Enter
the World of
Grammar

H. Q. MITCHELL

BOOK 2

CONTENTS

Comparison of Adjectives

UNIT 4

Do you want to see **the best** and **most interesting** exhibition in the city?
Do you want to visit a place **more exciting than** a museum or a circus?

Then come to... ESTLand EST EST

Yes! Here, you will find a helicopter **bigger than** an aeroplane,

. . . **the most dangerous** automobile with 1 1/2 wheels,

. . . **the heaviest** sword in the world (it's **as heavy as** you are!),

. . . **the shyest** polar bear,
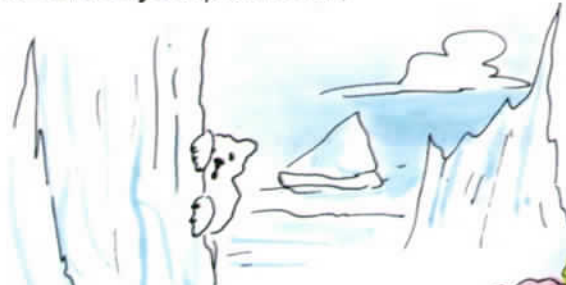
. . . and a leopard **friendlier than** a cat. Come and *see*.

. . . the famous pink and white elephants (which is **larger**, the pink or the white elephant?)

REMEMBER!

Our exhibition is not just good. It's **THE BEST** est - est - est!

Write the adjectives in bold type under the correct heading, as in the examples.

Comparative	Superlative	as . . . as
more exciting than	the best	as heavy as

Comparison of Adjectives

Istnieją trzy stopnie przymiotników:
Positive - Comparative - Superlative
(Równy) - (Wyższy/Niższy) - (Najwyższy/Najniższy)

- Stopnia **wyższego** używamy gdy chcemy porównać **dwa** przedmioty, osoby lub zwierzęta:
    Sheila is more beautiful than Emma. Sheila is taller than Emma.
- Stopnia **najwyższego** używamy gdy chcemy porównać **jeden** przedmiot, osobę lub zwierzę z **wieloma** innymi przedmiotami należącymi do tego samego gatunku:
    Susan is the cleverest girl in class.   This is the most interesting book of the three.

Tworzenie Wyższego - Najwyższego Stopnia

- Stopień **wyższy** przymiotników **jednosylabowych** i **niektórych dwusylabowych** tworzymy dodając
    końcówkę **-er** a stopień **najwyższy** dodając końcówkę **-est** do przymiotnika.

    Betty is older than Peter.   Julie is prettier than Sue.

    Simon is the oldest of the three boys.   Kellie is the prettiest girl in the class.

- Stopień **wyższy** przymiotników **wielosylabowych** tworzymy za pomocą **more** a **najwyższy** za
    pomocą **most**.

    Tigers are more dangerous than elephants.   My clothes are more modern than yours.

    Paris is the most beautiful city in Europe. This is the most modern building in the city.

NOTE

- Po przymiotniku w stopniu **wyższym-niższym** następuje **than** a po przymiotniku w stopniu
    najwyższym-najniższym następuje **of** lub **in**.
- Przed przymiotnikami w stopniu **najwyższym-najniższym** używamy przedimka określonego **the**.

Trudności w pisowni

- W przymiotnikach kończących się na głosce **-y** poprzedzonej
    przez spółgłoskę zmieniamy **-y** na **-i** przed dodaniem **-er** / **-est** :
    pretty - prettier - prettiest **BUT** shy - shyer - shyest
- W przymiotnikach jednosylabowych kończących się na **spółgłosce**
    poprzedzonej przez tylko **jedną samogłoskę** podwajamy końcową
    spółgłoskę przed dodaniem **-er** / **-est** :
    hot - hotter -hottest **BUT** strong - stronger -strongest
- Przymiotniki kończące się na **-e** przyjmują tylko **-r, -st**:
    nice - nicer - nicest

Stopniowanie Przymiotników Nieregularnych

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
little	less than	the least
much many	more than	the most
far	farther further	farthest furthest

Inne sposoby porównywania

- **Stopień niższy: less** + Adjective + **than** (mniej...niż/od)

    Susan is less clever than Anne.

- **Stopień najniższy: the least** + Adjective + **of / in** (naj - mniej...niż/od/z/ze)

    This hotel is the least expensive in town.

- **as** + Adjective + **as** [tyle (samo) co / tak (samo) ...jak]

    Porównując dwa przedmioty wnioskujemy, że cechy w nich wyróżniane mają taki sam stopień natężenia.

    Sue is as old as Betty.   My car is as fast as yours.

