

Comparative and superlative

Comparative:

The comparative of superiority serves to express that something is more than another

Example:

- 1-This photo is **more** beautiful **than** that one.
- 2-This book is **more** interesting **than** that one.
- 3- John is taller **than** Paul.

Structure:

Noun + verb + comparative adjective + than + noun (object)

Comparatives: Short adjectives

Short adjectives ...	Spelling rules	Examples
Usually	+ er	slow → slower fast → faster tall → taller
Ending in -e	+ r	large → larger nice → nicer
Some two-syllable adjectives, especially ending in -y	-y → -i + er	hungry → hungrier happy → happier funny → funnier
Ending in a vowel + a consonant	double the consonant + er	big → bigger fat → fatter fit → fitter

Comparatives: Long adjectives

📖 Use the word **more** to make the comparative form.

Long adjectives	Examples
Most two-syllable adjectives which do not end in -y	Mary is more polite than Cindy. Tom is more helpful than Peter.
All adjectives of three syllables or more	Candy is more hard-working than Maggie. Joe is more good-looking than Tom.

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Superlative:

The superlatives say that one thing is more than the other.

The rules are:

Adjectives of 1 syllable add "est" and the last consonant is duplicated, example:

-Biggest.

If the adjective is 2 syllables and ends in "y", it is changed to "i" and "est" is added.

Example: Ugly-Ugliest

And finally: If there are two syllables or more we add "most" before the adjective, example: Most expansive, most beautiful.

It also has exceptions and some are:

Little-least

Good-Best

Structure:

Noun (subject) + verb + the + superlative adjective + noun (object)

Superlatives: Short adjectives

Short adjectives	Spelling rules	Examples
Usually	+ est	slow → the slowest fast → the fastest tall → the tallest
Ending in -e	+ st	large → the largest nice → the nicest
Ending in a consonant + y	-y → -i + est	hungry → the hungriest happy → the happiest funny → the funniest
Ending in a vowel + a consonant	double the consonant + est	big → the biggest fat → the fattest fit → the fittest

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Superlatives: Long adjectives

Use **the** + **most** before **long adjectives** to make the superlative form.

➤ The melon is **the most expensive** fruit.



Activity

1-Complete the sentences with the comparatives of superiority

- 1- Steve is _____ (Young) than Tom.
- 2- Tom is _____ (old) than Alice.
- 3- Alice is _____ (Slim) than Mary.
- 4- Paul is _____ (short) than John.
- 5- Andrew is _____ (fat) than Matthew
- 6- Alice is _____ (beautiful) than Natalie.
- 7- Tim is _____ (interesting) than Paul.
- 8- Bob is _____ (tidy) than George.

2- Complete the sentences with the superlatives

- 1- China is one of the _____ (big) countries in the world.
- 2- She is the _____ (happy) girl I have ever seen.
- 3- George is the _____ (fast) runner in London
- 4- Ann is the _____ (attractive) girl I have ever seen.
- 5- This is the _____ (narrow) street in my town.
- 6- Alice is the _____ (bad) driver I have ever met.
- 7- Chemistry is one of the _____ (hard) subjects at school.
- 8- Tom is the _____ (responsible) boy in my classroom.
- 9- My boss is the _____ (busy) man in my firm.
- 10- My mum cooks the _____ (good) rice in the world.

GOOD JOB!!!