



ENGLISH

Svitlana

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ENGLISH

IN 81

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Past

I Past Simple

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!!! Writing an essay

Rules

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- Positions of adverbs

Positions of adverbs

Adverbs can be used in three positions in a sentence or clause:

- front (*perhaps they'll arrive this evening*)
- mid (*she hardly knew him*)
- end (*I left the bedroom and ran downstairs*)

Different types of adverbs go in different positions. Here are some general guidelines:

Front position

The main types of adverbs that can be used in this position are those that:

- begin a sentence or clause that's linked in meaning to another:

People tend to put on weight in middle age. However, gaining weight is not inevitable.

I'll begin with an overview of the product. Secondly, I'll talk about projected sales.

- refer to time or frequency:

Afterwards, we went out for a walk.

Sometimes she wonders what life's all about.

- refer to place:

There goes my bus!

Up he ran, soon disappearing from view.

- comment on the rest of the sentence or clause (sentence adverbs):

Luckily, our meal lived up to expectation.

Clearly, more research is needed.

Mid position

This term refers to adverbs that can be used in the middle of a sentence or clause. The main kinds of adverbs found in this position are those that:

- refer to frequency:

We always meet for coffee on Saturday.

She's never been to Sweden.

- refer to manner:

He carefully avoided my eye.

I slowly walked into town.

- make the meaning of a verb, adjective, or other adverb stronger or weaker:

She nearly fell asleep at her desk.

These ideas are very complicated.

- comment on the rest of the sentence or clause:

When we first heard this story, frankly, we couldn't believe it.

- focus on part of a sentence or clause:

I'm only going to stay in New York for a week.

Tina can't just drop all her commitments.

End position

The main types of adverbs which can be used at the end of a sentence or clause are those that:

- refer to manner:

It's an interesting plot twist, and one that works well.

For some reason, his career progressed slowly.

- refer to time or frequency:

The troops flew home yesterday.

They're sending hundreds of texts to each other monthly.

- refer to place:

They're sitting at the table over there.

There was a sudden burst of laughter from the people who could see outside.

Position of adverbs and verbs

Adverbs are often found between the subject and its verb:

We always meet for lunch at 1 p.m.

I completely forgot his name.

They can also come between an auxiliary verb (such as be or have) and a main verb:

The concert was suddenly cancelled.

He had quickly eaten his dinner.

Where is the correct place to place adverbs in sentences?

I am always confused about where to put adverbs in sentences. For example, consider the questions below:

1. Why did they target us specifically?
2. Why did they target specifically us?
3. Why did they specifically target us?

I believe all these sentences mean the same. Am I correct? I am always confused about where to put adverbs such as always and specifically, etc. Is there a particular grammar rule for this?

Funny, you see, I can even form the above sentence in different ways.

1. I always confuse where to put this kind of adverb
2. Always I confuse where to put this kind of adverb

adverbs

shareimprove this question edited Jan 13 '16 at 6:34 asked Aug 8 '13 at 3:54
 Usernew T2E
 3,3802935 1,614102853

- 3
 Neither "specifically" nor "always" is an adjective; they're both adverbs. And there's no part of speech called an "adjective." - verbose Aug 8 '13 at 7:23
- @verbose Sorry for the mistake. Now I corrected the question. - T2E Aug 8 '13 at 17:20
- 1
 Also see The Royal Order of Adverbs - James Waldby - jwpat7 Aug 8 '13 at 22:42

add a comment

2 Answers

activeoldestvotes

Short answer:

You (almost) always put always before the verb because adverbs of frequency precede the main verb. There are always(!) exceptions that proves the rule. Same applies to specifically. You'd usually put it precedent to the main verb but there are reasons to move it in end position which I will discuss shortly in the long answer.

I always confuse...

... they specifically target us...

... they target us specifically.

Long answer:

There are different kind of adverbs and there are different "rules" where to put them. Adverbs can take the initial, mid and end position.

Without going too deep into detail, here are some ideas on how to decide where to put the adverb. Let's start with adverbs (of manner) that modify a single word.

Broadly speaking, the adverb is preceding the word it's modifying. If the adverb modifies a verb, you place it before the verb. In the following sentence, for example, the adverb carefully modifies the verb to drive.

The man carefully drives the car.

If you want to put focus on how something is done, you can move the adverb to the end of the sentence.

The man drives the car carefully.

If the adverb modifies an adjective, you place it before the adjective. If the adverb modifies another adverb, you place it before the adverb. Those adverbs usually specify the certainty and degree of something. Here's an example for both:

The very old man drives the car extremely carefully.

The adverbs very and extremely modify the adjective old and the adverb carefully, respectively.

Adverbs of indefinite frequency (as always) are used likewise, i.e. they are in a mid position.

I always forget where to put the adverb.

Note, that an adverb is always after an auxiliary verb.

I have always been bad at remembering the position of adverbs.

Adverbs of place, time and definite frequency usually go in end position:

I learned English in school.

I saw her last week.

Again, in order to put emphasis on the adverb, you can move the adverb to the front.

The weather is still fine, but it will rain tomorrow.

The weather is still fine, but tomorrow it will rain.

Eventually, a linking adverb can take the initial position but also the position precedent to the verb. If you are unsure about this, simply take the initial position. Same applies to adverbs that have a commenting function or determine the viewpoint.

Officially, I am not allowed to tell that.

Generally speaking, learning English is fun.

However, this does not apply to me.

With this in my mind, a grammatical version of your sentence is

Why did they specifically target us?

Most natural in this situation, however, is to put the adverb at the end of the sentence as it put focus on that you care about "why us and not others".

Why did they target us specifically?

There is another alternative if you want to know the specific reason for targeting us:

Why, specifically, did they target us?

up
 vote9down
 voteaccepted

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<http://www.esldesk.com/grammar/adverbs/identify>
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!!! Adjectives

Appearance adjectives

- adorable
- beautiful
- clean
- drab
- elegant
- fancy
- glamorous
- handsome
- long
- magnificent
- old-fashioned
- plain
- quaint
- sparkling
- ugliest
- unsightly
- wide-eyed

Color adjectives

- red
- orange
- yellow
- green
- blue
- purple
- gray
- black
- white

Condition adjectives

- alive
- better
- careful
- clever
- dead
- easy
- famous
- gifted
- helpful
- important
- inexpensive
- mushy
- odd
- powerful
- rich
- shy
- tender
- uninterested
- vast
- wrong

Personality adjectives - Positive

- agreeable
- brave
- calm
- delightful
- eager
- faithful
- gentle
- happy
- jolly
- kind
- lively
- nice
- obedient
- proud
- relieved
- silly
- thankful
- victorious
- witty
- zealous

