

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

## Comparatives and Superlatives

Comparatives	Superlatives
<p>We use comparatives to compare a quality <b>between 2</b> people, 2 places, 2 animals, 2 objects, etc.</p> <p>(Los utilizamos para comparar 2 personas, 2 lugares, 2 animales, etc.)</p>	<p>We use superlatives to show the difference between <b>more than 2</b> people, places, animals, objects, etc.</p> <p>(Los utilizamos para mostrar la diferencia entre más de 2 personas, lugares, animales, etc.)</p>

### EXAMPLES

Adjective: old	Adjective: old
 <p>Sam old</p> <p>Joe older</p> <p>Joe is <b>older than</b> Sam.</p>	 <p>Sam old</p> <p>Joe older</p> <p>Mary oldest</p> <p>Mary is <b>the oldest</b> person.</p>

### Rules for Comparatives

#### 1. Adjectives with 1 syllable: add “-er” or “-r” + “than”

(Adjetivos de una sílaba agregar -er o -r y “than”)

cold	<b>colder than</b>	In Canada, winter is <b>colder than</b> summer.
nice	<b>nicer than</b>	Chocolate ice-cream is <b>nicer than</b> strawberry ice-cream.

#### 2. Adjective with 2 or more syllables: add “more (adjective)” + “than”

(Adjetivos de 2 o más sílabas agregar more (adjetivo) y “than”)

boring	<b>more boring than</b>	I think golf is <b>more boring than</b> soccer.
expensive	<b>more expensive than</b>	Domino's Pizza is <b>more expensive than</b> Little Caesar's.

#### 3. Adjective with 2 syllables that end in -y: change “-y” to “-i” and add “-er” + “than”

(Adjetivos de 2 sílabas que terminen en -y cambiar por -i y agregar -er y “than”)

early	<b>earlier than</b>	Peter arrived at school <b>earlier than</b> Joe.
happy	<b>happier than</b>	John looks <b>happier than</b> David.

#### 4. Adjective that end with a single vowel and a consonant: double the final letter before adding “-er” + “than”

(Adjetivos de una sílaba que terminen con 1 vocal y 1 consonante duplicar la consonante antes de agregar -er y “than”)

big	<b>bigger than</b>	Russia is <b>bigger than</b> Canada.
hot	<b>hotter than</b>	In Tampico, August is <b>hotter than</b> January.

#### 5. Irregular Comparative Adjectives

good	<b>better than</b>	Tacos are <b>better than</b> vegetables.
bad	<b>worse than</b>	Covid 19 is <b>worse than</b> flu.
far	<b>farther than</b>	Matamoros is <b>farther than</b> Tampico.

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Rules for Superlative		
<b>1. Adjectives with one syllable:</b> add “ <b>the</b> ” + “ <b>-est</b> ” or “ <b>-st</b> ” (Adjetivos de 1 sílaba añadir “the” y “-est” o “-st”)		
cold	<b>the coldest</b>	January is <b>the coldest</b> winter month.
nice	<b>the nicest</b>	She is <b>the nicest</b> girl in my classroom.
<b>2. Adjectives with 2 or more syllables:</b> add “ <b>the</b> ” + “ <b>most (adjective)</b> ” (Adjetivos con 2 o más sílabas añadir “the” y “most (adjetivo)”)		
boring	<b>the most</b> boring	Titanic is <b>the most boring</b> movie in history.
expensive	<b>the most</b> expensive	Cinepolis is <b>the most expensive</b> cinema.
<b>3. Adjectives with 2 syllables than end in “-y”:</b> change “-y” to “-i” and add “ <b>-est</b> ” and “ <b>the</b> ” (Adjetivos con 2 o más sílabas que terminen en “-y” cambiar por “-i” y añadir “-est” y “the”)		
early	<b>the earliest</b>	Sam was <b>the earliest</b> person to arrive.
happy	<b>the happiest</b>	My graduation was <b>the happiest</b> day of my life.
<b>4. Adjectives that end with a vowel and a consonant:</b> <b>double the final letter</b> before adding “ <b>the</b> ” and “ <b>-est</b> ” (Adjetivos que terminen en una vocal y una consonante duplicar la última letra antes de añadir “the” y “-est”).		
big	<b>the biggest</b>	Russia is <b>the biggest</b> country in the world.
hot	<b>the hottest</b>	August is <b>the hottest</b> month in the year.
<b>5. Irregular superlative adjectives</b>		
good	<b>the best</b>	Mary is <b>the best</b> student in our class.
bad	<b>the worst</b>	Hanna was <b>the worst</b> storm in many years.
far	<b>the farthest</b>	He lives <b>the farthest</b> from school.