

Comparative and superlative adjectives

	Comparative	Superlative
Adjective		
slow	slower than	the slowest
nice	nice r than	the nicest
big	big ger than	the biggest
heavy	heav ier than	the heaviest
expensive	more expensive than	the most expensive
Irregular adjective		
good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
much / many	more than	the most
far	farther / further than	the farthest / furthest
little	less than	the least

- Χρησιμοποιούμε τον Comparative όταν θέλουμε να συγκρίνουμε δύο πράγματα ή ανθρώπους κλπ.
 - The cowboy hat is **nicer than** your hat!
- Για να σχηματίσουμε τον Comparative, βάζουμε την κατάληξη -er στο τέλος των μονοσύλλαβων ή δισύλλαβων επιθέτων. Στα πολυσύλλαβα επίθετα, όμως, βάζουμε μόνο τη λέξη more μπροστά από το επίθετο χωρίς καμία κατάληξη. Επίσης, χρησιμοποιούμε τη λέξη than για να συγκρίνουμε τα δύο πράγματα ή πρόσωπα.

Ants are smaller than dogs.

Dancing is more exciting than jogging.

- Χρησιμοποιούμε τον Superlative όταν θέλουμε να ξεχωρίσουμε έναν άνθρωπο ή ένα πράγμα ανάμεσα σε πολλά.
 - My hat is the nicest of all!
- Για να σχηματίσουμε τον Superlative, όταν το επίθετο είναι μονοσύλλαβο ή δισύλλαβο, βάζουμε το **the** μπροστά από το επίθετο και την κατάληξη **-est** στο τέλος του επιθέτου. Στα πολυσύλλαβα επίθετα, όμως, βάζουμε μόνο τη φράση **the most** μπροστά από το επίθετο.

This is **the biggest** cake the shop has! Maths is **the most interesting** school subject!

Spelling rules

- Στα περισσότερα μονοσύλλαβα επίθετα βάζουμε την κατάληξη -er στον Comparative και την κατάληξη -est στον Superlative. fast - faster - the fastest
- Αν το επίθετο τελειώνει σε σύμφωνο φωνήεν σύμφωνο, διπλασιάζουμε το τελευταίο σύμφωνο (double consonant) και προσθέτουμε -er στον Comparative και -est στον Superlative.

hot - hotter - the hottest

- Στα μονοσύλλαβα επίθετα που τελειώνουν σε -e, βάζουμε μόνο -r στον Comparative και -st στον Superlative nice nicer the nicest
- Στα επίθετα που τελειώνουν σε -y, βγάζουμε το -y και προσθέτουμε -ier στον Comparative και -iest στον Superlative easy - easier - the easiest

Look Out!

- Στον *Comparative* χρησιμοποιούμε τη λέξη **than** για να συγκρίνουμε και όχι τη λέξη from.

 My robot vacuum cleaner is faster from than Tom's vacuum cleaner!
- Στον Superlative όταν θέλουμε να συγκρίνουμε έναν άνθρωπο ή πράγμα με όλα τα άλλα, χρησιμοποιούμε την έκφραση of all ή την έκφραση in the world / class / city κλπ. Mary is the nicest girl of all.

That's the fastest computer in the world!

• Μερικά επίθετα σχηματίζουν διαφορετικά τον *Comparative* και τον *Superlative. Αυτά* τα μαθαίνουμε απ' έξω.

bad - worse - the worst

1 Write the comparative and superlative form of the adjectives.

	Comparative	Superlative
kind	kinder	kindest
bad		
busy		
cheap		
quiet		
funny		
good		
big		
large		
intelligent		

	Comparative	Superlative
angry		
interesting		
messy		
helpful		
thin		
quick		
friendly		
sad		
nice		
tired		

Circle the correct answer.

- 1. Skateboards are safer than I the safest motorbikes.
- 2. I believe that tennis is more exciting / the most exciting sport of all!
- 3. Paula is more intelligent / the most intelligent girl in our class.
- 4. My dog is fatter than / the fattest dog I know!
- 5. Sam has got a better / the best camera than mine.
- **6.** What's a more dangerous / the most dangerous sport in the world?
- 7. I'm shorter / the shortest than my sister.
- 8. Adventure films are more interesting / the most interesting than drama films.



3 Complete the sentences with the adjectives in brackets. Use Comparative or Superlative.

1.	Kelly has <u>the fastes</u>	t (fast) bike in the school.
2.	William and Paul are	(good) <mark>baske</mark> tball players than Jim and Tom.
3.	What's	(long) river in the world?
4.	Harry's room is	(messy) in our family!
5.	I'm	_ (bad) than my bes <mark>t friend at</mark> sp <mark>eaking Fren</mark> ch.
6.	I think shopping is	(b <mark>oring) than w</mark> atchin <mark>g vid</mark> eos online.
7.	Our cat is	(big) tha <mark>n our</mark> dog!
8.	My Dad is	(intellig <mark>ent) person I kn</mark> ow!

4 Complete the dialogue with the adjectives in brackets. Use Comparative or Superlative.

Ben:	I want to buy a new laptop, but I d	don <mark>'t kn</mark> ow which one.	
Gina:	Z-tops are very good!		
Ben:	Yes, but Rions are ¹ faster	(fast). And they've got	
	² (big) scre	ens too!	
Gina:	I know, but they're ³	(expensive)! And the	37
	colours on the monitor are 4	(bad)!	
Ben:	But everybody says they're 5	(good) of all for	
	video games!		
Gina:	No, they aren't! The <mark>y're ⁶</mark>	(slow) than Z-tops ar	nd sometimes they stop
	working. Z-tops are ⁷	(stylish) and beautiful lap	ptops in the market!
Ben:	Bah! I still think Rions are 8	(good) than them!	

5 Comp<mark>lete the sentenc</mark>es with one word in each gap.

1.	Peter is <u>the</u>	<u>kinde</u> st person I know!
2.	Susan is taller	her sister.
3.	What's	most interesting film in your opinion?
4.	Who is the fastest	runner your class?
5.	Betty's hair is long	er mine.
6.	Shopping for cloth	nes is exciting than shopping for food
7.	Who is	best basketball player in the world?
8.	Loading the dishw	rasher is the dirtiest chore all!

6 Look at the picture and complete the sentences with the adjectives in brackets. Use Comparative or Superlative.



- Write true sentences about you. Use Comparative or Superlative.
 - dogs / cats / cute
 Cats are cuter than dogs OR Dogs are cuter than cats.
 - 2. ironing clothes / all household chores / difficult
 - 3. volleyball / football / exciting
 - 4. computer studies / all school subjects / interesting
 - 5. my maths teacher / my history teacher / busy
 - **6.** hanging out with friends / downloading music / boring
 - 7. burgers / pizza / good
 - 8. my Mum / all other members in the family / patient



Both...and, either...or, neither...nor

Όταν θέλουμε να πούμε ότι **κάτι ισχύει για δύο** ανθρώπους ή δύο πράγματα, τότε χρησιμοποιούμε το **both...and** (=και...και). Με το **either...οr** (= ή...ή) δείχνουμε ότι **κάτι ισχύει είτε για το ένα είτε για το άλλο**. Ακόμη, χρησιμοποιούμε το **neither...nor** (=ούτε...ούτε) για να δείξουμε ότι **κάτι δεν ισχύει ούτε για το ένα ούτε για το άλλο**.

Both Maria and Peter are good students.

You can use either the laptop or the desktop computer.

Dad always carries heaviest shopping bags home.

She neither checked her change nor her receipt.

Riding a bike is both good for you or the environment.

Neither Sandra nor Paul came to the party.

Look Out!

Το **neither...nor** έχει ήδη αρνητική σημασία και γι' αυτό το ρήμα πάντα μπαίνει στην κατάφαση. Neither my laptop nor my phone **work(s)**.

8	Complete the sentences with both, and, either, or, neither or nor.
2. 3. 4. 5.	Jenny enjoys both popand hip hop music. Martin likes adventure and science fiction films. You can come to the morning or the afternoon class. This robot can clean nor vacuum floors. Harry neither called came to the party last week. The children are either going to study now tomorrow morning.
	Read the text and write the missing words. Write one word in each gap.
them meet t's bo s to i	e watching videos on You Tube. They're shorter ¹ than films on TV so I can watch a lot of in one evening. My best friend thinks watching videos at home is ² boring than ting friends. I actually enjoy ³ staying at home and going out, but my parents believe etter to go out ⁴ stay at home. My brother thinks ⁵ best way to have fun invite friends over to your house. At the moment, I'm ⁶ watching videos nor meeting ds! I'm studying for a test! What do you like doing in your free time?
10	Tick (✓) the correct sentences. Put a cross (✗) next to the wrong sentences. Correct the mistakes.
1.	Standing in a queue is the worse thing for me! Standing in a queue is the worst thing for me!
2.	Paying in cash is gooder than paying by credit card.
3.	My sister enjoys both shopping in small shops and online.

