

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Lesson 8



Activity 1: Look at the chart and complete this phone conversation. Use the words given.

Comparison between two ePhones		
	Classic	Fonarama
Dimensions	115 x 61 x 11.6 mm	96 x 52 x 9.7 mm
Weight	135 g	94 g
Screen size	88.9 mm (diagonal)	72 mm (diagonal)
Capacity	8GB, 12 GB	8GB, 12GB, 16GB
Battery	16 hours	24 hours
Charging time	3.5 hours	3 hours

lighter smaller
thinner bigger

A: *What's the difference between the Classic and the Fonarama ePhones?*
B: Well, the Fonarama is much (1) _____ than the Classic. It's only 9.7 mm thick.
A: *I see. And what about the weight?*
B: The Fonarama is much (2) _____ than the Classic. It weighs only 94 g.
A: *OK, and what about the screen size?*
B: The screen of the Fonarama is much (3) _____. It's only 72 mm across.
A: *I prefer a (4) _____ screen size. I want to watch movies on it. I'll order the Classic.*
B: Certainly. Which one would you like? The 8 GB one or the 12 GB one?
A: *The 12 GB one, please.*

Activity 2: Use the chart in activity 1 to make three superlative sentences. Use these adjectives: thick, small and heavy.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Activity 3: Choose the best option to complete the sentences. Pay attention! There are comparatives and superlatives.

1. This new model has the _____ (more durable / durable / most durable) battery.
2. I don't know which to buy! But I think this laptop is _____ (fast / fastest / faster) than the small one.
3. Which storage device is the _____ (cheaper/ cheap / more expensive/ cheapest)?
4. The printer we have is _____ (easier / easy / easiest) to use than this one.



Activity 1: Listen and read the magazine article.

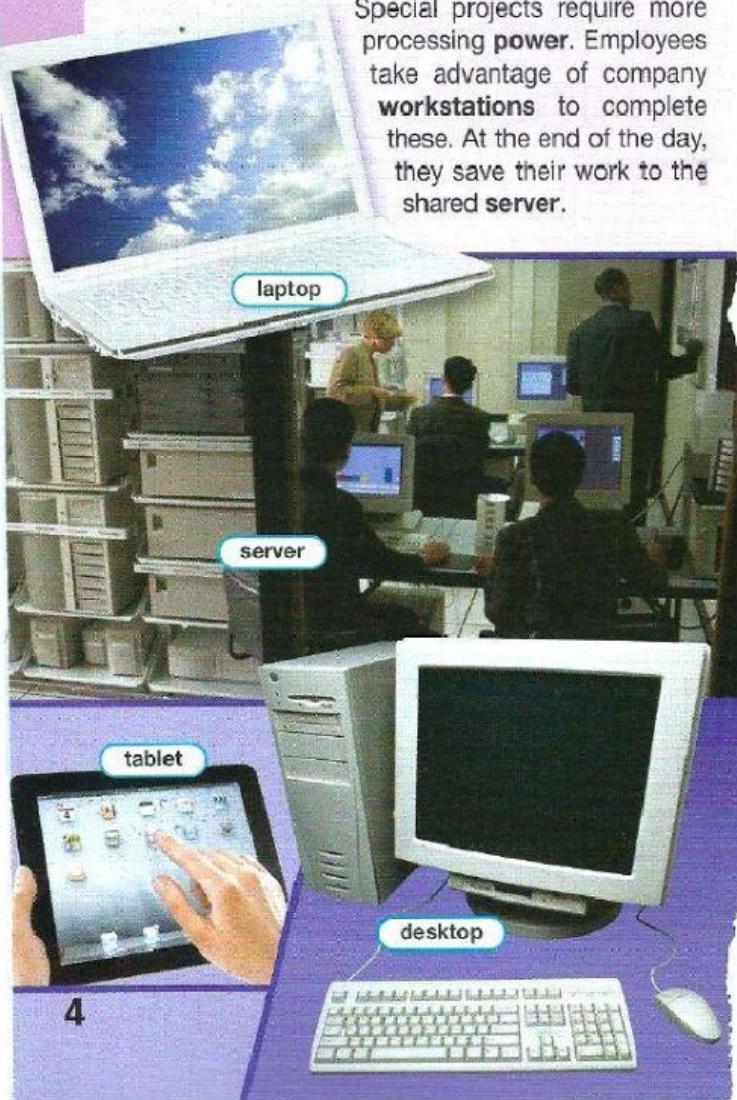


Computers in the Workplace

Computers are an important part of an employee's day. In many offices, every worker has their own **personal computer**. They prepare reports and other documents on it. They also check email and access the Internet with it. Usually this machine is a **desktop computer**. However, nowadays employees are using **laptops** more often, too. Employees can take these smaller **notebook** computers to meetings and to business talks.

An especially **portable** computer is the **tablet**. With a tablet an employee can keep in touch with co-workers from almost anywhere.

Special projects require more processing **power**. Employees take advantage of company **workstations** to complete these. At the end of the day, they save their work to the **shared server**.



