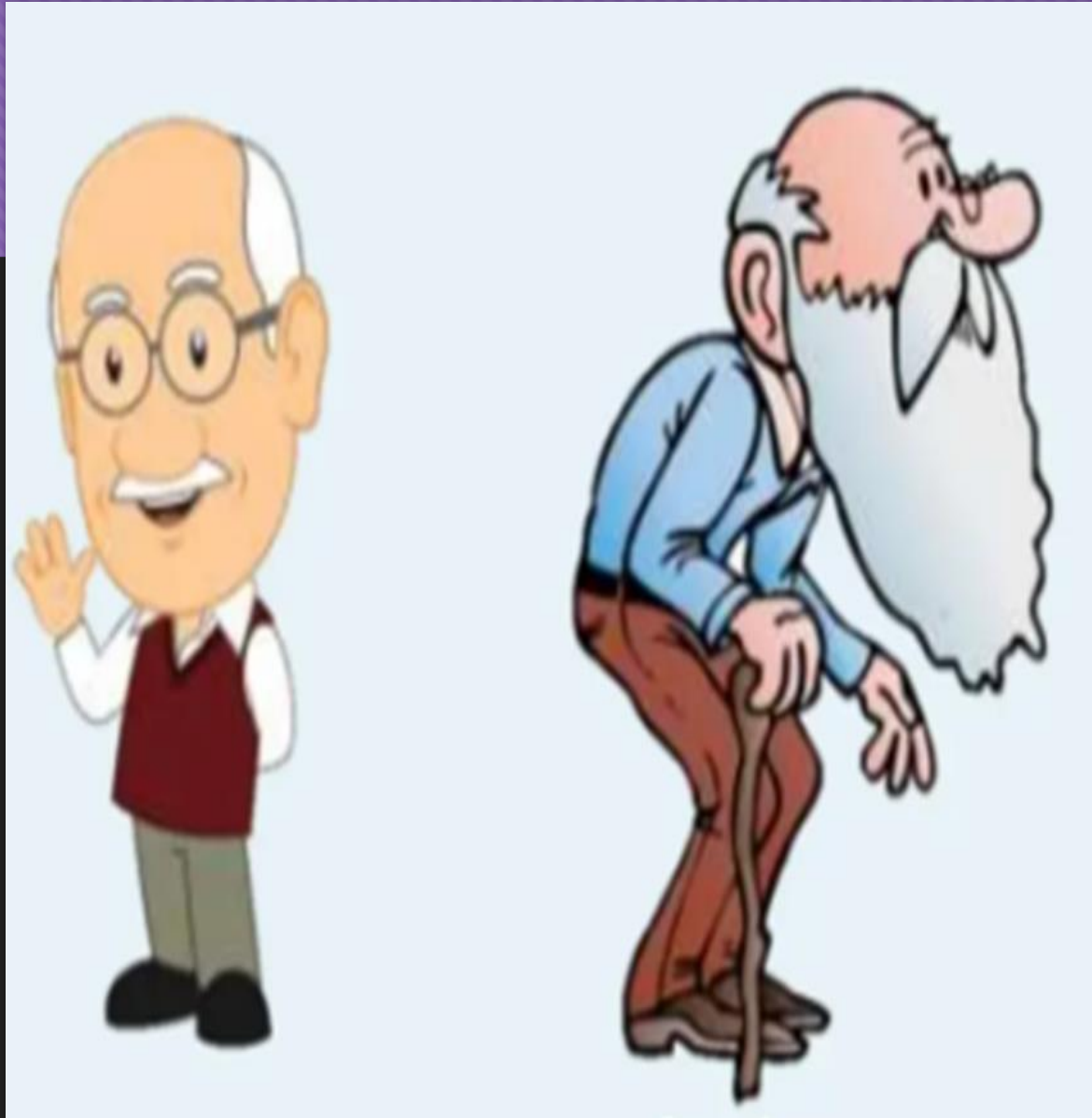




WELCOME

Comparative Adjectives



What are Comparative Adjectives?

Comparative adjectives are words used to compare the difference between 2 things.

Example

smaller

bigger

Making Comparative Words

To make a comparative word you must change the adjective to the comparative form.

Example

small



smaller

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

Rules

1

With regular one syllable adjectives, we add **-er** to make the comparative form.

Example

fast

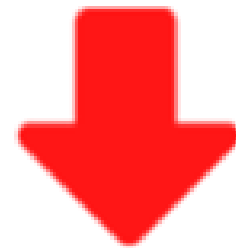


faster

2

Example

happy



happier

With regular one and two syllable adjectives that end in **y**, we remove the **y** and add **-ier** to make the comparative form.

3

Example

big



bigger

With adjectives that end with a single vowel followed by a single consonant, the consonant is doubled and **-er** is added.

