

THE ADJECTIVE IN ENGLISH

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1. CARACTERÍSTICAS BÁSICAS

Los adjetivos describen las características de las personas y las cosas.

En inglés:

1) El adjetivo se coloca **DELANTE DEL NOMBRE**:

Ejemplos:

niña *inteligente*: **intelligent** girl

niñas *inteligentes*: **intelligent** girls

coche *grande*: **big** car

coches *grandes*: **big** cars

2) El adjetivo **NUNCA lleva -S DE PLURAL** y tiene la **misma forma para masculino y femenino**.

tall girl	niña <i>alta</i>	tall girls	niñas <i>altas</i>
tall boy	niño <i>alto</i>	tall boys	niños <i>altos</i>

3) Los adjetivos también **pueden aparecer DETRÁS DE VERBOS** como

BE (ser/estar), **SEEM** (parecer), **LOOK** (parecer) :

Examples: *This film is **long** and **boring**.*

*That girl seems **nice**.*

*You look **tired** today.*

2. GRADOS COMPARATIVOS DE LOS ADJETIVOS

Los adjetivos se usan para establecer comparaciones entre dos o más cosas. Podemos distinguir entre comparaciones de IGUALDAD, INFERIORIDAD, SUPERIORIDAD y SUPERLATIVO.

2.1 COMPARATIVO DE IGUALDAD (COMPARATIVE OF EQUALITY)

(NOT) **AS + ADJECTIVE + AS** = (no) tan como

*My sister is **as intelligent as** him.*

*He is **not as tall as** Pau Gasol.*

*The weather in Mexico is **as warm as** in Spain.*

*The weather in England is **not as warm as** in Spain.*

2.2 COMPARATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD (COMPARATIVE OF INFERIORITY)

LESS + ADJECTIVE + THAN = menos ...que

*He is **less tall than** Gasol.*

*The weather in England is **less warm than** in Spain.*

*This exam is **less difficult than** the last one.*

2.3 COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD (COMPARATIVE OF SUPERIORITY)

Su formación depende del **número de sílabas** del adjetivo

1) Adjetivos cortos: **ADJECTIVE + er + THAN** = más ... que

2) Adjetivos largos: **MORE + ADJECTIVE + THAN** = más ... que

*He is **taller than** Gasol.*

*The weather in Spain is **warmer than** in England.*

*This exam is **more difficult than** the last one.*

*My sister is **more intelligent than** him.*

2.4 EL SUPERLATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD

El superlativo describe la cualidad máxima de algo dentro de un grupo. Su formación también depende del número de sílabas del adjetivo

1) Adjetivos cortos:

THE + ADJECTIVE + est + (NOUN) + (IN /OF) = el /la más ...

2) Adjetivos largos:

THE MOST + ADJECTIVE + (NOUN)+ (IN /OF) = el / la más ...

-El artículo "**THE**" aparece delante del superlativo .

-El superlativo puede ir seguido por un complemento introducido por las preposiciones:

IN → cuando nos referimos a un lugar

OF → en el resto de los casos.

Jack is **the tallest** in the class.

The Nile is **the longest** river in the world.

This is **the best** film I've ever seen.

This is **the most boring** film I've ever seen.

* SUPERLATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD

THE + LEAST + ADJECTIVE + (NOUN)+ (IN / OF) = el / la menos ...
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James is **the least nice** neighbour in the area.

(James es el vecino menos agradable de la zona)

This t-shirt is **the least expensive**.

This house is **the least comfortable**.

These books are **the least expensive**.

3. REGLAS PARA USAR -ER / -EST o MORE / MOST (IMPORTANT!!!)

3.1 ADJECTIVOS CORTOS + -ER / -EST

Consideramos adjetivos cortos a los adjetivos de una sílaba y a los adjetivos de dos sílabas que acaban en -y / -er/ -ow.

