

Look at the words below.
Which part of speech are they?
(до якої частини мови вони належать?)

Hot
Fast
Quiet
Cold
Slow
Boring

They are

Hot
Fast
Quiet
Cold
Slow
Boring



What are they? They are _____
What **color** are they?



How many **apples** are there on the table?



GRAMMAR Presentation: Comparatives

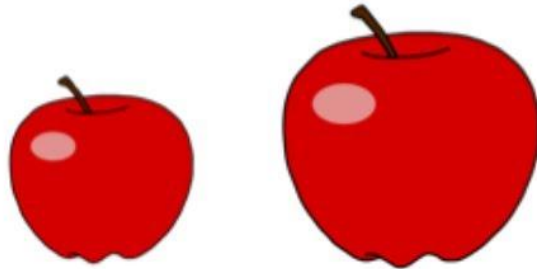
Which apple is bigger?



Big – bigger

Comparative

Comparison between two nouns.



This apple is bigger than that apple.

Large - larger

LARGE



Green apple



Red apple

The green apple is large**r than the red apple.**

Comparatives

- 1 Use the comparative form of adjectives to compare people, things, actions and events.

The airport is smaller but more convenient.



Let's learn how to form **comparative** adjectives.
SB GRAMMAR CLASS 2

Degrees of comparison	Positive Form	Comparative Form
		We use it when we compare TWO things, people or situations.
Adjectives with 1 syllable		+ -er
	short	shorter (than...)
Adjectives with 1 syllable ending in 1 vowel + 1 consonant		double consonant + -er
	hot	hotter (than...)
Adjectives with 2 syllables ending in consonant+y		change y into i + -er
	happy	happier (than...)
Adjectives with 2 or more syllables		more + positive form
	expensive	more expensive (than...)
Exceptions	good	better (than...)
	bad	worse (than...)
	far	further/farther (than...)

Syllable - склад
Vowel –
Голосний звук
Consonant -
Приголосний

Let's learn how to form comparative adjectives.

comparatives

adjective		comparative	rule
one-syllable adjectives some two-syllable adjectives	cold quiet	colder quieter	adjective + -er
adjectives: ending in -e ending in -y ending in a consonant + vowel + consonant	large noisy hot	larger noisier hotter	adjective + -r adjective -y + -ier double the final consonant of the adjective + -er
many two-syllable adjectives all longer adjectives	boring expensive	more boring more expensive	more + adjective
irregular adjectives	good bad far	better worse further/farther	

Use comparatives (+ *than*) to compare things and people.

My sister's **taller than** me. A restaurant is **quieter than** a disco.

Consonants: b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n,

Vowels: a, e, i, o...

TIP

further or farther

When we talk about distance, the meaning is the same.

It is 10 km further / farther.

Use *further*, not *farther*, to mean 'extra'.

There is further information about Sochi on the website.

GRAMMAR Presentation: Superlatives

TASK: read and answer the question below

5

Superlatives

The lowest point on Earth

Amazing facts

The **lowest** point on Earth is the Mariana Trench. It is the **deepest** part of the Pacific Ocean at 11 km down.

Antarctica has the **most extreme** climate. The temperature can be -50°C and wind speeds 200 km / hour. The penguins there live in probably the world's **most difficult** conditions.

The **biggest** tree is the Giant Sequoia, which grows in California, USA. *General Sherman* is the world's **largest** living tree and the **most famous** Sequoia. (William Sherman was one of the **most important** generals in American history.)



The shortest river is the Roe River in Montana, USA. It is only 61 metres long but it is one of the **most popular** tourist **attractions** in Montana.



Which is a good place for tourists? a The Mariana Trench b Antarctica c Montana

GRAMMAR Presentation: Superlatives

What do all these superlatives have in common?

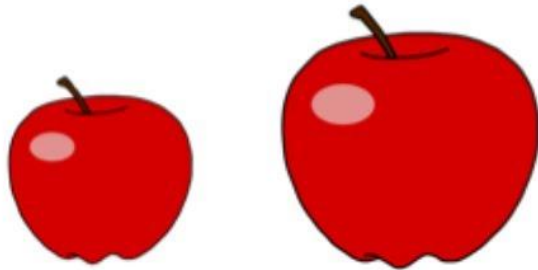
The lowest
The deepest
The most extreme
The most difficult
The biggest
The (world's) largest
The most popular

Use superlatives to talk
about **the number one thing** in a group.