Personality adjectives - Negative

- angry

- bewildered
- clumsy
- defeated
- embarrassed
- fierce
- grumpy
- helpless
- itchy
- jealous
- lazy
- mysterious
- nervous
- obnoxious
- panicky
- repulsive
- scary
- thoughtless
- uptight
- worried

Shape adjectives

- broad
- chubby
- crooked
- curved
- deep
- flat
- high
- hollow
- low
- narrow
- round
- shallow
- skinny
- square
- steep
- straight
- wide

Size adjectives

- big
- colossal
- fat
- gigantic
- great
- huge
- immense
- large
- little
- mammoth
- massive
- miniature
- petite
- puny
- scrawny
- short
- small
- tall
- teeny
- teeny-tiny
- tiny

Sound adjectives

- cooing
- deafening
- faint
- hissing
- loud
- melodic
- noisy
- purring
- quiet
- raspy
- screeching
- thundering
- voiceless
- whispering

Time adjectives

- ancient
- brief
- early
- fast
- late
- long
- modern
- old
- old-fashioned
- quick
- rapid
- short
- slow

- swift
- young

Taste/touch adjectives

- bitter
- delicious
- fresh
- greasy
- juicy
- hot
- icy
- loose
- melted
- nutritious
- prickly
- rainy
- rotten
- salty
- sticky
- strong
- sweet
- tart
- tasteless
- uneven
- weak
- wet
- wooden
- yummy

Touch adjectives

- boiling
- breeze
- broken
- bumpy
- chilly
- cold
- cool
- creepy
- crooked
- cuddly
- curly
- damaged
- damp
- dirty
- dry
- dusty
- filthy
- flaky
- fluffy
- freezing
- hot
- warm
- wet

Quantity adjectives

- abundant
- empty
- few
- full
- heavy
- light
- many
- numerous
- sparse
- substantial

7 Types of English Adjectives That Every ESL Student Must Know

1. Descriptive

A **descriptive adjective** is probably what you think of when you hear the word “adjective.” Descriptive adjectives are used to describe nouns and pronouns.

Words like *beautiful*, *silly*, *tall*, *annoying*, *loud* and *nice* are all descriptive adjectives. These adjectives add information and qualities to the words they’re modifying. You can find a list of the 25 most commonly used adjectives at the English Club.

Examples:

“The flowers have a smell” is just stating a fact, and it has no adjectives to describe what the flowers or their smell are like.

“The *beautiful* flowers have a *nice* smell” gives us a lot more information, with two descriptive adjectives.

You can say “The cat is *hungry*,” or “The *hungry* cat.” In both cases, the word *hungry* is an adjective describing the cat.

2. Quantitative

Quantitative adjectives describe the quantity of something.

In other words, they answer the question “how much?” or “how many?” Numbers like *one* and *thirty* are this type of adjective. So are more general words like *many*, *half* and *a lot*.

Examples:

“How many children do you have?” “I only have *one* daughter.”

“Do you plan on having more kids?” “Oh yes, I want *many* children!”

“I can’t believe I ate that *whole* cake!”

3. Demonstrative

A **demonstrative adjective** describes “which” noun or pronoun you’re referring to. These adjectives include the words:

- **This** — Used to refer to a singular noun close to you.
- **That** — Used to refer to a singular noun far from you.

- **These** — Used to refer to a plural noun close to you.
- **Those** — Used to refer to a plural noun far from you.

Demonstrative adjectives always come before the word they're modifying.

Sometimes, like when you're responding to a question, you can leave off the noun being described and only use the adjective. For example, if someone asks you how many cakes you want to buy you can respond: "I want to buy *two* cakes," or you can just say: "I want to buy *two*."

Examples:

"Which bicycle is yours?" "*This* bicycle is mine, and *that* one used to be mine until I sold it."

4. Possessive

Possessive adjectives show *possession*. They describe to whom a thing belongs. Some of the most common possessive adjectives include:

- **My** — Belonging to me
- **His** — Belonging to him
- **Her** — Belonging to her
- **Their** — Belonging to them
- **Your** — Belonging to you
- **Ours** — Belonging to us

All these adjectives, except the word *his*, can only be used before a noun. You can't just say "That's my," you have to say "That's *my* pen." When you want to leave off the noun or pronoun being modified, use these possessive adjectives instead:

- Mine
- His
- Hers
- Theirs
- Yours
- Ours

For example, even though saying "That's *my*" is incorrect, saying "That's *mine*" is perfectly fine.

Examples:

"Whose dog is that?" "He's *mine*. That's *my* dog."

5. Interrogative

Interrogative adjectives *interrogate*, meaning that they ask a question. These adjectives are always followed by a noun or a pronoun, and are used to form questions. The interrogative adjectives are:

- **Which** — Asks to make a choice between options.
- **What** — Asks to make a choice (in general).
- **Whose** — Asks who something belongs to.

Other question words, like "who" or "how," aren't adjectives since they don't modify nouns. For example, you can say "whose coat is this?" but you can't say "who coat?"

Which, *what* and *whose* are only considered adjectives if they're immediately followed by a noun. The word *which* is an adjective in this sentence: "*Which* color is your favorite?" But not in this one: "*Which* is your favorite color?"

Examples:

"*Which* song will you play on your wedding day?"

"*What* pet do you want to get?"

"*Whose* child is this?"

6. Distributive

Distributive adjectives describe specific members out of a group. These adjectives are used to single out one or more individual items or people. Some of the most common distributive adjectives include:

- **Each** — Every single one of a group (used to speak about group members individually).
- **Every** — Every single one of a group (used to make generalizations).
- **Either** — One between a choice of two.
- **Neither** — Not one or the other between a choice of two.
- **Any** — One or some things out of any number of choices. This is also used when the choice is irrelevant, like: "it doesn't matter, I'll take *any* of them."

These adjectives are always followed by the noun or pronoun they're modifying.

Examples:

"*Every* rose has its thorn."

"Which of these two songs do you like?" "I don't like *either* song."

7. Articles

There are only three **articles** in the English language: *a*, *an* and *the*. Articles can be difficult for English learners to use correctly because many languages don't have them (or don't use them in the same way).

Although articles are their own part of speech, they're technically also adjectives! Articles are used to describe which noun you're referring to. Maybe thinking of them as adjectives will help you learn which one to use:

- **A** — A singular, general item.
- **An** — A singular, general item. Use this before words that start with a vowel.
- **The** — A singular or plural, specific item.

Simply put, when you're talking about something general, use *a* and *an*. When you're speaking about something specific, use *the*. "*A* cat" can be used to refer to any cat in the world. "*The* cat" is used to refer to the cat that just walked by.

