

Reading & Comprehension twenty-one

Joany Harper is very beautiful. She is tall and slim; she has long curly red hair and big green eyes. She's a sweet and nice young woman. She smiles a lot and speaks gently to people.

Carlos Smith is a cute guy. His skin is tan; he has short straight black hair and brown eyes. He is tall and fit. He's an intelligent and self-assured man. He is quick with answers and sharp in his commentaries.

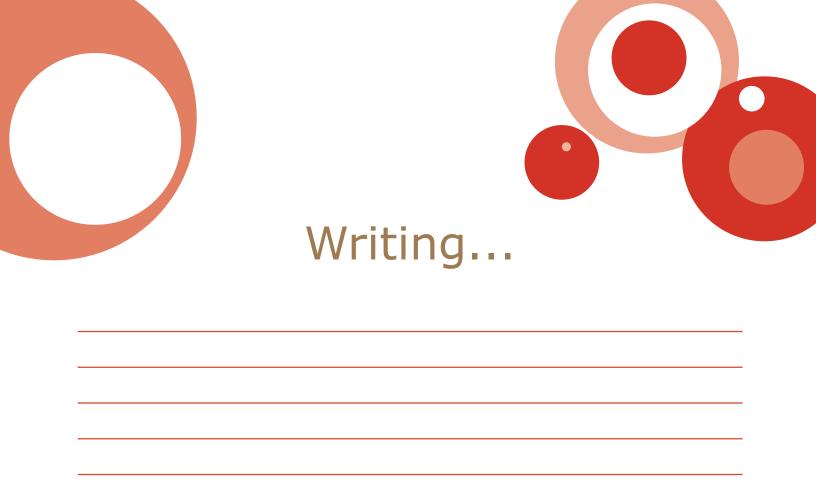
Christina Brown is a very big woman. She is tall and chubby. She wears short hair and has gorgeous green eyes. She is out-going and talkative. She speaks loud but politely.

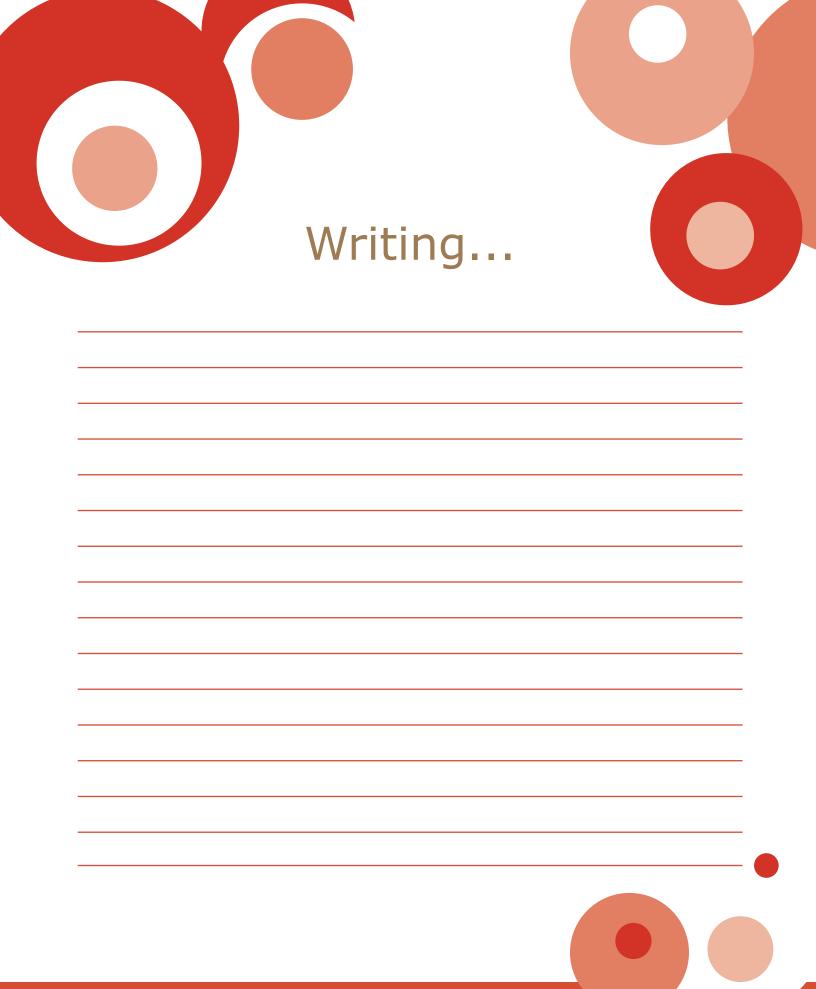
Cindy Diaz is very **short.** She has **long wavy brown** hair and **brown** eyes. She is **thin** but **very fit,** because she works out every day. She is **shy** and **quiet,** but when she gets nervous she talks **fast** and **confusing.**

