



Less trash is a good thing

The comparison of adjectives in English:

To form **the comparative of an adjective**, English adds *-er* to shorter words ("prettier") or places *more* in front of more complicated ones ("more beautiful").

To form **the superlative of an adjective**, English adds *-est* ("prettiest") or uses *most* ("most beautiful").

To form **the comparative of an adverb**, English adds *-er* to those that do not end in *-ly* ("faster") and places *more* in front of those that do end in *-ly* ("more quickly").

To form **the superlative of an adverb**, English adds *-est* to those that do not end in *-ly* ("fastest") and places *most* in front of those that do ("most quickly").



The comparison of adjectives and adverbs in German:

No matter how long the adjective or adverb, German always adds **-er** ("schöner", "interessanter"). Never use *mehr* for this purpose. Adjective endings follow the **-er**. Of course, adverbs and predicate adjectives take no endings.

Wir haben den süßeren Wein bestellt.
We ordered the sweeter wine.

Die schlankere Frau ist nicht unbedingt die attraktivere.
The slimmer woman isn't necessarily the more attractive one.

Er fährt schneller, wenn es nicht regnet.
He drives faster when it isn't raining.

Sie steht ziemlich links, aber ihr Mann ist konservativer.
She's pretty left-wing, but her husband's more conservative.



To form the superlative, German always adds **-st** or **-est**. Other than the few exceptions mentioned below, superlative adjectives always require a further ending:

Spieglein, Spieglein an der Wand, wer ist die Schönste im ganzen Land?
Mirror, mirror on the wall, who's the fairest one of all?

Wir haben den trockensten Wein bestellt.
We ordered the driest wine.

Die schlankste Frau ist nicht unbedingt die attraktivste.
The slimmest woman isn't necessarily the most attractive one.

The superlative forms of adverbs or predicate adjectives take the form of "am -sten:"

Er singt am lautesten. *He sings the loudest.*
 Ich bin am glücklichsten, wenn ich allein bin. *I'm happiest when I'm alone.*

Some superlative forms of adverbs can end in "-stens" (without "am"):

Wir essen meistens in der Küche. *We mostly eat in the kitchen.*
 Ich bin bestens versorgt. *I'm very well provided for.*
 Hunde sind hier strengstens verboten. *Dogs are strictly forbidden here.*
 Ihr Wagen wird frühestens Mittwoch fertig sein. *Your car will be ready on Wednesday at the earliest.*

The basic forms:

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>	<u>or</u>
klein	kleiner	am kleinsten	der/die/das kleinste
intelligent	intelligenter	am intelligentesten	der/die/das intelligenteste

Some adjectives, almost always monosyllabic, add an umlaut. Here are some of the more common ones:

alt	älter	am ältesten	<i>old</i>
arm	ärmer	am ärmsten	<i>poor</i>
dumm	dümmer	am dümsten	<i>stupid</i>
gesund	gesünder	am gesündesten	<i>healthy</i>
grob	gröber	am gröbsten	<i>coarse</i>
groß	größer	am größten	<i>large</i>



hart	härter	am härtesten	<i>hard</i>
jung	jünger	am jüngsten	<i>young</i>
kalt	kälter	am kältesten	<i>cold</i>
klug	klüger	am klügsten	<i>smart</i>
kurz	kürzer	am kürzesten	<i>short</i>
lang	länger	am längsten	<i>long</i>
oft	öfter	am öftesten	<i>often</i>
scharf	schärfer	am schärfsten	<i>sharp; spicy</i>
schwach	schwächer	am schwächsten	<i>weak</i>
schwarz	schwärzer	am schwärzesten	<i>black</i>
stark	stärker	am stärksten	<i>strong</i>
warm	wärmer	am wärmsten	<i>warm</i>

Several other adjectives may or may not take an umlaut (It's up to the speaker, but in most cases the umlaut is unusual):

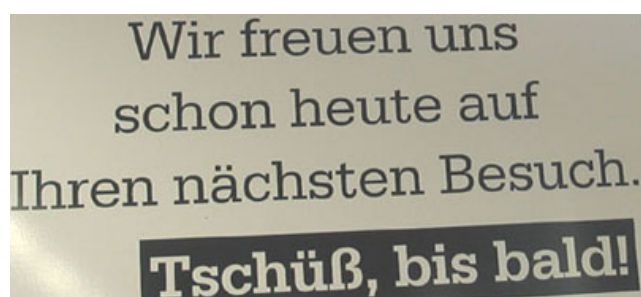
blaß	<i>pale</i>	fromm	<i>pious</i>	glatt	<i>slick</i>	krank	<i>sick</i>
naß	<i>wet</i>	rot	<i>red</i>	schmal	<i>narrow</i>		



Dining Hall Orientation. Our gastronomic traffic light:
 [red] Preferably infrequently! Best combined with green.
 [yellow] A good choice! Take repeatedly!
 [green] The best choice! The more often, the better!

