



TAQ 2

This exercise continues the work on the sequence of premodifiers of the English noun phrase. Below is a table showing the sequence of the four premodifiers established in Exercise 3. Within this table there are gaps labelled A, B, C, D, and E. It is possible to assign the remaining categories to one of these slots, although the order within each slot is more problematic. Complete the table by assigning each of the remaining categories to one of the slots.

A	Determiner	B	Cardinal numbers	C	Age/temperature	D	Colour	E	Head
	the		four		old		brown		dogs
	these		two		new		green		posts
	these		five		young		black		children
	his		four		hot		black		engines
	the		three		cold		brown		students

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|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1 | epithet / judgement | - beautiful, jovial, smelly | _____ |
| 2 | material | - plastic, wooden, steel | _____ |
| 3 | ordinal number / sequence | - second, third, next, last | _____ |
| 4 | origin / nationality | - English, European | _____ |
| 5 | participle | - crooked, laughing, bent | _____ |
| 6 | predeterminer | - all, both, half | _____ |
| 7 | premodifying noun | - sheep, steam, lamp | _____ |
| 8 | shape | - round, square, triangular | _____ |
| 9 | size | - enormous, minute, small | _____ |



TAQ 3

This exercise relates to adjective phrases. First, notice that English has two ways of forming the comparative and superlative:

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|---|--|---|--|
| 1 | a) He is <u>wiser</u> than I am. | 2 | a) He is <u>more intelligent</u> than I am. |
| | b) She is <u>prettier</u> than I am. | | b) She is <u>more beautiful</u> than I am. |
| | c) He is <u>the wisest</u> person I've ever met. | | c) He is <u>the most intelligent</u> person I've ever met. |

Briefly explain the rules for forming the comparative and superlative — when do we use -er / -est and when do we use more / most?