Here's a quick tip that can sometimes help you decide which article to use: Try using a demonstrative adjective before the noun. If it makes sense, use the word *the*. If it changes the meaning of what you're trying to say, use *a* or *an*.

For example, if it makes sense to say "I don't understand *this* question," you can also say "I don't understand *the* question." On the other hand, it sounds strange to say "I need *this* tissue" because you don't need that specific tissue. You just need "a tissue."

Examples:

"*The* elephants left huge footprints in *the* sand."

"*An* elephant can weigh over 6,000 pounds!"

Adjectives: order
from English Grammar Today

Order of adjectives

When more than one adjective comes before a noun, the adjectives are normally in a particular order. Adjectives which describe opinions or attitudes (e.g. *amazing*) usually come first, before more neutral, factual ones (e.g. *red*):

*She was wearing an **amazing red** coat.*

Not: ... ~~red-amazing-coat~~

If we don't want to emphasise any one of the adjectives, the most usual sequence of adjectives is:

| order | relating to | examples |
|-------|------------------|--|
| 1 | opinion | <i>unusual, lovely, beautiful</i> |
| 2 | size | <i>big, small, tall</i> |
| 3 | physical quality | <i>thin, rough, untidy</i> |
| 4 | shape | <i>round, square, rectangular</i> |
| 5 | age | <i>young, old, youthful</i> |
| 6 | colour | <i>blue, red, pink</i> |
| 7 | origin | <i>Dutch, Japanese, Turkish</i> |
| 8 | material | <i>metal, wood, plastic</i> |
| 9 | type | <i>general-purpose, four-sided, U-shaped</i> |
| 10 | purpose | <i>cleaning, hammering, cooking</i> |

It was made of a **1strange, 6green, 8metallic** material.

It's a **4long, 8narrow, 10plastic** brush.

Panettone is a **4round, 7Italian, 9bread-like** Christmas cake.

Here are some invented examples of longer adjective phrases. A noun phrase which included all these types would be extremely rare.

She was a **1beautiful, 2tall, 3thin, 5young, 6black-haired, 7Scottish** woman.

What an **1amazing, 2little, 5old, 7Chinese** cup and saucer!

Adjectives joined by *and*

When more than one adjective occurs after a verb such as *be* (a linking verb), the second last adjective is normally connected to the last adjective by *and*:

Home was always a warm, welcoming place. Now it is sad, dark **and** cold.

And is less common when more than one adjective comes before the noun (e.g. a warm, welcoming place). However, we can use *and* when there are two or more adjectives of the same type, or when the adjectives refer to different parts of the same thing:

It was a **blue and green** cotton shirt.

- -ing adjectives:
- -ed adjectives:

A lot of adjectives are made from verbs by adding **-ing** or **-ed**:

-ing adjectives:

The commonest *-ing* adjectives are:

amusing shocking surprising frightening interesting disappointing exciting tiring worrying boring terrifying annoying

If you call something *interesting* you mean it *interests* you.

If you call something *frightening* you mean it *frightens* you.

I read a very **interesting** article in the newspaper today.
That Dracula film was absolutely **terrifying**.

-ed adjectives:

The commonest *-ed* adjectives are:

annoyed bored frightened worried tired closed excited delighted disappointed

If something *annoys* you, you can say you feel *annoyed*. If something *interests* you, you can say you are *interested*.

The children had nothing to do. They were **bored**.

Comparison: adjectives (*bigger, biggest, more interesting*)
from English Grammar Today

Comparative and superlative adjectives

Comparative adjectives

Comparative adjectives compare one person or thing with another and enable us to say whether a person or thing has more or less of a particular quality:

Josh is **taller than** his sister.

I'm **more interested** in music **than** sport.

Big cars that use a lot of petrol are **less popular** now **than** twenty years ago.

Superlative adjectives

Superlative adjectives describe one person or thing as having more of a quality than all other people or things in a group:

The 'Silver Arrow' will be **the fastest train** in the world when it is built.

The most frightening film I've ever seen was Alfred Hitchcock's 'Psycho'.

What is **the least expensive way** of travelling in Japan?

Comparative or superlative?

A comparative compares a person or thing with another person or thing. A superlative compares a person or thing with the whole group of which that person or thing is a member:

Joe's **older** than Mike. (comparing one person with another)

Sheila is **the youngest** girl in the family. (comparing one person with the whole group she belongs to)

When there are just two members in a group, traditionally, we use the comparative. However, in informal

situations people often use the superlative:

Who is **younger**, Rowan or Tony? (traditional usage)

Jan and Barbara are both tall, but Jan's **the tallest**. (more informal)

Comparative and superlative adjectives: form

One-syllable adjectives (*big, cold, hot, long, nice, old, tall*)

To form the comparative, we use the *-er* suffix with adjectives of one syllable:

It's **colder** today than yesterday.

It was a **longer** holiday than the one we had last year.

Sasha is **older** than Mark.

To form the superlative, we use the *-est* suffix with adjectives of one syllable. We normally use *the* before a superlative adjective:

I think that's **the biggest** apple I've ever seen!

At one time, the Empire State building in New York was **the tallest** building in the world.

They have three boys. Richard is **the oldest** and Simon is **the youngest**.

Spelling of comparatives and superlatives with one-syllable adjectives

| type of adjective | comparative | superlative |
|--|--|--|
| most adjectives | add <i>-er</i> : cheaper, richer, smaller, younger | add <i>-est</i> : cheapest, richest, smallest, youngest |
| adjectives ending in <i>-e</i> | add <i>-r</i> : finer, nicer, rarer | add <i>-st</i> : finest, nicest, rarest |
| adjectives with one vowel + one consonant: | double the final consonant and add <i>-er</i> : bigger, hotter, thinner | double the final consonant and add <i>-est</i> : biggest, hottest, thinnest |

Note the pronunciation of these comparatives and superlatives:

1. *long* /lɒŋ/ *longer* /lɒŋgə(r)/ *longest* /lɒŋgəst/
2. *strong* /strɒŋ/ *stronger* /strɒŋgə(r)/ *strongest* /strɒŋgəst/
3. *young* /jʌŋ/ *younger* /jʌŋgə(r)/ *youngest* /jʌŋgəst/

One-syllable adjectives which are irregular

Some one-syllable adjectives have irregular comparative and superlative forms:

1. *bad, worse, worst* *far, farther/further, farthest/furthest*
2. *good, better, best* *old, older/elder, oldest/eldest*

The morning flight is **better** than the afternoon one.

His **elder** sister works for the government.

Olivia is Denise's **best** friend.

I think that was the **worst** film I've ever seen!