Big – the biggest

Comparative

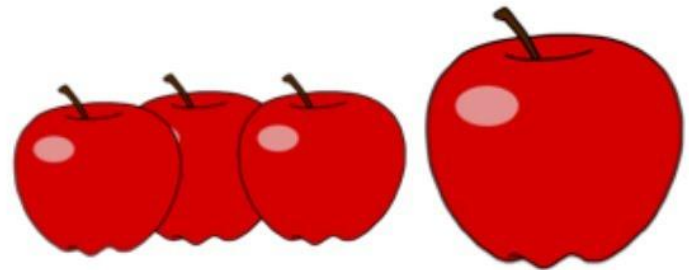
Comparison between two nouns.



This apple is bigger than that apple.

Superlative

Comparison of a noun with other nouns in a group.



This apple is the biggest.

Let's learn how to form superlative adjectives.
SB GRAMMAR CLASS 2

Degrees of comparison	Positive Form	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
		We use it when we compare TWO things, people or situations.	We use it when we talk about an object that is #1 in some quality
Adjectives with 1 syllable		+ -er	the ... -est
	short	shorter (than...)	the shortest
Adjectives with 1 syllable ending in 1 vowel + 1 consonant		double consonant + -er	the ... double consonant + -est
	hot	hotter (than...)	the hottest
Adjectives with 2 syllables ending in consonant+y		change y into i + -er	the ... change y into i + -est
	happy	happier (than...)	the happiest
Adjectives with 2 or more syllables		more + positive form	the most + positive form
	expensive	more expensive (than...)	the most expensive
Exceptions	good	better (than...)	the best
	bad	worse (than...)	the worst
	far	further/farther (than...)	the furthest/the farthest

Let's learn how to form superlative adjectives.

Worksheet page

superlatives

adjective	superlative	rule
cold nice <u>friendly</u> big	the coldest the nicest the friendliest the biggest	<i>the</i> + adjective + <i>-est</i> <i>the</i> + adjective + <i>-st</i> <i>the</i> + adjective + y + <i>-iest</i> double the final consonant of the adjective + <i>-est</i>
boring interesting	the most boring the most interesting	<i>the most</i> + adjective
good bad far	the best the worst the furthest/farthest	

Use superlatives to talk about the number one thing in a group.

Maria's spelling is **the best** in the class.

Note: The spelling rules for superlatives are the same as for comparatives.

GRAMMAR Class 2 TASK 1

Comparatives & Superlatives

fast



faster



fastest



as as (такий же хороший, милый, добрый)

With possessive adjectives don't use 'the' before superlatives!	my most favourite book
With possessive case don't use 'the' before superlatives!	Jack's best result
Use 'in' before a group or place And 'of' in all the rest	He's the coolest <u>in our class</u> . She's the most beautiful woman <u>in the world</u> . I'm the smartest <u>of all</u> !
<div data-bbox="92 711 904 796" style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> The Comparative Structure 'as ... as' </div>	We use it when two objects, people, or situations are exactly the same in some quality
	as + positive form + as
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div data-bbox="88 851 504 1265" style="background-color: #008080; color: white; text-align: center; width: 200px; height: 250px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div data-bbox="233 1039 355 1075" style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">BOX 1</div> </div> <div data-bbox="531 851 946 1265" style="background-color: #9370DB; color: white; text-align: center; width: 200px; height: 250px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div data-bbox="678 1039 799 1075" style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">BOX 2</div> </div> </div> <p data-bbox="316 1282 716 1318" style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">Box 1 is as big as Box 2.</p>	<div data-bbox="991 851 1846 1265" style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p data-bbox="1083 1282 1754 1368" style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">The baby on the left is as cute as the baby on the right.</p>

Worksheet page 5

Superlative adjectives

We use **superlative adjectives** to compare more than two things. We use *the* or a possessive adjective (*my/your/his*, etc.) before the superlative form:

*Blue whales are **the largest** whales. What was **your best** subject at school?*

After superlatives we use *in* before singular nouns (i.e. the name of a place or group):

*The blue whale is the largest creature **in the world**. Ben is the oldest player **in the team**.*

But we use *of* before plural nouns:

*The blue whale is the largest **of the whales**. Ben is the oldest **of the players**.*

As....as

Worksheet page 5

as ... as / not as ... as

When we want to say that two people or things are the same, we use **as...as**. e.g. *Helen is as tall as Kate.*

In negations we use **not as ... as**. e.g. *Mary is not as clever as Julie.*

Worksheet page 2

SB 192

The Comparative Structure 'as ... as'

We use it when two objects, people, or situations are exactly the same in some quality

as + positive form + as

BOX 1

BOX 2

Box 1 is **as big as** Box 2.



The baby on the left is **as cute as** the baby on the right.

Homework

- 1. Our book Grammar Class 2 Watch Class Video**
- 2 Grammar Class 2 read the Rules table + do the tasks**
- 3. Grammar Class 2 do an online test “TEST YOURSELF”**

