

## Unit 8 Comparing adjectives

Now dear student let's study the rules included in this unit:

و الان عزيزي الطالب دعنا ندرس معاً القواعد الواردة في هذه الوحدة

### SB page 6 صفحة 6 الكتاب المدرسي

Remember : We compare things in these different ways :

Short adjectives( ) صفات قصيرة مكونة من مقطع واحد

1-We add ( er )+ than to the end of the adjective in comparative cases.

For example : taller than - smaller than – colder than

2- We add (the) before the adjective and( est ) to the end of it in superlative cases .

for example : the tallest – the smallest – the coldest .

3- There are some irregular short adjectives that are used in different ways.

( good – bad ).

1- عندما نقارن بين شيئين باستخدام الصلفات القصيرة ذات المقطع الواحد نضيف (er + than) إلى نهاية الصفة

2- عندما نقارن شيء بجموعة ( صيغة الأفضلية ) فابننا نضع (the) قبل الصفة و ( est ) في نهاية الصفة .

3- هناك بعض الصلفات الشاذة التي يتم التعامل معها في حالي المقارنة والأفضلية بشكل خاص :

( good – better – the best )( bad – worse – the worst )

### ( صفات طويلة مكونة من أكثر مقطع ) long adjectives

1-We write ( more )+ adjective + ( than) in comparative cases.

For example :( more beautiful than - more dangerous than )

2- We add (the most) before the adjective in superlative cases .

For example ( the most beautiful - the most dangerous )

1- عندما نقارن بين شيئين باستخدام الصلفات الطويلة المكونة من أكثر من مقطع نضع ( more ) قبل الصفة و **than** بعدها وتبقى الصفة كما هي .  
Aya is more intelligent than Eman

2- عندما نقارن شيء بمجموعة ( صيغة الأفضلية ) فإننا نضع (the most) قبل الصفة مع بقاء الصفة كما هي  
Rola is the most intelligent

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We use ( as ) + adjective + ( as) to say that the two things are the same

للتعبير عن شيئين يملكان نفس الدرجة من الصفة نستخدم .....  
( as ) + adjective + ( as ) .....

Ali is as tall as Rami / Winter is as wonderful as summer مثال :

لاحظ : يمكننا استخدام نفس الطريقة مع الصلفات القصيرة والطويلة على حد سواء .

2- We use ( not as ) + adjective + ( as) to say that the two things aren't the same .

للتعبير عن شيئين لا يملكان نفس الدرجة من الصفة نستخدم ...  
( not as ) + adjective + ( as ) .....

Ali is not as tall as Rami / Winter is not as wonderful as summer مثال :

3- We often use ( not as )+ adjective + ( as) instead of comparative form .

في العادة تستخدم صيغة ..... بدلا من صيغة المقارنة .

Omar is older than Ahmed . → Ahmed is not as old as Omar . مثال .

## Unit 8 Adjectives and adverbs

### الكتاب المدرسي صفحة SB page 11

الصفات تصف الأسماء  
Sara is a clever girl . / The dress is beautiful .  
مثال : .

He walks quickly . / She smiles proudly .  
مثال : .

3 - Adverbs often come from adjectives by adding ly to the end of the adverb

❖ في معظم الأحيان يتم اشتقاق الأحوال من الصفات بإضافة (ly) إلى نهاية الصفة.  
sadly –happily – proudly – slowly – quickly –correctly :  
مثال : .

4- We use comparative forms of adverbs to compare actions , most form like  
more/ most adjectives.

❖ يمكننا استخدام صيغة مقارنة الأحوال للمقارنة بين الأفعال وفي معظم الحالات تكون هذه الأحوال مشتقة من الصفات الطويلة المكونة من أكثر من مقطع .

Faten acts more carefully than Dina . Rana acts the most carefully .

5-We can also compare actions like this(not) as ....as with adverbs

يمكنا أيضا مقارنة الأفعال باستخدام صيغة **not as + adverb + as** مثال :  
**Gamil doesn't dress as smartly as Ayman .**

6-Some short adverbs like **hard ,fast , early ,late** don't add ..ly, and they have comparative form forms like **er / est**.

