**PH**

**Describing one’s appearance and character**

**Formation of comparatives and superlatives**

(Pārākās un vispārākās pakāpes veidošana)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **One-** **Syllable** **Adjectives****(vienzilbes īpašības vārdi)** | A →A + **er** → the A **+ - est** |
|  | Fast → fast**er** → fast**est** |
| Double the final consonant(pēdējais līdzskanis dubultojas) | Big → bigg**er** → bigg**est** |
| Omit the final – ePēdējais – e pazūd | Nice → nic**er** → the nic**est** |
| The final – y → -iPēdējais – y → -i | Dry → dri**er** → the dri**est** |
| Irregular forms (Neregulāras formas) | Good →bet**ter**→ the b**est**Bad → worse → the worstOld → old**er** →the old**est**Far → farth**er** → Farth**est** |
| A → **more** A → **the most** A |
| One – syllable adjectives that are participles(vienzilbīgie īpašības vārdi, kas veidoti no divdabjiem)Bored, burnt, drunk, lost, tired, torn | Bored → **more** bored → **the most** bored |
| One – syllable non – gradable adjectives (vienzilbes nesalīdzināmie īpašības vārdi) | Narrow – more narrow – the most narrow |
| In conversation for more emphasis(sarunvalodā lielākam uzsvaram) | You should be **more shy** when talking to strangers |
| To contrast two related qualities(Salīdzinot divas saistītas īpašības) | The car is **more blue** than green |
| 2 syllable adjectives (divzilbju īpašības vārdi) | Angry, easy, frosty, happy, lucky, pretty, clever, common, cruel, gentle, mature, narrow, pleasant, polite, quiet, remote, shallow, simple, stupid | Quiet → quiet**er** → the quietestQuiet → **more** quiet →the **most** quiet |
| Do not double the final consonant(pēdējais līdzskanis nedubultojas) | Common → common**er** → the commonest |
| The final **–y →-i** (happy, lucky, merry)Pēdējais –**y →-i** | Happy → happ**iest** → the happ**iest**  |
| Two – syllable and longer adjectives | Two – syllable adjectives if they end with – y before they are added un- (-unhappy, unlucky)Divzilbju īpašības vārdi, ja tie beidzas ar – y, pirms tiek pievienots un- | Unhappy → unhapp**ier** → the unhapp**iest** |
| A → **more** A → **the most** A |
| Most other two – syllable and longer adjectives(lielākā daļa divzilbju un garāku īpašības vārdu  | Smiling → **more** smiling → **the most** smiling |
|  |  |

1. Adjective (īpašības vārds)

Comparing with the help of **less** and **least**

(Salīdzināšana , litojot mazāk un vismazākais)

|  |
| --- |
| A →less A → the least A |
| Spoilt → **less** spoilt → **the least** spoilt |

**Comparing things**

(Salīdzināšana)

|  |
| --- |
| **Two things are equal**(divas lietas ir vienādas) |
| As + adjective + asTik + īpašības vārds + kā  | She is **as old as** her husband |
| Be no /not any + comparative + thanNav necik + salīdzināmā pakāpe + nekā | A new Opel **isn’t any cheaper than** a second – hand Mercedes |
| About, just about, almost, nearly are used to show that two things are almost equal Izmanto, lai parādītu, ka divas lietas ir gandrīz vienādas | The weather is **nearly as warm as** it was in summer. The new manager **is almost as demanding as** the old one. |
| **Negative comparison**(negatīvs salīdzinājums) |
| Not as/not so + adjective +as | I didn’t like Rocky, it was **not as exciting as** the first film. |
| Less + adjective + thanMazāk + īpašības vārds + nekā | I did not like Rocky, it was **less exciting than** the first film. |
| **Contrast between several things**(vairāku lietu contrasts) |
| Comparative + than (often the second part is omitted)Salīdzināmā pakāpe + nekā (bieži otro daļu izlaiž) | The climate in Latvia is milder than in Finland. Winters are getting warmer (than they used to be a few years ago) |
| Comparatives can be made stronger by adding *considerably, a great deal , even, far, a lot, lots.* Salīdzināmo pakāpi var pastiprināt ar ievērojami , pat, loti daudz, daudz. | He is **a lot healthier** since he stopped eating junk food. |
| Comparatives can be made weaker by adding *a little, slightly, a bit, somewhat* | Today the weather is **a little better than** yesterday |
| The + superlativeThe + vispārākā pakāpe | He was **the best** choice |
| Superlatives can be made stronger by adding simply, by far, easily, altogether, quiteVispārāko pakāpi var pastiprināt ar vienkārši, daudz, pavisam | She was **simply the most beautiful** of all candidates/ |
| Superlatives can be made weaker by adding one of, some ofVispārāko pakāpi var pavājināt ar *viens no, daži no* | Bill Gates is **one of the wealthiest** people in the world. |

