

## Comparison of adjectives: There are three degrees of adjectives

### a) Comparative (Συγκριτικός βαθμός)

comparative adjective ( -er) + than

#### Examples

- My house is **larger** than hers.
- This box is **smaller** than the one I lost.
- Your dog runs **faster** than Jim's dog.
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### b) Superlative (Υπερθετικός βαθμός)

superlative adjective (the -est) + in / of

#### Examples

- My house is **the largest** one **in** our neighborhood.
- This is **the smallest** box I've ever seen.
- Your dog ran **the fastest of** any dog in the race.
- He is **the tallest of** the students.

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES: STRUCTURE		
	BASIC ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVE
one syllable: • add <b>er</b>	cold	colder
one syllable ending in <b>e</b> : • add <b>r</b>	wide	wider
one syllable ending in one vowel and one consonant: • double the last consonant • add <b>er</b>	hot	hotter
two syllables ending in <b>y</b> : • drop the <b>y</b> • add <b>ier</b>	easy	easier
	happy	happier
	busy	busier
two syllables without <b>y</b> : • add <b>more</b> + adjective	modern	more modern
	famous	more famous
three or more syllables: • add <b>more</b> + adjective	delicious	more delicious
	interesting	more interesting
	comfortable	more comfortable
SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES: STRUCTURE		
	BASIC ADJECTIVE	SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVE
one syllable: • add <b>the</b> + <b>est</b>	cold	the coldest
one syllable ending in <b>e</b> : • add <b>the</b> + <b>st</b>	wide	the widest

one syllable ending with one vowel and one consonant: • add <b>the</b> • double the last consonant • add <b>est</b>	hot	the hottest
two syllables ending in <b>y</b> : • add <b>the</b> • drop the <b>y</b> • add <b>iest</b>	easy	the easiest
	happy	the happiest
	busy	the busiest
two syllables without <b>y</b> : • add <b>the most</b> + adjective	modern	the most modern
	famous	the most famous
three or more syllables: • add <b>the most</b> + adjective	delicious	the most delicious
	interesting	the most interesting
	comfortable	the most comfortable

## Irregular comparatives and superlatives

These very common adjectives have completely irregular comparative and superlative forms.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good / well	better	the best
bad / badly	worse	the worst
little	less	the least
much / many	more	the most
far	further / farther	the furthest / farthest

## Comparing two things: ways to compare

1. You can compare two people or things using "**as ... as**" and "**not as / so .... as**".

### Examples

Ann is **as tall as** Mary.

I think tomorrow it will **not** be **as / so hot as** today.

2. You can use "**a lot**", "**much**", "**a little**", "**a bit**", "**slightly**" and "**far**" before "more / less than" or in front of comparative adjectives to strengthen or weaken the comparison.

### Examples

"She's a lot more intelligent than him."

"This car is much faster than the other one."

"They are much less wealthy than they used to be."

"He's a little taller than his sister."

"She's slightly less interested in football than him."

"We are far more involved in charity than they are."

**3.** When we want to describe how something or someone changes, we can use **two comparatives** with **and**:

#### Examples

The balloon got **bigger and bigger**.

Everything is getting **more and more expensive**.

Grandfather is looking **older and older**.

**4.** We often use **the..... the...** with comparative adjectives to show that one thing depends on another:

#### Examples

*The faster you drive, the more dangerous it is.*

(= When you drive faster, it is more dangerous.)

*The higher they climbed, the colder it got.*

(= When they climbed higher, it got colder.)

### **Forming adverbs from adjectives**

In most cases, an adverb is formed by adding **-ly** to an adjective.

Adjective	Adverb
cheap	cheaply
quick	quickly
slow	slowly

If the adjective ends in **-y**, we replace the **"y"** with **"i"** and add **-ly**.

Adjective	Adverb
easy	easily
angry	angrily
happy	happily
lucky	luckily

If the adjective ends in **-able**, **-ible** or **-le**, we replace the **"e"** with **"y"**.

Adjective	Adverb
probable	probably
terrible	terribly
gentle	gently

If the adjective ends in **-ic**, we add **-ally**.

