

General English Language

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Elements of the lecture

- More Comparatives and Superlatives
(Short Review)
- Similarity
- Practices
- Vocabulary



Vocabulary Previewing (pages 167/ 168)

No.	New words	meanings
1	Species (N)	Kinds of living things
2	behavior (N)	Way of acting
3	seeds (N)	The small hard part of a plant
4	personality (N)	Character / qualities and features of a person
5	museum (N)	A building where old things are shown
6	coast (N)	Sea or ocean beach/ shore
7	Count (V)	Calculate or say 1, 2, 3.....
8	Disappear (V)	Be impossible to see / stop existing
9	Prefer (V)	like
10	Enjoy (V)	To be happy in doing something



Vocabulary Previewing (pages 167/ 168)

No.	New words	meanings
11	Travel (V)	To move from a place to another
12	bored (Adj)	Feel uninterested
13	Intelligent (Adj)	Very clever
14	Worried (adj)	Anxious or unhappy
15	Irony (N)	Comment in a joking way
16	together (adv)	With each other/ opposite of apart



Previewing Vocabulary

1. The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " a way of acting".
A. difficulty
B. behavior
C. entertainment
D. character
2. Most of the students feel _____ because of the final tests.
A. worried
B. thirsty
C. sleepy
D. hungry
3. The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " very clever".
A. interesting
B. intelligent
C. easy
D. enjoyable
4. Every one felt _____ because of the bad movie.
A. bored
B. happy
C. dangerous
D. tall



Previewing Vocabulary

5. “ _____ ” is closest in meaning to the phrase “ kinds of living things”.

A. islands

B. beaches

C. species

D. insects

6. All children _____ watching cartoon movies.

A. dislike

B. enjoy

C. are afraid of

D. avoid

7. “ _____ ” is closest in meaning to the word “ like”.

A. hate

B. attract

C. prefer

D. avoid

8. When the sun rises, the fog _____ quickly .

A. disappears

B. succeeds

C. returns

D. fails



SOME RULES ABOUT FORMING COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

- One syllable adjectives generally form the comparative by adding **-er** and the superlative by adding **-est**, e.g.:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Soft	Softer	The softest
Cheap	Cheaper	The cheapest
Sweet	Sweeter	The sweetest
Thin	Thinner	The thinnest



SPELLING RULES

Note that if a one syllable adjective ends in a single vowel letter followed by a single consonant letter, the consonant letter is doubled, e.g.: thin → thinner, big → biggest.

If an adjective ends in -e, this is removed when adding -er/-est, e.g.: wide → wider/widest.

If an adjective ends in a consonant followed by -y, -y is replaced by -i when adding -er/-est, e.g.: dry → drier/driest.



TWO SYLLABLE ADJECTIVES

- two syllable adjectives which end in **-y** usually form the comparative by adding **-er** and the superlative by adding **-est**, (note the change of **-y** to **-i** in the comparative/superlative)
e.g.:

Adjective	Comparative	superlative
Lucky	luckier	The luckiest
Pretty	Prettier	The prettiest
Tidy	Tidier	The tidiest



TWO SYLLABLE ADJECTIVES

- two syllable adjectives ending in **-ed**, **-ing**, **-ful**, or **-less** always form the comparative with **more** and the superlative with **the most**, e.g.:

Adjective	Comparative	superlative
Worried	More worried	The most worried
Boring	More boring	The most boring
Careful	More careful	The most careful
Useless	More useless	The most useless



THREE SYLLABLE ADJECTIVES

- Adjectives which have three or more syllables always form the comparative and superlative with **MORE** and **THE MOST**, e.g.:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Dangerous	<u>More</u> dangerous	<u>The most</u> dangerous
Difficult	<u>More</u> difficult	<u>The most</u> difficult

- The only exceptions are some three syllable adjectives which have been formed by adding the prefix -un to another adjective, especially those formed from an adjective ending in -y. These adjectives can form comparatives and superlatives by using more/most or adding -er/-est, e.g.:
unhappy – unhappier – the unhappiest/ the most unhappy



IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	The best
Bad	Worse	The worst
Far	Farther/further	The farthest/furthest



USE OF COMPARATIVES

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

Like comparatives, superlatives can be placed before nouns in the attributive position, or occur after be and other link verbs, e.g.:

the most delicious chocolate cake I've ever eaten

Annabel was the youngest

This restaurant is the best

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.