**OPTIONAL MATERIALS FOR INDEPENDENT STUDIES**

**Forms of adjectives**

**Īpašības vārdu veidošana**

|  |
| --- |
| Form nouns |
| **-able****-(i) al****-ed****-ful****-ic****-ing****-ly****-ous** | Reason – reasonableCentre – centralDetail – detailedPower – powerfulGeography - geographicalNeighbour – neighbourhoodFriend – friendlyDisaster - disastrous |
| **From verbs**(no darbības vārdiem) |
| **-ent****-ive****-ing****-ed** | Depend - dependentAct - activeTire - tiringInteresting - interested |
| **Compound adjectives** (saliktie īpašības vārdi) |
| English – speakingFive – year - old |

**Adjectives ending in – ly**

**(īpašības vārdi ar izskaņu – ly)**

|  |
| --- |
| **Brotherly, elderly, friendly, lively, lonely, lovely, motherly, silly, sisterly, ugly, womanly** |

These adjectives do not have corresponding adverbs

**Compound adjectives**

(Saliktie īpašības vārdi)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ungradable** (Nesalīdzināmie) | **Gradable**  (Salīdzināmie) |
| Air-conditioned, audio-visual, brand – new, cross – country, deep – sea, drive – in, duty – free, front – page, full – scale, home – made, last – minute, long – term, never – ending, one - way, open – ended, part – time, top – secret. | Absent – minded, cold – blooded, easy – going, good – looking, long – lasting, open – minded, short – lived, well – dressed. |

Dimpere, I. (2012). Angļu valoda tabulās un shēmās. R: Zvaigzne

**Types of adjectives**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ungradable adjectives**(nesalīdzināmie īpašības vārdi) | **Gradable adjectives**(Salīdzināmie īpašības vārdi) |
| **Classifying adjectives**(klasificējošie īpašības vārdi) | **Qualitative adjectives****(**kvalitātes īpašības vārdi) |
| Show belonging to a social or national group, the subject area or the specific type of the noun, absolute and extreme qualities.(norāda piederību sociālai vai nacionālai grupai, īpaša veida lietvārda tematiku, absolūtas un ārkārtējas patiesības) | Describe colour, age, size, weight, emotion.(Raksturo krāsu, vecumu, izmēru, svaru, emocijas) |
| **Alive, alone, available, awful, blind, central, complex, daily, dead, empty, English, equal, furious, general, ideal, inferiour, international, local, perfect, positive, right, single, traditional.** | **Angry, big, busy, calm, careful, expensive, fresh, healthy, happy, important, interesting, low, new, nice, old, pretty, poor, quick, sad, serious, short, sweet, warm.** |
| Adjectives that can have either classifying or qualitative meaning(Īpašības vārdi, kam var būt gan klasificējoša, gan kvalitātes nozīme) |
| **Academic, active, conscious, dry, educational, effective, emotional, extreme, free, late, modern, moral, objective, ordinary, regular, religious, scientific, secret, similar.** |

**Adjectives with /without comparative and superlative forms**

(Īpašības vārdi ar /bez salīdzināmām pakāpēm)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ungradable adjectives**(Nesalīdzināmie īpašības vārdi) | **Gradabe adjectives**(salīdzināmie īpašības vārdi) |
| Can have comparative un superlative forms only in formal speech(pārākā un vispārākā pakāpe var būt tikai neformālā kontekstā)It was the most fabulous day in my life | Have comparative and superlative forms (Ir parākā un vispārākā pakāpe)My ideas are **better** than yours |

