

Forming regular comparatives and superlatives

- We use comparatives to compare two things or two people.
 Ex: She is taller than her husband.
- Superlatives are used, however, to show the difference between more than two things or more than two people.

Ex: Paris is the biggest city in France

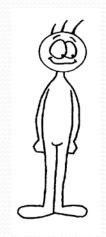
The rules to form comparatives and superlatives:

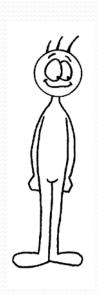
To form comparatives and superlatives you need to know the **number of the** *syllables* in the adjective.

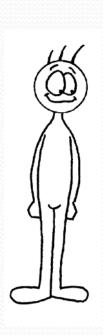
1. One syllable adjective — high, cheap, soft.

 Comparative — 'er' is added higher, cheaper, softer.

 Superlative — 'est is added highest, cheapest, softest.







tall

taller

tallest

Exceptions

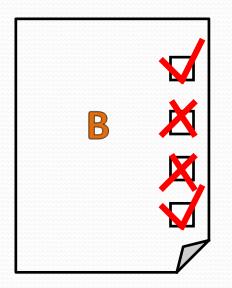
Adjectives ending in one vowel and one consonant — The consonnant is doubled:

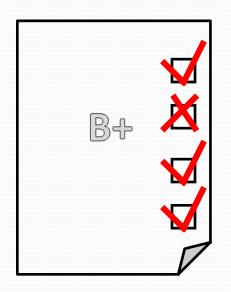
- •Big bigger the biggest
- Hot hotter –the hottest

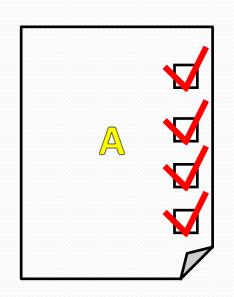
Adjectives ending in 'y'

Comparative — Happy: **happier**

Superlative — Happy: the happiest







good

better

best

Test results

score:

40%

Test results

score:

20%

Test results

score:

0%

Fail

bad

worse

worst

2. Two syllable or more adjectives — exciting

Comparative — more ... than more exciting than

Superlative — the most
 the most exciting

- •The Nile River is ----- (long) and ----- (famous) the Thames.
- •Egypt is much ----- (hot) Sweden.
- •Everest is ----- high) mountain in the world.
- •This is one of ----- **exciting** films I have ever seen.

Similarities

 To express similarities we use the following structure:

as as

- She is as tall as her brother.
- Her hands were as cold as ice.

Extra material

• Lesson:

https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar/english-grammar-reference/comparative-and-superlative-adjectives

• Online exercises:

https://agendaweb.org/grammar/comparative-adjectives-exercises.html

Video:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wXiDoFdON7k