Pluto is **the furthest** planet from the sun in our solar system.

Warning:

We do not use *more* or *most* together with an *-er* or *-est* ending:

They emigrate because they are looking for a **better** life.

Not: ... ~~a more better~~ life

The beach at Marmaris is one of **the biggest** in Turkey.

Not: ... ~~the most biggest~~ ...

See also:

- *Farther, farthest* or *further, furthest*?
- *Elder, eldest* or *older, oldest*?

Two-syllable adjectives

Two-syllable adjectives ending in -y change y to i and take the -er and -est endings:

busy, busier, busiest *happy, happier, happiest*
easy, easier, easiest *funny, funnier, funniest*

We were **busier** last week than this week.

Are you **happier** now that you've changed your job?

That was **the easiest** exam I've ever taken.

Some other two-syllable adjectives (especially those ending in an unstressed vowel sound) can also take the -er and -est endings:

clever, cleverer, cleverest *quiet, quieter, quietest*
narrow, narrower, narrowest *simple, simpler, simplest*

I've always thought that Donald was **cleverer** than his brother.

This new bed is **narrower** than the old one.

The guest bedroom is **the quietest** room in the house because it overlooks the garden.

We don't normally use the -er and -est endings with two-syllable adjectives ending in -ful. Instead, we use *more* and *most/least*:

This dictionary is **more useful** than the one we had before.

Not: ~~This dictionary is usefuller ...~~

You'll have to try to be **more careful** in future.

The most useful tool in the kitchen is a good sharp knife.

Not: ~~The usefulest tool in the kitchen ...~~

This is **the least harmful** chemical in terms of the environment.

Longer adjectives

Adjectives of three or more syllables form the comparative with *more/less* and the superlative with *most/least*:

The second lecture was **more interesting** than the first.

Not: ~~The second lecture was interestinger ...~~

That way of calculating the figures seems **less complicated** to me.

London is **the most popular** tourist destination in England.

Not: ~~London is the popularest ...~~

If you are going as a group, **the least expensive** option is to rent an apartment or villa.

Comparative adjectives: using *much*, *a lot*, *far*, etc.

We can strengthen or emphasise a comparative adjective using words such as *much*, *a lot*, *far*, *even* or *rather*, or by using *than ever* after the adjective:

This food is **much better** than the food we had yesterday.

The town is **a lot more crowded** these days because of the new shopping centre.

Alex is **far less intelligent** than the other kids in the class.

We've been **busier than ever** at work this last month or so.

We can soften a comparative adjective using *a little* or *a bit*. *A bit* is less formal:

She feels **a little more confident** now that she's given her first public performance.

or She feels **a bit more confident** ... (less formal)

Comparative adjectives: using *than*

We use *than* when we mention the second person or thing in the comparison. If the second person mentioned takes the form of a personal pronoun, we normally use the object form of the pronoun (*me*, *you*, *him*, *her*, *us*, *them*):

Could you carry this? You're stronger **than me**.

Not: ~~You're stronger than I.~~

Why did you choose Robert? Marie is more experienced **than him**.

In more formal situations, instead of *than* + object pronoun, we can use *than* + subject pronoun + *be*:

You managed to answer the ten questions correctly? Well, you're definitely **cleverer than I am!**

*I preferred Henrietta to Dennis. She was always more sociable **than he was**.*

Comparative adjectives: *-er and -er, more and more*

To talk about how a person or thing is changing and gaining more of a particular quality, we can use two *-er* form adjectives connected by *and*, or we can use *more and more* before an adjective. We don't follow such comparisons with *than*:

*The weather is getting **hotter and hotter**.*

*I'm getting **more and more interested** in conversation these days.*

Comparative adjectives: *the -er, the -er and the more ..., the more ...*

If a person or things gains more of a particular quality and this causes a parallel increase of another quality, we can repeat *the* + a comparative adjective:

***The colder** it is, **the hungrier** I get. (as the weather gets colder, I get hungrier)*

***The more generous** you are towards others, **the more generous** they are likely to be towards you.*

Reduced forms after comparatives

After *than*, we often don't repeat subject pronouns with impersonal subjects, or auxiliary verbs with passive voice verbs:

*The exam results were **better than predicted**. (preferred to ... *better than people predicted*.)*

*Temperatures that summer were **higher than previously recorded**. (preferred to ... *than were previously recorded*.)*

Less and not as/not so with comparatives

We use *less* with longer adjectives (*interesting, beautiful, complicated*), but we don't normally use *less* with short adjectives of one syllable (*big, good, high, small*). Instead we use *not as ... as ...*, or *not so ... as ...*. *Not as* is more common than *not so*:

*The second method was **less complicated than** the first one.*

*This new laptop is **not as fast as** my old one. I'm sorry I bought it now. (preferred to *is less fast than my old one*.)*

Prepositions after superlative adjectives

We don't normally use *of* before a singular name of a place or group after a superlative adjective:

*The castle is **the oldest** building in the city.*

Not: ~~The castle is the oldest building of the city ...~~

*She's **the youngest** musician in the orchestra.*

However, we can use *of* with a plural word referring to a group:

*All the sisters are pretty, but Sarah's **the prettiest** of them all.*

The with superlative adjectives

When a superlative adjective is followed by a noun, we normally use *the*:

*This is **the best meal** I've had for a long time.*

Not: ~~This is best meal ...~~

In informal situations, we can often omit *the* after a linking verb (*be, seem*) or a verb of the senses (*look, taste*) if there is no noun:

[talking about sweaters in a shop]

*They've got them in red, green or grey. Which looks **best**?*

*If you want to get a message to Peter, email is **quickest**. He never answers the phone.*

Other determiners with superlative adjectives

Before a superlative adjective, we can use a possessive determiner (*my, his, their*), or *the* + a number (*two, three, first, second*), or a possessive determiner + a number:

***My worst** score ever in an exam was zero. I just couldn't answer any of the questions.*

*Birmingham is the **second biggest** city in England.*

***His two best** friends organised a surprise party for him on his fortieth birthday.*

Emphasising superlative adjectives

We can make a superlative adjective stronger with *by far, easily* or *of all*:

*The Beatles were **by far the most successful** rock band of the 1960s.*

*This method is **by far the least complicated**.*

*She's **easily the best** dancer in the group. No one is as elegant as her.*

*There were a number of excellent poems entered for the competition, but **the best poem of all** was written by a ten-year-old boy.*

In more formal situations, we can use *quite*:

*This is **quite the most irresponsible** behaviour I have ever seen.*

To-infinitives after superlative adjectives

We can use a to-infinitive after a superlative adjective, with a meaning similar to a relative clause with *who*, *which* or *that*:

Who was **the oldest** person **to compete** in the London Marathon of 2008? (Who was the oldest person who competed ...?)

