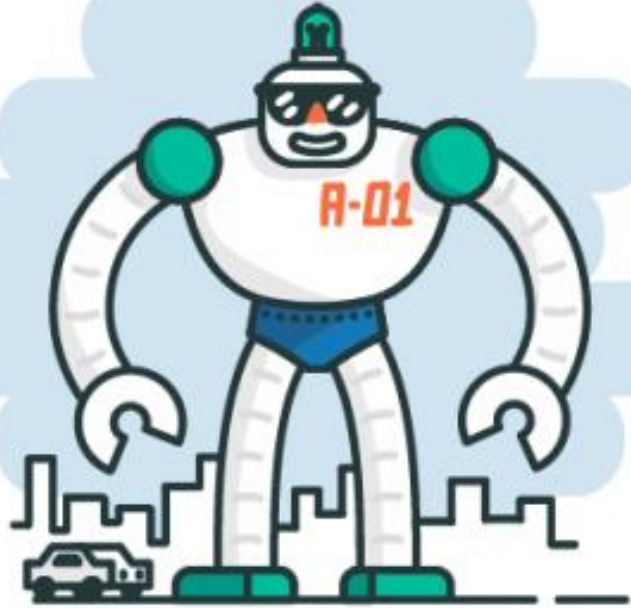


**Comparison**

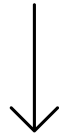
**BIGGEST**  
**GREATEST**  
**MOST** *Best*

The graphic features three words in a bold, 3D block font: 'BIGGEST', 'GREATEST', and 'MOST'. 'GREATEST' is enclosed in a rectangular frame with a jagged, sunburst-like border. To the right of 'GREATEST' and 'MOST' is a large, ornate flourish that curves upwards and then downwards, resembling a stylized 'S' or a decorative scroll. Several small, five-pointed stars are scattered around this flourish. The word 'Best' is written in a cursive script, positioned below the flourish and to the right of 'MOST'. The entire graphic is rendered in black and white with detailed hatching and cross-hatching for shading.

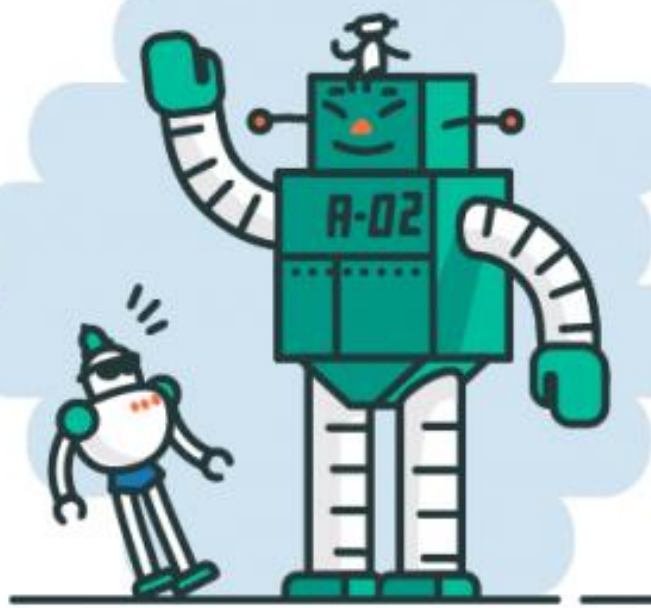
Comparatives and superlatives compare or show relationships.



