



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

[Type here]

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 _____ house 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

[Type here]

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

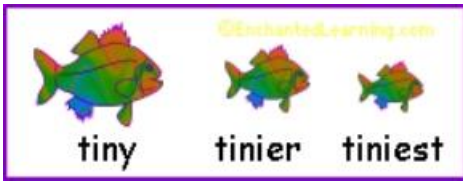
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Exercise 2- Put the words in the correct order.

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.

[Type here]

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.

[Type here]

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

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

[Type here]

Exercises

1. Write the correct form of the adjective in brackets.

- 1-Australia is _____ Europe. (big)
- 2-She's got _____ friends than me ,but she doesn't care. (little)
- 3-My results are _____ yours. (good)
- 4-Who's _____ person in your family? (talkative)
- 5-_____ of all deserts is the Sahara .(hot)
- 6-He thinks the Chinese language is _____ language in the world.
(difficult)
- 7-A rock is _____ a leaf. (heavy)
- 8-It is _____ shop in town. (large)
- 9-A lion is _____ a cat. (dangerous)
- 10-Computers are _____ than telephones.(expensive)

2. Choose the correct form of the adjective to complete the sentences.

- 1- I am _____ my brother.
a-taller than
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

[Type here]

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

[Type here]

- 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 fast.(how?)-(an adverb of manner)

She drinks coffee early in the morning.(when?)-(an adverb of time)

They went outside.(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 very smart mathematician.

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

Example: It started to rain just after the clouds appeared.

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

Example: Jonas usually does his homework.

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

[Type here]

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

[Type here]

Exercises

1. Change these adjectives into adverbs:

busy _____ quiet _____ careful _____

patient _____ hungry _____ glad _____

polite _____ fast _____ horrible _____

dirty _____ strong _____ late _____

2. Use the following adverbs to fill in the blanks:

slowly	carefully	beautifully	well	loudly	carelessly	easily	excit
edly	finally	suddenly	quickly	quietly			

1. Come here _____. You have to see this!
2. We knew that she had got the job when we saw her _____ talking on the phone.
3. He _____ put the vase on the table. It fell to the floor.
4. Sharon is throwing a party on Saturday. She _____ finished her PhD.
5. Let's walk _____. I don't want to be the first one at the meeting.
6. Alex _____ put up the bookshelves. It was too difficult for me to do on my own.
7. Every thing happened so _____. We had to move to California in less than a month.
8. Why does he always have to talk so _____. You can hear him in the next room!
9. Although she speaks five languages, she did not do _____ on the translation exam.

[Type here]

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

3. Choose the adjective or the adverb in brackets:

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.

[Type here]

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 .

Your English teachers: Nayfeh Abu Hanna & Lara Bajjali

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