



1st semester





Topic 32:

Comparative and superlative structures



SOME RULES ABOUT FORMING COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

/ES

ONE SYLLABLE

 They 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		

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SPELLING RULES

ONE SYLLABLE

Adjective ending in a single vowel + a single consonant letter, the consonant letter is doubled. e.g.: thin \rightarrow thinner, big \rightarrow 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 + -y = -i when adding -er/-est, e.g.: $dry \rightarrow drier/driest$.



TWO SYLLABLE ADJECTIVES

THAME AND THE PROPERTY OF THE

 Those ending in -y usually form the comparative by adding -er and the superlative by adding -est,

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



TWO SYLLABLE ADJECTIVES

- · Two syllable adjectives not ending in
- -Y always form the comparative with more and the most.

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



TWO SYLLABLE ADJECTIVES

 These ones can form the comparative and superlative in two ways

Stupider	cleverer	Commonest
More stupid	More cleverer	The most
		common
friendly	gentle	narrow
pleasant	polite	quiet
simple	Simpler	Simplest
	The more	The most



THREE SYLLABLE ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS



Difficult	More difficult	The most difficult
Dangerous	More dangerous	The most dangerous
Quickly	More quickly	The most quickly

Exception

ADVERBS: Hard, late, long, soon.



Harder/the hardest



IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

Little	Less	The least
Good/well	Better	The best
Bad /badly	Worse	The worst
Far	Farther/further	The farthest/furthest





OTHER USES OF COMPARATIVES



Comparatives are often qualified by using words and phrases such as:

- much, (quite) a lot, far, significantly (Big differences)
- · a bit/little, slightly (Small differences)

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?

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OTHER USES OF COMPARATIVES



The smaller the gift, the easier it is to send. The more you smoke, 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 cake I've ever eaten
 - Annabel was the youngest(of the children)
 - This restaurant is the best(in town)





LESS and The LEAST

Less (the opposite of comparative more), and the least (the opposite of superlative the most).

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

FEWER/FEWEST with plural countable nouns.

-She is on a diet so she is eating less chocolate and fewer sweets these days.





AS...AS

AS/(not)SO+Adj/Adverb/AS

He is as intelligent as his sister

He is NOT 50 intelligent as his sister

As much/many+ Noun

My mum earns as much money as you

She reads as many books as you

The same+noun+as

She is the same age AS you.

*He is NOT QUITE so clever as you(small difference)

+He is NOT NEARLY so clever as you. (big dif.