Comparatives and Superlatives

Grammar Grammar Grammar

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES



We use **comparative adjectives** to show change or make comparisons:

This car is certainly **better**, but it's much **more expensive**. I'm feeling **happier** now.

We need a **bigger** garden.

We use *than* when we want to **compare one thing with another**:

She is two years older than me.

New York is much bigger than Boston.

He is a better player than Ronaldo.

France is a bigger country than Britain.

When we want to **describe how something or someone changes** we can use two comparatives with *and*:

The balloon got **bigger and bigger**. Everything is getting **more and more expensive**. Grandfather is looking **older and older**.

We often use <u>the</u> with comparative adjectives to **show that one thing depends on another**:

The faster you drive, the more dangerous it is.

(= When you drive faster, it is more dangerous.)

The higher they climbed, the colder it got.

(= When they climbed higher, it got colder.)



SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

We use *the* with **superlative adjectives**:

It was the happiest day of my life.

Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

That's the best film I have seen this year.

I have three sisters: Jan is the oldest and Angela is the youngest.



How to form comparative and superlative adjectives

- We usually add -er and -est to one-syllable words

to make comparatives and superlatives:

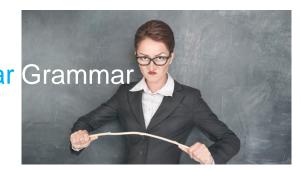
old	old er	old est
long	long er	long est



- If an adjective **ends in** -e, we add -r or -st.

nice	nice r	nice st
large	large r	large st





- If an adjective **ends in a vowel and a consonant**, we double the consonant:

big	bi gg er	bi gg est
fat	fa tt er	fa tt est



- If an adjective **ends in a consonant and** -**y**, we change -**y** to -**i** and add -**er** or -**est**:

happy	happ ier	happ iest
silly	sill ier	sill iest





- We use **more** and **most** to make comparatives and superlatives for most two syllable adjectives and for all adjectives with three or more syllables:

careful	more careful	most careful
interesting	more interesting	most interesting



- However, with **these common two-syllable adjectives**, you can **either** add -er/-r and -est/-st or use *more* and *most*.

common narrow
cruel pleasant
gentle polite
handsome simple
likely stupid

He is certainly **handsomer** than his brother. His brother is handsome, but he is **more handsome**. She is one of **the politest** people I have ever met. She is **the most polite** person I have ever met.

- The adjectives *good*, *bad* and *far*

have irregular comparatives and superlatives:



good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest