




Comparative and Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs



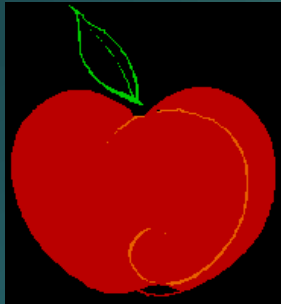
Adjectives and adverbs are words that modify other words. The comparative form of an adjective or adverb compares two things. The superlative form of an adjective or adverb compares three or more things.

BrainPop

Adjectives

<http://www.brainpop.com/english/grammar/adjectives/>

Examples Adjectives



large

larger

largest



The first apple is large.

The second apple is larger than the first.

The third apple is the largest of the three.



The jalopy is a fast car.

The racecar is the faster car.

The dragster is the fastest car.



To make comparative and superlative forms of adjectives some rules must be followed.

Rule 1



To form the comparative or superlative of one syllable words with **more than one vowel** OR **ending with more than one consonant** at the add -er OR -est.

tall	taller	tallest
neat	neater	neatest
deep	deeper	deepest

Rule 2



To form the comparative or superlative of a **one syllable word ending in e** add -r OR -st.

wide	wider	widest
fine	finer	finest
cute	cuter	cutest

Rule 3



To form the comparative or superlative of a one syllable word with **one vowel and one consonant at the end** double the consonant, and add -er OR -est.

sad	sadder	saddest
big	bigger	biggest
fat	fatter	fattest

Rule 4



To form the comparative or superlative of a **two syllable word ending in y**, change the y to i, then add -er OR -est.

happy	happier	happiest
jolly	jollier	jolliest
lazy	lazier	laziest

Rule 5



To form the comparative or superlative of a **two syllable word ending a vowel-sound that is not stressed** then add -er OR -est.
Adjectives ending in -le, -ow, er frequently take -er and -est.

yellow	yellower	yellowest
gentle	gentler	gentlest
simple	simpler	simplest

Rules at a Glance

Adjective form	Comparative	Superlative
Only one syllable, with more than one vowel or more than one consonant at the end. Examples: <i>light, neat, fast, tall, neat, deep</i>	Add -er: <i>lighter, neater, faster, taller, neater, deeper</i>	Add -est: <i>lightest, neatest, fastest, tallest. neatest, deepest</i>
Only one syllable, ending in E. Examples: <i>wide, fine, cute</i>	Add -r: <i>wider, finer, cuter</i>	Add -st: <i>widest, finest, cutest</i>
Only one syllable, with one vowel and one consonant at the end. Examples: <i>hot, big, fat, sad</i>	Double the consonant, and add -er: <i>hotter, bigger, fatter, sadder</i>	Double the consonant, and add -est: <i>hottest, biggest, fattest, saddest</i>
Two syllables, ending in Y. Examples: <i>happy, silly, lonely, jolly</i>	Change y to i, then add -er: <i>happier, sillier, lonelier, jollier</i>	Change y to i, then add -est: <i>happiest, silliest, loneliest, jolliest</i>
two syllable word ending a vowel-sound that is not stressed <i>yellow, simple</i>	Add -er: <i>yellower, simpler</i>	Add -est: <i>yellower, simpler</i>
Two syllables or more, not ending in Y. Examples: <i>modern, interesting, beautiful,</i>	Use more before the adjective: <i>more modern, more interesting, more beautiful</i>	Use most before the adjective: <i>most modern, most interesting, most beautiful</i>

Like adjectives some adverbs can take comparative and superlative forms, with -er and -est:



Sally works hard.

Steve works harder than Sally

Kathy and Sue work the hardest of all.



The bird sings loudly.

The moose sang louder than the bird.

Pete sang the loudest of them all.

List of Adverbs in Which -er and -est May Be Added



Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
fast	faster	fastest
slow	slower	slowest
quick	quicker	quickest
early	earlier	earliest
bright	brighter	brightest
high	higher	highest

However, the majority of adverbs do not take these endings. Instead, they form the comparative using *more* and the superlative using *most*:

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
<i>recently</i>	<i>more recently</i>	<i>most recently</i>
<i>effectively</i>	<i>more effectively</i>	<i>most effectively</i>
<i>frequently</i>	<i>more frequently</i>	<i>most frequently</i>

Activities



Slide Show Going Over Rules

http://www.efl.net.com/grammar/adj_tut.swf

The Adjective Detective (4 Activities – 2 Going Over Rules, a Quiz, and a Game)

http://www.childrensuniversity.manchester.ac.uk/interactives/literacy/wordclasses/adjective_detective.swf

Slideshow Going Over Rules

<http://faculty.mdc.edu/jkolasin/tutorials/files/modifiers.swf>

I Never Know Which to Use (Slideshow with Activities)

<http://www.k8websites.com/0506/ERORMORE.swf>

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

(10 multiple choice questions)

<http://www.eflnet.com/grammar/compsupadj1.swf>

Regular Comparatives and Superlatives

(10 multiple choice questions)

<http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/regcom1.htm>

Practice

Go to your student packet and complete the practice on Comparative and Superlative Adjectives and Adverb, page 30, items 1-31.

Irregular Comparative and Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs

Some comparative and superlative forms are irregular and do not follow any rules or patterns. These must be memorized.

Irregular Adverbs



Word	Comparative	Superlative
badly	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
much	more	most
well	better	best

Irregular Adjectives



Word	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
old	older elder	oldest eldest

Example:

Nathan made **good** stew.

Molly's stew was **better** than Nathan's.

Ezra made the **best** stew of all.

Practice

Go to your student packet and complete the practice on Irregular Comparative and Superlative Adjectives and Adverb, page 33, items 1-15.

Resources

Using Adjectives and Adverbs Correctly (16 pages of rules)

http://admissionok.com/Flash%20paper/Adjectives_and_Adverbs.swf