

Foreign Language Chair

SLIDE-LECTURE

theme: COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

discipline: Foreign language

for full-time and part-time students

author: teacher

Zhdanova E.A.

Plan:

- 1. The rules of using Comparatives and Superlatives adjectives;**
- 2. Grammar Exercises;**
- 3. Questions;**
- 4. References.**

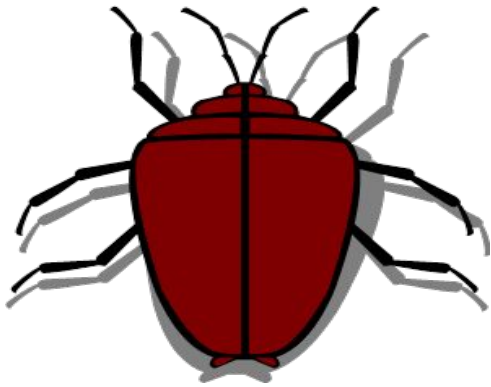
The aims:

- 1. To develop grammar, reading, speaking, writing skills;**
- 2. To enlarge students' vocabulary, cognitive and creative abilities**

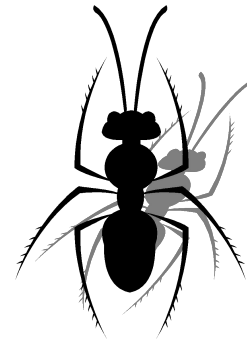
COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

We use the comparative to compare two people, places or things.

small



smaller



HOW DO WE BUILT?

Short adjective + ER.

old □ older

young □ younger

CVC + ER (the final consonant is doubled)

big □ bigger

hot □ hotter

Short adjective ended in -Y □ -IER

easy □ easier

heavy □ heavier

Long adjective: MORE + long adjective

exciting □ more exciting

beautiful □ more beautiful

Irregular adjectives

good □ better

bad □ worse

We use THAN after the comparative form of the adjective.

John is taller than Mary.

A Ferrari is more expensive than a Fiat.

old

I'm 70.



older

I'm 75.



(young –younger)

The woman is old. The man is older **than** the woman.

The woman is old, but she is younger **than** the man.

big



bigger



(small- smaller)

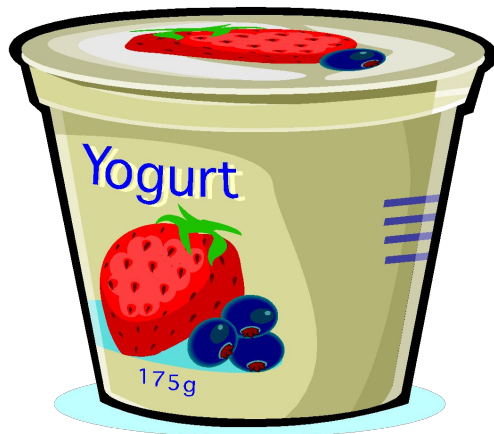
The polar bear is big.

The elephant is bigger **than** the polar bear.

The polar bear is big, but it is smaller **than** the elephant.

