

- 1 **SPEAKING** Describe the photo. What do you think happened? Use the words below to help you.

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



- 2 Read the text and check your answers from exercise 1.

Read the **Learn this!** 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*

- 2 Read the text and check your answers from exercise 1.

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.'

- 4 Complete these earthquake facts using the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- 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.

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- 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)

- 7 Write questions using the superlative form of the adjectives.

- 1 what / interesting subject / at school / ?  
*What's the most interesting subject at school?*
- 2 who / attractive actor / in the world / ?
- 3 what / funny comedy / on TV / ?
- 4 what / interesting city / in your country / ?
- 5 who / bad singer / in the world / ?
- 6 what / dangerous animal / in the world / ?

- 8 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 7.

In your opinion, what's the most interesting subject at school?

- 5 Study the underlined examples of *too* and *enough* in the text in exercise 2. Complete the **Learn this!** 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.*

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Complete the sentences with the correct superlative form of the adjectives in brackets. Then circle *in* or *of*.

- 1 Birmingham is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ (large) cities **in / of** England.
- 2 Crocodiles are one of the \_\_\_\_\_ (dangerous) animals **in / of** the world.
- 3 The special effects are the \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) part **in / of** the film *Terminator 2*.
- 4 In Australia, the \_\_\_\_\_ (hot) month **in / of** the year is usually February.
- 5 The Dorchester is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) hotels **in / of** London.

Rewrite the sentences using *too* or *enough* and the adjective in brackets. Do not change the meaning.

- 1 This game isn't easy enough for me. (difficult)  
This game is *too* difficult for me.
- 2 We're too young to go on holiday alone. (old)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 This bed is too hard. (soft)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 This film isn't interesting enough. (boring)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 It isn't warm enough to go to the beach. (cold)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 His family were too poor to go on holiday. (rich)  
\_\_\_\_\_

4 Complete the dialogue. Use *too* or *enough* with the adjective in brackets or the superlative form.

- Kate** Now we join Brett Simpson for the <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (late) news about the wildfires. Brett, what's happening?
- Brett** Well, the police aren't allowing us to get <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (close) to the fires, but I can feel the heat from here.
- Kate** How are the people in the area reacting? It isn't one of the <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (rich) parts of the country, is it?
- Brett** No, it isn't. Some people are <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (lucky) to have relatives in other cities, so they're leaving. But many are <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (old) or <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (ill) to travel. They're waiting and hoping.
- Kate** What's the <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (good) thing other people can do to help?
- Brett** Well, I asked the police that question. They said the <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (helpful) thing is to stay away from the area. Thousands of people are coming here just to have a look. This is one of the <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (big) and <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (spectacular) fires for decades. But these people are getting in the way of the emergency services and their work. And their job is <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) without that!
- Kate** What is the <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (likely) cause of the fire?
- Brett** It's <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (early) to say. Sometimes lightning can start a fire like this, if the trees are <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (dry). But of course, humans are the <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (probable) cause.