Área Académica: Inglés

Tema: Comparative and superlative form

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Periodo: Enero – Junio 2012
Tema: **Comparative and superlative form**

Abstract

This material can be as warm-up, for practising vocabulary, and as a support for teaching and or practising comparative and superlative form.

Keywords: Comparative and superlative form.
USE

Comparative form:  it is used to compare two people, things, places, etc.

Superlative form:  it is used to compare a person, thing or place with the whole group they belong to.
OBJECTIVE

Learn phrases and expressions used to describe people, things and places in order to compare them.
Warming up

happy
intelligent
good
mean
bad
tall
optimistic

Old
silly
sad
short
young
Warming up

happy
intelligent
bad
good
tall

Old
mean
optimistic

silly

short

young

sad
EXPLANATION

• We form the comparative form with ADJECTIVES.

We use the comparative form to compare two people, things, places, etc. We usually use than with comparative adjectives.

Example:

Lily’s skirt is longer than Mary’s
How to form a comparative

• One syllable adjectives we add (e)r, er.
  • Eg.: large           larger
• cheap              cheaper
• Adjectives ending in “y” drop it and and “ier”
  • Eg.: easy           easier
• With two or more syllables add “more”
  • Eg.: intelligent    more intelligent
Warming up
Warming up

Old

happy

mean

bad

good

sad

silly

short

young

intelligent

optimistic

tall
• We form the superlative form with ADJECTIVES.

• We use the superlative form to compare a person, thing or place with the whole group they belong to. We use the … of/in with superlative adjectives.

• Example:

• The giraffe is the tallest animal of all
How to form a superlative

• One syllable adjectives we add (e)st, est.
  • Eg.: large the largest
  • cheap the cheapest

• Adjectives ending in “y” drop it and and “i est”
  • Eg.: easy the easiest

• With two or more syllables add “most”
  • Eg.: intelligent the most intelligent