

Learn the **superlative  
adjectives** and Present  
Continuous

Show that you are **the best!**



Try to guess the  
meaning of **the best**.

Do you like your job? Do you  
think that it is **better** than **the**  
**jobs of your parents?**

Do you think that your job is  
**the best?**



You're  
the  
Best

Your homework was to **compare** your job **with** the job of your friend.

## Example:

- 1) My job is **good**. The job of my friend is **better**.
- 2) My job is **more difficult** than the job of my friend.
- 3) My **salary** (зарплата) is **high**. The **salary** of my friend is **higher**.



Both **my** computer and **yours** are  
**good.**

- 1) **How many** computers are you  
talking about?
- 2) Are they **good**?



We use 'both' when we talk about two things/people and want to say that two out of two things/people have something in common (something similar).

The infographic is titled 'BOTH' in a large blue circle. It features two cartoon babies at the top right and a pair of red cherries at the top left. A dotted line connects the cherries to the title. Below the title, a yellow circle contains the text 'BOTH ... AND ...'. To its right, a yellow box lists two grammar rules: '( Both + Noun + and + Noun )' with the example 'Both Alice and Susan have to comply with the rules.', and '( Both + Adjective + and + Adjective )' with the example 'He is both smart and resourceful.' Below the yellow circle, a green circle contains the text 'BOTH OF ...'. To its right, a green box lists two grammar rules: '( Both (of) + determiner ( the, my, these, etc.) + plural noun )' with the example 'Both his parents ( both of his parents ) are alive.', and '( Both of + object pronoun ( you, us, them. ) )' with the example 'The teacher is always looking at both of us.' The background includes a watermark 'www.englishstudypage.com' and 'English Study Page'.

**BOTH**  
refers to two things or people together

**BOTH ... AND ...**

- ( Both + Noun + and + Noun )  
Example: Both Alice and Susan have to comply with the rules.
- ( Both + Adjective + and + Adjective )  
Example: He is both smart and resourceful.

**BOTH OF ...**

- ( Both (of) + determiner ( the, my, these, etc.) + plural noun )  
Example: Both his parents ( both of his parents ) are alive.
- ( Both of + object pronoun ( you, us, them. ) )  
Example: The teacher is always looking at both of us.

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My job is good.  
The job of my friend is better.  
The job of my boss is the best!

- 1) How many jobs do you compare in this sentence?
- 2) Do you compare your job with the job of your friend? Of your boss? With them both?



A Tesla is **the best** car in the world.

1. From the point of view of the author, is **Tesla better than all the other cars ?**



We use superlative  
adjectives to compare  
three or more nouns,  
one thing with two or  
more other things.  
One thing is better than  
all the others.



Read the rule attentively and say **what particles** we use (add) to make **superlative adjectives**.

### Superlatives

We use superlative adjectives to compare a person or thing with a number of other people or things.

For short adjectives we add <b>the + -est</b> . Be careful of spelling.	<i>big</i>	<b>biggest</b>	<i>The new monitor was <b>the biggest</b> in the room.</i>
	<i>fast</i>	<b>fastest</b>	<i>Your version of the software is <b>the fastest</b>.</i>
	<i>easy</i>	<b>easiest</b>	<i>It's <b>the easiest</b> to use.</i>
For long adjectives we use <b>the most/the least</b> .	<i>difficult</i>	<b>the most/least difficult</b>	<i>This version is <b>the most difficult</b> to use.</i>
	<i>expensive</i>	<b>the most/least expensive</b>	<i>His computer is <b>the least expensive</b>.</i>
	<i>reliable</i>	<b>the most/least reliable</b>	<i>I think you should buy that. It is the <b>most reliable</b>.</i>
Some superlatives are irregular.	<i>bad</i>	<b>the worst</b>	<i>That is <b>the worst</b> software I've ever used!</i>
	<i>good</i>	<b>the best</b>	<i>I really like this website. It's <b>the best</b> I've seen.</i>

Work in small groups. Talk about **the software** you and your **non-IT colleagues** use. Answer the questions.

- 1 What are the differences between the IT and non-IT software you have listed?
- 2 Which is the cheapest?
- 3 Which is the most expensive?
- 4 Which is the most/least reliable?
- 5 Which is the most difficult/easiest to use?
- 6 Which is the best/worst?
- 7 Which is the most/least user-friendly?

I **have (got)** the **best** software  
in my company!

Is this software **yours**?

# Have got

I have got	I've got	Have I got...?	I haven't got
You have got	You've got	Have you got...?	You haven't got
He has got She has got It has got	He's got She's got It's got	Has he got...? Has she got...? Has it got...?	He hasn't got She hasn't got It hasn't got
We have got You have got They have got	We've got You've got They've got	Have we got...? Have you got...? Have they got...?	We haven't got You haven't got They haven't got

Read the rule attentively and say **why** we use 'have (got)'

Present tense of *have (got)*

We use **have (got)** to talk about possession.

