



Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo

Escuela Superior de Tizayuca



Área Académica: **Inglés**

Tema: **Comparative and superlative form**

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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

bad

Old

good

silly

mean

tall

sad



young

short

optimistic



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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 add “ier”
- Eg.: easy easier
- With two or more syllables add “more”
- Eg.: intelligent more intelligent



Warming up

happy mean
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Warming up

Old

good

happy

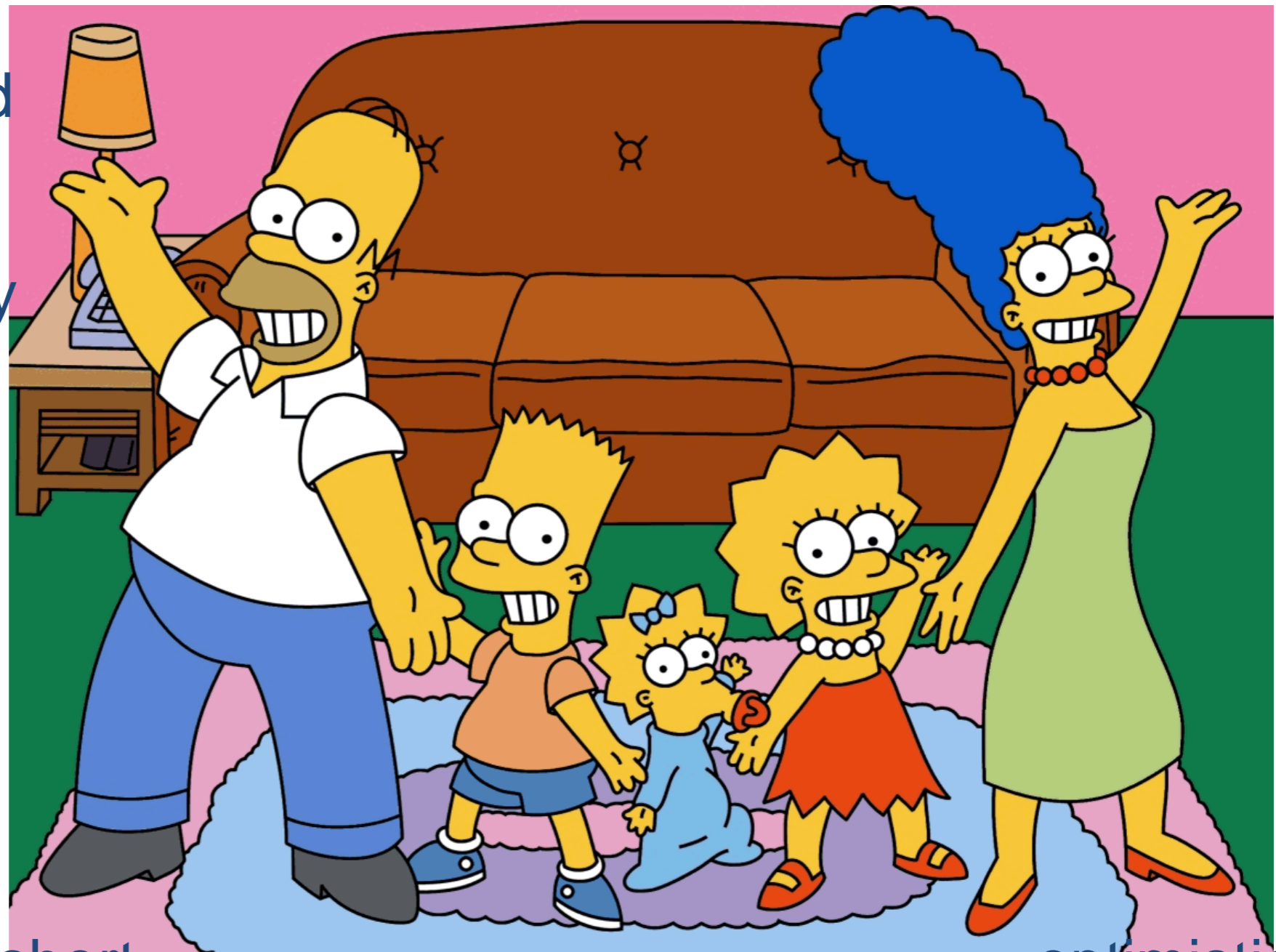
mean

sad

bad

silly

tall



short

optimistic

young

intelligent

EXPLANATION

- 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 add “i est”
- Eg.: easy the easiest
- With two or more syllables add “most”
- Eg.: intelligent the most intelligent