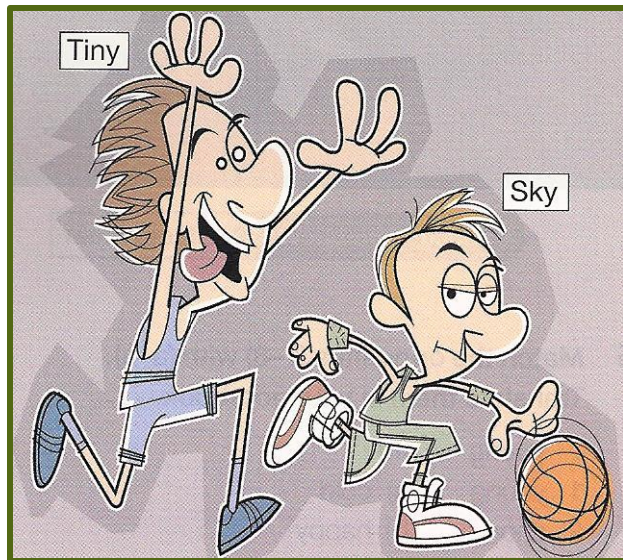
tasty

tastier



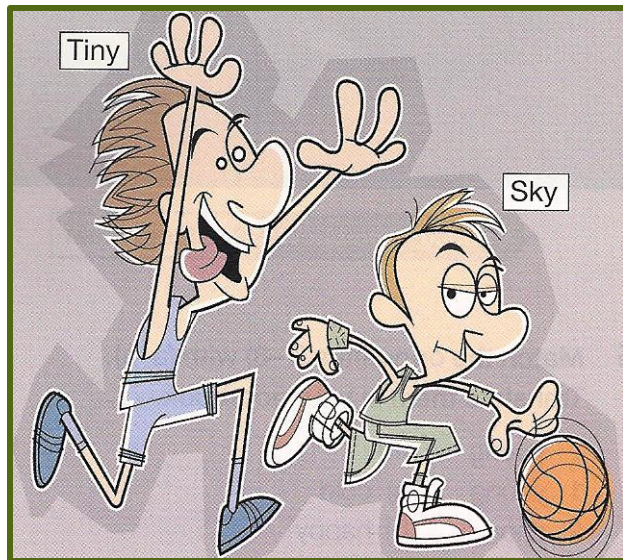
Yogurt is tasty, but ice cream is tastier than yogurt.

Complete the following sentences. Use the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.



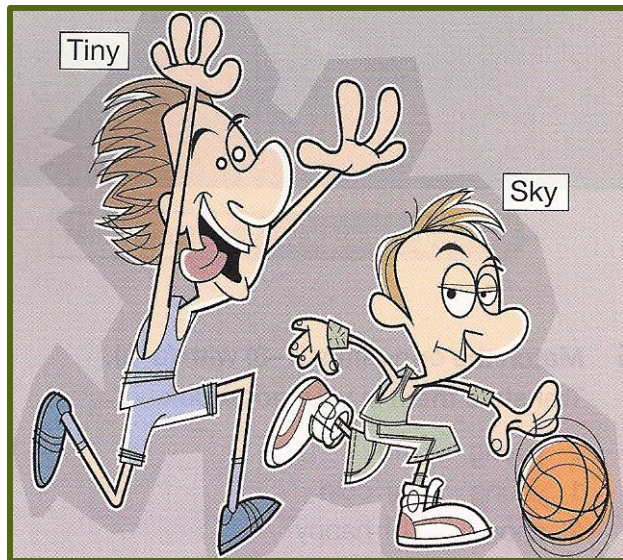
1. Tiny is (tall) than Sky.
2. Sky is (good) at basketball than Tiny.
3. Tiny is (fast) than Sky.
4. Sky is (popular) than Tiny.
5. Sky's feet are (big) than Tiny's feet.

Complete the following sentences. Use the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.



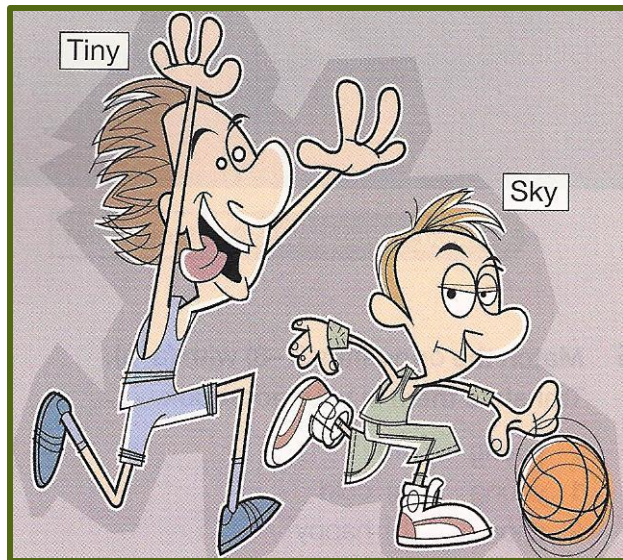
1. Tiny is **TALLER** than Sky.
2. Sky is (good) at basketball than Tiny.
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Complete the following sentences. Use the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.



