

Worksheet No.

Name :		Subject:	Adjectives and adverbs
Class:	Nine	Date:	

The adjectives and the adverbs

A. Order of Adjectives

We use adjectives to describe people or things.

If we want to use more than one adjective to describe something or someone, we must put these adjectives in the correct order.

The order of these adjectives is:

opinion	size	age	Shape	colour	origin	material
What do you	How big or	How old or		What	Where is	What is it
think about	small is it?	young	shape?	colour is	it from?	made of?
something?	3111411 13 10.	someone or		it?		
		something				
		is?				
pretty/nice/	small	old	square	Red	English	silver
cheap/easy/	huge	new	round	blue	American	gold
hard/	enormous	ancient	triangular	white	Italian	glass
expensive/	giant	modern	rectangular	black	Chinese	plastic
ugly/pretty/	large	young	flat	green	French	cotton
lovely/smart/	big		oval	yellow	Turkish	wool
important/	tiny			brown	Spanish	wood
	large			pink	Jordanian	metal

difficult			iron
essential			

Exercises

Exercise 1- Choose the correct order of adjectives in the following sentences.

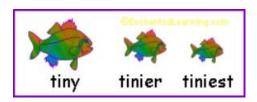
1. She bought a	scarf.	
a) silk red beautiful		
b) beautiful red silk		
c) red silk beautiful		
2.He drives a(n)	car.	
a) old German fast		
b) fast old German		
c) fast German old		
3.They live in a	house.	
a) small cozy wooden		
b) wooden small cozy		
c) cozy small wooden		
4.I saw a h	ouse in the alley.	
a) big white beautiful		
b) beautiful white big		
c) beautiful big white		
5.She wore a	dress to the party.	
a) elegant long black		
b) black elegant long		
c) long elegant black		
6.I bought a pair of		shoes.
a) elegant leather black		
b) black elegant leather	•	
c) elegant black leather		

6. He's a (n)	man.	
a) rich unfriendly American		
b) American rich unfriendly		
c) unfriendly rich American		
7. It's a (n)	_ phone.	
a) expensive black mobile		
b) black mobile expensive		
c) mobile expensive black		
8. He was wearing a		shirt.
a)dirty old flannel		
b)flannel old dirty		
c)old dirty flannel		
9. Pass me the		cups.
a)plastic big blue		
b)big blue plastic		
c) big plastic blue		
10. This is a		movie.
a)new Italian wonderful		
b)wonderful Italian new		
c) wonderful new Italian		
11. He sat behind a		desk.
a) big wooden brown		
b) big brown wooden		
c)wooden big brown		
12. She gave him a		vase.
a) small Egyptian black		
b) black Egyptian small		
c) small black Egyptian		

Exercise 2- Put the words in the correct order.

1. She adopted a	dog. (brown, cute, small)
2. They bought a	sofa. (comfortable, Italian, new)
3. He gave her a	necklace. (gold, beautiful, delicate)
4. I found a	vase at the market. (antique, large, Chinese)
5. She wore a	jacket to the concert. (leather, stylish,
black)	
6. He owns a	bike. (fast, modern, Japanese)
7. She painted a	table. (old, wooden, round)
8. They live in a	apartment. (spacious, new, city)
9. We saw a	bird in the park. (small, blue, exotic)
10. I bought a	sweater. (wool, cozy, green)
11. She went home and sat on her	(comfortable ,
wooden , old) bed.	
12. He bought	(woolen , British, fabulous) suit.
13. She drank	(Italian , black , hot) coffee.
14. He has a(n)	(gold , old ,beautiful /) ring.
15. He bought	(trendy , American, blue) jeans.

B. Comparative and Superlative Adjectives



A comparative adjective is used to compare two things.

A superlative adjective is used when you compare three or more things.

Spelling rules:

1-If an adjective ends in "e", the endings are "-r" and "-st",

For example: wise - wiser - the wisest.

2-If an adjective ends in "y", the "y" is changed to an "i" then we add" er" and "st".

For example: dry – drier - the driest.

3-If an adjective ends in a consonant (with a single vowel preceding it), then the consonant is doubled and the endings "-er" and "-est" are used.

For example: big – bigger - the biggest.

4-For most adjectives with two or more syllables, the comparative is formed by adding the word "more," and you form the superlative by adding the word "most".

For example: colorful - more colorful - the most colorful.

5-Some comparative and superlative adjectives are irregular, including some very common ones such as:

good / better / the best bad / worse / the worst.

Here is a table of all the spelling rules: Fill the missing form.

Case	Adjective	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
	close	closer	the closest
1- Adjectives	huge		the hugest
ending in "e"	large	larger	
	wise	wiser	
2-Adjectives			
ending in a	big	bigger	the biggest
consonant with	fat	fatter	
a single vowel	hot		
preceding it	thin	thinner	
	dry	drier	the driest
3-Adjectives ending in "y"		happier	the happiest
ending in y	dirty		
	beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
4-Two or more	colorful		the most colorful
syllable		more delicious	the most delicious
adjectives, other cases	generous		
		more important	
	bad	worse	the worst
	far (place)	farther	the farthest
5-Irregular and	far (place or time)	further	the furthest
confusing adjectives	good	better	the best
aajeetives	little (amount)	less	the least
	many/much/	more	the most