The Golden Swan was **the largest** sailing-ship ever **to be used** in battle.

See also:

- Relative clauses

Comparative adjectives: typical errors

- A comparative adjective is followed by *than*, not *that* or *as*:

The next hotel we tried was **more expensive than** the first one.

Not: ... ~~more expensive that~~ the first one ... or ...~~more expensive as~~ the first one ...

- After a superlative adjective, we don't normally use *of* before a singular name of a place or group:

She was **the tallest** girl in the team.

Not: ~~She was the tallest girl of the team.~~

- We use the superlative, not the comparative, when we compare more than two people or things:

Which is the city's **biggest** hotel?

Not: ... ~~bigger~~ hotel

Comparisons with adjectives and adverbs
Select rating Poor Okay Good Great Awesome

Poor

Okay

Good

Great

Awesome

Average: 3.5 (78 votes)

Thu, 07/30/2009 - 00:36 — Chris McCarthy

- Grammar
-
- Vocabulary

Adjective – a word used to modify or describe a noun or pronoun.

Adverb – a word that is used to modify an adjective, verb, or adverb.

There are three forms of adjectives and adverbs used to show varying degrees of comparison: the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

The positive form is used when there is no direct comparison being made to anything specific, but is used to offer a broad or general comparison.

The comparative form is used when two things are being compared with each other.

The superlative form is used when more than two things are being compared with one another.

Regular forms for one and two syllable words.

positive – no change (big, strong, long, etc.)

comparative – words end in "er" (bigger, stronger, longer, etc.)

superlative – words end in "est" (biggest, strongest, longest, etc.)

Regular forms for three or more syllable words.

positive – no change (understandable, comfortable, etc.)

comparative – use "more" (more understandable, more comfortable, etc.)

superlative – use "most" (most understandable, most comfortable, etc.)

Adverbs that end in "ly" always use "more" or "most", such as "more quickly" or "most quickly".

Remember that these are general rules and many adjectives and adverbs have irregular forms.

Have a go and see how you do!

By Thomas Williams

Thomas Williams is a teacher at EC San Diego

Link: [Adjective Word Order](#)

- **1. I am the ___ speaker in the class.**
better
bestest
best
- **2. Our teacher writes very ___.**
good
well
best
- **3. Of all the people I know, you study the ___.**
leastest
less
least
- **4. We think John is ___ than Bill.**
more nervous
most nervous
nervouser
- **5. Who is the ___ person you have ever spoken to?**
intelligentest
most intelligent
more intelligent
- **6. If I had to choose between Greg and Dan, Dan is ___**
funny
funnier
the funniest

- **7. This is ___**
harder
most harder
more harder
- **8. Of all three of you, she swims ___**
worse
best
better
- **9. Who is the ___ to succeed?**
most like
least likely
likely
- **10. Now I understand English ___**
much better
the better
best

pre test

<https://www.usingenglish.com/quizzes/242.html>
tests
<http://www.softschools.com/quizzes/grammar/adjectives/quiz328.html>
<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/adjectives-adverbs/adjectives/exercises>
<http://anthonyhalderman.com/english/compsup.htm>
<https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/story.php?title=degree-of-comparison-quiz-1>
<http://www.efinet.com/grammar/compsupadv1.php>

- Top 500 Adjectives

Top 500 Adjectives

Out of the 2265 most frequently used words, 528 were identified as adjectives. However, 393 words were primarily used as adjectives, while the remaining 135 words were different types but could be used as an adjective. For example, the word "gold" is a noun, such as, "The price of gold is very high right now." However, it can also be an adjective, "The gold trims are beautiful."

Because of the multiple meaning of words, the ordering of words were conducted by 1) taking the frequency of only adjective types, then 2) taking the frequency of (adjectives + other type), then finally 3) taking the frequency of (other type + adjectives).

There can be typos or errors. If you find anything that is incorrect, please email talkenglish@talkenglish.com. We will do our best to correct everything.

| Word | Frequency | Type |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| different | 215 | (adjective) |
| used | 204 | (adjective) |
| important | 160 | (adjective) |
| every | 95 | (adjective) |
| large | 95 | (adjective) |
| available | 94 | (adjective) |
| popular | 81 | (adjective) |
| able | 74 | (adjective) |
| basic | 61 | (adjective) |
| known | 60 | (adjective) |
| various | 59 | (adjective) |
| difficult | 58 | (adjective) |
| several | 55 | (adjective) |
| united | 55 | (adjective) |
| historical | 52 | (adjective) |
| hot | 50 | (adjective) |
| useful | 49 | (adjective) |
| mental | 47 | (adjective) |
| scared | 45 | (adjective) |
| additional | 41 | (adjective) |
| emotional | 35 | (adjective) |
| old | 34 | (adjective) |
| political | 34 | (adjective) |
| similar | 32 | (adjective) |
| healthy | 30 | (adjective) |
| financial | 29 | (adjective) |
| medical | 29 | (adjective) |
| traditional | 29 | (adjective) |
| federal | 28 | (adjective) |
| entire | 27 | (adjective) |
| strong | 27 | (adjective) |
| actual | 26 | (adjective) |
| significant | 24 | (adjective) |
| successful | 24 | (adjective) |
| electrical | 23 | (adjective) |
| expensive | 23 | (adjective) |
| pregnant | 23 | (adjective) |
| intelligent | 20 | (adjective) |
| interesting | 20 | (adjective) |
| poor | 20 | (adjective) |
| happy | 19 | (adjective) |
| responsible | 19 | (adjective) |
| cute | 18 | (adjective) |
| helpful | 18 | (adjective) |
| recent | 18 | (adjective) |