HiNT:→ Similarity

Similarity

*[as + an adjective+ as]

Ahmed is as tall as Salim. (**Short** adjective “ tall”)

Ahmed is as famous as salim. (**Long** adjective “ famous’)

Ahmed is as good as Salim. (**Irregular** adjective “ good”)

*[as + an adverb + as]

Ahmed speaks English as fluently as Salim does.

Women work as hard as men do.

Note: The negative form of a similarity sentence .

Ahmed isn't as tall as Salim. [Here it is comparative in meaning]



Let's Start Practising

1. People in Saudi Arabia are **as** _____ **as** people in Jordan .
- A. more generous
B. generous
C. most generous
D. the most generous
2. The weather in winter is _____ **than** it is in summer.
- A. colder
B. cold
C. coldest
D. the coldest
3. I have _____ money than you do.
- A. much
B. more
C. most
D. least
4. Abdullah is _____ **of all boys**.
- A. the fastest
B. the most fastest
C. fast
D. faster



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. uggiest
3. uglyest
4. ugliest

7. What is the superlative of "unpleasant"?

1. unpleasant
2. most unpleasant
3. more unpleasant
4. unpleasantest



8. What is the superlative of "small"?

1. smaller
2. smaller
3. smallest
4. smallest

9. What is the comparative of "lively"?

1. livelier
2. more livelier
3. livelier
4. more livelier

10. What is the superlative of "deep"?

1. deeper
2. deeper
3. deepest
4. deepest





1. Joe is..... **than** Ed. (short)
2. Al is **the** (short)
3. Ed is the.... . (thin)
4. Joe is..... **than** Al. (thin)
5. Al has the..... clothes. (colorful)
6. Al is..... **than** Joe. (heavy)
7. Ed is..... **the** . (light)
8. Joe is..... **than** Ed. (happy)
9. Ed is the (mysterious)
10. Joe is..... **than** Ed. (energetic)



Rearrange these words to write a comparative sentence.

than Vancouver smaller . much Victoria is



Rearrange these words to write a superlative sentence.

biggest . city Canada Toronto in is the



These sentences use a superlative, but it is mixed-up.
Put the words are in the correct order.

. Uglytown is beautiful more Jasper than

in province . Canada BC most the attractive is



No.	Irregular adjective	superlative form
1	Good	The best
2	Bad	The worst
3	Many	The most
4	Much	The most
5	little	The least

John is _____ of all.

A. better

b. best

C. the better

D. the best



Choose the correct alternative for each sentence. (Comparatives or Superlatives)

1. I think that's _____ film **I've ever seen**

- a) the funnier than b) the funny
b) c) the funniest d) the funnier

2. Is football the _____ sport in Chile?

- a) popular b) more popular
b) c) popularest d) most popular

3. Vegetables are _____ last week

- a) expensiver than b) more expensiver than
b) c) more expensive than d) most expensive

4. I think Vladimir is _____ intelligent person in the class

- a) more than b) the most
c) most d) the more



5. Don't you think there are _____ things to do on hokidays than watching tv all day?

- a) best b) bestest c) better d) better than

6. Summer is _____ season in our country

- a) the hottest b) hotter than c) the hot d) hot

7. Groenland has the _____ weather of the world. It's always raining and snowing

- a) bad b) worse than c) worst d) worstest

8. The Everest is _____ the Aconcagua

- a) the highest b) highest than c) the higher than d) higher than

9. Last week we had _____ day in Santiago, the temperature was -18°C

- a) the colder b) the coldest c) the cold d) colder than



10. To fall from a motorcycle is _____ to fall from a bicycle.
a) more painful b) more painful than c) painfuller than d) the painfulest
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



Superlative Adjectives

Adjectives with 1 syllable or two syllables ending in “Y”
VIII Follow the example and complete the list with the
correct Superlative

e.g. fast	→	the fastest
nice	→	the nicest
large	→	
tall	→	
old	→	
long	→	
great	→	
smart	→	
friendly	→	the friendliest
funny	→	
silly	→	
hot	→	the hottest
big	→	



Adjectives with two, three, four, or more quantity of syllables

popular → the **most** popular

exciting →

successful →



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)





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