*I've/You've/We've/They've (got) ...*

*I/You/We/They have (got) ...*

*He's/She's/It's (got) ...*

*He/She/It has (got) ...*

*I/You/We/They haven't (got) ...*

*I/You/We/They have not (got) ...*

*He/She/It hasn't (got) ...*

*He/She/It has not (got) ...*

*I/You/We/They don't have ...*

*I/You/We/They do not have ...*

*He/She/It doesn't have ...*

*He/She/It does not have ...*

*Have I you/we/they got ...?*

*Has he/she/it got ...?*

*Do I/you/we/they have ...?*

*Does he/she/it have ...?*

# Listen and repeat the sentences

- 1 We've got the best software.
- 2 Does it have the most reliable anti-virus software?
- 3 She has the cheapest computer.
- 4 They haven't got the latest version.
- 5 Do you have the fastest processor?
- 6 Has it got Windows?
- 7 They have the latest software.
- 8 It has the biggest screen.

Write **five** sentences comparing **three software products** you know.

Examples: **Word, Excel, Power Point...**

I use (...);

(...) is **more convenient than** (...) .

(...) is **the most convenient**

# Useful phrases:

## How is it going?

## How are you getting on?

Other ways to say: **HELLO**

**Hi there (informal)**

Oh, it's you John! Hi there!

**Howdy (informal)**

Howdy, folks! When did you all get here?

**Greetings**

Greetings to you, my friends and colleagues.

**What's up (sup?) (informal)**

- Yo man what's up?

- Chillin

**How are you doing?**

- Hi, this is Joey!

- How are you doing?

**Morning/afternoon/evening**

Morning, can I have a cup of coffee?

**Salute**

Salute, where's everyone?

What are you doing now?  
I am installing the  
software!

When does it happen?



We use **Present Continuous** to speak about actions that happen **now, at the moment of speech.**



# Read the rule attentively and say **what is the meaning of Present Continuous**

## Present continuous

We use the **present continuous** to talk about things that take place at the time of speaking and are not permanent.

*I'm installing the software.*

*He's/She's setting up a network.*

*We're/They're working at home today.*

*I'm not setting up the network.*

*He's/She's not installing the software.*

*We/They aren't coming in today.*

*Are you installing it now?*

*What am I doing?*

*What are you/they doing?*

*What is he/she doing?*

# PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

2 Complete these sentences with *is/Isn't, am/am not, are/aren't*.

1 It \_\_\_\_\_ going well.

2 I \_\_\_\_\_ learning a new program.

3 She \_\_\_\_\_ working in the office today. She has a day off.

4 They \_\_\_\_\_ installing the new software.

5 We \_\_\_\_\_ setting up the network.

6 We \_\_\_\_\_ using Word. We have a different word-processing program.

7 Where \_\_\_\_\_ they working today?

8 What \_\_\_\_\_ he installing on the computer?

9 I \_\_\_\_\_ coming in today. I'm sick.

10 \_\_\_\_\_ she working at home today?

## POSITIVE FORM

**Sbj + am/is/are + Ving**

I + am + starting

He  
She  
It + is + starting

You  
We  
You  
They + are + starting

**+**

**Ex:** I am crying.

## NEGATIVE FORM

**Sbj + am/is/are + NOT + Ving**

I + am not + starting

He  
She  
It + is not  
isn't + starting

You  
We  
You  
They + are not  
aren't + starting

**-**

**Ex:** She is not (isn't) crying.

## QUESTION FORM

**Am/Is/Are + Sbj + Ving**

Am + I + starting

Is + He  
She  
It + starting

Are + You  
We  
You  
They + starting

**?**

**Ex:**

You are crying.

→

Are you crying?

Pay attention to the following words: **training courses, a day off.**

1



Listen and complete this dialogue.

Paul: Hi, Brinitha.

Brinitha: Hi, Paul.

Paul: How's it (1) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Brinitha: Fine, fine.

Paul: What (2) \_\_\_\_\_ you (3) \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment?

Brinitha: Oh, I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Nero.

Paul: How are you getting on?

Brinitha: Well, I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a network. I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ Microsoft Server.

Paul: Right. Where is Jackie today? Do you know?

Brinitha: Yes. She is on a training course today. She (7) \_\_\_\_\_ about the new database system.


Paul: What about Mary and Imran? Where are they?

Brinitha: They (8) \_\_\_\_\_ in today. They have a day off.

Try to guess the meaning of the words **training**  
**courses, a day off.**



**TRAINING**



Out of  
Office

Fill in the gaps using **comparative** and **superlative** adjectives, **have (got)** and **Present Continuous**

Hey, Jonn! What **(to do)**?

I **(to install)** new software!

Oh! You **( to get)** a new laptop!

Yes, it is **(good)** gadget in the world!

Oh, no! Mine is **(good)**!

Imagine that you compare your  
**gadget with theirs**. Urge him  
that your laptop is **the best**

Example: **Tony's** laptop is of  
2018.

**Mark's** laptop is of 2019.

**My** laptop is of 2020.

**Mine** is **the newest!**..