| | | |
|----------------|----|-------------|
| willing | 18 | (adjective) |
| nice | 17 | (adjective) |
| wonderful | 17 | (adjective) |
| impossible | 16 | (adjective) |
| serious | 16 | (adjective) |
| huge | 15 | (adjective) |
| rare | 15 | (adjective) |
| technical | 15 | (adjective) |
| typical | 15 | (adjective) |
| competitive | 14 | (adjective) |
| critical | 14 | (adjective) |
| electronic | 14 | (adjective) |
| immediate | 14 | (adjective) |
| aware | 13 | (adjective) |
| educational | 13 | (adjective) |
| environmental | 13 | (adjective) |
| global | 13 | (adjective) |
| legal | 13 | (adjective) |
| relevant | 13 | (adjective) |
| accurate | 12 | (adjective) |
| capable | 12 | (adjective) |
| dangerous | 12 | (adjective) |
| dramatic | 11 | (adjective) |
| efficient | 11 | (adjective) |
| powerful | 11 | (adjective) |
| foreign | 10 | (adjective) |
| hungry | 10 | (adjective) |
| practical | 10 | (adjective) |
| psychological | 10 | (adjective) |
| severe | 10 | (adjective) |
| suitable | 10 | (adjective) |
| numerous | 9 | (adjective) |
| sufficient | 9 | (adjective) |
| unusual | 9 | (adjective) |
| consistent | 8 | (adjective) |
| cultural | 8 | (adjective) |
| existing | 8 | (adjective) |
| famous | 8 | (adjective) |
| pure | 8 | (adjective) |
| afraid | 7 | (adjective) |
| obvious | 7 | (adjective) |
| careful | 6 | (adjective) |
| latter | 6 | (adjective) |
| unhappy | 6 | (adjective) |
| acceptable | 5 | (adjective) |
| aggressive | 5 | (adjective) |
| boring | 5 | (adjective) |
| distinct | 5 | (adjective) |
| eastern | 5 | (adjective) |
| logical | 5 | (adjective) |
| reasonable | 5 | (adjective) |
| strict | 5 | (adjective) |
| administrative | 4 | (adjective) |
| automatic | 4 | (adjective) |
| civil | 4 | (adjective) |
| former | 4 | (adjective) |
| massive | 4 | (adjective) |
| southern | 4 | (adjective) |
| unfair | 4 | (adjective) |
| visible | 4 | (adjective) |
| alive | 3 | (adjective) |
| angry | 3 | (adjective) |
| desperate | 3 | (adjective) |
| exciting | 3 | (adjective) |
| friendly | 3 | (adjective) |
| lucky | 3 | (adjective) |
| realistic | 3 | (adjective) |
| sorry | 3 | (adjective) |
| ugly | 3 | (adjective) |
| unlikely | 3 | (adjective) |
| anxious | 2 | (adjective) |
| comprehensive | 2 | (adjective) |
| curious | 2 | (adjective) |
| impressive | 2 | (adjective) |
| informal | 2 | (adjective) |
| inner | 2 | (adjective) |
| pleasant | 2 | (adjective) |
| sexual | 2 | (adjective) |
| sudden | 2 | (adjective) |
| terrible | 2 | (adjective) |
| unable | 2 | (adjective) |
| weak | 2 | (adjective) |
| wooden | 2 | (adjective) |
| asleep | 1 | (adjective) |
| confident | 1 | (adjective) |
| conscious | 1 | (adjective) |
| decent | 1 | (adjective) |
| embarrassed | 1 | (adjective) |

| | | |
|---------------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| guilty | 1 | (adjective) |
| lonely | 1 | (adjective) |
| mad | 1 | (adjective) |
| nervous | 1 | (adjective) |
| odd | 1 | (adjective) |
| remarkable | 1 | (adjective) |
| substantial | 1 | (adjective) |
| suspicious | 1 | (adjective) |
| tall | 1 | (adjective) |
| tiny | 1 | (adjective) |
| more | 597 | (adjective, adverb) |
| some | 501 | (adjective, pronoun, adverb) |
| one | 441 | (adjective, noun, pronoun) |
| all | 438 | (adjective, pronoun, noun) |
| many | 397 | (adjective, noun, pronoun) |
| most | 378 | (adjective, noun, adverb) |
| other | 369 | (adjective, noun, pronoun) |
| such | 236 | (adjective, adverb) |
| even | 223 | (adjective, verb, adverb) |
| new | 210 | (adjective, adverb) |
| just | 208 | (adjective, adverb) |
| good | 201 | (adjective, noun, adverb) |
| any | 190 | (adjective, adverb) |
| each | 173 | (adjective, adverb) |
| much | 165 | (adjective, adverb) |
| own | 130 | (adjective, verb) |
| great | 126 | (adjective, noun, adverb) |
| another | 123 | (adjective, pronoun) |
| same | 120 | (adjective, pronoun, adverb) |
| few | 117 | (adjective, noun, pronoun) |
| free | 115 | (adjective, adverb, verb) |
| right | 113 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| still | 112 | (adjective, noun, adverb) |
| best | 108 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| public | 97 | (adjective, noun) |
| human | 92 | (adjective, noun) |
| both | 91 | (adjective, adverb) |
| local | 90 | (adjective, noun) |
| sure | 90 | (adjective, adverb) |
| better | 86 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| general | 85 | (adjective, noun) |
| specific | 83 | (adjective, noun) |
| enough | 82 | (adjective, adverb, interjection) |
| long | 82 | (adjective, noun, adverb) |
| small | 81 | (adjective, adverb) |
| less | 75 | (adjective, adverb, preposition) |
| high | 74 | (adjective, noun, adverb) |
| certain | 71 | (adjective, pronoun) |
| little | 71 | (adjective, adverb) |
| common | 69 | (adjective, noun) |
| next | 64 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| simple | 63 | (adjective, noun) |
| hard | 61 | (adjective, adverb) |
| past | 60 | (adjective, noun, preposition) |
| big | 59 | (adjective, noun) |
| possible | 59 | (adjective, noun) |
| particular | 58 | (adjective, noun) |
| real | 58 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| major | 53 | (adjective, noun, verb) |
| personal | 53 | (adjective, noun) |
| current | 52 | (adjective, noun) |
| left | 52 | (adjective, adverb) |
| national | 52 | (adjective, noun) |
| least | 50 | (adjective, adverb) |
| natural | 50 | (adjective, noun, adverb) |
| physical | 50 | (adjective, noun) |
| short | 48 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| last | 47 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| single | 45 | (adjective, noun, verb) |
| individual | 44 | (adjective, noun) |
| main | 42 | (adjective, noun) |
| potential | 42 | (adjective, noun) |
| professional | 42 | (adjective, noun) |
| international | 41 | (adjective, noun) |
| lower | 41 | (adjective, adverb) |
| open | 41 | (adjective, verb, noun) |
| according | 40 | (adjective, verb) |
| alternative | 39 | (adjective, noun) |
| special | 39 | (adjective, noun) |
| working | 39 | (adjective, noun) |
| true | 38 | (adjective, adverb, verb) |
| whole | 38 | (adjective, noun, adverb) |
| clear | 35 | (adjective, adverb, verb) |
| dry | 35 | (adjective, verb, noun) |
| easy | 35 | (adjective, adverb, interjection) |
| cold | 34 | (adjective, noun, adverb) |
| commercial | 34 | (adjective, noun) |
| full | 34 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |

