

Comparatives

We use *comparatives* to compare two people, animals or things.

For example:

Superman is taller**er** than batman.

It is formed by adding **er** to adjectives and the putting **than** after the adjective.

Castles are bigger**er than** houses.

*When comparing with **than**, however, some changes are necessary, depending on the number of syllables the adjective has:*

1-syllable adjectives: add -er to the adjective

°Batman is taller**er** than Mario.

°It's colder**er** today than it was yesterday.

Note: If the word ends: consonant-vowel-consonant, then the last consonant is usually doubled in the comparative. **Examples:** big-bigger, fat-fatter, and hot-hotter.

2-syllable adjectives ending in -y: change the -y to -ier.

°Wonder woman is looking happier**ier** today.

°Super Mario game is easier**ier** than fornite.

Other 2-syllable adjectives: use more with the unchanged adjective

°Superman is more careful than batman.

Note: The comparative of some shorter 2-syllable adjectives can be formed with **-er**. **Examples:** simple-simpler, clever-cleverer, and narrow-narrower. To be sure which comparative method to use, you will need to consult a good dictionary.

Adjectives with 3 or more syllables: use more with the unchanged adjective

°Fornite is a more difficult game than Super Mario.

°Batman is more intelligent than Mario.

Following are two common irregular comparative forms:

°good-better

°bad-worse