**Forming Comparative and Superlative Adjectives**

**My hair is longer than your hair.**

**Mary’s house is the tallest of all the houses on the block.**

**His dog is bigger than your dog.**

**Max is the most careful boy in our group.**

**Mary is the busiest person I’ve ever met.**

**The roads in this town are narrower than in the big city.**

**Women are more intelligent than men.**

**Your French is worse than mine.**

**I One-syllable adjectives**

Form the comparative and superlative forms of a one-syllable adjective by adding –er for the comparative form and –est for the superlative.

| **One-Syllable Adjective** | **Comparative Form** | **Superlative Form** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| tall | taller | tallest |
| old | older | oldest |
| long | longer | longest |

**SPELLING!!!!**

If the one-syllable adjective ends with an e (which you can’t hear), just add –r for the comparative form and –st for the superlative form.

| **One-syllable adjective with Final -e** | **Comparative Form** | **Superlative Form** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| large | larger | largest |
| wise | wiser | wisest |

If the one-syllable adjective ends with a single consonant with a single vowel before it, double the consonant and add –er for the comparative form; and double the consonant and add –est for the superlative form.

| **one-syllable adjective ending with a single consonant with a single vowel before it** | **Comparative Form** | **Superlative Form** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| big | bigger | biggest |
| thin | thinner | thinnest |
| fat | fatter | fattest |

**II Two-syllable adjectives**

With most two-syllable adjectives, you form the comparative with more and the superlative with most. For example adjectives ending in –ful,-less, -ing, -ed, -ant always take more/most.

| **two-syllable adjective** | **Comparative Form** | **Superlative Form** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| peaceful | more peaceful | most peaceful |
| pleasant | more pleasant | most pleasant |
| careful | more careful | most careful |
|  |  |  |
| thoughtful | more thoughtful | most thoughtful |
| modern | more modern | most modern |
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| boring  pleasant | more boring  more pleasant | most boring  most pleasant |
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| excited | more excited | most excited |
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PAY ATTENTION!!!!!

If the two-syllable adjectives ends with –y, change the *y* to *i* and add –er for the comparative form. For the superlative form change the *y* to *i and* add –est.

| **Two-syllable adjective ending with -y** | **Comparative Form** | **Superlative Form** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| happy | happier | happiest |
| angry | angrier | angriest |
| busy | busier | busiest |

Two-syllable adjectives that follow two rules. These adjectives can be used with -er and -est and with more and most.

| **Two-Syllable Adjective** | **Comparative Form** | **Superlative Form** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| clever | cleverer | cleverest |
| clever | more clever | most clever |
| gentle | gentler | gentlest |
| gentle | more gentle | most gentle |
| friendly | friendlier | friendliest |
| friendly | more friendly | most friendly |
| quiet | quieter | quietest |
| quiet | more quiet | most quiet |
| simple | simpler | simplest |
| simple | more simple | most simple |

**III Adjectives with three or more syllables**

For adjectives with three syllables or more, you form the comparative with more and the superlative with most.

| **Adjective with three or more syllables** | **Comparative Form** | **Superlative Form** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| generous | more generous | most generous |
| important | more important | most important |
| intelligent | more intelligent | most intelligent |

**IV Exceptions**

Irregular adjectives.

| **Irregular Adjective** | **Comparative Form** | **Superlative Form** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| good | better | best |
| bad | worse | worst |
| far | further | furthest |
| little | less | least |
| many | more | most |

**V Useful words.**

**as……as**

Adjectives can be used to compare things or people. You can use sentences with (not) as …….. as.

He isn’t **as fast as** my brother.

My classmates aren’t **as clever as** my best friend.

**than/but**

Comparatives are used to compare two things. You can use sentences with “**than**”, or you can use a conjunction like “**but**”.

Jiro is taller **than** Yukio.

Yukio is tall, **but** Jiro is taller.

**The**

Superlatives Superlatives are used to compare more than two things. Superlative sentences usually use “**the**”, because there is only one superlative.

Masami is **the** tallest in the class.

Yukio is tall, and Jiro is taller, but Masami is **the** tallest.

**Intensifiers**

**Intensifiers are used with comparatives.**

**Much/far/a lot are used to show a big difference.**

**A bit/ a little are used to show a small difference.**

I think watching Tv is **far** more interesting.

Max is **a bit** taller than me.