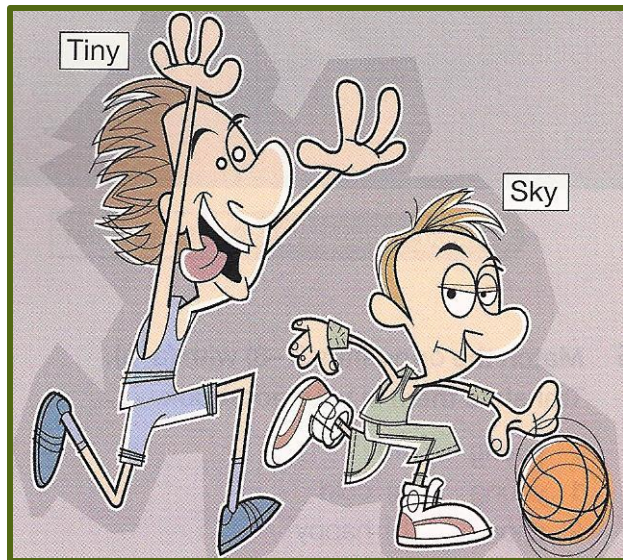
1. Tiny is **TALLER** than Sky.
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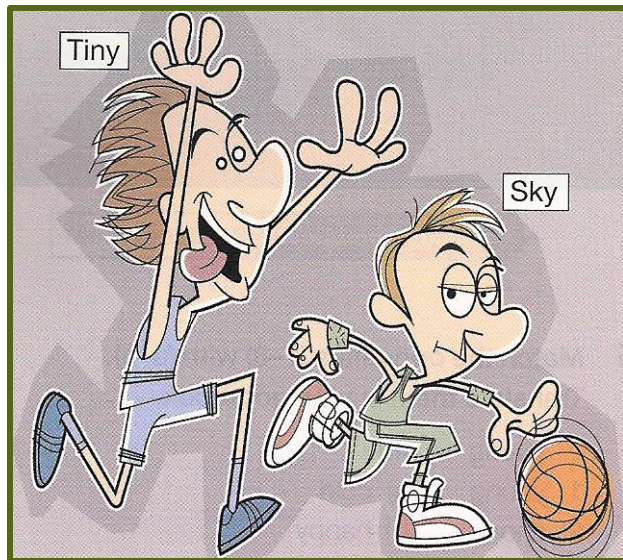
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Complete the following sentences. Use the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.



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2. Sky is **BETTER** at basketball than Tiny.
3. Tiny is **FASTER** than Sky.
4. Sky is **MORE POPULAR** than Tiny.
5. Sky's feet are **BIGGER** than Tiny's feet.

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

We use the superlative to compare more than two people, places or things.

big – bigger – the biggest



HOW DO WE BUILT?

Short adjective + EST.

old □ **the oldest**

young □ **the youngest**

CVC + EST (the final consonant is doubled)

big □ **the biggest**

hot □ **the hottest**

Short adjective ended in -Y □ -IEST

easy □ **the easiest**

heavy □ **the heaviest**

Long adjective: THE MOST + long adjective

exciting □ **the most** exciting

beautiful □ **the most** beautiful

Irregular adjectives

good □ **the best**

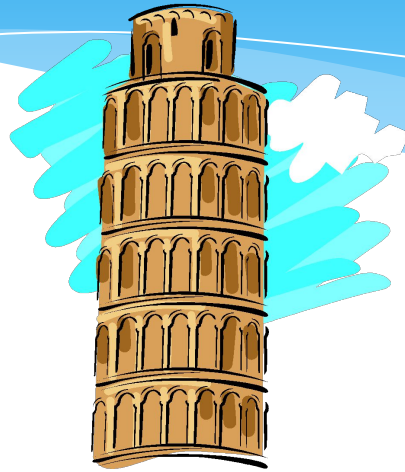
bad □ **the worst**

We use THE before the superlative form of the adjective.

John is **the tallest**.

A Ferrari is **the most** expensive car .

old – **older** - the **oldest**

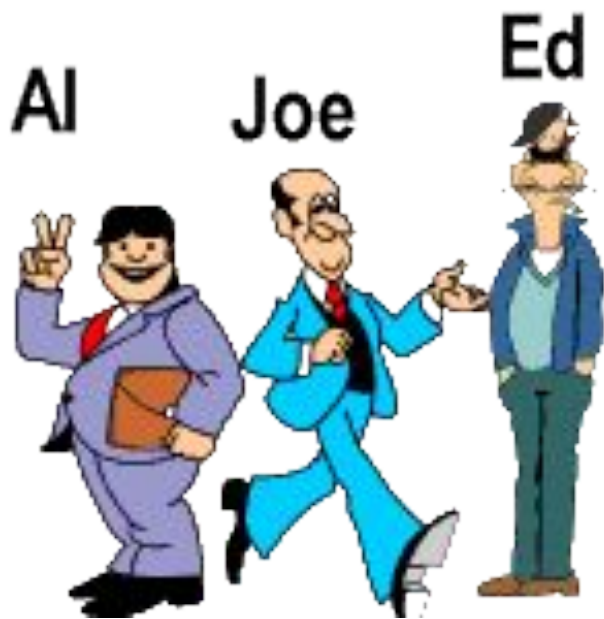


Big Ben is old.

The tower is older **than** Big Ben.