4

Example

beautiful



more beautiful

With two syllable adjectives that don't end in **-y**, and all three syllable adjectives we add **more** before the adjective.

formation

Adjectives with **1** syllable:

Most adjectives: + **ER**

Small



Smaller



High



Higher



Adjectives ending in 1 vowel + consonant

Big



Bigger



Wet



Wetter



Adjectives ending in -e

Late



Later



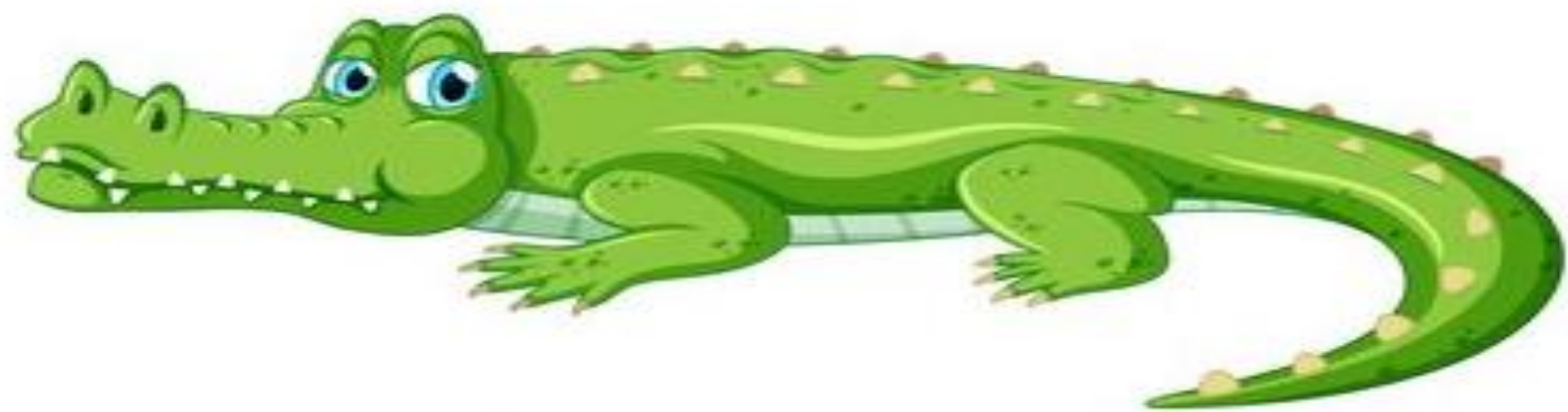
Nice



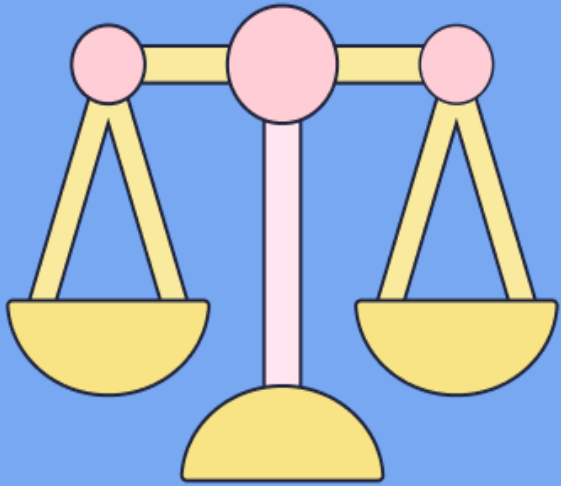
Nicer



adjective	comparative	spelling
big	bigger than	double letter + er
dirty	dirtier than	y → i + er
new	newer than	+ er
nice	nicer than	+ r
old	older than	+ er
small	smaller than	+ er



SUPERLATIVE



ADJECTIVES

What are Superlative Adjectives?

Superlative adjectives are words used to compare the difference between 3 or more things.

Example

big

bigger
than

the
biggest

Making Superlative Adjectives

To make a superlative adjective word you must change the adjective to the superlative form.

Example

small

smaller

smallest

superlative



SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Rules

1

With regular one syllable adjectives, we add **-est** to make the superlative form.

Example

fast - faster



fastest

2

With regular one and two syllable adjectives that end in **y**, we remove the **y** and add **-iest** to make the superlative form.

Example

happy - happier



happiest

3

With adjectives that end with a single vowel followed by a single consonant, the consonant is doubled and **-est** is added.

Example

big - bigger



biggest

4

With two syllable adjectives that don't end in **-y**, and all three syllable adjectives we add **the most** before the adjective.

Example

beautiful - more beautiful



the most beautiful

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Irregular

Irregular Adjectives

Irregular adjectives don't follow these rules.
So, you must memorize them.

good	→	better	→	best
bad	→	worse	→	worst
far	→	further	→	furthest
well	→	better	→	best
much	→	more	→	most
many	→	more	→	most

- 1** Complete the table with the correct comparative and superlative adjectives. Check your answers in the article on page 21.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
one-syllable adjectives		
big	bigger	the biggest
great	greater	¹ _____
safe	² _____	the safest
two-syllable adjectives with -y		
easy	³ _____	the easiest
other two-syllable and longer adjectives		
important	more important	⁴ _____
irregular adjectives		
good	⁵ _____	the best
bad	worse	⁶ _____
far	further	the furthest

2 Read the examples. Then complete the rules with *comparative* and *superlative*.

1 Teenage life looks **more exciting** than it was.

2 Technology is **the greatest** change.

We often use:

a *than* after adjectives.

b *the* before adjectives.