**Intensifiers and downgraders with adjectives**

(Nozīmes pastiprinātāji un pavājinātāji)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | With gradable adjectives(ar salīdzināmiem īpašības vārdiem) | With ungradable adjectives(ar nesalīdzināmiem īpašības vārdiem) |
| IntensifiersPastiprinātāji | **Extremely, very, really, so**Our guide was **extremely** knowledgeable | **Absolutely, completely, totally, quite (completely**I was absolutely right about the price |
|  Downgraders(pavājinātāji) | **Fairly, quite, rather, slightly.**They were **slightly** annoyed | - |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| With gradable adjectivesAr salīdzināmiem īpašības vārdiem | With ungradable adjectivesAr nesalīdzināmiem īpašības vārdiem |
| Very pleased (delighted)Very big (enormous)Very tired (exhausted)Very interesting (fascinating)Very dirty (filthy)Very wet (soaked) | Absolutely delightedAbsolutely enormousAbsolutely exhaustedAbsolutely filthyAbsolutelyAbsolutely soaked |

**Adjectives and what follows them**

**(īpašības vārdi un kas tiem seko)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Fond, good, interested, proud, ready, similar +** prepositions (prievārdi) | I am **interested in** art and musicWe are ready for change |
| **Able, due, fit, likely, prepared, unable, willing + infinitive** (+nenoteiksme) | She is willing to run 10 miles |
| **Afraid, angry, certain, glad, happy, pleased, sad, sorry, sure, surprised, worried + that –clause + palīgteikums** | She is **fit** to run 10 miles |

**Exercise 1** Write the comparative (older/more modern)

1. Old – older
2. Strong-
3. Happy -
4. Careful -
5. Important –
6. Bad –
7. Difficult –
8. Large –
9. Far –
10. Serious –
11. Crowded –
12. Pretty-

**Exercise 2** Write the opposite:

1. Young - older
2. Colder-
3. Cheaper –
4. Better-
5. Nearer –
6. Easier –

**Exercise 3** Complete the sentence Use a comparative

1. Sue’s car isn’t very big. She wants a **bigger** car.
2. This house isn’t very modern. I prefer **more modern** houses.
3. You’re not very tall. Your brother is.....
4. Bill doesn’t work very hard. I work ......
5. My chair isn’t very comfortable. Yours is......
6. Jill’s idea wasn’t very good. My idea was.......
7. These flowers aren’t very nice. The blue ones are.....
8. My case isn’t very heavy. Your case is.......
9. I’m not very interested in art. I’m .......in history.
10. It isn’t very warm today. It was .......yesterday.
11. These tomatoes don’t taste very good. The other ones tasted......
12. Britain isn’t very big. France is.......
13. London isn’t very beautiful. Paris is.......
14. This knife isn’t very sharp. Have you got a ..........one?
15. People today aren’t very polite. In the past they were..........

**Exercise 4**

Write sentences about **Liz** and **Ben** Use **than**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **LIZ** | **BEN** |
| I am 26 | I am 24 |
| I am not a very good swimmer | I am a very good swimmer |
| I am one metre 68 tall | I am 1 metre 66 tall |
| I start work at 8 o’clock | I start work at 8.30 |
| I do not work very hard | I work very hard |
| I haven’t got much money | I have got a lot of money |
| I am a very good driver | I am not a very good driver |
| I am not very friendly | I am very friendly |
| I am not a very good dancer | I am a good dancer |
| I am very intelligent | I am not very intelligent |
| I speak French very well | I do not speak French very well |
| I do not go to the cinema very much | I go to the cinema a lot |

1. Liz is **older than** Ben
2. Ben is a **better** swimmer **than** Liz.
3. Liz is taller ................
4. Liz starts .............Ben
5. Ben.......................Liz.
6. Ben has got.................
7. Liz is a .......................
8. Ben.............................
9. Ben.............................
10. Liz.........................
11. Liz..............................
12. Ben.............................

