

## (5) SUPERLATIVES, TOO and ENOUGH

**ACTIVITY 1:** This activity is ORAL. Describe the photo. Use the words below and the strategy to describe photos to help you.

carry   dry land   leave   lift (v)   tsunami   wave (n)



**ACTIVITY 2:** Read the text. What happened?

The Tohoku earthquake in 2011 was **the most powerful** earthquake ever in Japan and the fifth most powerful in the world. The earthquake happened 70 km from the coast, but it caused one of **the biggest** tsunamis ever recorded. The wave was over 40 m high and was large enough to travel 10 km inland in some places. **The worst** damage was in coastal towns where the land was flat. Some people managed to go to places high enough to be safe, but others weren't so lucky and didn't have enough time to escape. More than 18,000 people lost their lives. The wave also damaged the nuclear power station at Fukushima. Some people say that the power station was too close to the sea. The Prime Minister of Japan said, 'In the 65 years since the end of World War II, this is **the toughest** and **the most difficult** crisis for Japan.'

**ACTIVITY 3:** Read the box. Then study the highlighted superlative forms in the text and find:

1. a short adjective without a spelling change.
2. a short adjective with a spelling change.
3. two long adjectives.
4. an irregular adjective
5. a superlative adjective followed by **in** and a place.

**LEARN THIS!** Superlative adjectives



- a** We add *-est* to short adjectives.  
*rich – richer – the richest   slow – slower – the slowest*
- b** Sometimes the spelling changes.  
*foggy – foggier – the foggiest   hot – hotter – the hottest*
- c** We put *the most* before long adjectives.  
*dangerous – more dangerous – the most dangerous*
- d** There are a few irregular comparative forms.  
*good – better – the best   bad – worse – the worst*  
*far – further – the furthest*
- e** We can use *of* after superlative adjectives.  
*the sunniest day of the week*
- f** We use *in* (not *of*) with nouns for groups or places.  
*the tallest boy in the class   the biggest lake in the world*

**ACTIVITY 4:** Complete these earthquake facts using the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

Example:

1. **The largest** (large) earthquake ever recorded was in Chile in 1960 (magnitude 9.5)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (early) recorded earthquake was in China in 1177 BC.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (deadly) earthquake happened in 1556 in China. About 830,000 people died.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (deep) earthquake recorded occurred 450 km below the surface of the Earth.
5. Antarctica is the continent with \_\_\_\_\_ (small) number of earthquakes.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ (destructive) earthquake ever recorded was in 1906 in San Francisco.

**ACTIVITY 5:** Study the underlined examples of **too** and **enough** in the text in ACTIVITY

2. Complete the box with **after** and **before**.

**LEARN THIS!** *too* and *enough*



**a** *too* comes <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ an adjective. *too small*

**b** *enough* comes <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ an adjective. *not small enough*

**c** *enough* comes <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a noun. *(not) enough money*

**d** We often use an infinitive with *to* after *too* + adjective or adjective + *enough*.

*He's too young / old enough to join the army.*

**ACTIVITY 6:** Rewrite the sentences using the adjective in brackets and *too* or *enough*.

1. He isn't tall enough to reach the shelf. (short)  
*He's too short to reach the shelf.*
2. Skiing holidays aren't cheap enough for me. (expensive)
3. My dad's old car is too dangerous to drive. (safe)
4. The storm was too weak to cause much damage. (strong)
5. My shoes aren't clean enough to wear to the party. (dirty)
6. The sky's too cloudy to see the moon. (clear)