

## Adjectives

Using adjectives	Example
Adjectives describe people and things (nouns):	the tall man - bright lights

Comparative and superlative forms	Examples															
Regular comparative and superlative forms are formed as follows:	<table> <tr> <td>cold</td> <td>colder</td> <td>the coldest</td> </tr> <tr> <td>hot</td> <td>hotter</td> <td>the hottest</td> </tr> <tr> <td>funny</td> <td>funnier</td> <td>the funniest</td> </tr> <tr> <td>modern</td> <td>more modern</td> <td>the most modern</td> </tr> <tr> <td>expensive</td> <td>more expensive</td> <td>the most expensive</td> </tr> </table>	cold	colder	the coldest	hot	hotter	the hottest	funny	funnier	the funniest	modern	more modern	the most modern	expensive	more expensive	the most expensive
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modern	more modern	the most modern														
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Remember the irregular forms!	<table> <tr> <td>good</td> <td>better</td> <td>the best</td> </tr> <tr> <td>much</td> <td>more</td> <td>the most</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bad</td> <td>worse</td> <td>the worst</td> </tr> <tr> <td>far</td> <td>further</td> <td>the furthest</td> </tr> </table>	good	better	the best	much	more	the most	bad	worse	the worst	far	further	the furthest			
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Making comparisons	Examples of use
Use 'more/-er than', 'not as ... as' and 'as ... as' to make comparisons.	<p>The blue car is newer than the red one.          The red car is not as new as the blue one.          The white car is as new as the blue one.</p>
Always use 'the' before a superlative.	This is the hottest summer we've had in years.

Adjectives used as collective nouns	Examples of use
'the + adjective' can be used to refer to a particular group of people as a whole.	<p>We raised money for the blind.          The very young and the very old are particularly at risk.</p>

Participles as adjectives	Examples of use
The present participle (-ing form) and past participle of verbs can often be used as adjectives.	an interesting book • the finished product

Verbs followed by adjectives	Common examples
Verbs are usually followed by adverbs, however some verbs are followed by adjectives.	<p>to be: Sally was tired.          to become: Anne became ill.          to feel: Thomas felt happy.          to get: The child got dirty.          to look: Mary looks sad.          to seem: Her new boyfriend seems very nice.</p>