| | | |
|-------------|----|---------------------------------|
| low | 34 | (adjective, noun, adverb) |
| primary | 33 | (adjective, noun) |
| worth | 33 | (adjective, noun) |
| necessary | 31 | (adjective, noun) |
| positive | 31 | (adjective, noun) |
| present | 30 | (adjective, noun, verb) |
| close | 29 | (adjective, adverb, verb) |
| creative | 29 | (adjective, noun) |
| green | 28 | (adjective, noun, verb) |
| late | 28 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| fit | 27 | (adjective, verb, noun) |
| glad | 27 | (adjective, noun) |
| proper | 27 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| complex | 26 | (adjective, noun, verb) |
| content | 26 | (adjective, verb, noun) |
| due | 26 | (adjective, noun, adverb) |
| effective | 26 | (adjective, noun) |
| middle | 26 | (adjective, noun) |
| regular | 26 | (adjective, noun) |
| fast | 25 | (adjective, adverb, verb) |
| independent | 25 | (adjective, noun) |
| original | 25 | (adjective, noun) |
| wide | 25 | (adjective, adverb) |
| beautiful | 24 | (adjective, noun, interjection) |
| complete | 24 | (adjective, verb) |
| active | 23 | (adjective, noun) |
| negative | 23 | (adjective, noun, interjection) |
| safe | 23 | (adjective, noun) |
| visual | 23 | (adjective, noun) |
| wrong | 23 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| ago | 22 | (adjective, adverb) |
| quick | 22 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| ready | 22 | (adjective, verb) |
| straight | 21 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| white | 21 | (adjective, noun, verb) |
| direct | 20 | (adjective, adverb, verb) |
| excellent | 20 | (adjective, interjection) |
| extra | 20 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| junior | 20 | (adjective, noun) |
| pretty | 20 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| unique | 20 | (adjective, noun) |
| classic | 19 | (adjective, noun) |
| final | 19 | (adjective, noun) |
| overall | 19 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| private | 19 | (adjective, noun) |
| separate | 19 | (adjective, verb, noun) |
| western | 19 | (adjective, noun) |
| alone | 18 | (adjective, adverb) |
| familiar | 18 | (adjective, noun) |
| official | 18 | (adjective, noun) |
| perfect | 18 | (adjective, verb, noun) |
| bright | 17 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| broad | 17 | (adjective, noun) |
| comfortable | 17 | (adjective, noun) |
| flat | 17 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| rich | 17 | (adjective, noun) |
| warm | 17 | (adjective, verb) |
| young | 17 | (adjective, noun) |
| heavy | 16 | (adjective, noun, adverb) |
| valuable | 16 | (adjective, noun) |
| correct | 15 | (adjective, verb) |
| leading | 15 | (adjective, noun) |
| slow | 15 | (adjective, adverb, verb) |
| clean | 14 | (adjective, adverb, verb) |
| fresh | 14 | (adjective, adverb) |
| normal | 14 | (adjective, noun) |
| secret | 14 | (adjective, noun) |
| tough | 14 | (adjective, noun) |
| brown | 13 | (adjective, noun, verb) |
| cheap | 13 | (adjective, adverb) |
| deep | 13 | (adjective, noun, adverb) |
| objective | 13 | (adjective, noun) |
| secure | 13 | (adjective, verb) |
| thin | 13 | (adjective, adverb, verb) |
| chemical | 12 | (adjective, noun) |
| cool | 12 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| extreme | 12 | (adjective, noun) |
| exact | 11 | (adjective, verb) |
| fair | 11 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| fine | 11 | (adjective, adverb, verb) |
| formal | 11 | (adjective, noun, adverb) |
| opposite | 11 | (adjective, noun, preposition) |
| remote | 11 | (adjective, noun) |
| total | 11 | (adjective, noun, verb) |
| vast | 11 | (adjective, noun) |
| lost | 10 | (adjective, verb, idiom) |
| smooth | 10 | (adjective, adverb, verb) |
| dark | 9 | (adjective, noun, idiom) |

| | | |
|----------------|------|------------------------------|
| double | 9 | (adjective, noun, verb) |
| equal | 9 | (adjective, noun, verb) |
| firm | 9 | (adjective, verb, adverb) |
| frequent | 9 | (adjective, verb) |
| internal | 9 | (adjective, noun) |
| sensitive | 9 | (adjective, noun) |
| constant | 8 | (adjective, noun) |
| minor | 8 | (adjective, noun, verb) |
| previous | 8 | (adjective, idiom) |
| raw | 8 | (adjective, noun, idiom) |
| soft | 8 | (adjective, noun, adverb) |
| solid | 8 | (adjective, noun) |
| weird | 8 | (adjective, noun) |
| amazing | 7 | (adjective, verb) |
| annual | 7 | (adjective, noun) |
| busy | 7 | (adjective, verb) |
| dead | 7 | (adjective, noun, adverb) |
| false | 7 | (adjective, adverb, idiom) |
| round | 7 | (adjective, noun, adverb) |
| sharp | 7 | (adjective, verb, adverb) |
| thick | 7 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| wise | 7 | (adjective, verb, idiom) |
| equivalent | 6 | (adjective, noun) |
| initial | 6 | (adjective, noun, verb) |
| narrow | 6 | (adjective, verb, noun) |
| nearby | 6 | (adjective, adverb) |
| proud | 6 | (adjective, idiom) |
| spiritual | 6 | (adjective, noun) |
| wild | 6 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| adult | 5 | (adjective, noun) |
| apart | 5 | (adjective, adverb) |
| brief | 5 | (adjective, noun, verb) |
| crazy | 5 | (adjective, noun, idiom) |
| prior | 5 | (adjective, noun, idiom) |
| rough | 5 | (adjective, noun, adverb) |
| sad | 5 | (adjective, noun) |
| sick | 5 | (adjective, noun, idiom) |
| strange | 5 | (adjective, adverb) |
| external | 4 | (adjective, noun) |
| illegal | 4 | (adjective, noun) |
| loud | 4 | (adjective, adverb) |
| mobile | 4 | (adjective, noun) |
| nasty | 4 | (adjective, noun) |
| ordinary | 4 | (adjective, noun) |
| royal | 4 | (adjective, noun) |
| senior | 4 | (adjective, noun) |
| super | 4 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| tight | 4 | (adjective, adverb) |
| upper | 4 | (adjective, noun) |
| yellow | 4 | (adjective, noun, verb) |
| dependent | 3 | (adjective, noun) |
| funny | 3 | (adjective, noun) |
| gross | 3 | (adjective, adverb, verb) |
| ill | 3 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| spare | 3 | (adjective, noun, verb) |
| sweet | 3 | (adjective, noun) |
| upstairs | 3 | (adjective, noun) |
| usual | 3 | (adjective, noun) |
| brave | 2 | (adjective, noun, verb) |
| calm | 2 | (adjective, noun, verb) |
| dirty | 2 | (adjective, verb) |
| downtown | 2 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| grand | 2 | (adjective, noun) |
| honest | 2 | (adjective, adverb) |
| loose | 2 | (adjective, verb) |
| male | 2 | (adjective, noun) |
| quiet | 2 | (adjective, noun, verb) |
| brilliant | 1 | (adjective, noun) |
| dear | 1 | (adjective, noun, adverb) |
| drunk | 1 | (adjective, noun) |
| empty | 1 | (adjective, verb, noun) |
| female | 1 | (adjective, noun) |
| inevitable | 1 | (adjective, noun) |
| neat | 1 | (adjective, noun) |
| ok | 1 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| representative | 1 | (adjective, noun) |
| silly | 1 | (adjective, noun) |
| slight | 1 | (adjective, verb, noun) |
| smart | 1 | (adjective, verb, noun) |
| stupid | 1 | (adjective, noun) |
| temporary | 1 | (adjective, noun) |
| weekly | 1 | (adjective, adverb, noun) |
| that | 1743 | (pronoun, adjective, adverb) |
| this | 864 | (pronoun, adjective, adverb) |
| what | 461 | (pronoun, adjective, adverb) |
| which | 449 | (pronoun, adjective) |
| time | 369 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| these | 344 | (pronoun, adjective) |

