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Objetivo: diseñar estrategias didácticas y formativas, con contenido virtual que ayuden a reforzar el proceso de enseñanza-aprendizaje.

**Subjects:**  
**Comparative adjectives**  
**Superlative**  
**Equatives**

### The comparative and the superlative

#### Comparative adjectives

Comparative adjectives are used to compare differences between the two objects they modify (*larger, smaller, faster, higher*). They are used in sentences where two nouns are compared, in this pattern:

**Noun (subject) + verb + comparative adjective + *than* + noun (object).**

The second item of comparison can be omitted if it is clear from the context (final example below).

#### Examples

- My house is **larger** than hers.
- This box is **smaller** than the one I lost.
- Your dog is **faster** than Jim's dog.

- The rock is **higher** than the roof.
- Jim and Jack are both fast, but Jack is **faster**. ("than Jim" is understood)

#### Superlative adjectives

Superlative adjectives are used to describe an object which is at the upper or lower limit of a quality (*the tallest, the smallest, the fastest, the highest*). They are used in sentences where a subject is compared to a group of objects.

**Noun (subject) + verb + the + superlative adjective + noun (object).**

The group that is being compared with can be omitted if it is clear from the context (final example below).

#### Examples

- My house is the **largest** one in our neighborhood.
- This is the **smallest** box I've ever seen.
- Your dog was the **fastest** of any dog in the race.
- We all have trees in our yard. My tree is the **tallest**. ("of all the trees" is understood)

#### Forming regular comparatives and superlatives

Forming comparatives and superlatives is easy. The form depends on the number of syllables in the original adjective.

#### One syllable adjectives

Add *-er* for the comparative and *-est* for the superlative. If the adjective has a consonant + single vowel + consonant spelling, the final consonant must be doubled before adding the ending.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
tall	taller	tallest

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
fat	fatter	fattest
big	bigger	biggest
sad	sadder	saddest

### Two syllables

Adjectives with two syllables can form the comparative either by adding *-er* or by preceding the adjective with *more*. These adjectives form the superlative either by adding *-est* or by preceding the adjective with *most*. In many cases, both forms are used, although one usage will be more common than the other. If you are not sure whether a two-syllable adjective can take a comparative or superlative ending, play it safe and use *more* and *most* instead. For adjectives ending in *y*, change the *y* to an *i* before adding the ending.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
happy	happier	happiest
simple	simpler	simplest
busy	busier	busiest
tilted	more tilted	most tilted
tangled	more tangled	most tangled

### Three or more syllables

Adjectives with three or more syllables form the comparative by putting *more* in front of the adjective, and the superlative by putting *most* in front.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
important	more important	most important
expensive	more expensive	most expensive

### Irregular comparatives and superlatives

These very common adjectives have completely irregular comparative and superlative forms.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
much	more	most
far	further / farther	furthest / farthest

### Examples

- Today is the **worst** day I've had in a long time.
- Your painting is **better** than mine.
- This is the **least** expensive sweater in the store.
- This sweater is **less** expensive than that one.
- His house is far from town, but her house is even **farther**.

### Equatives adjectives.

Equatives are used to describe things that are equal or the same. Form equative sentences with as + adjective + as.

Equatives and non-equatives are used to show equality or inequality between nouns or pronouns.

Equatives have the following form: as + adjective + as

Her academic writing class is as interesting as her health assessment class.

### Examples:

Mike is as tall as his brother, Steven.

I can run as fast as my teacher.

Jane speaks as precise as possible when she is speaking to her language teacher.

Jan eats as much as Diane.

Bob's book collection is as large as mine.

### Equatives: **as adjective as**

Write a **VERY DESCRIPTIVE** sentence using each of the adjective-noun pairs. Each one will create a well-known English idiom. Explain what each idiom means.

### Activity

#### COMPLETE THE ADJECTIVES USING THE COMPARATIVE FORM

1. It's too noisy here. Can we go to a \_\_\_\_\_ [quieter/more quiet] (quiet) place?
2. The hotel was \_\_\_\_\_ [more big/biger/bigger/] (big) than that in which we stayed last year.

3. Your work is \_\_\_\_\_ [gooder/better/beter/] (good) than mine.
4. I was \_\_\_\_\_ [nervouser/more nervous] (nervous) in my exam yesterday than Mark.
5. I'd like to have a \_\_\_\_\_ [faster/more fast] (fast) car. The one I have now is really old.
6. Last week it was really hot. Today is \_\_\_\_\_ [more cold/colder] (cold) than then.

#### COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE SUPERLATIVE FORM OF THE ADJECTIVES

1. It's a very nice house. It's \_\_\_\_\_ [the most nice/the nicest/] house in the street.
2. This is a cheap restaurant. It's \_\_\_\_\_ [the cheapest/the most cheap/] I have ever been.
3. It was a very valuable painting. I'm sure it was \_\_\_\_\_ [the most valuable/the valuablest] painting in the gallery.
4. She's a very good tennis player. Her trainer says she is \_\_\_\_\_ [the most good/the best/the goodest]
5. He's a very dangerous criminal. The police says he is \_\_\_\_\_ [the most dangerous/the dangerousest/] in the country.
6. We should buy him a beautiful present. Last year we gave him \_\_\_\_\_ [the most beautiful/the beautifulst/] gift of all in his birthday.

**WRITE THE COMPARATIVE OR SUPERLATIVE FORM OF THE ADJECTIVES IN THESE SENTENCES**

1. She was a very intelligent student. She was \_\_\_\_\_ [more intelligent than/the most intelligent] girl in her class.
2. It's a very old castle. Experts argued it is \_\_\_\_\_ [the oldest/older than/] in Britain.
3. I'm going to sleep on the sofa. The floor is \_\_\_\_\_ [more uncomfortable/the most uncomfortable/] (uncomfortable) than it.
4. This new job is \_\_\_\_\_ [the most important/more important] (important) for me than the last I had.
5. Living in the countryside is \_\_\_\_\_ [healthier/the healthiest/] (healthy) than leaving in town.
6. These instructions were \_\_\_\_\_ [the most difficult/more difficult than] (difficult) ones I have ever read.

**Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets (comparative or superlative).**

1. My house is (big)  than yours.
2. This flower is (beautiful)  than that one.
3. This is the (interesting)  book I have ever read.
4. Non-smokers usually live (long)  than smokers.
5. Which is the (dangerous)  animal in the world?

6. A holiday by the sea is (good)  than a holiday in the mountains.
7. It is strange but often a coke is (expensive)  than a beer.
8. Who is the (rich)  woman on earth?
9. The weather this summer is even (bad)  than last summer.
10. He was the (clever)  thief of all.

**Use either as ... as or not as ... as in the sentences below.**

1. The blue car is  the red car. (*fast*)
2. Peter is  Fred. (*not/tall*)
3. The violin is  the cello. (*not/low*)
4. This copy is  the other one. (*bad*)
5. Oliver is  Peter. (*optimistic*)
6. Today it's  yesterday. (*not/windy*)
7. The tomato soup was  the mushroom soup. (*delicious*)

**Choose the correct answer to make a correct sentence. Some sentences have equatives and some have comparatives.**

**Only one answer is correct for each.**

1. Haley is exactly \_\_\_ (tall) her twin sister.

- a. as tall as
- b. taller than
- c. as taller as

2. Paul is \_\_\_ (not / old) his best friend.

- a. not old as
- b. not as old
- c. not as old as

3. An Android tablet is usually \_\_\_ (not / expensive) an iPad, but it's not as good, either!

- a. not expensive as
- b. not expensiver than
- c. not as expensive as

4. Is your car \_\_\_ (new) your sister's car?

- a. newer as
- b. newer than
- c. as newer as

5. I don't think the movie is \_\_\_ (interesting) the book.

- a. as interesting as
- b. interestinger than
- c. more interesting as

6. The trains in America seem to be \_\_\_ (slow) the trains in Japan.

- a. slower as
- b. as slower as

c. slower than

7. John thinks Quizno's sub sandwiches are \_\_\_ (not / delicious) Subway subs.

- a. not as delicious as
- b. not delicious as
- c. not deliciouser than

**THAT IS ALL!**

**You can see the video that you prefer.**

**Complement:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vj3SbCwQd9I>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wwLaiF\\_bVpl](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wwLaiF_bVpl)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IDmjvFOdxvY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rxEMZTu6JYM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-6zIumhE9cE>

**DON'T FORGET USE YOUR DICCTIONARY.**

**SEE YOU SOON.**

**STAY AT HOME.**