Carlos is **taller than** Joany and Christina is **taller than** Carlos. Cindy is **the shortest** of them all.

Cindy is **younger than** Christina and Carlos is **younger than** Cindy, but Joany is **the youngest** of the four.

Carlos and Christina know each other **for twenty years.**





Reading and comprehension

Modifiers: Adjectives and Adverbs

Modifiers **describe and provide** more accurate **definitional meaning** for another element.

Adjectives and adverbs are modifiers.

Adjectives describe *nouns* or *pronouns*.



They are **good** *friends*.

(**Good** is describing *friends*. *Friends* is a noun)



Adverbs describe verbs, *adjectives* or *other adverbs*.

Example:

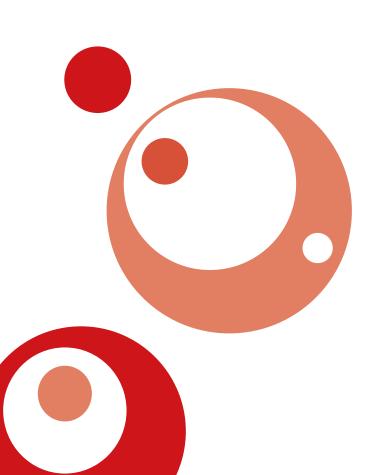
They are **very** good friends.

(**Very** is describing *good*. *Good* is an adjective)



Adverbs of frequency

Always	100%
Usually	90%
Often	80%
Some times	60%
Seldom	40%
Rarely	30%
Hardly ever	15%
Never	0%



Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

Comparatives are the comparison of one person or thing to another (more, less, or as... as)

Superlatives indicate that one person/thing is the most, best, least, or worst of all.

Comparatives and superlatives come in three varieties:



a) Adjectives that have less than3 syllables:



Add **-er** for **comparatives** and **-est** for **superlatives**



ADJECTIVE COMPARATIVE SUPERLATIVE

fast faster the fastest
thin thinner the thinnest
wide wider the widest



Note: If the adjective ends in a single vowel + consonant, double the consonant and add -er or - est.







b) Adjectives that have **3 or more syllables:**

Use **more** for **comparatives** and **the most** for **superlatives**

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
elegant	more elegant	the most elegant
expensive	more expensive	the most expensive
intelligent	more intelligent	the most intelligent
	c) Irregular adjectives (they change their form)	
ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
ADJECTIVE good	COMPARATIVE better	SUPERLATIVE the best



1- Fill in the blanks with the comparative or superlative form of the verb in parenthesis.

Carlos' house is	than Peter's. (small)
Joany was the	of her class. (tall)
My cell phone is	than yours. (cheap)

2- Underline the adjectives and circle the adverbs from the following sentences:

He walked quickly out of the building.

The old car is in the garage.

Where did you buy that beautiful purse?

The president is a very elegant person.

She eats slowly.



3- Formulate sentences using the comparative and superlative form of the following adjectives:

Pretty			
Long			
Deep			
Comfortable			





5- Describe f				
re them usin	g comparativ	es and sup	perlatives.	
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6- Reading and comprehension questions.

What does Joany Harper look like?

What does Carlos Smith look like?

What does Christina Brown look like?

What does Cindy Diaz look like?

