

I. COMPARING AND CONTRASTING

Comparative and superlative adjectives are formed by

⇒ adding **-er** resp. **-est** to one-syllable adjectives

HIGH **HIGHER** **THE HIGHEST**

BIG **BIGGER** **THE BIGGEST**

⇒ adding **-ier** resp. **-iest** to adjectives ending in -y

WEALTHY **WEALTHIER** **THE WEALTHIEST**

EASY **EASIER** **THE EASEST**

⇒ adding **more / less** resp. **the most / the least** to adjectives of two or more syllables

MORE / LESS IMPORTANT

THE MOST / THE LEAST IMPORTANT

MORE / LESS INTERESTING

THE MOST / THE LEAST INTERESTING

⇒ there are **irregular** comparatives and superlatives:

good **better** **best**

bad **worse** **worst**

far **farther** **farthest**
further **furthest**

⇒ to say that a person, thing, action is similar (or not) to another in some way we use **as ... as** or **not as ... as** or **not so ... as**.

*She is **as** tall **as** her father.*

*The van was **as** big **as** a house.*

*I came **as** soon **as** possible.*

*Write **as** fast **as** you can.*

⇒ to say that a person, thing, action has more or less of a quality **than** another we say

*He's **slower than** a snail. Some ideas are **less** practical **than** others.*

⇒ to say that people or things and actions have **the most or least of a quality** we say

*He's **the most likely** to succeed.*

*She's one of **the cleverest** students.*

*Alan is **the youngest** student **in** the class.*

*He is **the best** player **in** the world.*

⇒ to express **the progressive link** between actions and their results we say

***The harder** I try, **the less** I succeed.*

***The sooner** we leave, **the faster** we'll get there.*

⇒ to modify comparatives resp. superlatives we say

*It's **much / far / a lot / a little colder** today than it was yesterday.*

*Houses are **much / far / a lot more** expensive these days.*

*This is **quite / by far the most** expensive bicycle in the shop.*

II. ADJECTIVES ENDING IN – ED AND – ING

*I found her comments quite **surprising**.*

*I was **surprised** by her comments.*

- adjectives ending in – *ing* describe something we are reacting to
 - OUTSIDE US – what something does to us

- adjectives ending in – *ed* describe our feelings and reactions
 - INSIDE US – how we feel

Form the adverb from the following adjectives:

quick	quickly	
nice	nicely	<i>we do not leave out - e</i>
true	truly	<i>an exception</i>
whole	wholly	<i>an exception</i>
easy	easily	<i>y -> ily after a consonant</i>
happy	happily	
possible	possibly	<i>le -> ly</i>
sensible	sensibly	
automatic	automatically	<i>ic -> ically</i>
public	publicly	<i>an exception</i>
fast	fast	
hard	hard	
high	high	
friendly	in a friendly way	
lovely	in a lovely way	
good	well	

III. ADVERBS

ARE FORMED:

- Generally by adding **-ly** to an adjective

Careful -> carefully

- sometimes by adding **-y, -ally, -ily**

Full -> fully; dramatic -> dramatically, steady -> steadily

- Some have the same form as adjectives or are irregular

Fast, hard, early, late, high, low, right, wrong, well

- Some by using **in a ... way**

In a friendly way, in a lovely way etc.