**Exercise 5** Complete the sentences. Use **than**

1. He isn’t very tall. You are taller than him (or, than he is)
2. She isn’t very old. You are ........
3. I don’t work very hard. You work.......
4. He doesn’t smoke very much You........
5. I am not a very good cook. You............
6. We don’t know many people. You........
7. They haven’t got much money. You have got .......
8. I can’t run very fast. You can..............
9. She hasn’t been here very long. You...
10. I didn’t get up very early. You.............
11. He isn’t very interesting. You...............

**Exercise 6** Complete the sentences with a bit or much+ a comparative (**older/better**)

1. Jim is 25. Gary is 24 1/2 Jill is a bit older than Gary
2. Jack’s mother is 54. His father is 68. Jack’s mother ......................
3. My camera cost 100 dollars. Yours cost 96 dollars. My camera....
4. Yesterday I felt terrible. Today I feel ok. I feel........
5. Today the temperature is 12 degrees. Yesterday it was ten degrees. It is ...........today..............yesterday.
6. Ann is a fantastic tennis player. I am not very good. Ann.......................

**Exercise 7** Write sentences with **as ....as**

1. Athens is older than Rome. Rome isn’t as old as Athens.
2. My room is bigger than yours. Your room is not..............
3. You get up earlier than me. I didn’t ................................
4. We played better than them. They didn’t ........................
5. I have been here longer than you. You haven’t........................

**Exercise 8**. Put in **as** or **than**

1. Athens is older **than** Rome.
2. I don’t watch TV as much .....you.
3. You eat more......me.
4. I feel better......I felt yesterday.
5. Jim isn’t as clever......he thinks.
6. Belgium is smaller .....Switzerland.
7. Brazil isn’t as big as Canada.
8. I can not wait longer ....an hour

**Exercise 9** Complete the sentences. Use a superlative (the oldest, etc.)

1. This building is very old. It’s **the oldest** building in the town.
2. It was a very happy day. It was ..............in my life.
3. It is a very good film. It’s ........I’ve ever seen.
4. She is a very popular singer. She’s ..........in our country.
5. It was a very bad mistake. It was ............. I have ever made.
6. It’s a very pretty village. It’s ........I have ever seen.
7. It was a very cold day. I was..........of the year.
8. He’s a very interesting person. He’s..........I have ever met.

**Reference Murphy, R. (1990). Essential Grammar in Use, A Self- Study reference and practice book for elementary students of English. R: Zvaigzne.**

**Exercise 10** Complete these sentences. Choose expressions from the boxes below or use other expressions.

For me, it is important for a friend to be ......., ............, ............., ................

Lively artistic, practical, kind, confident, a non-smoker

For me, it’s important for a friend to be interested in ......., ........, ........., ........

Travel, an outdoor life, parties, music, cats, conversation, reading, TV

**Exercise 11**

*Read several personal advertisements from newspapers in Australia, England, America and Japan. Read the ads. Are any of them unusual? Talk to your partner.*

1. Young American man , 22, lively, artistic, seeks Japanese girl for friendship. Send photo or description to Box 88.
2. Very long - haired guy, 37, very thin, friendly, confident, smoker. Interested in parties, rock music. Has a home with two cats, looking for interesting woman. Box No96/83
3. Family seeks young, confident girl to help with two lively children, Jeremy, 5, and Emma, 2 ½. Non - smoker, interested in travel and an outdoor life.
4. Man, 64, and woman, 43, plan October trip to Borneo, Brunei, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and Hong Kong. Are there friendly people in those places to meet for coffee and good conversation? L. Duffy, 133 South Road, Newton, USA.

*Are these sentences true or false? Write* ***T*** *or* ***F.***

.......There are two men under forty.

.......A family has two cats.

.......A man and a woman plan to go to Asia at the beginning of the year.

.......A Japanese girl seeks friendship.

........The man with long hair is a non-smoker.

........Two people ask for photos.

