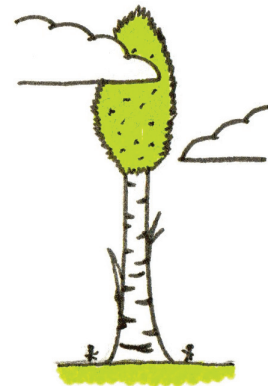
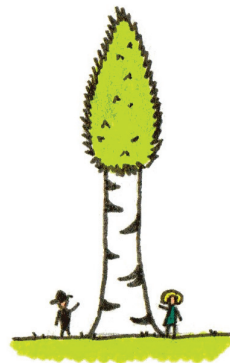
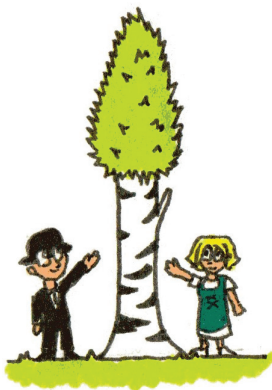




ADJECTIVES

EIGENSCHAFTSWÖRTER

Sie geben an, wie jemand oder etwas ist. Sie können gesteigert werden.



with -er, est

tall

big

cold

angry

clever

happy

taller

bigger

colder

angrier

cleverer

happier

tallest

biggest

coldest

angriest

cleverest

happiest

with more, most

beautiful

interesting

more beautiful

more interesting

most beautiful

most interesting

irregular comparison

good

bad

much/ many

better

worse

more

unregelmäßige Steigerungen

best

worst

most



COMPARING PEOPLE OR THINGS

MENSCHEN ODER DINGE VERGLEICHEN

the same qualities
AS... AS

gleiche Eigenschaften



The woman is as tall as the man.

different qualities

ungleiche Eigenschaften



The man is taller than the girl.
The girl is not as tall as the man.



SUPERLATIVES

We know them
from commercials:
the best, the highest,
the smartest

SUPERLATIVE

Wir kennen sie
aus der Werbung:
das Beste, das Höchste,
das Klügste

For example:

Mercedes cars belong to the best cars in the world. (good)



NOW YOU TRY!

Mount Everest is _____ mountain in the world. (high)

Tyrannosaurus Rex is one of the _____ animals ever to have walked the Earth. (large)

The Beatles are one of the _____ bands in the world. (famous)

Cobras belong to the _____ snakes. (dangerous)

William Shakespeare wrote some of the _____ plays that were ever written. (good)

The Burj Al Arab in Dubai is one of the _____ hotels worldwide. (elegant)

The Taj Mahal in India is one of the _____ buildings in the world. (beautiful)

Russia is the _____ country in the world. (big)

Summer is the _____ season in the year. (hot)

Albert Einstein was one of the _____ scientists of the 20th century. (intelligent)



The Adjective

in front of the noun
a good day



unchangeable
a **good** book
many **good** books

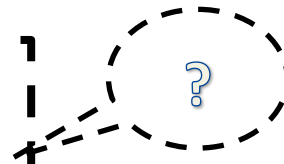


Das Adjektiv

vor dem Nomen
ein guter Tag

veränderbar
ein gutes Buch
viele gute Bücher

I had a dream.
He is a teacher.
They live in a city.
We listened to the music.
Look at the room.



Add an adjective and you know a lot more:

I had a **nice** dream.
He is a **wonderful** teacher.
They live in a **beautiful** city.
We listened to the **excellent** music.
Look at the **neat** room.



Oh, yes



Oh, no

I had a **bad** dream.
He is a **terrible** teacher.
They live in an **ugly*** city.
We listened to the **awful** music.
Look at the **messy*** room.

*ugly = hässlich

*messy = unordentlich



Use adjectives for comparing two things:

Comparing equal things

as as = so wie
as wonderful as so wunderbar wie

Comparing unequal things

taller than ≠ größer als
not so tall as nicht so groß wie

Remember the vehicles:



Please connect



bus - car - helicopter - ship - train - tram - bike - plane -
motorbike



GRAMMAR LIGHT - ADJECTIVE



If you use adjectives for comparing things, you must use the **comparative**.
Work with your neighbour and compare the vehicles.
Make as many sentences as possible:

Examples

equal

The motorbike is **as fast as** the car.

car – bike
car – bus
bike – motorbike
plane – helicopter
bus – train
car – plane
helicopter – car

unequal

The train is **longer than** the tram.