Exercises

1-Australia is	Europe. (big)	
2-She's got	friends than me ,but she	doesn't care. (little)
	yours. (good)	
	person in your famil	y? (talkative)
	of all deserts is the Sahara .(hot)	
	nguage is	
(difficult)		
	a leaf. (heavy)	
8-It is		
	a cat. (dangerous)	
	than telep	
1- I am	my brother.	
a-taller than	my brother.	
b-the tallest		
c-the taller than		
2-She is	student in her class.	
a-worse than		
b-the baddest		
c-the worst		
3-The dog is	the cat.	
a-the older than		
b-older than		
c-the oldest		

4-The red jacket is	the blue jacket.
a- expensive than	
b- more expensive than	
c- the most expensive	
5-My mother is	in her family.
a-the shorter	,
b- the shorter than	
c-the shortest	
6-I like Sushi,but Chinese food is	·
a-better	
b-the better	
c-more better	
7-My drink is	of all the drinks.
a-colder than	
b-the coldest	
c-the most cold	
8- My sister is	student in her class.
a- smarter than	
b- the smarter	
c- the smartest	
9-Elephants are	horses.
a-biger than	
b-bigger than	
c-the biggest	
10-Those books are	the other books.
a-more expensive than	
b-expensiver than	
c-the most expensive	

11-My room is _____my sister's.

a-the dirtiest

b.dirtier

c.dirtier than

C. Adverbs

Adverbs give us more information about the verb (action) in a sentence. An adverb is a word or phrase that is used to modify a verb, adjective, or another adverb. Sometimes an adverb is used to modify a conjunction, preposition, or infinitive verb.

An adverb tells us how, when, , where, how often something was done.

He ran <u>fast</u>.(how?)-(an adverb of manner)
She drinks coffee <u>early</u> in the morning.(when?)-(an adverb of time)
They went <u>outside</u>.(where?)-(an adverb of place)

She often visits us.(how often?)-(an adverb of frequency)

Most (but not all) adverbs end in "ly".

Example: The rabbit jumped quickly.

In this example, "quickly" is an adverb because it is used to modify the verb "jumped".

Example: Albert Einstein was a <u>very</u> smart mathematician.

In this example, "very" is an adverb because it is used to modify the adjective "smart".

Example: It started to rain <u>just</u> after the clouds appeared.

In this example, "just" is an adverb because it is used to modify the conjunction "after".

Example: Jonas <u>usually</u> does his homework.

In this example, "usually" is a (frequency) adverb because it is used to modify the verb "does".

To make adverbs we often add –ly at the end of an adjective (words that describe a noun)

Examples:

1-The girl is beautiful.(beautiful is an adjective describing the noun(girl))

2-The girl is dancing beautifully.(beautifully is an adverb describing the verb (dance))

adjective+ly= adverb

beautiful+ly=beautifully

Spelling rules:

RULE ONE: To add -ly to most adjectives, simply add "-ly" at the end.

for example:

loud -> loudly

RULE TWO: To add ly to words ending in a consonant + y, add "-ily" at the end.

for example:

happy -> happily noisy -> noisily

RULE THREE: Adjectives ending in (le), we drop the (e) then add (y).

For example:

simple->simply

RULE FOUR: Irregular adverbs.

For example:

fast->fast hard->hard late->late good->well

Exercises

exam.

e adjectives into a	dverbs:			
quiet	careful_			
hungry	glad			
fast	horrible_		_	
strong	late		_	
carefully beautif	fully well loudly		•	exci
· · · · ·		<u> </u>		
re `	You have to see this!			
that she had got t	he job when we saw he	r ta	lking on the	phone.
put the	e vase on the table. It fe	ll to the floor.		
throwing a party of	on Saturday. She	finished	l her PhD.	
ζ	I don't want to be th	ne first one at t	he meeting.	
put up	the bookshelves. It was	s too difficult fo	or me to do	on my
ng happened so	We had	to move to Ca	lifornia in le	ess than
s he always have to	o talk so	You can hear l	nim in the n	ext
	e following adverted by finally strong put the throwing a party of the put up and happened so	quiet	hungry	quiet

10.I was so surprised. His new apartment was ______ decorated.

1. He's always in a rush. I don't understand why he walks so
(quick/quickly).
2. I prefer studying in the library. It's always (quiet/quietly).
3. Michael (happy/happily) took the assistant job. He had been looking for
a position all summer.
4. Marta dances (beautiful/beautifully). She's been taking ballet since
she was five years old.
5. They speak French very (good/well). They lived in France for two
years.
6. My neighbor always plays (loud/loudly) music on the weekends. It's so
annoying.
7. Please be (careful/carefully) in the hallway. The walls have just been
painted.
8. Dan is very smart, but he is not a very (good/well) student.
9. He reacted (angry/angrily) to the news. I have never seen him so upset.
10-We didn't (complete/completely) understand the teacher's
instructions. Most of us did not finish the assignment

4. Underline the adjective and draw two lines under the adverbs in the following sentences.

- 1-The fire spread rapidly.
 - 2- Astronauts are smart.
- 3- He did well in the difficult test.

- 4- He told us to talk quietly in the library.
- 5- We swam in the beautiful swimming pool.
- 6- The old man drank the cold juice slowly.
- 7- We walked happily through the dense forest.
- 8- Jenna is always so late. She is a careless employee.
- 9- He is a reckless driver. He drives fast.
- 10-He seldom did poorly on tests.
- 11- Blue is definitely my favorite color.
- 12- He carried the hot bowl of soup very carefully.

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Education is the passport to the future, for tomorrow belongs to those who prepare for it today