**Exception: public -> publicly**

Adjective	Adverb
basic	basically
tragic	tragically
economic	economically

### Adjectives & Adverbs with the same form Επίθετα και Επιρρήματα που έχουν την ίδια μορφή

Κάποιες λέξεις μπορούν να χρησιμοποιηθούν και ως επίθετα και ως επιρρήματα. Αυτές είναι: *close* (στενός, προσωπικός/κοντά), *deep* (βαθύς/βαθιά), *direct* (ευθύς, άμεσος/απευθείας), *early* (πρώιμος/νωρίς), *easy* (εύκολος/με το μαλακό), *fast* (γρήγορος/γρήγορα), *free* (ελεύθερος/δωρεάν, ελεύθερα), *hard* (δύσκολος/σκληρά, έντονα), *high* (ψηλός/ψηλά), *late* (αργοπορημένος/αργά), *long* (μακρύς/για πολύ καιρό), *low* (χαμηλός/χαμηλά), *near* (κοντινός/κοντά), *right* (σωστός/ακριβώς, αμέσως), *straight* (ευθύς, ίσος/απευθείας), *wide* (φαρδύς, πλατύς/εντελώς, πλήρως) και *wrong* (λανθασμένος/λάθος).

*That's the **wrong** answer.* (επίθετο)  
Εκείνη είναι λανθασμένη απάντηση.

*You're doing that **wrong**.* (επίρρημα)  
Αυτό το κάνεις/κάνετε λάθος.

### Adverbs with two forms Επιρρήματα που έχουν δύο τύπους

Ορισμένα επιρρήματα που έχουν δύο τύπους είναι τα εξής:

*close* κοντά / *closely* προσεχτικά, «από κοντά»

*deep* βαθιά (με την κυριολεκτική έννοια) / *deeply* βαθιά (με την έννοια του έντονα, πολύ)

*direct* απευθείας / *directly* αμέσως, ακριβώς

*easy* «με το μαλακό» / *easily* εύκολα, με ευκολία

*free* δωρεάν / *freely* χωρίς ενδοιασμούς, ελεύθερα

*hard* σκληρά, έντονα / *hardly* σχεδόν καθόλου

*high* ψηλά / *highly* υπερβολικά, εξαιρετικά

*late* αργά / *lately* τελευταία

*near* κοντά / *nearly* σχεδόν, παραλίγο

*right* ακριβώς, αμέσως / *rightly* ορθώς, δικαίως

*wide* διάπλατα, εντελώς, πλήρως / *widely* ευρέως

*wrong* λάθος / *wrongly* λανθασμένα, άδικα

## Examples

- I slept **late** again, so I'm going to get in trouble with my teacher.
- I've been worried about my future **lately**.
- You'll have to work **hard** if you want to impress your boss.
- I **hardly** got any work done with all the noise.
- **Hardly** anyone showed up for my party.
- Don't drive so **close** to the car in front of you.
- They are **closely** related.
- She worked **closely** with me on the project.

### Adverbs or Adjectives

#### Exercise 1: Choose the correct form (adjective or adverb).

- 1) John held the plate \_\_\_\_\_. (careful / carefully)
- 2) Julia is a \_\_\_\_\_ person. (careful / carefully)
- 3) I ran \_\_\_\_\_ to the station. (quick / quickly)
- 4) The journey was \_\_\_\_\_. (quick / quickly)
- 5) You look \_\_\_\_\_. Didn't you sleep well? (tired / tiredly)
- 6) The baby rubbed her eyes \_\_\_\_\_. (tired / tiredly)
- 7) She sang \_\_\_\_\_. (happy / happily)
- 8) You sound \_\_\_\_\_. (happy / happily)
- 9) I speak English \_\_\_\_\_. (well / good)
- 10) Her English is \_\_\_\_\_. (well / good)
- 11) She cooks \_\_\_\_\_. (terrible / terribly)
- 12) He is a \_\_\_\_\_ cook. (terrible / terribly)
- 13) The music was \_\_\_\_\_. (beautiful / beautifully)
- 14) She plays the piano \_\_\_\_\_. (beautiful / beautifully)
- 15) That was a \_\_\_\_\_ answer. (clever / cleverly)
- 16) She answered \_\_\_\_\_. (clever / cleverly)
- 17) Your flat seems \_\_\_\_\_ today. (tidy / tidily)
- 18) He put the dishes away \_\_\_\_\_. (tidy / tidily)
- 19) He spoke \_\_\_\_\_. (warm / warmly)
- 20) She is a very \_\_\_\_\_ person. (warm / warmly).

#### Exercise 2: Choose the correct form (adjective or adverb).

1. My friend arrived \_\_\_\_\_ to the party. (late / lately)
2. He worked \_\_\_\_\_ with his boss during that project. (close / closely)
3. I hate when people drive \_\_\_\_\_ on the freeway. (slow / slowly)
4. The mother told her son to stay \_\_\_\_\_ to her as they walked through the crowd. (close / closely)
5. We've \_\_\_\_\_ begun our presentation. (hard / hardly)
6. Have you heard from your sister \_\_\_\_\_ ? (late / lately)
7. The man \_\_\_\_\_ woke up from his nap. (slow / slowly)
8. The students have been studying \_\_\_\_\_ for weeks. (hard / hardly)