

## Comparative and Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs

Comparative Adjectives	Superlative Adjectives
<p>One syllable adjectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Add –er: <b>bright - brighter</b></li> <li>- Adjectives ending in – e, add – <b>nice - nicer</b></li> <li>- One syllable adjectives ending in one final consonant and preceded by just one vowel, double the final consonant <b>big- bigger</b> Do not double –w and –y: <b>slow slower</b></li> </ul>	<p>One syllable adjectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Add –est: <b>bright - the brightest</b></li> <li>- Adjectives ending in – e: add –st <b>nice – the nicest</b></li> <li>- One syllable adjectives ending in one final consonant and preceded by just one vowel, double the final consonant <b>big - the biggest</b> Do not double –w and –y: <b>slow - the slowest</b></li> </ul>
<p>Two syllable adjectives ending in –y, change – y into –i and add –er. <b>easy – easier</b></p>	<p>Two syllable adjectives ending in –y, change – y into –i and add –est <b>easy – the easiest</b></p>
<p>For two syllable adjectives or more, we use more + adjective: <b>comfortable – <u>more</u> comfortable</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Also for adverbs ending in –ly: <b>slowly – <u>more</u> slowly</b></li> <li>- -er or more + adjective for two syllable adjectives especially: clever, narrow, quiet, shallow, simple <b>narrower / <u>more</u> narrow</b></li> </ul>	<p>For two syllable adjectives or more, we use the most + adjective: <b>comfortable – <u>the most</u> comfortable</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Also for adverbs ending in –ly: <b>slowly – <u>the most</u> slowly</b></li> <li>- -est or the most + adjective for two syllable adjectives especially: clever, narrow, quiet, shallow, simple <b><u>the narrowest</u> – <u>the most</u> narrow</b></li> </ul>
<p>Good/well – better- the best Bad/badly – worse – the worst Far – farther/further – the farthest/the furthest Little – less – the least Much/ many – more – the most Old – older/elder – the oldest/the eldest</p>	
<p>The apple pie is <b>better than</b> the chocolate cake</p>	<p>This is the best place <b>in</b> the world. (places) Who is the best student <b>in</b> the class?(organizations &amp; groups of people) What is the happiest day <b>of</b> your life? (a period of time) That’s the nicest card <b>I have ever received</b>. (Present perfect + ever)</p>

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### **AS + adjective (positive) + AS**

We use this structure to say that things are **equal**:

*Classical music is **as popular as** rock music with our customers.*

### **LESS + adjective ( positive form)**

We use this structure to compare things that are **less**...

*The CDs in the sale are **less expensive** than usual.*

We also use **so/as + adjective + as** in a negative sentence to show inferiority:

*T-shirts **aren't so / as expensive as** jeans in this shop.*

### **DOUBLE COMPARATIVES**

1. They are used to say that things are changing.

Repeat the same comparative to talk about change, an increase or decrease:

a. The weather is getting *colder and colder*.

Things are becoming *more and more expensive*.

b. That jacket is *less and less expensive*.

The food in that restaurant is *less and less good*.

2. Use a double comparative to show cause and effect. It is used to say that things change or vary together.

### **The + comparative sentence , the + comparative sentence.**

*The smaller a car is, the easier it is to park.*

*The more you study, the more you learn.*

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## WAYS OF INTENSIFYING AND "DOWNTONING" COMPARATIVE FORMS

We use a range of words and expressions before comparative forms to make them seem stronger or weaker. Those marked with an asterisk are used mainly in spoken and informal context.

Far*	considerably	slightly
Much	by far	barely (any)
(quite) a lot *	a little	hardly (any)
a great deal	a bit*	scarcely (any)

1. **To show a big difference:** much, a lot, far, a great deal ( far and great deal aren't used with numbers)

*Let's go by car. It's much cheaper.*

*Don't go by train. It's a lot more expensive.*

2. **To show a small difference:** a bit (informal), a little or slightly(= a little).  
*Could you speak a bit more slowly?*

*This bag is slightly heavier than the other one.*