The train is **longer and faster** than the tram.

The tram is **not so long as** the train.

bus – bike
motorbike – tram
helicopter – bike
ship – car
train – bus
motorbike – train
tram – bike ...

CHECKPOINT










fast – faster	(<i>schnell – schneller</i>)
big – bigger	(<i>groß – größer</i>)
long – longer	(<i>lang – länger</i>)
small – smaller	(<i>klein – kleiner</i>)
high – higher	(<i>hoch – höher</i>)
short – shorter	(<i>kurz – kürzer</i>)

Write five sentences (comparing equal vehicles) and
five sentences (comparing unequal vehicles) into your exercise book.





Use the **comparative** and the **superlative** for comparing **three** things.

positive	comparative	superlative
<p>The car is big.</p> 	<p>The bus is bigger.</p> 	<p>The ship is biggest.</p> 
<p>The bus is long.</p> 	<p>The tram is longer.</p> 	<p>The train is longest.</p> 
<p>The tram is fast.</p> 	<p>The helicopter is faster.</p> 	<p>The plane is fastest.</p> 

Make sentences and write them into your exercise book:



- | | | | |
|-------|---------|----------|-------------------------------|
| small | smaller | smallest | (lemon, plum, strawberry) |
| old | older | oldest | (Uncle, Grandma, Granddad) |
| high | higher | highest | (tree, churchtower, TV-tower) |
| young | younger | youngest | (girl, boy, baby) |
| short | shorter | shortest | (ruler, pen, textmarker) |
| large | larger | largest | (room, house, castle) |
| tall | taller | tallest | (Mother, Father, Their son) |

Example:

A lemon is small. A plum is smaller. A strawberry is smallest.

Uncle is

The tree



GRAMMAR LIGHT - ADJECTIVE



Adjectives can have one, two, three or more syllables:

Speak and clap:

big – x (clap!)

hap-py – x x (clap clap)

beau-ti-ful – x x x (clap clap clap)

ugly - clever – exciting – long – enormous –great –polite – noble – narrow – terrible – fine – magnificent – short – wide – perfect – orange – colourful – dark – tall – different bad – early – handsome – sparkling – elegant – adorable – easy – clean – important

Put the adjectives into the right box.

1 syllable x	2 syllables x x	3 syllables x x x	4 syllables x x x x
long	ugly		



Use adjectives to compare two or three things.
Look at the different groups:

Adjectives with one syllable – EASY

cool	cool er	cool est
young	young er	young est

1

Adjectives with two syllables – CAREFUL!

Ending with –y, -le, -er, -ow

happy	happ ier	happ iest
noble	nobl er	nobl est
clever	clever er	clever est
narrow (<i>eng</i>)	narrow er	narrow est

2

Stressed on the second syllable

polite (<i>höflich</i>)	polit er	polit est
sincere (<i>ernsthaft</i>)	sincer er	sincer est

3

Stressed on the first syllable

famous	more famous	most famous
careful	more careful	most careful

4

Adjectives with three or more syllables - EASY

beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
interesting	more interesting	most interesting

5

Irregular adjectives – LEARN BY HEART !

good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little (<i>klein</i>)	smaller	smallest
little (<i>wenig</i>)	less	least
much (<i>viel</i>)	more	most
many (<i>viele</i>)	more	most

6



Find comparative and superlative and give reasons (for the experts):

- 1: one syllable
- 2: two syllables ending in -y, -le, -er, -ow
- 3: two syllables , stress on 2nd syllable
- 4 two syllables, stress on 1st syllable
- 5: irregular adjectives
- 6: two, three or more syllables

positive	comparative	superlative	why?
cool	cooler	coolest	1
good		best	6
pretty	prettier		2
famous			
important			
nervous		most nervous	
dry	drier		
loud			
much (<i>viel</i>)			
many (<i>viele</i>)			
simple		simplest	
wonderful			
precious			
little (<i>klein</i>)			
little (<i>wenig</i>)			
big	bigger		
old			
interesting			
nice			
exciting		most exciting	
energetic			
bad			
silly		silliest	
careful			
strange			
expensive			
cheap			
hot	hotter		





Foto B. Felberbauer

Mike is a geography fan. He knows a lot about other countries. Here are some questions for you. If you don't know the answers, look them up in the internet.

