

12th Class

Comparatives & Superlatives

Elements of Class

- Comparatives and Superlatives
- Exercises

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What is a noun?

Noun is a word which refers to a thing, person, activity, place etc.



car



reading



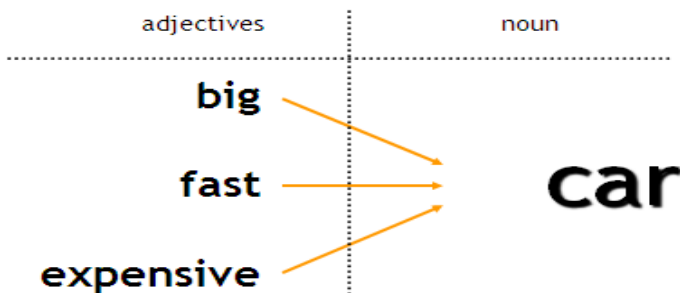
street



Teacher

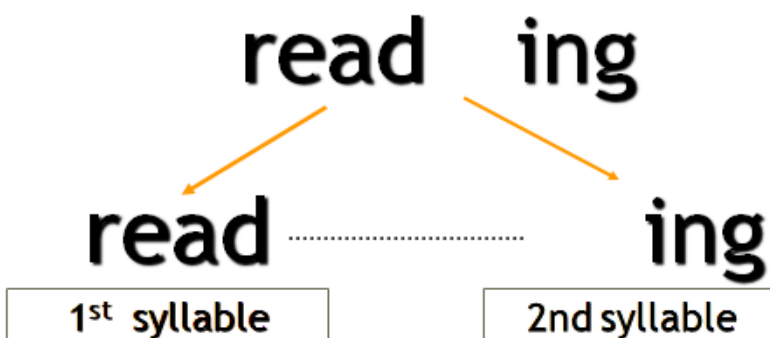
What is an adjective?

Adjective is a word which describes a noun



What is a syllable?

Syllable is a part of a word containing vowel sound



Syllables – examples

1. One-syllable adjectives

→ fast big cheap long

2. Two-syllable adjectives

→ hap py cra zy dir ty

3. Three-syllable adjectives

→ im por tant won der ful

LET'S START 😊

Adjectives and adverbs are words that modify other words. The comparative form of an adjective or adverb compares two things. The superlative form of an adjective or adverb compares three or more things.

What is a “comparative form”?

Comparative form expresses the idea of ‘more’

fast-er

My car is fast.

But his car is faster.

“Comparative form”?

How is a ‘comparative’ form built?

one syllable adjectives

long er

two syllable adjectives
ending in -ly

funny ier

other two and three syllable
adjectives

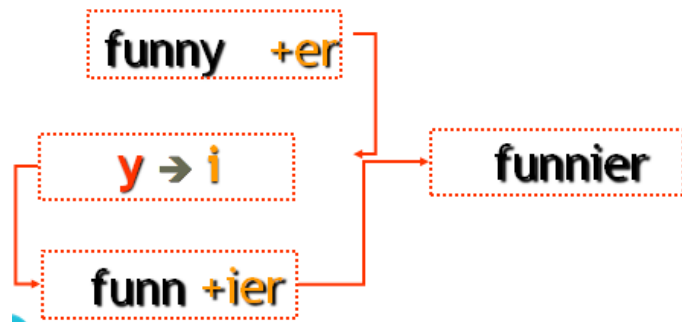
more modern

irregular adjectives
for example ‘good’

better

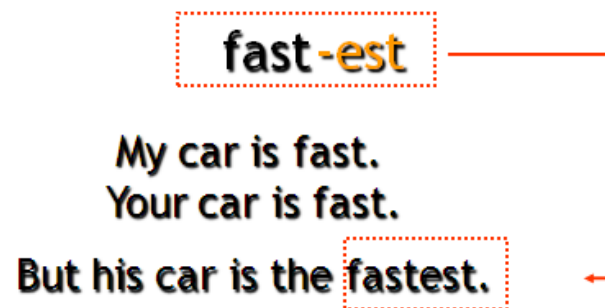
Change of 'y' into 'i'

We want the comparative form of the adjective 'funny'



What is a "superlative form"?

Comparative form expresses the idea of 'most'



"Superlative form"?

