

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

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Things you should know in this course:

- The Comparative adjectives rule and usage
- The Superlative adjectives rule and usage
- Irregular adjectives

1. The Comparative adjectives rule and usage

Comparative adjectives are used to compare differences between two objects.

Short Adjective (1/2 Syllables) + er + than

More / Less + Long Adjective (<2 Syllables) + than

• Examples

Short Adjectives		Long Adjectives	
C. Adjective	Example	C. Adjective	Example
Old => Older	He is <u>older than</u> his brother.	Distant => More distant	Mars is <u>more distant</u> from the Sun.
Fast => Faster	Her car is <u>faster than</u> his.	Pleasant => More pleasant	The atmosphere is <u>more pleasant</u> here.
Easy => Easier*	This test is <u>easier</u> than the previous one.	Expensive => More expensive	This shirt is <u>more expensive than</u> the other.

*When the adjective ends up with **-y**, Replace it with **-i**

2. The Superlative adjectives rule and usage

Superlative adjectives are used to describe an object which is at the upper or lower limit of a quality. It is used with a group of objects.

The + Short Adjective (1/2 Syllables) + est

The + Most / Least + Long Adjective (>2 Syllables)

Short Adjectives		Long Adjectives	
S. Adjective	Example	S. Adjective	Example
Old => Oldest	He is <u>the oldest</u> .	Distant => the most distant	Neptune is <u>the most distant</u> from the Sun.
Fast => Fastest	Her car is <u>the faster</u>	Pleasant => the most pleasant	The atmosphere is <u>the most pleasant</u> today.
Easy => Easiest	This test is <u>the easiest</u> .	Expensive => the Most expensive	This shirt is <u>the most expensive</u> .

3. Irregular Adjectives

Adjective	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Far	Further / Farther	Furthest / Farthest