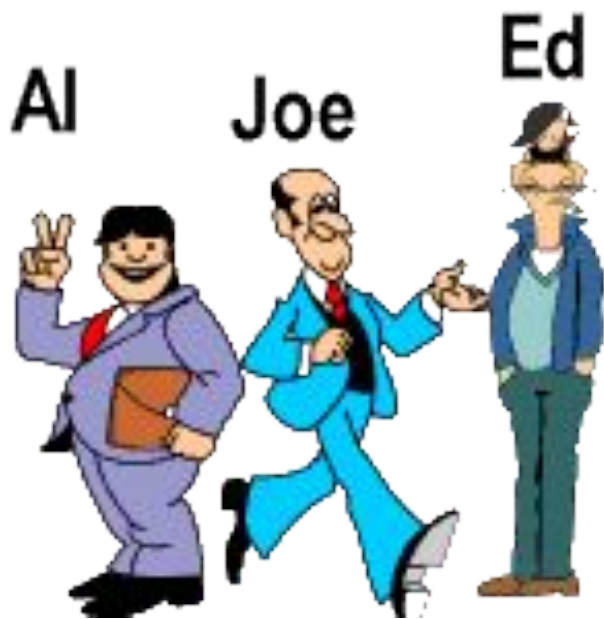
The pyramids are older **than** the tower.

The pyramids are the oldest.



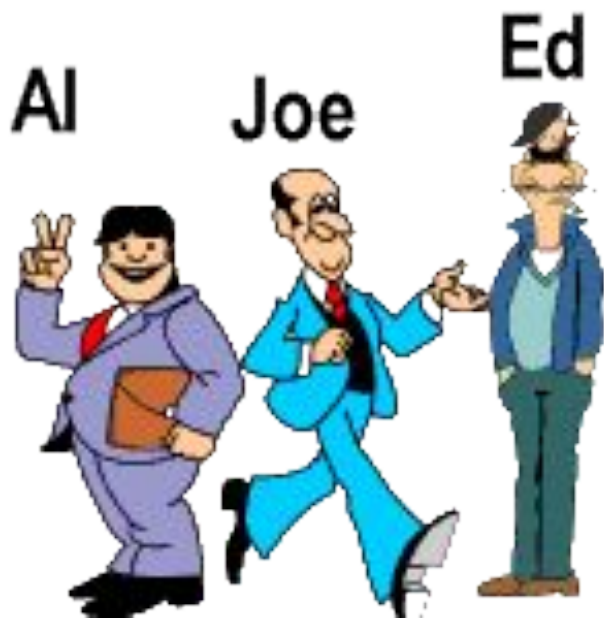
Complete the following sentences.
Use the superlative form of the
adjectives in brackets.

1. Al is (short).
2. Ed is (thin).
3. Al is wearing (colourful) clothes.
4. Ed is (tall).
5. Joe is (smart).



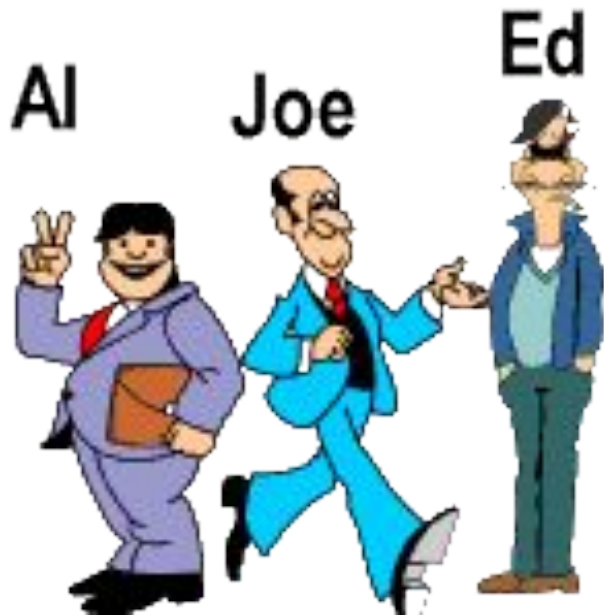
Complete the following sentences.
Use the superlative form of the
adjectives in brackets.

