



My dear students: Hope you have had a good weekend at home. Here I'm sending you lesson 2 from unit 1. Please copy all the content on your notebooks in the same way you did it following the previous patterns. If you have any doubt send me an email in the established schedules.

Thanks a lot

Hope to see you soon, lots of regards

Miss Náyade

Queridos Estudiantes: Espero que hayan tenido un buen fin de semana largo en casa. Estoy enviándoles la lección número 2 de la unidad 1. Por favor copien todo el contenido en sus cuadernos en la misma forma de los patrones anteriores. Si tiene alguna duda por favor envíenme un e-mail en los horarios establecidos.

Espero verlos pronto, con mucho cariño

Profesora Náyade

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

What is an Adjective?

Let's start from the beginning. An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun. An adjective can tell the color, shape, number, feeling, texture, and other descriptions of what a person, place, or object is like. Adjectives help us to visualize objects by giving us more information about them.

Qué es un adjetivo?

Comencemos desde el principio. Un adjetivo es una palabra que describe un sustantivo. Un adjetivo puede decir el color, la forma, el número, el sentimiento. La textura y otras descripciones sobre personas, lugares u objetos. Los adjetivos nos ayudan a visualizar objetos dándonos más información sobre ellos.

We use **Comparatives** and **Superlatives** to compare two or more nouns.

Usamos comparativos y superlativos para comparar dos o más sustantivos.

The formation of the comparative and superlative depends on the number of syllables in the adjective:

La formación del comparativo y superlativo depende del número de sílabas en el adjetivo.

One-syllable Adjectives

To form the comparative, we add **-er** to the end of the adjective.

To form the superlative, we add **-est** to the end of the adjective.

Adjetivos de una sílaba

Para formar el comparativo, debemos agregar "er" al final de un adjetivo

Para formar el superlativo, debemos agregar "the" antes del adjetivo "est" al final del mismo

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
small	smaller	the smallest
cold	colder	the coldest
light	lighter	the lightest
wide *	wider	the widest

hot **	hotter	the hottest
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* When an adjective ends in the letter E, we just add the -R (for comparatives) or -ST (for superlatives). We do not write two Es together. **Wider** (correct) not *wideer* (incorrect).

- Cuando un adjetivo termina en “E” solo debemos añadir la letra “R” (para comparativos) o “ST” (para superlativos) No debemos escribir dos “S” juntas. **Wider** (correcto) “*wideer*” (incorrecto)

** When an adjective ends in a consonant + short vowel + consonant (C + V + C), we normally double the last letter. big - **bigger** - biggest, wet - **wetter** – **wettest**

** Cuando un adjetivo termina en una consonante más una vocal corta más una consonante, normalmente repetimos la última letra. Big-bigger-biggest, wet-wetter - wettest

- London is **bigger than** Santiago.
- Mike is **taller than** John but James is **the tallest**.
- Yesterday was **the hottest** day of the year.
- It is **the oldest** building in the village.
- I want a **faster** car.

Notice how comparatives are often followed by **than** when comparing two things or people

Fijese como los comparativos generalmente están por la palabra “that” (que) cuando comparamos dos cosas o personas.

Two-syllable Adjectives ending in -Y

Adjetivos de dos sílabas terminados en “Y”

To form the comparative, we remove the -y and add **-ier** to the end of the adjective.

Para formar el comparativo, debemos eliminar la “y” y agregar “ier” al final del adjetivo.

To form the superlative, we remove the -y and add **-iest** to the end of the adjective.

Para formar el superlativo, debemos eliminar la “Y” y añadir “iest” al final del adjetivo.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
crazy	crazier	the craziest
happy	happier	the happiest
early	earlier	the earliest

- It was **the happiest** day of my life.
- My joke was **funnier** than your one.
- This section is **easier** than the rest.

Adjectives with Two or more Syllables

Adjetivos con dos o más sílabas

For Adjectives with 2 syllables (that don't end in -y) and higher (3, 4 syllables etc), we use **more** for comparatives and **the most** for superlatives.

