

4

Adjectives / Adverbs / Comparisons

12

Rewrite the text putting the adverbs in the correct place.



Did you know that listening to music while you exercise can increase the amount of time you're able to exercise? **(significantly)** In a recent study, researchers chose a selection of songs and asked a group of joggers to listen to them. **(carefully)** They told the joggers to run in time to the beat of the music and stop only when they felt too tired to continue. **(exactly)** The results were interesting. **(extremely)** The researchers found that the joggers ran 15% longer than usual when they listened to the music. **(almost)** The joggers reported that listening to the music made them feel energetic and improved their mood, too. **(greatly)** So, what are you waiting for? If you don't listen to music when you exercise, why not bring along your MP3 player the next time you go jogging or go to the gym? **(normally)** You'll be surprised with the results! **(probably)**

Did you know that listening to music while you exercise can significantly increase the amount of time you're able to exercise?

13

Make positive adjectives or adverbs from the following words.

- 1 base *basic – basically*
 2 beauty
 3 accident
 4 forget

- 5 fun
 6 luck
 7 care
 8 remark

- 9 fool
 10 attract
 11 critic
 12 anger

14

Form adjectives or adverbs from the words in brackets.

Hot Deals	Package Deals	Competitions	Contact
Fiji Freedom Travel > Information > Fiji competition 2010			
Win a trip for 2 to Fiji Worth over £5,000			
Win a trip for 2 to Fiji in our Competition Two fortunate people will be flying to Fiji, famous for its beautiful white sandy beaches, crystal clear waters and friendly people. Win an 1) <i>amazing</i> (amaze) holiday for two to 2) (sun) Fiji. 3) (simple) tell us in 100 words or less why Freedom Travel is your 4) (favour) travel agency. The 5) (luck) winner will receive flights and accommodation for 2 people, as well as £1,000 spending money. We are looking for the most 6) (origin) entry. So think 7) (create)! The 8) (close) date for entries is October 1st. Good luck!			



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Regular Comparative and Superlative Forms

Adjectives	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
of one syllable add -(e)r/-(e)st to form their comparative and superlative forms	nice cold big	nice r (than) cold er (than) big ger (than)	the nice st (of/in) the cold est (of/in) the big gest (of/in)
of two syllables ending in -ly , -y , -w also add -er/-est	busy shallow	busi er (than) shallow er (than)	the busi est (of/in) the shallow est (of/in)
of two or more syllables take more/most	famous comfortable	more famous (than) more comfortable (than)	the most famous (of/in) the most comfortable (of/in)

- We use the **comparative form + than** to compare **two people or things**. Sally is **prettier than** Pam. This house is **more expensive than** the others. (We consider the others as a group.)
- We use **the + superlative form + of/in** to compare **one person or thing with more than two people or things in the same group**. She's **the fastest** typist of all.
- We often use **than** after a comparative. He's **shorter than** you. We normally use **the** before a superlative. We often use **of** or **in** after a superlative. We use **in** with places. I'm **the tallest of** all. He's **the shortest in** his class. Note: old – older – oldest. He's **older than** me. (NOT: ~~elder~~; elder isn't used with than) old – elder – eldest. My **eldest** sister is a lawyer. (We use elder – eldest to talk about relatives only.)
- We can use **the** before a comparative when we compare only two things of the same kind. Of the two cars this is **(the) faster**. (formal). It is also possible to use the superlative instead of the comparative when we compare two persons or things. Which is **(the) fastest**, a Jaguar or a Fiat? (more usual)
- Certain adjectives form their comparative and superlative in both ways, either by adding **-er/-est** to the positive form or with **more/most**. Some of these are: clever, common, cruel, friendly, gentle, narrow, pleasant, polite, shallow, simple, stupid, quiet. simple – simpler – simplest **ALSO** simple – more simple – the most simple

4

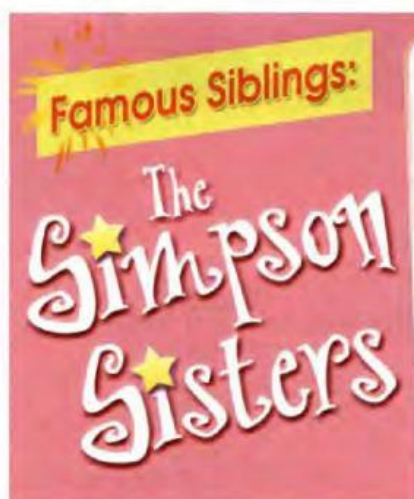
Adjectives / Adverbs / Comparisons

15

a) Complete the table by filling in the *adjectives, comparatives or superlatives*.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
old	<i>older than</i>	<i>the oldest</i>
shy		
		the tallest
early		
		the most famous
successful		

b) Use the comparatives and superlatives from the table above to fill in the gaps.



Jessica and Ashlee Simpson are two of 1) *...the most famous...* celebrity sisters in the USA. Both sing and act, and both are popular TV personalities. Jessica is three years 2) than her sister. She became famous a few years 3) than Ashlee when she starred in her own reality TV series with her husband Nick. Ashlee began her career as a dancer and has recently become one of 4) acts in pop music. The Simpson sisters look very similar, although Ashlee is around 10 centimetres 5) than Jessica. The girls have different personalities, too. Ashlee is well known for being an outgoing person while Jessica is much 6) than her sister. Fans continue to disagree over which sister is more talented but what is clear is that both girls have many exciting years ahead of them!

16

Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form, adding any necessary words.

- A: Did you enjoy the film?
B: Not at all. It was *...the worst...* (bad) film I've ever seen.
- A: Craig is very intelligent.
B: Yes. He's (clever) student in our class.
- A: How much did you pay for that woollen hat?
B: £3. It was (cheap) one I could find.
- A: Did you enjoy your holiday?
B: Oh, yes. It was (good) holiday I've had in years.
- A: Did you like the red shirt you tried on?
B: Yes, but it was far (expensive) the white one.
- A: Whales are (big) dolphins.
B: I know. They are huge!
- A: What time is (early) train to Oxford in the morning?
B: The first train leaves at 6 am.