***Comparatives* and *superlatives* in English**

We use the **‘*comparative*‘** when we compare two things.

We use the **‘*superlative*‘**when we speak about something of the highest order, quality or degree.

**A.use *comparatives* and *superlatives* in English for “short” adjectives!**

When we have “short” adjectives, usually one or two syllables, we add “*-er + than“* to form the comparative and “*the + -est“* to form the superlative.

Examples of “short” adjectives are: *big, small, large, hot, nice, cheap, long, tall…*

**\*\*\*EXCEPTIONS:**

**1.** If a word ends with a **consonant-vowel-consonant,**double the last letter (except if the word ends with a **w, x,**or **z**).

FOR EXAMPLE: Big = Bigger, Biggest,  Small = Smaller, Smallest, Hot = Hotter, Hottest.

**2**. If the adjective ends in “e”, just add “r” or ‘st’.

FOR EXAMPLE: Large = Larger, Largest, Nice = Nicer, Nicest

**3**. When we have “long” adjectives, usually two or more syllables, we add “*more + than“* to form the comparative and “*the + -most“* to form the superlative.

Examples of “long” adjectives are: fa/mous,  ex/pen/sive,   im/por/tant *…*

a **y**, replace it with  –**ier** in the comparative form, and –**iest** in the superlative form.

    FOR EXAMPLE: Pretty = Prettier, Prettiest    Easy = Easier, Easiest

**B.Comparative and Superlative.**

Common Exceptions Below are some of the common exceptions that don’t follow the rules above.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Adjective:** | **Comparative:** | **Superlative:** |
| **Good**: My test score is **good**. | Her test score is **better than** mine. | Ruth’s test score is **the best** in the class. |
| **Bad:** The weather is **bad**. | Yesterday, the weather was **worse than** today. | Two days ago, the weather was **the worst**. |
| **A little** | **Less than** | **The least** |
| **Many** | **More than** | **The most** |
| **Far** | **Further than / Farther than** | **The furthest / The farthest** |

**Activity :**Complete the sentences with the most appropriate comparative or superlative phrase of the adjective given.

1. Mary is  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lazy) student in the class.

2. Rob’s apartment is  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (nice) mine.

3. Elephants are  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fat) camels.

4. Miami is   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (superficial) city in the U.S.

5. Kim is   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (small) of all my friends.

6. I think tornadoes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (bad) hurricanes because they occor more often and are much more unpredictable

7. Laura speaks English  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (good) Susan.

# The adverbs in English

1. **Regular Adverbs** :They add «**LY** » to the adjective eg slow (adj)…….slow**ly,** Careful……Careful**ly**
2. **Irregular adverbs** :some irregular adverbs are :

**A**\_Used as adjectives and adverbs :hard,late,early,fast,far,much,little,high,how,near

.eg he is a fast boy (adj). He runs very fast (adv).

**B**.Some irregular adverbs change their meaning when adding « ly »

Hard. Hardly .hard=in difficult way but hardly=almost.

**C**. «**good** » becomes **well.** He is a good driver (adj) he drives well (adv).

3. **Kinds of adverbs**:

**a**/**of manner** =quickly,fast **b/of time**:yesterday,tomorrow,soon

**c/of place** :somewhere,here,there **d/of frequency** ;always never….