

## **IELTS Speaking Exam: Part 1**

You are going to hear questions that are typical of Part 1 of the exam. Listen to each question and give your answers using some of the vocabulary you have learnt so far in this unit. Record your answers.

Now listen to the sample answers. (See also Track 31, page 108.)

## **Grammar: Making comparisons**

## Imagine the following situation:

Mark got a band score of 3.5 in his IELTS exam. Anna got a band score of 6.5. Anita got a band score of 7.0.

We can use the comparative and superlative forms to compare their scores:

Anna got a higher score than Mark. (comparative)

Anita got the highest score (in the group). (superlative)

Look at the comparative and superlative forms outlined in the table below.

Adjectives	Comparative	Superlative
one-syllable adjectives e.g. slow	adjective + -er/r e.g. slower	the + adjective + -est/st e.g. the slowest
two-syllable adjectives ending in -y	adjective + -ier (y + -ier)	adjective + -iest (y + -iest)
e.g. easy	e.g. <i>easier</i>	e.g. the easiest
two-syllable adjectives not ending in -y [1]	adjective + -er	the + adjective + -est/st
e.g. quiet	e.g. <i>quieter</i>	e.g. the quietest
two-syllable adjectives not ending in -y (2) e.g. modern	more + adjective e.g. more modern	the most + adjective e.g. the most modern
two-syllable adjectives not ending in -y (3) e.g. common	adjective + -er/r OR more + adjective e.g. commoner / more common	the + adjective + -est/st OR the most + adjective e.g. the commonest / the most common
adjectives with more than two syllables	more + adjective	the most + adjective
e.g. convenient	e.g. more convenient	the most convenient
irregular adjectives good bad	better worse	the best the worst