

# UNIT 8

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- **Comparatives and superlatives**
  - **Adverbs and comparison of adverbs**
  - **Review of tenses**

## Comparatives and superlatives (adjectives)

When we compare two things, people or places we use the comparative form of the adjectives

My brother is taller than you

*Than* is used to introduce the second term of comparison

Valencia is hotter than London

-For adjectives with one syllable, add **-er** \* to the adjective. For adjectives of two or more syllables, add the word **more** before the adjective.

My computer is slower than your computer/yours

My computer is more expensive than your computer/yours

### **\*Spelling rules:**

1. One-syllable adjectives double their consonant when they end with consonant+ vowel + consonant, backwards, and add **-er** to the base form of the adjective

This summer is hotter than last summer

2. Two-syllable adjectives ending in -y, change the y in -i and add *er*  
This summer is rainier than last summer

3. Adjectives with two or more syllables add the word **more** before the base form of the adjective.

This book is **more** interesting than the last book I read

Your car is **more** efficient than my car/mine

## Irregular forms

Good	better	the best
Bad	worse	the worst
Far	further	the furthest

## Superlatives

The superlative form is used to say which thing/person/place is top in a category. The superlative form is introduced by the article **the**.

My car is **the fastest** car in the market

My brother is **the tallest** person in the family

### \*Spelling rules:

1. One-syllable adjectives double their consonant when they end with consonant+ vowel + consonant, backwards, and add **-est** to the base form of the adjective

Summer is **the hottest** season of the year

This laptop is **the cheapest** in the market

2. Two-syllable adjectives ending in -y, change the y in -i and add **-est**

That was **the rainiest** summer ever.

3. Adjectives with two or more syllables add the words **the most** before the base form of the adjective.

This book is **the most** interesting book that I have ever read

Your car is **the most** efficient car

## Comparatives and superlatives (adverbs)

We use the comparative and superlative form of adverbs when we compare two actions.

Adverbs of manner normally end in -ly (easily, quickly, slowly carefully, happily, sadly, etc). The comparative form is created by adding the word **more** before the adverb and the superlative form by adding **the + most** before the adverb

You drive **more** slowly than me

## Irregular forms

<b>Well</b>	<b>better</b>	<b>the best</b>
<b>Badly</b>	<b>worse</b>	<b>the worst</b>
<b>Fast</b>	<b>faster</b>	<b>the fastest</b>
<b>hard</b>	<b>harder</b>	<b>the hardest</b>

## Revision of tenses:

TENSE	Examples	keywords
<b>PRESENT SIMPLE</b>	I live in Valencia	
	<i>I always go to the cinema at the weekend</i>	Adverbs of frequency (always, often, sometimes, hardly ever, never..), expressions of frequency (once a week, twice a year, three times a month, every day....)
<b>PRESENT CONTINUOUS</b>	<i>I am living in valencia now</i>	Now, right now, at the moment
<b>PAST SIMPLE</b>	<i>I lived in Valencia in 2020</i>	Past time expressions (yesterday, two months ago, last year...etc)
<b>FUTURE FORMS:</b> 1. Be GOING TO + INFINITIVE 2. Present continuous (future meaning) 3. Will+ INFINITIVE	1. <i>I am going to visit my grandmother tomorrow</i> 2. <i>I am seeing my best friend on Friday</i> 3. <i>I will do it later</i>	Future time expressions (tomorrow, in the near future, later, soon, next month, in 2030, within a year)
<b>1. PRESENT PERFECT (duration of an action)</b>	<i>I've lived in Valencia for a month/since March</i>	How long....? For, since
<b>2. PRESENT PERFECT</b>	<i>Have you ever lived in Valencia ?</i>	ever (?), never
<b>3. PRESENT PERFECT</b>	<i>I've just made a phone call</i> <i>I've already visited the museum of the city</i> <i>I haven't finished packing yet</i> <i>Have you packed your suitcase yet?</i>	just (+), already (+), yet (? /-)