Some adjectives or adverbs change their stems in other ways, as well:

bald	eher	am ehesten	<i>soon</i>
gern	lieber	am liebsten	<i>"gladly"</i>
gut	besser	am besten	<i>good</i>
hoch	höher	am höchsten	<i>high</i>
nah	näher	am nächsten	<i>near</i>
viel	mehr	am meisten	<i>much</i>



Already today we're looking forward to your next visit



Mr. 1000 Parts - Berlin's best-known spare parts store for electric household appliances

Adjectives ending in **-el** or **-er** normally drop the **-e-** before the comparative **-er**:

dunkler *darker*

teurer *more expensive*

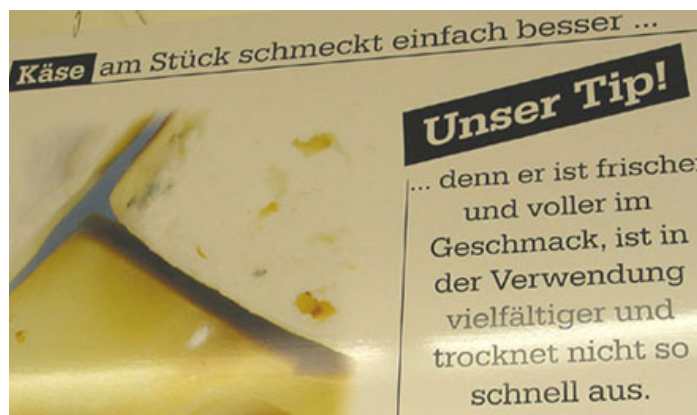
Adjectives ending in **-d**, **-t**, **-s**, **-ß**, **-sch**, or **-z** usually add **-est**:

am breitesten *the widest*

am kürzesten *the shortest*

am weißesten *the whitest*

Exceptions: "am größten" (*the biggest*) and adjectives formed from present participles: "am entgegenkommendsten" (*the most accommodating*).



Un sliced cheese simply tastes better.

Our tip! for it has a fresher and fuller taste, can be used in more ways, and doesn't dry out as fast

Using **"als"** and **"wie"** in making comparisons:

Ich bin so gut wie du.

I'm as good as you.

Es ist nicht so warm wie gestern.

It's not as warm as yesterday.

Das ist genauso dumm wie dein letzter Vorschlag.

That's just as stupid as your last suggestion.

Du bist ebenso laut wie ich.

You're just as loud as I am.

Sie ist älter als ihr Bruder.

She is older than her brother.

Ein Pferd kann schneller laufen als ein Mensch.

A horse can run faster than a human.

Note: Many Germans use "wie" instead of "als" ("Ich bin besser wie du"), but this construction is considered to be bad grammar. Even speakers who do it themselves will correct a foreigner who makes this mistake.

Intensifiers: to indicate a progressive development, English repeats the comparative ("Things are getting better and better"). German can do that ("Es wird kälter und kälter") or, more usually, use "immer": "Es wird immer besser."



The world is moving faster and faster

Similar to English's "The more the merrier," German employs "Je mehr, desto besser."



The faster you're on the information highway, the better wired you are to your customers

To prefer / like best:

Ich gehe gern ins Theater	<i>I like to go to the theater.</i>	Ich habe Weißwein gern.	<i>I like white wine.</i>
Ich gehe lieber ins Kino.	<i>I prefer to go to the movies.</i>	Ich habe Rotwein lieber.	<i>I prefer red wine.</i>
Ich gehe am liebsten ins Konzert.	<i>I most like to go to concerts.</i>	Ich habe Sekt am liebsten.	<i>I like champagne best.</i>

mehr or **eher** can be used to compare two qualities of the same person or thing:

Der Film ist mehr interessant als unterhaltend.	<i>The film is more interesting than entertaining.</i>
Deine Witze sind eher traurig als witzig.	<i>Your jokes are more sad than funny.</i>
Das ist eher möglich.	<i>That's more likely.</i>
Eher geht ein Kamel durch ein Nadelöhr, als dass ein Reicher in den Himmel kommt.	<i>It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to go to heaven.</i>

eher can also mean "rather; preferably":

Ich gehe eher ins Theater.	<i>I prefer to go to the theater.</i>
Eher hungere ich.	<i>I'd rather starve.</i>

To express the notion of "favorite," use the prefix **Liebblings-**:

Meine Lieblingsfarbe ist blau.	<i>My favorite color is blue.</i>
Wenn mein Vater spazieren geht, ist sein Lieblingsziel die Kneipe an der Ecke.	<i>When my father goes for a walk, the pub on the corner is his favorite destination.</i>

aller- intensifies a superlative:

Das habe ich am allerliebsten.	<i>I like that best of all.</i>
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Er arbeitet am allerschwersten. *He works the hardest of all.*

The comparative and superlative forms of adjectives have all the possibilities of the positive forms. They can modify nouns or form the basis of [adjectival nouns](#). Logically, however, a superlative cannot of course follow an indefinite article ("ein höchster Berg" [*a highest mountain*]). Some examples:

"Ich bin der Größte!"

"I am the greatest!"

Der teuerste Wagen gehört meinem älteren Bruder.

The most expensive car belongs to my older brother.

Sie hat einen noch besseren Freund gefunden.

She found an even better boyfriend.

Eine bessere Gelegenheit findest du nie.

You'll never find a better opportunity.

Von ihren Kindern ist das Jüngste am intelligentesten. *Of her children, the youngest is the most intelligent.*



Driving School... Also for "older people," beginners, and "scaredy-cats"

Training for licenses B, BE (passenger cars), also automatic shift

Similarly, the comparative and superlative forms of adverbs act like the positive forms. Some examples:

Ich würde das lieber früher als später hören. *I'd rather hear that earlier than later.*

Wir arbeiten hier seit längerer Zeit.

We've been working here for some time.

Wie komme ich am besten in die Stadt?

What's the best way into town?

Ein älterer Herr hat mir geholfen.

An older gentleman helped me.



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Selected praline-creations from the finest chocolate