| | | |
|-------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| work | 224 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| no | 213 | (adverb, adjective, noun) |
| only | 208 | (adverb, adjective, conjunction) |
| then | 179 | (adverb, adjective) |
| first | 176 | (adverb, adjective) |
| money | 174 | (noun, adjective) |
| over | 170 | (preposition, adjective, noun) |
| business | 127 | (noun, adjective) |
| his | 125 | (pronoun, adjective) |
| game | 117 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| think | 116 | (verb, adjective, noun) |
| after | 110 | (preposition, adjective, adverb) |
| life | 107 | (noun, adjective) |
| day | 98 | (noun, adjective) |
| home | 72 | (noun, adjective, adverb) |
| economy | 71 | (noun, adjective) |
| away | 59 | (adverb, adjective) |
| either | 57 | (conjunction, adjective) |
| fat | 54 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| key | 54 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| training | 54 | (noun, adjective) |
| top | 53 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| level | 51 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| far | 46 | (adverb, adjective) |
| fun | 46 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| house | 46 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| kind | 43 | (noun, adjective) |
| future | 40 | (noun, adjective) |
| action | 37 | (noun, adjective) |
| live | 35 | (verb, adjective, adverb) |
| period | 35 | (noun, adjective) |
| subject | 34 | (noun, adjective, adverb) |
| mean | 33 | (verb, adjective, noun) |
| stock | 32 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| chance | 31 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| beginning | 30 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| upset | 30 | (verb, adjective) |
| chicken | 29 | (noun, adjective) |
| head | 29 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| material | 29 | (noun, adjective) |
| salt | 29 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| car | 28 | (noun, adjective) |
| appropriate | 26 | (verb, adjective) |
| inside | 26 | (noun, adjective, preposition) |
| outside | 26 | (noun, adjective, preposition) |
| standard | 26 | (noun, adjective) |
| medium | 22 | (noun, adjective) |
| choice | 21 | (noun, adjective) |
| north | 19 | (noun, adjective, adverb) |
| square | 19 | (noun, adjective, adverb) |
| born | 17 | (verb, adjective, past participle) |
| capital | 17 | (noun, adjective) |
| shot | 17 | (noun, adjective) |
| front | 16 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| living | 16 | (noun, adjective) |
| plastic | 16 | (noun, adjective) |
| express | 15 | (verb, adjective, adverb) |
| feeling | 14 | (noun, adjective) |
| otherwise | 14 | (adverb, adjective) |
| plus | 14 | (preposition, adjective, noun) |
| savings | 14 | (noun, adjective, preposition) |
| animal | 13 | (noun, adjective) |
| budget | 13 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| minute | 13 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| character | 12 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| maximum | 12 | (noun, adjective) |
| novel | 12 | (noun, adjective) |
| plenty | 12 | (noun, adjective, adverb) |
| select | 12 | (verb, adjective) |
| background | 11 | (noun, adjective) |
| forward | 11 | (adverb, adjective, noun) |
| glass | 11 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| joint | 11 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| master | 11 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| red | 11 | (noun, adjective, idiom) |
| vegetable | 11 | (noun, adjective) |
| ideal | 10 | (noun, adjective) |
| kitchen | 10 | (noun, adjective) |
| mother | 10 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| party | 10 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| relative | 10 | (noun, adjective) |
| signal | 10 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| street | 10 | (noun, adjective, idiom) |
| connect | 9 | (verb, adjective) |
| minimum | 9 | (noun, adjective) |
| sea | 9 | (noun, adjective, idiom) |
| south | 9 | (noun, adjective, adverb) |
| status | 9 | (noun, adjective) |

| | | |
|------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| daughter | 8 | (noun, adjective) |
| hour | 8 | (noun, adjective, idiom) |
| trick | 8 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| afternoon | 7 | (noun, adjective) |
| gold | 7 | (noun, adjective) |
| mission | 7 | (noun, adjective) |
| agent | 6 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| corner | 6 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| east | 6 | (noun, adjective, adverb) |
| neither | 6 | (conjunction, adjective, pronoun) |
| parking | 6 | (noun, adjective) |
| routine | 6 | (noun, adjective) |
| swimming | 6 | (noun, adjective) |
| winter | 6 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| airline | 5 | (noun, adjective) |
| designer | 5 | (noun, adjective) |
| dress | 5 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| emergency | 5 | (noun, adjective) |
| evening | 5 | (noun, adjective) |
| extension | 5 | (noun, adjective) |
| holiday | 5 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| horror | 5 | (noun, adjective) |
| mountain | 5 | (noun, adjective, idiom) |
| patient | 5 | (noun, adjective) |
| proof | 5 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| west | 5 | (noun, adjective, adverb) |
| wine | 5 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| expert | 4 | (noun, adjective) |
| native | 4 | (noun, adjective) |
| opening | 4 | (noun, adjective) |
| silver | 4 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| waste | 4 | (verb, adjective, noun) |
| plane | 3 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| leather | 2 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| purple | 2 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| specialist | 2 | (noun, adjective) |
| bitter | 1 | (noun, adjective) |
| incident | 1 | (noun, adjective) |
| motor | 1 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| pretend | 1 | (verb, adjective) |
| prize | 1 | (noun, adjective, verb) |
| resident | 1 | (noun, adjective) |