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Activity 2: Reread and choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the main purpose of the article?
 - A to promote the use of laptops in the workplace
 - B to describe the kinds of computers employees use
 - C to remind employees to save their work data
 - D to recommend tablet computers over other kinds
- 2 Which of the following is NOT an advantage of laptop and tablet computers?
 - A Unlike desktop computers, laptops and tablets are portable.
 - B They are smaller than desktop computers.
 - C Employees can take laptops and tablets to meetings.
 - D Employees can get the most processing power from laptops and tablets.
- 3 Which kind of computer works well for more demanding projects?
 - A workstations
 - B tablets
 - C desktops
 - D notebooks

Activity 3: Match the words or phrases (1-5) with the definitions (A-E).

1	_____ laptop	4	_____ power
2	_____ workstation	5	_____ personal computer
3	_____ server		

A a computer for use by one person
 B a small, mobile computer
 C part of a computer network that stores and processes information
 D the ability of a computer to complete instructions
 E a more powerful computer for special tasks



Activity 1: What's in your computer? Listen and read the magazine article.



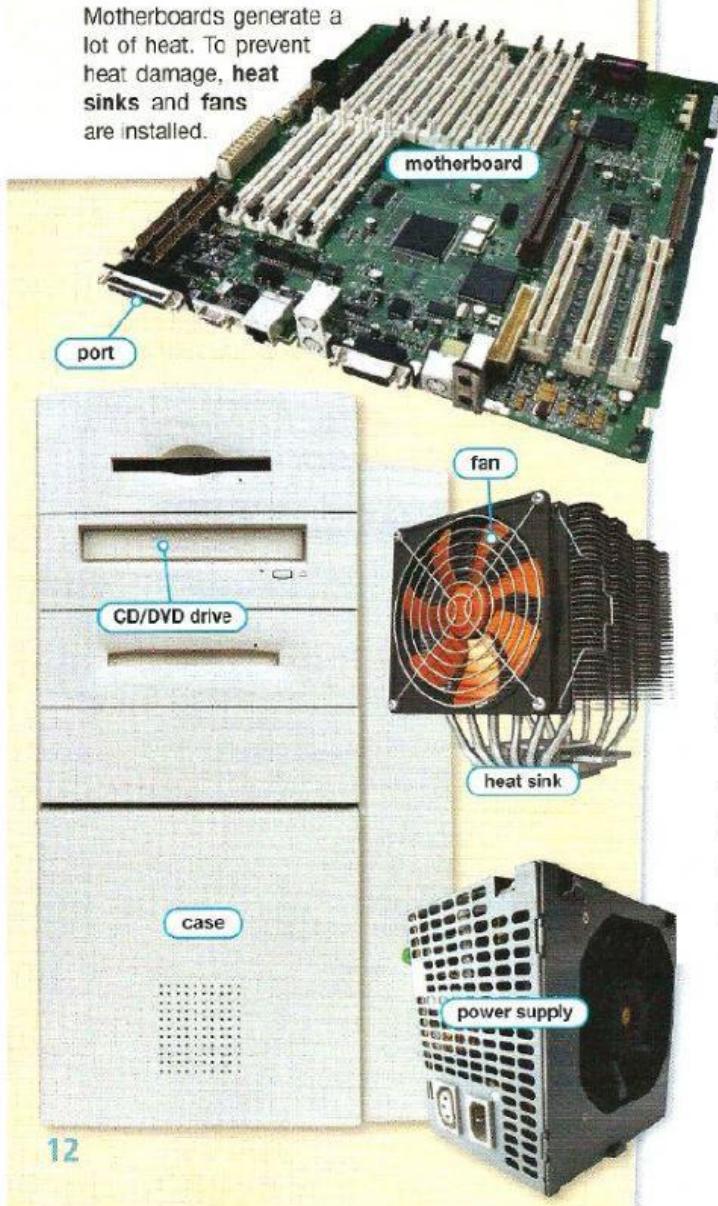
What's in Your Computer?

Have you ever wondered what's under your computer case? Don't take it apart — just read on to find out.

The **hard drive** is the main part that stores data. A **disk drive** is for reading and copying data. The first drives used floppy disks, but today we use **CD/DVD drives**.

One of the most important parts is the **motherboard**. It contains the **CPU** or central **processor** and electrical connections. These receive energy from the **power supply** and distribute it. The board also includes other components like **ports**.

Motherboards generate a lot of heat. To prevent heat damage, **heat sinks** and **fans** are installed.



Activity 2: Reread the text and choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the purpose of the article?
 - A to explain how to fix a computer
 - B to describe computer components
 - C to show how devices communicate
 - D to teach how to construct a computer
- 2 Which part generates the most heat?
 - A the hard drive
 - B the disk drive
 - C the motherboard
 - D the ports
- 3 How are motherboards protected?
 - A by heat sinks and fans
 - B by installing power supplies
 - C by switching to CD drives
 - D by adding second processors

Activity 3: Match the words or phrases (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).

1	—	fan	4	—	power supply
2	—	disk drive	5	—	motherboard
3	—	heat sink	6	—	processor

A a part that reduces heat
 B a mechanical part used to move air
 C a part that interprets and runs programs
 D the means of providing energy
 E the central circuit board
 F a part that allows data to be read and copied