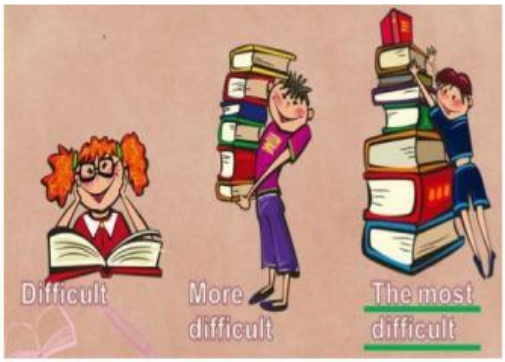
GRAMMAR: ADJECTIVES AND GRADES
EIGHTH GRADE

OBJETIVOS

1. Identificar el adjetivo y sus grados, así como su función gramatical en el texto.
2. Hacer uso apropiado del comparativo y superlativo.

Grammar



Adjectives and grades

Los adjetivos describen cualidades de sustantivos. Algunas de estas cualidades pueden variar en el grado o intensidad.

Grades of adjetives (Grados de adjetivos)

- **El grado positivo.** El grado positivo de los adjetivos es la cualidad en el grado más simple. Ejemplos: This car is ***fast***. Mark is ***smart***. I have a ***small*** house. El adjetivo usualmente se ubica antes del sustativo: This is a ***beautiful*** town, sin embargo, puede ir delante de los verbos be, seem, feel, look, smell: He is ***tall***. This dress looks ***spectacular.***
- **El grado comparativo.** Se emplea para comparar dos o más cosas, animales o personas entre sí. Ejemplo: Jim is ***taller than*** John. (Jim es más alto que John).
- **El grado superlativo.** Se emplea para indicar que uno de las cosas, animales o personas comparadas, tiene una cualidad o característica en mayor medida que los demás con los que se le ha comparado. Ejemplo: Jim is ***the tallest*** of the class. (Jim es el más alto de la clase).

Rules (reglas):

ADJETIVE		COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
SUPERIORITY	One-syllable (una sílaba)	Add -er to the end. (Adicionar -er) tall: tall***er***, cold: cold***er***, small: small***er*** When an adjective ends in the letter E, we just add the -r: wide: wider When an adjective ends in a consonant + short vowel + consonant, we normally double the last letter: big - bigger, wet – wetter. (Duplican la última letra) Examples: A horse ***is faster*** <u>than</u> a cow. London is ***bigger*** <u>than</u> Santiago.	Ad -est to the end. (Adicionar -est) tall: tallest, cold: coldest, small: smallest When an adjective ends in the letter E, we just add the -st: wide: widest When an adjective ends in a consonant + short vowel + consonant, we normally double the last letter: big: biggest; wet: wettest. (Duplican la última letra) Examples: It is the **oldest** building in the city. This stone is ***the biggest of*** the forest.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

	Two-syllable ending in -Y (dos sílabas, terminados en Y)	Remove the -y and add -ier to the end of the adjective. (Cambia la "y" por "i"): Happy: happier Crazy: crazier Example: This exercise ***is easier*** <u>than</u> this other.	Remove the -y and add -iest to the end of the adjective. (Cambia la "y" por "i"): Happy: happiest Crazy: craziest Example: It was ***the happiest*** day of my life.
	Two or more Syllables (dos o más sílabas)	Add ***more*** before the adjective: Handsome: ***more*** handsome Enthusiastic: **more** enthusiastic Example: My girlfriend is ***more beautiful*** <u>than</u> yours. Some exceptions: Narrow: narrower; simple: simpler; quiet: quieter	Add ***the most*** before the adjective: Handsome: ***the most*** handsome Enthusiastic: **the most** enthusiastic Example: It was ***the most wonderful*** day I have ever had. Narrow: narrowest; simple: simplest; quiet: quietest
	Short adjectives	Double last letter before add -er. Example: Fat: fat**ter**	Double last letter before add -est. Example: Fat: the fat**test**
	Irregular forms (Formas irregulares, es decir que no cumplen con las reglas anteriores sino que cambian del todo).	good (bueno): better (mejor) bad (malo): worse (peor) far (lejos): further / farther (más lejano) little (poco): less (menos) many/much(mucho/s): more (más) old (viejo): older/elder (mayor) Example: The Lost World is ***better*** <u>than</u> Jurassic Park I.	good: the best (el mejor) bad: the worst (el peor) far: the furthest / the farthest (el más lejano) little: the least (el menos) many/much: the most (el más) old: the oldest / the eldest (el más Viejo) Example: 2020 was ***the worst*** year of our lives.
INFERIORITY		Short and long adjectives: use ***less*** LESS + ADJ+ THAN July is ***less cold*** <u>than</u> January. Julio es **menos** frío que enero.	Short and long adjectives: use ***the least*** THE LEAST + ADJ This is ***the least interesting*** movie of the year! Esta es ***la*** película ***menos*** interesante del año!
EQUALITY		Short and long adjectives: use ***as...as*** AS... ADJ... AS English is ***as <u>easy</u> as*** German. El inglés es ***tan*** <u>fácil</u> ***como*** el alemán.	Doesn't exist (No existe)

Algunas cualidades no pueden variar en intensidad o grado porque son extremos, absolutos o adjetivos de clasificación. Estas cualidades no tienen forma comparativa o superlativa.
Ejemplos:
Extremos: freezing (helado), Excellent (excelente)
Absolutos: dead (muerto), unique (único)
Clasificación: married (casado), domestic (doméstico)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PRACTICE

1. Complete the sentences with the following adjectives: pretty, sad, good, terrible, careful.

1) Max is a _____singer.
2) He is a _____driver.
3) Mandy is a _____girl.
4) Robin looks _____. What's the matter with him?
5) Jack is _____upset about losing his keys.

2. Organize the sentences in correct order.

beautiful/ live/ house /They /in /a. _____
My /looks /mother/ today/ happy. _____
dress/ a /She/ wore/ beautiful. _____
hair /Linda's/ gorgeous/ is. _____
That /delicious/ smells /soup. _____

3. Complete the chart with corresponding translation, comparative and superlative.

ADJECTIVE	SPANISH	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Adventurous			
Angry			
Bad			
Busy			
Calm			
Cheap			
Comfortable			
Cute			
Dangerous			
Dark			
Difficult			
Easy			
Expensive			
Famous			
Fat			
Hot			
Nice			
Slow			
Strong			
Ugly			

4. Use the comparative or superlative in appropriate form.

1) My sister thinks she's _____(intelligent) than me, but I don't agree.
2) Avatar is probably _____(bad) film I've seen!
3) What is _____(wet) month of the year in England?
4) Do you think the Harry Potter films are _____(good) than the books?
5) Who is _____(powerful) person in your country?
6) I think Men in Black 1 was _____(funny) than Men in Black 3.
7) Is Angelina Jolie _____(old) than Sandra Bullock?
8) John is _____(nice) person that I know.
9) It´s a very large house. It´s _____(large) house in the street.
10) This is a cheap restaurant. It´s _____(cheap) I´ve ever been.

LIVEWORKSHEETS