India is in

Asia – Europe – America

Austria is in

Canada is in

India is than (large).

Canada is than (small).

Austria is

The Nile is in

Africa - America - Europe

The Danube is in

The Mississippi is in

The Nile is than the (long).

The is than the (short).

The Nile is

Paris is in

Asia - America - Europe

New York is in

New Delhi is in

Paris is than (small).

New Delhi is than (big).

New York is

The Eiffel Tower is in

Vienna - Paris - Dubai

The Stepansturm is in

The Burj Kalifa is in

The Eiffel Tower is than (high).

The Stephansturm is than (small).

The Burj Kalifa is



GRAMMAR LIGHT- ADJECTIVE

much or many
viel – viele

little or few
wenig – wenige

Put them into the correct box:

sand, stones, milk, boys, girls, money, banknotes, animals, trees, air, flour, cakes, happiness, apples, water, pools, love, snow, rain, clouds

uncountable	countable
<p><i>much - little</i></p> <p><i>sand,</i></p>	<p><i>many - few</i></p> <p><i>stones,</i></p>

Lilly was on a skiing holiday in Austria. This is her letter to her Mum.

Hi, Mum, here I am in my ski dress.

I am in a ski class with (*viele*) other children.

There are (*viele*) girls, but only a (*wenige*) boys.

We have (*viel*) fun. Our ski teacher knows (*viele*) jokes. There is (*viel*) laughter (**Gelächter**) all day.

We often fall down and then there is (*viel*) snow on my anorak.

Yesterday there were (*viele*) clouds in the sky.

Therefore we had only (*wenig*) sunshine.

The weather will be fine tomorrow.

We will have (*wenig*) wind and (*viel*) sunshine .

Love Lilly



Foto M. Felberbauer



GRAMMAR LIGHT- ADJECTIVE



Four little tests for English experts. Tick **X** the right answers.
Before you start, read the pages about the adjective again.
After each test compare the results and ask your teacher.

Test 1

Repeat the rules and tick the correct answers.

The adjective is mostly in front of behind the noun.

The adjective is changeable unchangeable .

Use “as – as” for comparing equal unequal things.

Use the “comparative + than” for comparing equal unequal things.

Use “not so – as” for comparing equal unequal things.

Test 2

Remember comparative and superlative and tick the correct answers.

Adjectives with one syllable add –er, -est use “more” and “most” .

Adjectives with three syllables add –er, -est use “more” and “most” .

Adjectives with two syllables ending with “-y” keep the “y” change to “ie” .

Adjectives with two syllables ending with “-er” (clever) add “-er” use “more” and “most” .

Adjectives with two syllables ending with “-ow” (hollow – *hohl*) add “er” use “more” and “most” .

Adjectives with two syllables ending with “-le” (noble – *vornehm*) add “-er” use “more” and “most” .



GRAMMAR LIGHT- ADJECTIVE



Test 3

Remember the irregular forms and tick the correct answers.

“Good” is a regular or an irregular adjective.

“High” is a regular or an irregular adjective.

“Long” is a regular or an irregular adjective.

“Bad ” is a regular or an irregular adjective.

“Many” is a regular or an irregular adjective.

“Little” (wenig) is a regular or an irregular adjective.

Test 4

“Little” – “less” – “least” means *klein* *wenig* .

“Many” – “more” – “most” means *viel* *viele* .

“Little” – “smaller” – “smallest” means *klein* *wenig* .

“Much“ is used for countables uncountables .

“Few” is used for countables uncountables .

“Many” is used for countables uncountables .

“Little” (*wenig*) is used for countables uncountables .

Now compare your answers with your neighbour and ask your teacher.