*Answer one of the ads for a friend or for yourself.*

*Fill in the missing information.*

Dear.......,

In reply to your ad in the....., here is some information about .......me. I am .......years old, with......hair and....eyes. I am a smoker (a non-smoker). I am interested in..........

Please write soon.

Yours sincerely,

................

**Exercise 12** Read the sayings about life. Think about sayings you like and tell a partner why. You can choose one of the suggested sayings you prefer:

Life is just a bowl of cherries.

Life is sweet.

Life is what you make it.

Life is hard, nasty short.

A life lived in fear is only half a life.

Do you have any sayings about life in your language?

**Exercise 13**

my.opera.com quiz.myyearbook.com

Look at the eyes in the pictures. What kind of people do you think they are? Talk with a partner about your guesses. You can use these words, or others:

Sad, lively, kind, old, confident, practical, happy, serious, selfish, young, shy, artistic.

Look at the pictures. What do parts of the face tell you about someone’s personality?

seedmagazine.com wwwbillblog.blogspot.com

You can use the following adjectives:

**Forehead** (wide, narrow, high); **ears** (small, large, long); **mouth** (wide, small, thin); hair (straight, thick, curly); **eyes** (small, large); **cheeks** (round, thin); **chin** (round, square, long).

**Profile**: confident, ambitious, shy, serious, lively, confident, artistic, shy, serious, kind.

**What is important in appearance? Add at least one new feature. Choose two or three and put them in order of importance for you.**

Lively eyes

A beautiful body

A happy face

A strong body

A big smile

**Exercise 14** Imagine that it is possible to choose the way your child looks. Talk about your choices with a partner.

Example: I’d like a child with dark, curly hair, blue eyes, long legs, small feet and strong arms.

**Exercise 15** Describe your house or flat and the things in it. Complete the sentences with too...or not....enough.

I think my living room is................

I think my TV is..............................

My car/bicycle is............................

My kitchen is.................................

Example: My room is too small. My room isn’t big enough.

**Reference: True to Life. English for Adult Learners. Class book. Elementary. UK: Cambridge University Press.**

**Exercise 16** Circle the wrong word

1. The museum is a **tall/small/modern/heavy** building.
2. You can stay in a **luxurious/polluted/cheap/expensive** hotel.
3. The nightlife is **crowded/interesting/dull/boring.**
4. You can have dinner in a very **romantic/clean/famous/delicious** restaurant.
5. The streets are dangerous/**safe/crowded/friendly**.

**Exercise 17** Fill in the gaps with the opposites of the adjectives in bold.

1. A: Is New York a quiet city?

B: No, it is very.....................

1. A: Do you live in a big house?

B: No, I live in a ......................house.

1. A: Is it safe to walk alone at night?

B: No, it is quite ............................

1. A: Are the beaches in your country dirty?

B: No, they are very ......................

1. A: Has Venice got many modern buildings?

B: No, there are lots of ..................buildings.

1. A: Is the nightlife in Vienna boring?

B: No, it is very....................................

1. A: Are the shops in Milan cheap?

B: No, they are quite............................

**Progress test**

1. Fill in the missing words.
2. Daniel is ...... Lisbon, Portugal.
3. They ......friends.
4. He is ......waiter.
5. This is Steve Richard. .........is a teacher.
6. ..............old are you?
7. ...............your name?
8. ‘Is she from Italy?’ ‘No, she ............’
9. What sort of hair ................she got?
10. What colour ......your eyes?
11. ..............you from Australia?
12. I.........twelve years old.
13. Big Ben is ............London.
14. .........Pierre got green eyes?
15. ‘..................you sing?’ ‘Yes, quite well.’
16. A..............in need is a friend indeed.
17. He...............run very fast.
18. He hasn’t got curly hair; he’s got ......hair.
19. Hope to ......................from you soon.
20. ‘...................are you from?’ ‘I am from Egypt.’
21. I..........................playing computer games.

**Reference: Evans, V. & Doodley, J. (2011). (7th ed). Workbook. Enterprise. Beginners. EU: Express Publishing.**