(pretty, friendly – clever – narrow)

SPELLING	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
	Long - largo	longer than	The longest
	Small - pequeño	Smaller than	The smallest
	Fast- rápido	Faster than	The fastest
	High - alto	Higher than	The highest
DOUBLE CONSONANT	Big- grande	Bigger than	The biggest
C+V+C	Thin - delgado	Thinner than	The thinnest
	Slim - esbelto	Slimmer than	The slimmest
	Fat - gordo	Fatter than	The fattest
Y → ier / iest	Easy - fácil	Easier than	The easiest

	Busy - ocupado	Busier than	The busiest
	Pretty - bonita	Prettier than	The prettiest
	Friendly - simpático	Friendlier than	The friendliest
	Lucky - afortunado	Luckier than	The luckiest
	healthy - sano	Healthier than	The healthiest
E → r /st	Nice - agradable	Nicer than	The nicest
	Large - grande	Larger than	The largest
	wide - ancho	Wider than	The widest

3.2 ADJECTIVOS LARGOS: MORE / MOST + ADJECTIVE

Con adjetivos de dos o más sílabas:

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Interesting - interesante	More interesting	The most interesting
Boring - aburrido	More boring	The most boring
Intelligent - inteligente	More intelligent	The most intelligent
Beautiful - hermoso	More beautiful	The most beautiful
Famous - famoso	More famous	The most famous
Dangerous - peligroso	More dangerous	The most dangerous

4. IRREGULAR FORMS

Al no seguir las reglas, hay que prender sus formas de memoria.

ADJECTIVE / *WORD	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Good - bueno	better	The best
Bad - malo	worse	The worst
Far - lejano	farther /further	The farthest /furthest

5. TOO / ENOUGH

TOO = demasiado. (Se coloca **delante del adjetivo**)

This mobile phone is **too expensive** for me. (excessive)

This jacket is **too small** for me. I need a bigger one. (excessive)

ENOUGH = "(lo) bastante", "(lo) suficientemente" (**detrás del adjetivo**)

This jacket is **not big enough** for me. I need a bigger one. (insufficient)

You're **clever enough** to learn English. (sufficient)

ADJECTIVES: ACTIVITIES

1. Write sentences. Use the COMPARATIVE form of the adjectives and THAN

e.g. Liam / tall / Helen \Rightarrow *Liam is taller than Helen.*

1. I / lazy / my brother.
2. Tom / confident / Karen
3. Simon / impatient / his sister
4. August / hot / May
5. My mum / funny / my dad.
6. London / big / Manchester.

2. Write sentences. Use NOT AS ... AS

HEAVY / RICH / LIGHT / OLD / POOR / SHORT / TALL / YOUNG

	SALLY	VICKY
Age	18	21
Height	165 cm	150 cm
Weight	56 kg	64 kg
Salary	\$ 450	\$700

e.g. *Sally isn't as old as Vicky*

3. Write sentences using the SUPERLATIVE FORM of the adjectives. Give your opinion

e.g. (easy/subject) *I think geography is the easiest subject in the world!*

1. (beautiful / actress)
2. (funny / TV programme)
3. (honest / politician)
4. (bad / singer)
5. (handsome / actor)
6. (good / pop group)

6. THE COMPARATIVE QUIZ. Put these words in the correct order

e.g. sea, ocean, lake (large). *Ocean, sea, lake.*

An ocean is the largest. A sea is larger than a lake.

1. city, village, town (big)

2. gold, platinum, silver (precious)
3. motorway, lane, road (wide)
4. puddle, river, stream (deep)
5. baby, teenager, infant (young)

7 Complete with the COMPARATIVE or THE SUPERLATIVE

1. You look much.....(good).....yesterday
2. The(bad) thing you can do near a fierce dog is to be afraid.
3. She's(careful) girlthe class. She has never broken anything.
4. Indian cooking has some of(hot) dishes the world.
5. Who is.....(beautiful) , Madonna or Sophia Loren ?
6. He is(extravagant) teacher I know. He wears his hat even in class.
7. Living in Paris is(expensive) living in Valencia.
8. Anne is(clever) person I know. She learns everything immediately.
9. The teacher thinks we have to be(tidy) last year. We can't go on like this.
10. I feel(bad) yesterday. I need a rest.

8. The same instructions as in exercise 7

1. A car is.....(expensive) a bicycle.
2. Tokyo is.....(large) citythe world.
3. An elephant is(heavy)a horse.
4. Spain is(big) England. England isn't Spain (big).
5. My car is.....(bad)your car.
6. Helen was(beautiful) womanGreece.
7. An aeroplane is(fast)a plane.
8. This exam is(difficult) all
9. Old people are(intelligent) young class?