Big robot



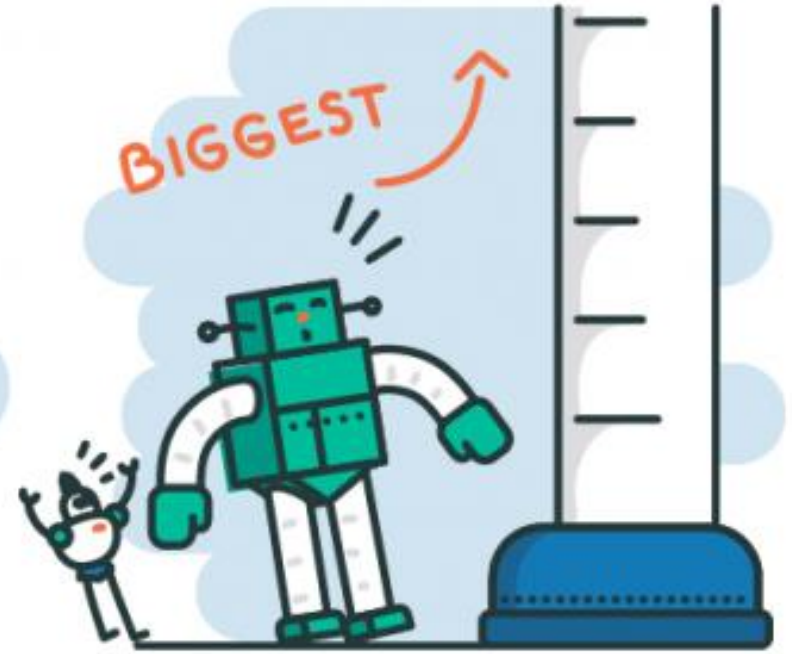
Adjective



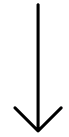
Bigger robot



Comparative



Biggest robot



Superlative

## Positive

## Comparative

## Superlative

loud

louder

loudest

big

bigger

biggest

easy

easier

easiest

suitable

more suitable

most suitable

# One-syllable adjectives

- Comparative: add the suffix -er  
e.g. old → older
- Superlative: add the suffix -est  
e.g. long → longest



Double the consonant in adjectives with one vowel and one consonant!  
e.g. hot → hotter



# Irregular forms!

## Positive

## Comparative

## Superlative

good

better

best

bad

worse

worst

old

older/elder

oldest/eldest

far

further/farther

furthest/farthest

little

less

least

little

smaller

smallest

# Two-syllable adjectives

- Ending in -y: y becomes i + -er/-est  
e.g. busy → busier, busiest
- Some other 2-syllable adjectives: -er/-est  
e.g. quiet → quieter
- 2-syllable adjectives ending in -ful: more/less; most/least  
e.g. careful → more careful

# Longer adjectives

Adjectives of three or more syllables:

- Comparatives: add *more/less*  
e.g. expensive → more expensive
- Superlatives: add *most/least*  
e.g. popular → the most popular

# Comparative adjectives

To **strengthen** a comparative adjective:

- Use *much, a lot, far, even, rather* before the adjective.

e.g. She was far better than he was.

- Use *than ever* after the adjective.

e.g. The pressure was stronger than ever.

To **soften** a comparative adjective:

- Use *a little* or *a bit*

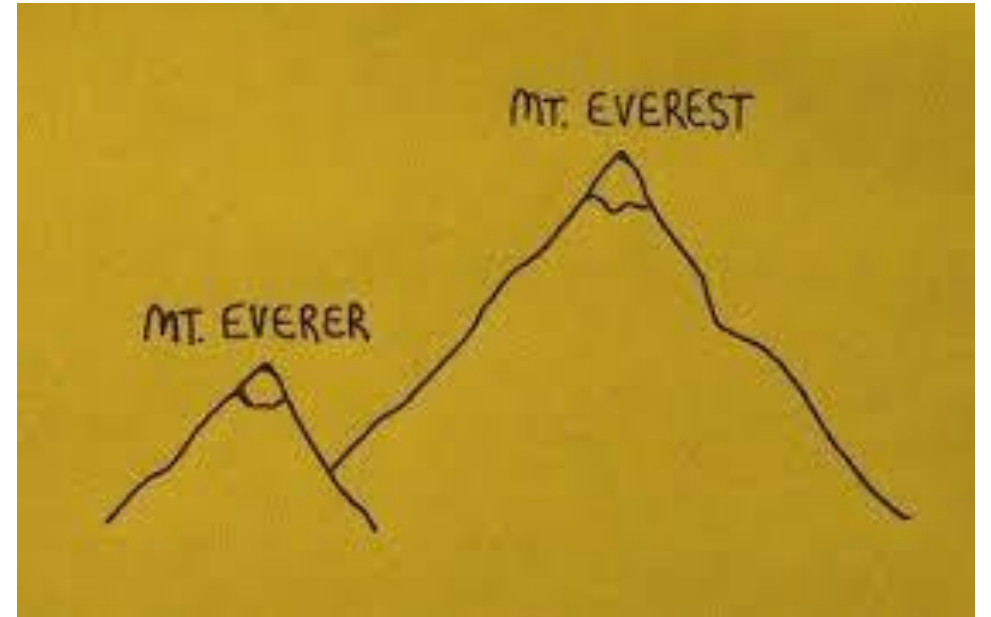
e.g. You should be a bit more careful.



# Let's practise!

CS1 p155 Ex1: what is the comparative?