حين اشتقاق الأحوال من بعض الصفات القصيرة مثل **hard ,fast , early ,late** لا نضيف ( **ly** ) بل تبقى هذه الكلمات كما هي صفات كانت أم أحوال و في حالة صيغة المقارنة يضاف لها صيغة **er / est** مثال :

Osman works **hard** . Tamara works **harder**. Raghad works **the hardest** .

7- The adverb from **good** is **well** . When we compare actions with this adverb the forms are **better , best**

لا حظ: **Good** صفة والحال منها **well** و صيغة المقارنة مثال :

Ahmed works **well** .Ali works **better** . Hany works **the best** .

**Note :The adverbial forms from bad - badly – worst**

ملاحظة : يتم اشتقاق الحال من الكلمة **bad** كما يلي **worse badly- – worst:** مثال :

Amal writes **badly** . Reem writes **worse**. Hala writes **the worst** .

**Note :**

- 1- Ahmed is **faster** than Ali. ( **adjective** )
- 2- Ahmed runs **faster** than Ali . ( **adverb** )
- 3- Ahmed is the **fastest** runner. ( **adjective** )
- 4- Ahmed runs the **fastest**. ( **adverb** )
- 5- Ahmed is **better** than Sameer. ( **adjective** )
- 6- Ahmed did **better** than Sameer. ( **adverb** )

Dear student: After reading the previous rules carefully, you can answer the questions:

و الآن عزيزي الطالب و بعد القراءة الجيدة للقواعد السابقة عليك الإجابة عن الأسئلة التالية.

**8-Complete the table :**

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
tall	.....	.....
big	.....	.....
cheap	.....	.....
easy	.....	.....
hot	.....	.....
good	.....	.....
bad	.....	.....

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
expensive	.....	.....
dangerous	.....	.....
famous	.....	.....
intelligent	.....	.....
difficult	.....	.....
terrible	.....	.....
helpful	.....	.....

**9-Correct the words in red**

1. Sally is (**tall**) \_\_\_\_\_ than Mona but Deena is the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The blue whale is the (**big**) \_\_\_\_\_ animal that lived on the earth .
3. July is (**hot**) \_\_\_\_\_ than June but August is the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Tom and Jerry is the \_\_\_\_\_ (**famous**)cartoons all over the world
5. Maths is \_\_\_\_\_ (**difficult**) than science but English is the (**easy**) \_\_\_\_\_
6. Sameh is getting (**good**) \_\_\_\_\_ now .
7. Yamen scored many goals in the match he is the \_\_\_\_\_ (**better**) player .
8. The problem of pollution is getting (**bad**) \_\_\_\_\_ than before . It's the \_\_\_\_\_ (**worse**) in poor countries
9. January is as \_\_\_\_\_ (**colder**) as February .
10. Khalid is not as \_\_\_\_\_ (**strongest**) as his brother .

### 10-Complete the table :

adjective	adverb
smart	.....
careful	.....
quick	.....
proud	.....
comfortable	.....
bad	.....

adjective	adverb
good	.....
fast	.....
hard	.....
late	.....
early	.....
friendly	.....

### 11-Correct the mistake :

1. You should cross the street **careful**. (.....)
2. They lost the match because they played **bad** (.....)
3. Hala has to dress **smart** because she is going to the party . (.....)
4. In summer we usually wear **comfortably** clothes. (.....)
5. Salma talks **proud** about her new mobile . (.....)
6. He's very old he has got a **well** experience of life (.....)
7. Students should be **carefully** in answering the questions . (.....)
8. He's crazy about speed, he drives **fastly** (.....)
9. Taima works **hardly** to get the first class at school (.....)
- 10.I study **good** for the exams so I always get excellent marks.. (.....)

### 12-Look at the table then fill in the spaces :.

Name	Osman	Ali	Hassan	Omar	
Marks	20	19	17	19	good
Hours of study	6	5	4	5	well

1. Hassan's marks are good , Ali's are ..... but Osman's marks are the .....
- 2.. Hassan works well, Ali works ..... but Osman works the .....
3. Omar is as good as ..... and he works as ..... as Ali .