- **not as / so** + Adjective + **as** [nie tyle (samo) co / tak (samo)...jak]

    Konstrukcji tej używamy wtedy gdy porównywane przedmioty mają różny

    stopień natężenia cech wyróżnianzch.

    My brother is not as tall as yours.   Oxford is not so crowded as London.

ACTIVITIES

A **Communication - Pairwork**

Work in pairs. Student A asks questions about two other students, using the comparative forms of the adjectives in the box. Student B answers.

e.g. **A:** Who is older, Jack or Jane?

B: Jane is older than Jack.

old	tall	thin	clever	noisy	fast

B **Communication - Groupwork**

Work in groups and decide who is:

|		
the oldest	the thinnest	the noisiest
the tallest	the cleverest	the fastest

e.g.   Who is the oldest in our group? Jane is.

Now write your answers.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

C **Complete the blanks with the correct form of the adjectives.**

|	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
1.	short	_shorter than_	_the shortest_
2.	_____	fatter than	_____
3.	far	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	the best
5.	cheap	_____	_____
6.	_____	more beautiful than	_____
7.	_____	_____	the smallest
8.	_____	worse than	_____
9.	pretty	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____	the least interesting

D Look at the two pictures and make sentences using the words in brackets and the comparative degree of the adjectives, as in the example.
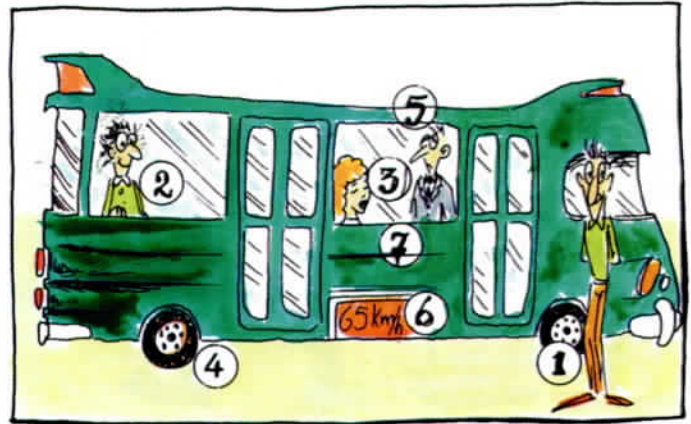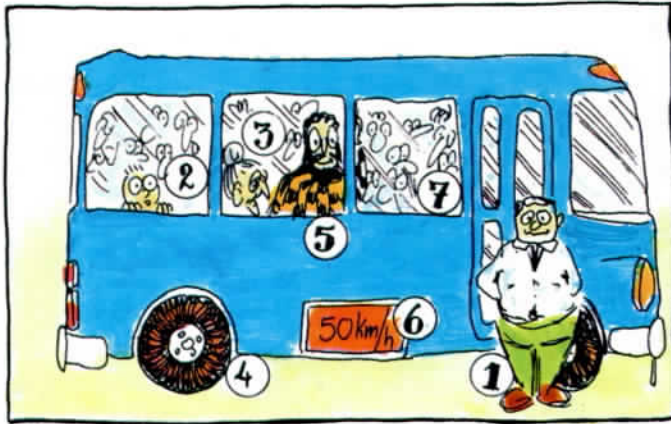

1. (the bus driver / short) ➡ _The bus driver in the first picture is shorter than the bus driver in_
   the second picture.

2. (the child / young) ➡ _____

3. (the woman / old) ➡ _____

4. (the wheels / big) ➡ _____

5. (the man / fat) ➡ _____

6. (the bus / slow) ➡ _____

7. (the bus / crowded) ➡ _____

E Look at the boxes. Write sentences using as ... as or not as / so ... as, as in the example.

1. the library / big / the gymnasium   _The library is as big as the gymnasium._   ✔
2. the sandwich / tasty / the hamburger   _The sandwich isn't as / so tasty as the hamburger._   ✘
3. Grandmother / old / Grandfather   _____   ✔
4. the café / crowded / the hotel   _____   ✘
5. the ring / expensive / the earrings   _____   ✘
6. the dog / intelligent / the monkey   _____   ✔
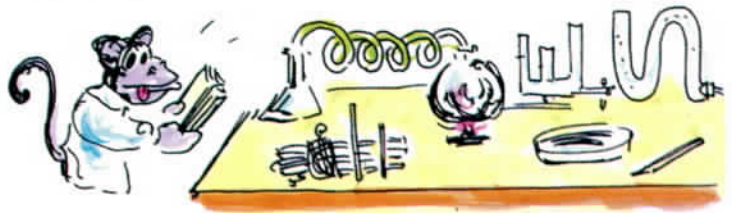
F Look at the pictures and complete the blanks with the **superlative** degree of the adjectives in brackets, as in the example.
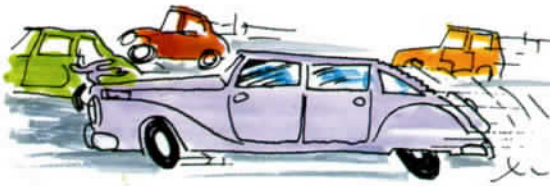
1. The purple car is ___the most expensive___ (expensive) of all.

