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“describing pain ”

Comparatives and Superlatives

Comparatives

We use

adjectives in comparative degree when we want to compare two things or two persons. When comparing them, we say that one of them stands out over the other. We say that something or someone is "more than".

The most

important to form adjectives
Comparative is to see if the adjective is long or short.

We consider

short adjectives to those of one syllable and to most of those of two syllables (although there are exceptions) or ending in "and". To the shorts we add "er" at the end of the adjective, and then we put the particle "than".

We consider

long adjectives to those with two or more syllables. Not here add "er", but write "more" in front of the adjective (which we do not do), and then we also add "than" at the end.

Ejemplos

Mary is Peter. (old)
The green chair isthe blue chair. (comfortable)
My hair is.... yours. (long)
Biology is... English. (difficult)

SPELLING RULES OF ADJECTIVES COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE.

Main rules

1. Monosyllabic adjectives. We apply the rule of adding "er" to comparatives and "est" to superlatives.

2. Adjectives with more than three syllables. We apply the rule of adding "more" before the adjective in comparatives, and "Most" to superlatives.

3. Bisyllabic adjectives ending in "ful" or "re". We apply the rule of adding "more" before the adjective in comparatives, and "Most" to superlatives.

4. Bisyllabic adjectives ending in "y". We change the "y" to "i" and apply the rule of adding "er" to comparatives and "est" to superlatives.

5. Bisyllabic adjectives ending in "e". In the comparatives we add "r" and "st" to the superlatives.

6. Bisyllabic adjectives ending in "er". We apply the rule of adding "er" to comparative and "est" to superlatives.

7. Monosyllabic adjectives ending in vowel and consonant. We double the last consonant and we apply the rule of "er" and "est".

8. Irregular adjectives. They don't follow any rules and you have to learn them from memory.

Comparativos de igualdad

When comparing

two things or people we can say that one of them is "more" or "less" than the other. But there are times when we want both things to be the same. For this we use the equality comparatives.

When

we use equality comparatives, we don't have to distinguish between adjectives long and short. Also, there is no need to do anything to adjectives. The only thing there is what to do is put "as" in front and behind the adjective. But this is just for Equality Comparatives.

La fórmula sería: "as adj as"

Usos de "too" y "enough"

we use

these two expressions to talk about a certain characteristic of an adjective in concrete. The important thing is to know their meaning and where they are placed. Not We use to compare, but to give more information about an adjective.

too

We put it in front of an adjective, by this we mean that there is an excess of something, that is to say too much. Today is hot. - It's hot today. Today is too hot. - It's too hot today.

"Enough" - We put it behind an adjective, and by that we mean that something is enough, and we reduced it by enough. If we use the negative form of enough (not + adj + enough), we mean that something is insufficient, and we translate it for not enough or not enough. This car is cheap. - This car is cheap. This car is cheap enough. - This car is cheap enough.

Superlatives

We use

superlative adjectives when we want to compare more than two things or two people. When comparing them, we say that one of them stands out above all the others. We say that something or someone is "the most, the most, the most".

The most

important for to form comparative adjectives is to see if the adjective is long or short.

we consider

short adjectives to those of one syllable and to most of those of two syllables (although there are exceptions) or ending in "and". To the shorts we add "est" at the end of the adjective, and we put the article "the" before the adjective.

We consider

long adjectives to those with two or more syllables. Not here add "est", but write "most" in front of the adjective (which we do not do), and we also added the article "the" at the beginning (before "most").