1. The oldest woman

2.the largest

3.heavier than

4.the happiest/the best

5.the most expensive

6.The youngest

7.cheaper than

3 Complete the facts with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives. Remember to use *than* or *the*.

IT'S A

FACT!

- 1 _____ (old) woman in the world lived until she was 122.
.....
- 2 The university with _____ (large) number of students, over four million, is in Delhi, India.
.....
- 3 The average US teenage boy is 4 kg _____ (heavy) he was 25 years ago.
.....
- 4 Research says that Norway is _____ (happy) country in the world and also one of _____ (good) countries for children to grow up in.
.....
- 5 Homes in Hong Kong, China, are now _____ (expensive) in any other city in the world.
.....
- 6 _____ (young) age at which people can vote in Scotland is 16.
.....
- 7 The north of England is generally _____ (cheap) the south of England.
.....

The girl is **as tall as** the boy.
The girl is **as happy as** the boy.
The boy is **as slim as** the girl.



We use *as + adjective/adverb + as* to make comparisons when the things we are comparing are equal in some way.

We use *not as ... as* to make comparisons between things which aren't equal.



Tim is **not as heavy as** his boss.
Tim is **not as fat as** his boss.
Tim is **not as old as** his boss.

not as ... as

4 Read the example and choose the correct option.

Teenagers **aren't as** healthy **as** they were in the past. (= *they were healthier in the past*)

We use *not as ... as* to say that people or things are *the same / not the same*.

➤➤ GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE PAGE 140

5 Compare the people and things with *not as ... as*. Use the adjectives in the box or your own ideas.

comfortable hard old serious untidy

0 English / maths *English isn't as hard as maths.*

1 **Children are not as old as adults.**

2 **You are not as untidy as your best friend.**

3 **Your dad is not as serious as your mum.**

4 **One of your relatives is not as comfortable as you.**

6 Correct the mistake in each sentence.



- 1 They live in a house bigger than us.
- 2 My mum is more relaxed that my dad.
- 3 Coffee is the more popular drink in the UK.
- 4 This area is more quiet than the city centre.
- 5 My most happiest time was when I lived abroad.
- 6 I'm not as taller as you.



1 Read the examples and choose the correct options. Then match the rules to the sentences.

EP

- 1 Weekends are just not **long enough**!
 - 2 They don't do **enough exercise**.
 - 3 Teenage life is **too busy** now.
- a We use **too** before / after adjectives or adverbs to mean 'more than is necessary, possible, etc.'
- b We use **enough** before / after adjectives or adverbs to mean 'as much as is necessary'.
- c We use **enough** before / after nouns.

2 Write replies. Use *too* or *enough* and the words in brackets. Be careful with the position of *enough*.

- 1 **A:** Did you buy the trainers?
B: No. They weren't _____ (big). They felt _____ (tight).
- 2 **A:** Why didn't you do the homework?
B: I didn't have _____ (time) and I was _____ (tired).
- 3 **A:** Are you getting a new laptop?
B: Yes. Mine is _____ (slow) and it hasn't got _____ (memory).

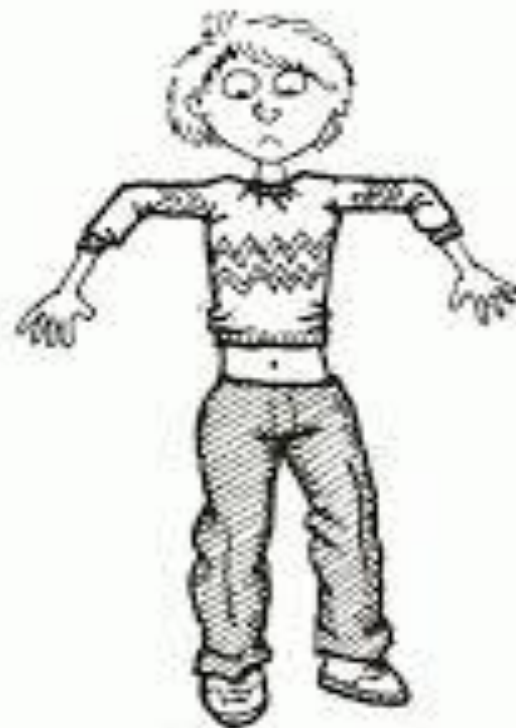
3 ➤ Turn to page 120.

TOO / ENOUGH

too + adjective

adjective + enough

too/enough



Tom's sweater is not big **enough**



Kevin's sweater is too big

