smb or smth really is (jobs or roles).

e.g. *She works as a tour guide. (She is a tour guide.)*

Harrison Ford was great as Indiana Jones.

2) In certain expressions:

as usual, e.g. *He started complaining as usual.*

as ... as, as much, such as, the same as.

3) after **accept, be known, class, describe, refer to, regard, use.**

e.g. *He is known as the father of modern medicine.*

4) In clauses of manner to mean 'in the way that'.

e.g. *Do as I tell you.*

11. We use adjectives or their comparative or superlative forms with the following

words:

- a) **very + adjective**
e.g. *It's very cold today.*
- b) **even / a lot / much / far / a bit / a little / slightly + comparative**
e.g. *He seems much better today.*
- c) **by far + superlative**
e.g. *She's by far the most beautiful woman I've ever seen.*
- d) **most + adj / adv = very**
e.g. *This is most unusual. (It is very unusual.)*
- e) **any/no + comparative** (It is used in questions and negations)
e.g. *The days aren't getting any warmer.*
I want no more of that kind of behaviour.

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

Сборник содержит комплекс грамматических упражнений, которые охватывают всю тему «Прилагательное» и состоит из следующих разделов:

1. Kinds of Adjectives
2. Formation of Adjectives
3. Compound Adjectives
4. Prepositions Following Adjectives
5. Participles Used As Adjectives
6. Position of Adjectives: Attributive and Predicative Use
7. Gradable and Ungradable Adjectives
8. Order of Adjectives before a Noun
9. Comparison of Adjectives
10. Comparative Constructions

В сборник включены упражнения, которые отображают различные стадии изучения употребления английского прилагательного. Все упражнения расположены с учетом принципа возрастания уровня сложности по одному плану, насколько позволяет специфика материала.

В начале каждого раздела предлагаются упражнения аналитического характера. Цель таких упражнений – обеспечить четкое понимание правил функционирования исследуемого грамматического явления. Затем следуют тренировочные упражнения для закрепления выученных правил и выработки навыков употребления данного грамматического явления в речи. Таких упражнений большинство. Помимо этого предлагаются упражнения творческого характера для развития навыков устной речи. Упражнения этого типа привлекают внимание студентов к особым случаям использования данных грамматических форм, их контекстуальным или стилистически обусловленным значениям и предназначены, в основном, для комментирования, пояснения и анализа с переводом или трансформациями. Каждый раздел содержит комплекс обзорных упражнений, направленных на закрепление исследуемого грамматического материала.

Пояснения частного характера, которые касаются отдельных лексических единиц или значения отдельных грамматических форм, которые возникают в определенных контекстах, даются в заданиях к упражнениям.

Навчальне видання

КАРПЕНКО Олена Валентинівна
КАШКАРЬОВ В'ячеслав Олексійович

Практикум з англійської граматики:
ПРИКМЕТНИК

Навчальний посібник
для студентів I курсу
факультета «Референт - перекладач»

В авторській редакції
Відповідальний за випуск: *О. В. Карпенко*
Комп'ютерний набір: *В. А. Кашкарьов*

Підписано до друку 27.03.2014 Формат 60×84/16.
Папір офсетний. Гарнітура «Таймс».
Ум. друк. арк. 4,9. Обл.-вид. арк. 4,51.
Тираж 100 прим. Зам. № 181/14

План 2012/13 навч. р., поз. № 2 в переліку робіт кафедри

Видавництво
Народної української академії
Свідоцтво № 1153 від 16.12.2002.

Надруковано у видавництві
Народної української академії

Україна, 61000, Харків, МСП, вул. Лермонтовська, 27.