2. The fat clown is _____ (funny) of the four.

3. The woman on the left is wearing a mini skirt. She is _____ (fashionable) in the office.

4. The brown puppy is _____ (small) of all.

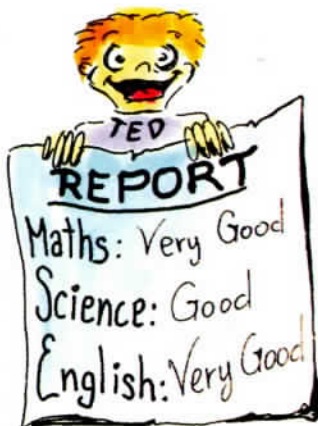5. There are three films on tonight. "Terror Night" is _____ (bad) of all.

G Complete the blanks with the correct form of the adjectives in the box.

difficult	~~young~~	fast	good
small	comfortable	poor	cold

1. Peter is the _____youngest_____ in the family.
2. Winter is the _____ of all the seasons.
3. Trains are _____ than horses.
4. The film is not as _____ as the book.
5. Some of the _____ people in the world live in Asia and Africa.
6. Greece is _____ than Spain.
7. Our school subjects are _____ than yours.
8. The armchair is as _____ as the sofa.

H Write sentences about Ted and Suzy using **as...as** or the **comparative** degree of the adjectives in brackets.

1. (tall)   *Suzy is taller than Ted.*
2. (old)
3. (thin)
4. (short)
5. (heavy)
6. (intelligent)

TED REPORT
Maths: Very Good
Science: Good
English: Very Good

SUZY REPORT
Maths: Very Good
Science: Good
English: Very Good

Age:	9 years old
Height:	1.10 metres tall
Weight:	30 kilos
Marks:	Very good

Age:	9 years old
Height:	1.20 metres tall
Weight:	40 kilos
Marks:	Very good

I Change the sentences using the **comparative** form, as in the example.

1. Japanese is not as easy as French.
   French is easier than Japanese.

2. Gold is not as cheap as silver.

3. History is not as difficult as geometry.

4. Steve's house is not as modern as Diana's.

5. We don't earn as much money as you do.

6. My marks are not as high as yours.

7. Julie's hair is not as long as Susan's.

8. The football match was not as exciting as the basketball game.

J Write sentences comparing R - Student, R - Tidy and R - Driver using the comparative, the superlative degree or as. . .as.

NAME: Robo - Student
AGE: 1 year old
WEIGHT: 2 kg
HEIGHT: 10 cm
OCCUPATION: helps students at school (hard-working)
SPEED: 25 m / h

NAME: Robo - Tidy
AGE: 3 years old
WEIGHT: 15 kg
HEIGHT: 100 cm
OCCUPATION: cleans the house (hard-working)
SPEED: 60 m / h
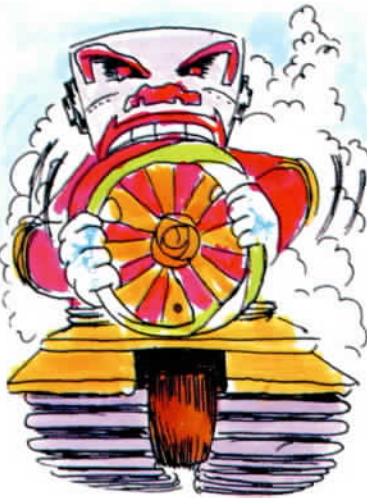
NAME: Robo - Driver
AGE: 10 years old
WEIGHT: 100 kg (but he's on a diet)
HEIGHT: 100 cm
OCCUPATION: drives cars (hard-working)
SPEED: 37 m / h

1. R - Student / young / R - Tidy   *R - Student is younger than R - Tidy.*

2. R - Driver / old / of all

3. R - Tidy / heavy / R - Student

4. R - Driver / heavy / of all

5. R - Tidy / tall / R - Driver

6. R - Student / short / of all

7. R - Driver / fast / R - Student

8. R - Driver / slow / R - Tidy

9. R - Tidy / fast / of all

10. R - Student / hard-working / R - Driver