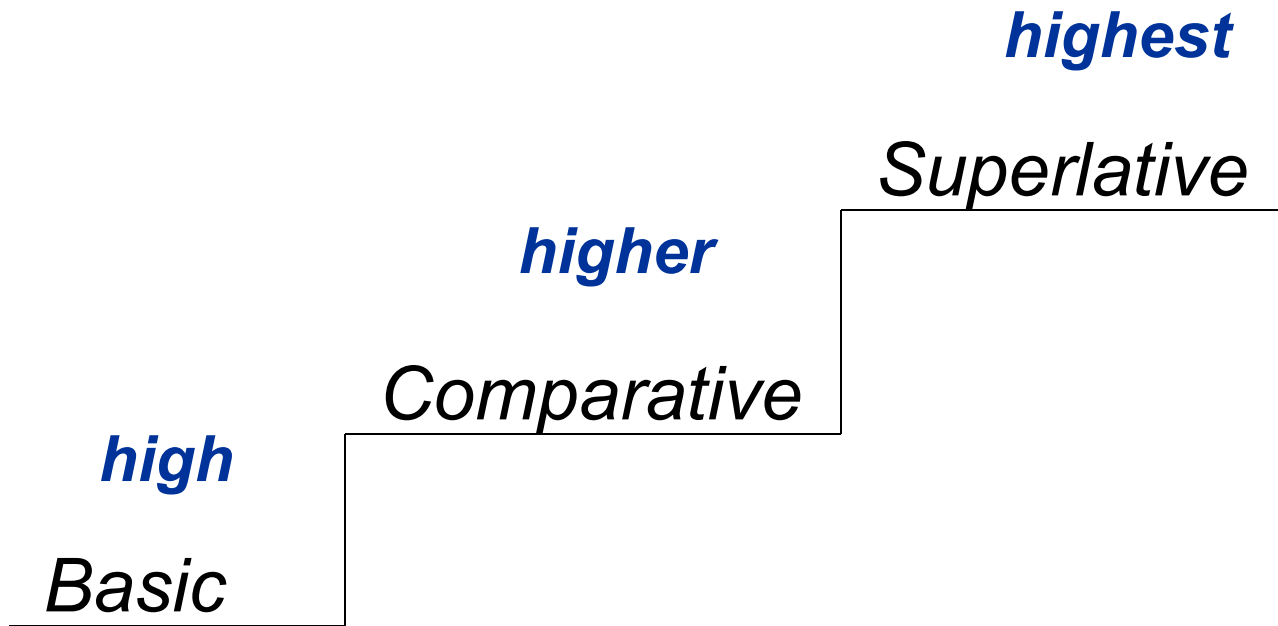


Adjectives in English

Degrees of Comparison

There are three degrees:



One-syllable Adjectives

Usually, the ending **er/est** is simply added to the positive form of the adjective. For example:

fast - faster strong - stronger
tall - tallest young - youngest

When an adjective ends in a silent **e**, the silent **e** is dropped before the ending **er/est** is added.

e.g.: brave - braver - bravest
close - closer - closest
late - later - latest

When an adjective ends in **y** preceded by a consonant, the **y** is changed to **i** before the ending **er/est** is added.

e.g.: **dry** - **drier-driest**; **easy** - **easier-easiest**

When an adjective ends in a CVC and the last consonant is other than **w**, **x** or **y** or a **double vowel** - we double the final consonant before adding **er/est** is added.

e.g.: **big** - **bigger-biggest** (hot - hotter sad - saddest)

but:

e.g.: **loud** - **louder**; **neat** - **neater**; **soon** - **sooner**

Two and more syllable adjectives

Adjectives of 2 or more syllables (unless it ends with *r* or *y*), we make superior by using:
the most / the least adjective noun.

This book is ***the most / the least*** interesting book I have ever read.

Two and more syllable adjectives

Adjectives of 2 or more syllables (unless it ends with *r* or *y*), we compare by using:

noun verb **more / less** _____ **than** noun.

This book is **more interesting than** that book.

My ad is **less convincing than** your ad.

Irregular Forms of Comparison

good	better than	<i>the best</i>
bad	worse than	<i>the worst</i>
far	farther / further than	<i>the farthest / furthest</i>
little	less than	<i>the least</i>
few	fewer than	<i>the fewest</i>
many/much	more than	<i>the most</i>

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