1. Al is **THE SHORTEST**.
2. Ed is (thin).
3. Al is wearing (colourful) clothes.
4. Ed is (tall).
5. Joe is (smart).



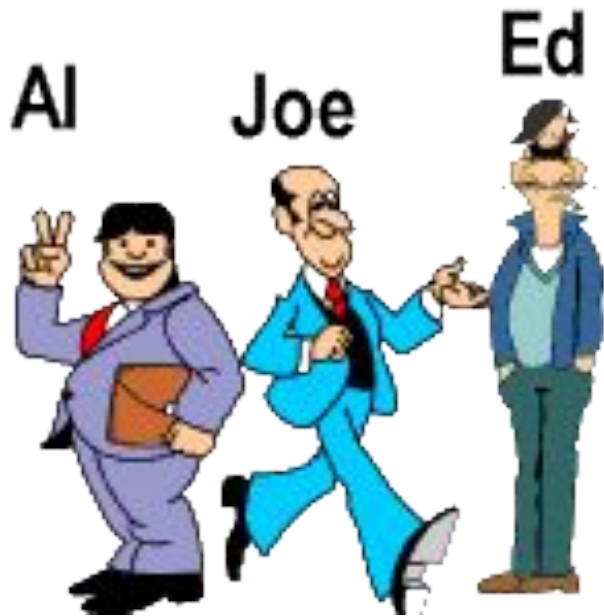
Complete the following sentences.
Use the superlative form of the
adjectives in brackets.

1. Al is **THE SHORTEST**.
2. Ed is **THE THINNEST**.
3. Al is wearing (colourful) clothes.
4. Ed is (tall).
5. Joe is (smart).



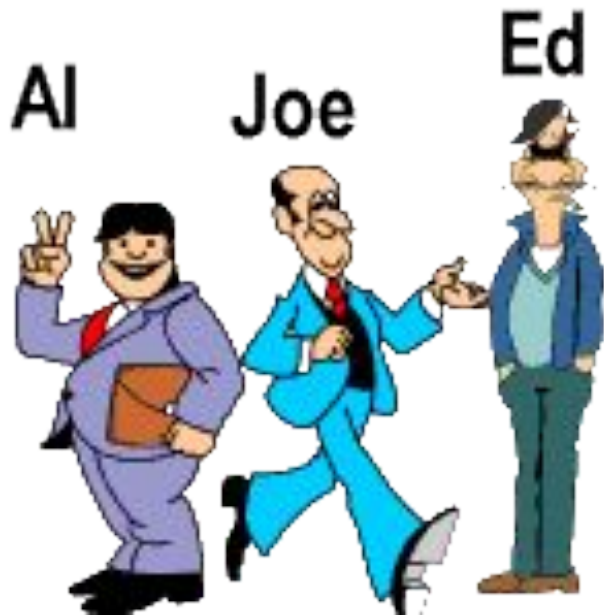
Complete the following sentences.
Use the superlative form of the
adjectives in brackets.

1. Al is **THE SHORTEST**.
2. Ed is **THE THINNEST**.
3. Al is wearing **THE MOST COLOURFUL** clothes.
4. Ed is (tall).
5. Joe is (smart).



Complete the following sentences.
Use the superlative form of the
adjectives in brackets.

1. Al is **THE SHORTEST**.
2. Ed is **THE THINNEST**.
3. Al is wearing **THE MOST COLOURFUL** clothes.
4. Ed is **THE TALLEST**.
5. Joe is (smart).



Complete the following sentences.
Use the superlative form of the
adjectives in brackets.

1. Al is **THE SHORTEST**.
2. Ed is **THE THINNEST**.
3. Al is wearing **THE MOST COLOURFUL** clothes.
4. Ed is **THE TALLEST**.
5. Joe is **THE SMARTEST**.

Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets (comparative or superlative).

My house is (big) _____ than yours.

This flower is (beautiful) _____ than that one.

This is the (good) _____ book I have ever read.

Non-smokers usually live (long) _____ than smokers.

Which is the (dangerous) _____ animal in the world?

A holiday by the sea is (good) _____ than a holiday in the mountains.

It is strange but often a coke is (expensive) _____ than a beer.

Who is the (rich) _____ woman on earth?

The weather this summer is even (bad) _____ than last summer.

He was the (intelligent) _____ thief of all.



Let's practise!

Use the words given to compare the following pictures.

FRUIT



FRIES



CHOCOLATE



HEALTHY
EXPENSIVE
SWEET
TASTY
FATTENING

BIKE



JEEP



ELECTRIC CAR
CHEAP
SLOW
SMALL
ECO-FRIENDLY
COMFORTABLE
CONTAMINANT

Answer the following questions:

1. When do we use Comparative and Superlative adjectives?;
2. How do we form Comparative and Superlative adjectives?;
3. Describe your favorite actor using Comparative adjectives.;
4. Describe your group-mate using Superlative adjectives.

REFERENCES :

1. <http://www.edufind.com/english-grammar/comparative-end-superlative.html>
2. <http://www.learnenglish-online.com/grammar/comparativeadjectives.html>
3. <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar/adjectives/comparative-and-superlative-adjectives.html>