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GRAMMAR - The comparatives

Comparatives are used to compare two things and to highlight the superiority, inferiority or equality of one term to another.

SUPERIORITY	EQUALITY	INFERIORITY
a) short adjectives: adjective + -ER THAN Example: Peter is taller than Sandra. b) Long adjectives: MORE + adjective + THEN Example: A Ferrari is more expensive than a Mini.	short and long adjectives: AS + adjective + AS Example: English is as easy as German.	short and long adjective: LESS+adj + THAN Example: July is less cold than January.

^{*} short adjectives: are 1-syllable adjectives and 2-syllable adjectives ending in -y (ex: pretty).

Orthographic changes:

- If the adjective ends in "y" the "y" becomes "i": heavy- heavier.
- If the adjective ends in "e" only an "r" is needed: wise-wiser.
- If the adjective ends with a "single vowel + consonant" the consonant is doubled and you add "er": big-bigger.

Irregular forms:

These adjectives and adverbs have irregular comparative forms.

- Good/well-better. Example: the garden looks better now.
- **Bad/badly-worse**. Example: is your teacher better? No, she is worse.
- Far/ further. Example: It's a long walk form here to the station. Further than I think.
- * further= can also mean "more" or "additional". Example: for further information check the website.

^{*} long adjectives: all the other adjectives.

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences using a comparative form.
1. It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere (quiet) <u>quieter</u> ?
2. The coffee is very weak. I like it a bit (strong)stronger
3. The hotel is surprisingly big. I expected it to be (small)smaller
4. The hotel is surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be (expensive) _more expensive
5. The weather is too cold in this country. I'd like to live somewhere (warm) _warmer
6. My job is a bit boring sometimes. I'd like to do something (exciting)more exciting
7. I'm surprised how easy it is to use the computer. I thought it would be (difficult)more
difficult
8. Your work isn't very good. I'm sure you can do (good)better
9. Don't worry. The situation isn't so bad. It could be (bad)worse
10. I'm surprised we got here so quickly. I expected the journey to take (long)longer
11. You're talking very loudly. Can you speak a bit (quietly) more quietly?
12. You're standing too near the camera. Can you move a bit (far) _further away?
13. You were a bit depressed but you look (happy)happier today.
Exercise 2. Complete the sentences using asas.
1. I'm quite tall but you are taller. I'm not <u>as tall as</u> you.
2. My salary is high but yours is higher. My salary isn'tas high
as
3. You know a bit about cars but I know more. You don't
4. I'm very nervous but you are more. I'm notas nervous as
you
5. I feel tired and you too. I'm
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Exercise 3. Rewrite these sentences so that they have the same meaning.
1. Jack is younger than he looks. Jack isn't <u>as old as</u> he looks.
2. I don't spend as much money as you. You
3. The station is nearer than I thought. The station isn't

4. The meal doesn't cost as much as I expected. The meal
5. I go out less than before. I don't
6. Her hair isn't as long as it was. She has
Exercise 4. Write the adjectives in brackets in the comparative form.
1. John Lennon was (old) <u>as older as</u> Paul McCartney.
2. Some people think the Met is (good) the Louvre.
3. Eric was (afraid) in Harlem in the Subway.
4. Cats are (nice) dogs.
5. Cartoons are (good) music programmes.
6. The Empire State is (big) the Chrysler Building.
7. Barcelona is (small) Madrid, but (big) Valencia.
8. Scotland is (cold) than the South of England.
9. I like cats - they're (interesting) than dogs.
10. Charity shops are (cheap) than other shops.
11. Buy that MP3 player. It's (good) than the other one.
12. I spend a lot of time with Petra - she's (friendly) than the other students
13. In winter, Venice is (quiet) than in summer.
14. The maths exam was bad, but physics was even (bad)!
GRAMMAR - The superlatives
Superlatives are used to express the highest degree of quality. We use a superlative adjec
to describe
- After superlatives we use "in" with places (towns, buildings, etc.)
Example: what is the longest river in the world?
- We also use "in" for organizations and groups of people (a class/ team/ company)
Example: Who is the best student in the class?
- We use "of" for a period of time.
Example: What is the hottest month of the year?
Irregular forms
Good the best

Example: She's the best singer in the world.

Bad the worst

Example: He's the worst football player.

Far farthest

Example: Seattle is the farthest city form here.

El grado superlativo

El grado superlativo denota la calidad en el grado más alto y como en español, se usa "the" delante del adjetivo en la forma superlativa (véase más adelante).

Ejemplos:

Juan is the fastest .(Juan es el más rápido.)

Angela's room is the cleanest.(La habitación de Angela es la más limpia.)

I am the tallest. (Soy el más alto.)

New York is the biggest city in the United States. (Nueva York es la ciudad más grande de los Estados Unidos.)

Nota: Si el adjetivo es posesivo, no se usa "the". Además no se usa "the" si comparamos algo con si mismo.

Ejemplos:

His smartest student is Lisa.(Su estudiante más lista es Lisa.)

New York is coldest in January. (Nueva York es más frío en enero.)

Form (Forma)

Hay unas reglas para formar el comparativo y superlativo.

- 1. Para adjetivos de una sílaba:
- 2. Para adjetivos de una sílaba que terminan en "e":
- 3. Para adjetivos de una sílaba que terminan en consonante + vocal + consonante:
- 4. Para adjetivos de dos silabas que terminan en "y":
- 5. Para adjetivos de dos o más silabas:
- 6. Adjetivos irregulares:

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences. Use a superlative or comparative. Completa las oraciones usando superlativos o comparativos.

1. We stayed atCheapest	hotel in the town (cheap).
2. Our hotel wascheaper	than all the others in the town
(cheap).	
3. The United States is very large but Canada i	slonger (large).
4. What'sLongest	river in the world? (long).
5. He was a bit depressed yesterday but he lo	okshappytoday
(happy).	
6. Today it's an awful day. It isthe wo	orst day of my life
(bad).	
7. What isthe most popular	sport in your country?
(popular).	
8. Everest isthe highest	mountain in the world
(high).	
9. This isthe most enjoyable	holidays we have ever had
(enjoyable).	
10. I prefer this chair to the other one. It's	_more comfortable
(comfortable).	
Exercise 2. Complete the chart. Completa la t	able con el comparativo o superlativo faltante.
Adjective Comparative Superlative	
cold colder the coldest	
high higher The highest	
hot hotter the hottest	
dangerous the most dangerous The most dan	gerous
good better The best	
bad worse Worst	
Exercise 3. Write the adjectives in brackets in t	ne superlative form.
1. Samantha is the (pretty)prettiest	girl that Paul has ever met.
2. I think that King Kong was the (bad)wo	rst film ever!
3. Mounth Everest is the (high)the most high	est mountain in the world.

4. Our English teacher is the (good) _best teacher ever!		
5. My room is the (clean)cleanest room in my house.		
6. Ron is the (clever) _most clever person I've ever met.		
7. The Millenium Star is one of the (expensive) most expensive diamonds in the		
world.		
8. David is _nicest (nice) of the three brothers.		
9. Why do you always buy _the most expensive (expensive) dress in the shop?		
10. What's _fastest (quick) way to get to the town centre?		
11. I think Venice is the most beautiful_ (beautiful) city in the world.		
12. Sarah is _friendlist (friendly) girl in my office.		
13. Chemistry is myworst (bad) subject.		
14. I think Imagine isthe best (good) song John Lennon wrote.		