
GRAMMAR

Adjective – order in a sentence & various constructions

Level: B2

Article navigation:

[ADJECTIVES ORDER IN A SENTENCE](#)

[CONSTRUCTION OF SENCE WITH ADJECTIVE](#)

ADJECTIVES ORDER IN A SENTENCE

When two, three or (rarely) four adjectives stand before a noun, it is important to put them in the correct order.

Rule number 1:

At first, an adjective expressing an opinion, then adjective expressing the fact:

opinion:	fact:	noun:
a nice	velvet	dress
a wonderful	skiing	holiday
a delicious	Chinese	meal
stupid	young	men

Rule number 2:

In case of adjectives expressing the fact we place them in the following order:

size/ age/ shape/ colour/ origin/ material/ purpose/ noun

Example:

a tall young lady an

Example:

old Japanese car

Example:

red silk evening dress

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

Except for simple adjectives, there are also compound adjectives, created according to the following schemes:

adjectives + noun + ed	adjectives + -ing form
dark-haired big-hearted	good-looking easy-going
adjective + past participle	noun + past participle
low-paid newborn	home-made suntanned
preposition + past participle	preposition + noun
outdated overcast	outdoor oversize

ADJECTIVES AFTER VERBS

Adjectives are words describing nouns, and because of that, they usually appear before nouns in sentences:

Example:

You've got a **lovely tie**.
She lives in an **old house**.

Words describing verbs are called **adverbs**. They appear after verbs.

Example:

He **drives carefully**.
They **speak English quite well**.

There is a group of verbs in which it is possible to use an adjective after a verb!

State verbs:

opinion	noun
feel	I feel exhausted .
taste	This wine tastes really good .
sound	You sounded happy when you spoke.
smell	Something smells good .
look	You look tired . Have you had a hard day?

Verbs:

opinion	noun
be	It's hot today.
get	He's getting old .
become	She became fat .
seem	She seems very nice .

CONSTRUCTION OF SENCE WITH ADJECTIVE

THE + ADJECTIVES

Some of the adjectives preceded by article **the** function as a noun and expressed a group of people:

status:	age:	health:
the rich	the young	the deaf
the poor	the old	the blind
the unemployed	the middle-aged	the disabled

Example:

Only **the rich** can afford this car.
The young like to eat out.
This programme is for **the deaf**.

THE SOONER, THE BETTER

Construction **the..., the...** is expressed by way of **the + comparative adjective... the + comparative adjective**.

Example:

The sooner the better.
The more she got, **the more** she wanted.
The longer she stayed there, **the more** she missed her family.

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