Para adjetivos con dos sílabas (que no terminan en “y”) y de más sílabas (3 o 4) utilizamos la palabra “more” en los comparativos y “the most” en los superlativos”

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
handsome	more handsome	the most handsome
nervous	more nervous	the most nervous
enthusiastic	more enthusiastic	the most enthusiastic

- My girlfriend is **more beautiful** than yours.

- Alex is **more intelligent** than you but I am **the most intelligent**.
- It was **the most wonderful** day I have ever had.

Some exceptions with two-syllable adjectives ending in *-er* and *-est*:

narrow - narrower, simple - simpler, quiet - quieter

Existen algunas excepciones con adjetivos de dos sílabas terminadas en “er” y “est”

Irregular Forms – Formas irregulares

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far ***	further / farther	the furthest / farthest
little	less	the least
many/much	more	the most
old ****	older/elder	the oldest / eldest

- I am a **better** tennis player than you but Marcelo is **the best**.
- Steve is a **worse** liar than me but Adrian is **the worst**.

*** Farther - Further

Further / farther, furthest / farthest are all used for distance.

Only Further / furthest are used to mean 'additional' or 'more advanced'.

- Puerto Montt is **further / farther** than Valdivia is from here (in Santiago).
- If you require **further** information, please contact reception.

Remember that the opposites of 'more' and 'most' are '**less**' and '**least**', respectively.

**** Older - Eldest

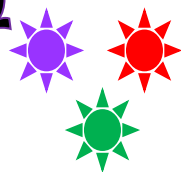
We use **elder / eldest** when we are talking about family relationships and normally only before a noun (not by itself unless it is a pronoun).

- He is my **elder** brother. (We **cannot** say: *My brother is elder than me.* - incorrect)
- The **eldest** sister would pass on her dresses to the younger one.

Comparative and Superlative of ILL

When comparing how **ill** people are, you will normally hear **worse** or **the worst** and not "*iller* or *illest*". Some people may prefer to replace **ill** with **sick** (sicker, sickest) when comparing.

Comparatives And Superlatives



1. Form the degrees of comparisons:

1. nice _____
2. short _____
3. young _____
4. new _____
5. old _____
6. careful _____
7. modern _____
8. popular _____

2. Fill in the missing forms of the degrees of comparisons:

1. high	.....	.....
2.	smaller	.....
3. ....	.....	the largest
4. heavy	.....	.....
5.	newer	.....
6. ....	.....	the most interesting
7. beautiful	.....	.....
8.	more difficult	.....
9. creative	.....	.....

3. Choose the correct variant:

1. Mary is ___ than Kate.
a) tall b) taller c) the tallest
2. Tom is ___ than Bob.
a) short b) shorter c) the shortest
3. Bill reads ___ than Ben.
a) much b) more c) the most
4. Pam is ___ than Helen.
a) old b) older c) the oldest
5. Mona's dress is ___ than Pam's dress.



4. Fill in the correct form of the word:

1. July is the ___ (hot) month of the year.
2. My bike is the ___ (cheap).
3. This is the ___ (high) tree in this park.
4. Peter is the ___ (good) runner at school.
5. Mona is the ___ (clever) student in our class.
6. This task is the ___ (difficult) in the test.
7. The traffic on this road is the ___ (dangerous).
8. It is the ___ (heavy) box here.
9. My granny is the ___ (old) in our family.



5. Comparative or superlative?

1. April is ___ (warm) than January.
2. August is the ___ (hot) month of the year.
3. November is ___ (cold) than September.
4. It is the ___ (old) tree in this park.
5. My mobile is ___ (expensive) than yours.
6. This text is the ___ (easy) text in the book.
7. It is the ___ (boring) film this week.
8. Pam's hair is ___ (long) than Kate's hair.
9. I think it is the ___ (long) day.

6. Correct the mistakes:

1. I have the heavier bag.
2. Tom is best in our group.
3. Helen is thin than Pam.
4. Mona is happiest than Liz.
5. Tony is the oldest than Pete.
6. This apple is the sweeter.
7. Your watch is cheapest than mine.
8. The tree is the older in the street.
9. My house is the most expensive than yours.

