

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

GRAMMAR



COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

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

- 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*

Far □ *farther*

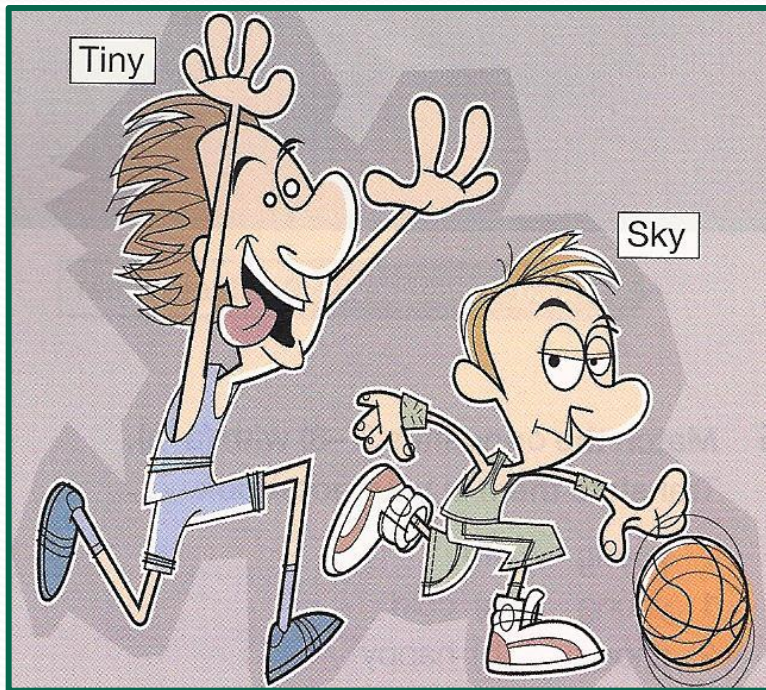
Little □ *less*

Much/many □ *more*

- We use THAN after the comparative form of the adjective.

John is taller than Mary.

A Ferrari is more expensive than a Fiat.



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

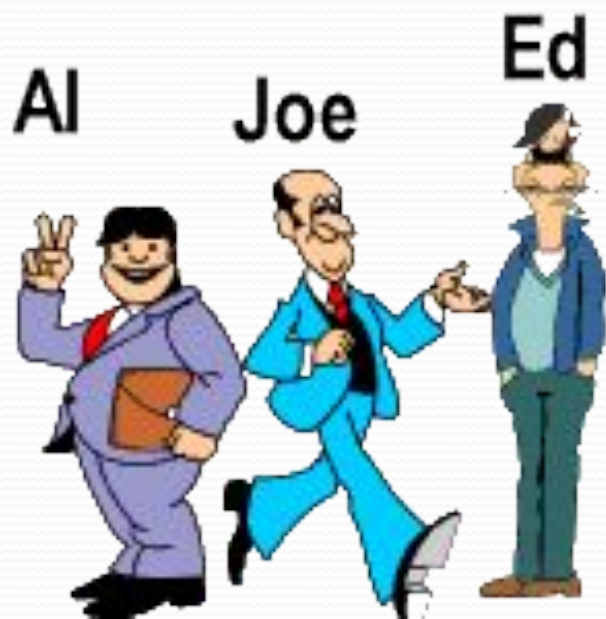
1. Tiny is (tall) than Sky.
2. Sky is (good) at basketball than Tiny.
3. Tiny is (fast) than Sky.
4. Sky is (popular) than Tiny.
5. Sky's feet are (big) than Tiny's feet.

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

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

- 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*
Far □ *the farthest*
Little □ *the least*
Much? Many □ *the most*
- We use THE before the superlative form of the adjective.
John is the tallest.
A Ferrari is the most expensive car .



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).