How is a 'superlative' form built?

one syllable adjectives

long **est**

two syllable adjectives ending in -ly

funny **iest**

other two and three syllable adjectives

most modern

irregular adjectives for example 'good'

best

Summary comparison

	comparative	superlative
long	long er	long est
funny	funn ier	funn iest
modern	more modern	most modern
good	better	best

To make comparative and superlative forms of adjectives some rules must be followed.

Rule 1

To form the comparative or superlative of one syllable words with **more than one vowel OR ending with more than one consonant** at the end add -er OR -est

tall	taller	tallest
neat	neater	neatest
deep	deeper	deepest

Rule 2

To form the comparative or superlative of a **one syllable word ending in e** add -r OR -st.

wide	wider	widest
fine	finer	finest
cute	cuter	cutest

Rule 3

To form the comparative or superlative of a one syllable word with **one vowel and one consonant at the end** double the consonant, and add -er OR -est.

sad	sadder	saddest
big	bigger	biggest
fat	fatter	fattest

Rule 4

To form the comparative or superlative of a **two syllable word ending in y**, change the y to i, then add -er OR -est.

happy	happier	happiest
jolly	jollier	jolliest
lazy	lazier	laziest

Rule 5

To form the comparative or superlative of a **two syllable word ending a vowel-sound that is not stressed** then add -er OR -est.

Adjectives ending in -le, -ow, er frequently take -er and -est.

yellow	yellower	yellowest
gentle	gentler	gentlest
simple	simpler	simplest

Rules at a Glance

Adjective form	Comparative	Superlative
Only one syllable, with more than one vowel or more than one consonant at the end. Examples: <i>light, neat, fast, tall, neat, deep</i>	Add -er: <i>lighter, neater, faster, taller, neater, deeper</i>	Add -est: <i>lightest, neatest, fastest, tallest, neatest, deepest</i>
Only one syllable, ending in E. Examples: <i>wide, fine, cute</i>	Add -r: <i>wider, finer, cuter</i>	Add -st: <i>widest, finest, cutest</i>
Only one syllable, with one vowel and one consonant at the end. Examples: <i>hot, big, fat, sad</i>	Double the consonant, and add -er: <i>hotter, bigger, fatter, sadder</i>	Double the consonant, and add -est: <i>hottest, biggest, fattest, saddest</i>
Two syllables, ending in Y. Examples: <i>happy, silly, lonely, jolly</i>	Change y to i, then add -er: <i>happier, sillier, lonelier, jollier</i>	Change y to i, then add -est: <i>happiest, silliest, loneliest, jolliest</i>
two syllable word ending a vowel-sound that is not stressed <i>yellow, simple</i>	Add -er: <i>yellower, simpler</i>	Add -est: <i>yellower, simpler</i>
Two syllables or more, not ending in Y. Examples: <i>modern, interesting, beautiful,</i>	Use more before the adjective: <i>more modern, more interesting, more beautiful</i>	Use most before the adjective: <i>most modern, most interesting, most beautiful</i>

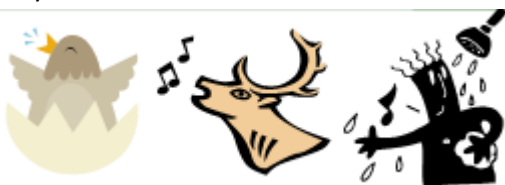
NOTE: Like adjectives some adverbs can take comparative and superlative forms, with -er and -est



Sally works hard.

Steve works harder than Sally

Kathy and Sue work the hardest of all.



The bird sings loudly.

The moose sang louder than the bird.

Pete sang the loudest of them all.

List of Adverbs in Which -er and -est May Be Added

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
fast	faster	fastest
slow	slower	slowest
quick	quicker	quickest
early	earlier	earliest
bright	brighter	brightest
high	higher	highest

However, the majority of adverbs do not take these endings. Instead, they form the comparative using *more* and the superlative using *most*:

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
<i>recently</i>	<i>more recently</i>	<i>most recently</i>
<i>effectively</i>	<i>more effectively</i>	<i>most effectively</i>
<i>frequently</i>	<i>more frequently</i>	<i>most frequently</i>

Irregular Comparative and Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs

Some comparative and superlative forms are irregular and do not follow any rules or patterns. These must be memorized.

USE OF COMPARATIVES

Comparatives are very commonly followed by *than* and a pronoun or noun group, in order to describe who the other person or thing involved in the comparison is, e.g.:

John is taller than me.

I think that she's more intelligent than her sister.