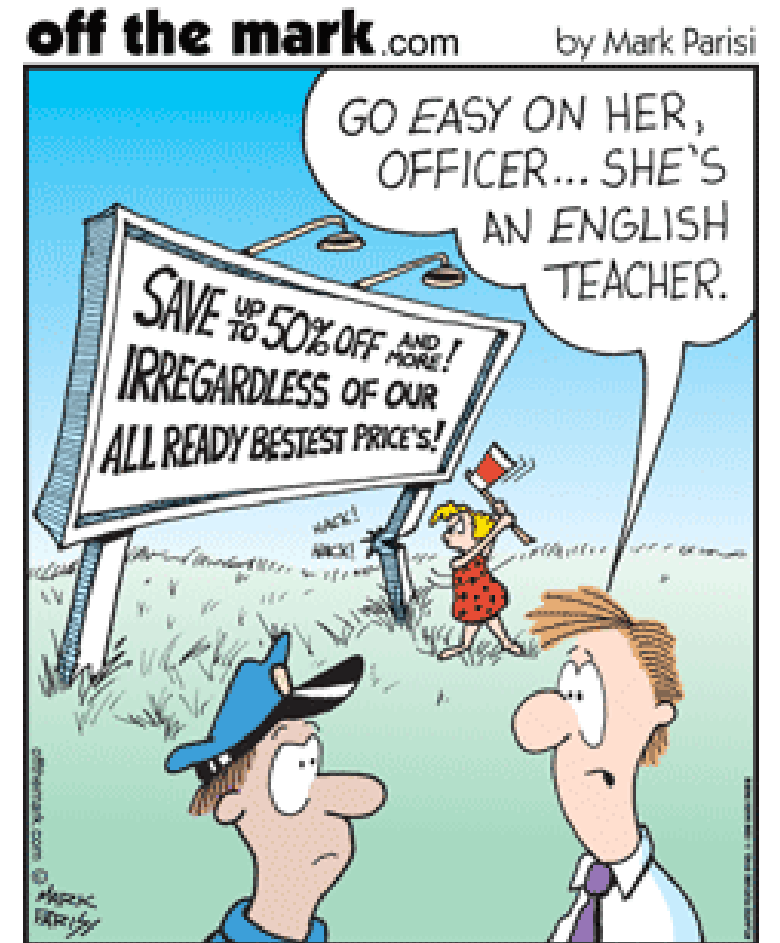
1. drier
2. more intelligent
3. sadder
4. better
5. more entertaining
6. more powerful
7. farther/further
8. more likely



# Let's practise!

CS1 p155 Ex2: what is the superlative?

1. funniest
2. wettest
3. worst
4. oldest/eldest
5. most beautiful
6. richest
7. most interesting
8. quietest



# The ... the...

- The ...-er, the...-er/ the more ..., the more...  
e.g.

The bigger, the better.

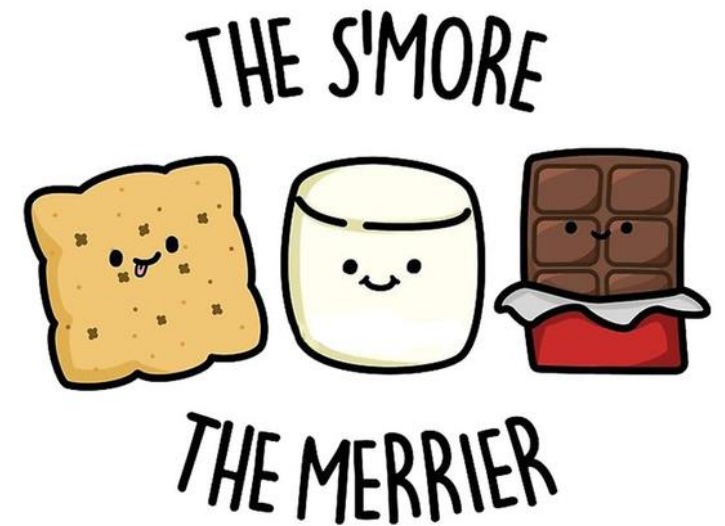
The more he works, the more he earns.

[Dutch: hoe groter, hoe beter]

# Let's practise!

CS1 p155 Ex3: Complete using 'the... the...'

1. The more it rained, the colder it became.
2. The harder you work, the more you earn.
3. The bigger they are, the more expensive (they are = repetitive).
4. The smaller the fruit (is = repetitive), the sweeter it is.



# Then

is used for time.

*First I stole a panda bear, then  
we drank malt liquor together.*

The sequence of  
actions indicates time:  
first stealing the panda,  
and then drinking.

# Than

is used for comparison.

*I'm much better at holding my  
liquor than a panda bear.*

This is comparing a  
panda's drinking ability  
with your own, so you  
should use "than."



# Than

When mentioning the second person or thing in comparison

e.g. I'm much better at holding my drink **than** the panda.



Second person = personal pronoun?

- **Less formal** → object form of the pronoun

e.g. You're smarter than **him**.

- **More formal** → subject form of the pronoun + to be/auxiliary verb

e.g. You're smarter than **he is**.

She pays more attention in the online classes than **he does**.



# Let's practise!

CS1 p156 Ex4: Make more formal.

- a. He is taller than I am.
- b. Bill knows a bit more about science than Mark does.
- c. She reads more books than he does.
- d. He cares less about the environment than she does.

**COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE  
ADJECTIVES**



**HAVE SAVED OUR GRADES**

[illegible]

**HOGESCHOOL PXL**