OTHER USES OF COMPARATIVES

- Comparatives are often qualified by using words and phrases such as *much*, *a lot*, *far*, *a bit/little*, *slightly* etc., e.g.:
 - You should go by train, it would be much cheaper.
 - Could you be a bit quieter?
 - I'm feeling a lot better.
 - Do you have one that's slightly bigger?
- Two comparatives can be contrasted by placing **the** before them, indicating that a change in one quality is linked to a change in another, e.g.:
 - The smaller the gift, the easier it is to send.
 - The more stressed you are, the worse it is for your health.
- Two comparatives can also be linked with *and to* show a continuing increase in a particular quality, e.g.:
 - The sea was getting rougher and rougher.
 - Her illness was becoming worse and worse.
 - He became more and more tired as the weeks went by

USE OF SUPERLATIVES

As shown in the second two examples, superlatives are often used on their own if it is clear what or who is being compared. If you want to be specific about what you are comparing, you can do this with a noun, or a phrase beginning with **in** or **of**, e.g.:

Annabel was the youngest child
 Annabel was the youngest of the children
 This restaurant is the best in town.

THE OPPOSITES OF COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVES

We use the forms **less** (the opposite of comparative more), and **the least** (the opposite of superlative the most). **Less** is used to indicate that something or someone does not have as much of a particular quality as someone or something else, e.g.:

This sofa is less comfortable.
 I've always been less patient than my sister.

The least is used to indicate that something or someone has less of a quality than any other person or thing of its kind, e.g.:

It's the least expensive way to travel.
 She was the least intelligent of the three sisters.

Irregular Adverbs

Word	Comparative	Superlative
Badly	Worse	Worst
Much	More	Most
Little	Less	Least
Much	More	most
well	better	best

Irregular Adjectives

Word	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
old	older elder	oldest eldest

Example:

Nathan made **good** stew.
 Molly's stew was **better** than Nathan's.
 Ezra made the **best** stew of all.

Let's Start Exercising

1. The weather in winter is _____ than it is in summer.

A. colder	B. cold
C. coldest	D. the coldest
2. I have _____ money than you do.

A. much	B. more
C. most	D. least
3. Abdullah is _____ of all boys.

A. the fastest	B. the most fastest
C. fast	D. faster

Do More Exercises

Do More Exercises

1. What is the comparative of "sad"?
 1. sader
 2. sadder
 3. sadier
 4. saddier
2. What is the comparative of "destructive"?
 1. destructiver
 2. more destructive
 3. destructivier
 4. more destructiver
3. What is the superlative of "soft"?
 1. softest
 2. softiest
 3. softtest
 4. most soft
4. What is the comparative of "hot"?
 1. hoter
 2. hotter
 3. hottest
 4. hottest
5. What is the comparative of "heat"?
 1. heater
 2. heatter
 3. heatier
 4. hetter
 5. none of these
6. What is the superlative of "ugly"?
 1. uglier
 2. uggliest
 3. uglyest
 4. ugliest
7. What is the superlative of "unpleasant"?
 1. unpleasant
 2. most unpleasant
 3. more unpleasant
 4. unpleasantest

10. To fall from a motorcycle is _____ to fall from a bicycle.
 a) more painful b) more painful than c) painfuller than d) the painfuller
11. If you suffer asthma, don't go to Mexico City. It is one of the _____ cities in the world
 a) pollutest b) more polluted c) polluter than d) most polluted
12. The _____ place from Chile is Australia. It's on the other side of the world.
 a) farther b) farthest c) farther than d) farthest than
13. I don't think your bike is _____ mine.
 a) fastest than b) faster c) fastest d) faster than
14. Michael was _____ basketball player in the world
 a) taller b) tallest c) the taller d) the tallest
15. Speaking Japanese is _____ writing it.
 a) the easiest b) easy c) easier than d) easier than

Write the following sentences using the correct form of the adjective (**comparative or superlative**)

- Clare is _____ Mike. (old)
- Jane is _____ of the four. She eats very well and does a lot of sports, (healthy)
- The coach thinks that Peter is the _____ player of the team, (fast)
- The Sahara desert is one of the _____ deserts in the world. (hot)
- The climate in the North of Chile is _____ in the South, (dry)
- Asia is _____ Europe. (big)
- A Rolls-Royce is one of _____ cars in the world. (expensive)
- _____ hurricanes are developed over México, (violent)
- Diamonds are _____ jewels in the world. (precious)
- History classes are _____ chemistry classes. (interesting)