

UNIVERSITY OF MONTENEGRO  
INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

**THE FACULTY OF METALLURGY**

**ENGLISH COURSE –  
INTERMEDIATE**

**Podgorica, 25.03.2016.**



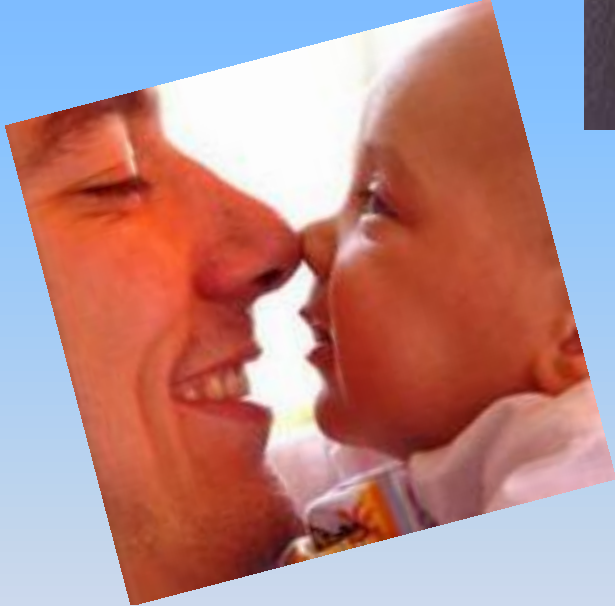
4 Pictures 1 Word



# SOFT



# FLESH



# HEAT



# SMOKE



# POCKET



# QUEEN





# BOW

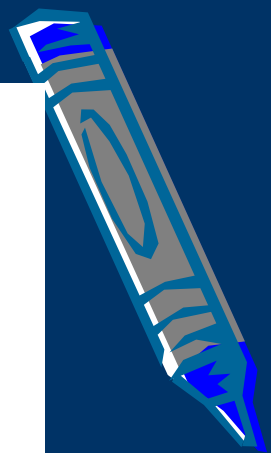


## G5.1 Making comparisons

5A 5 p37

### COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

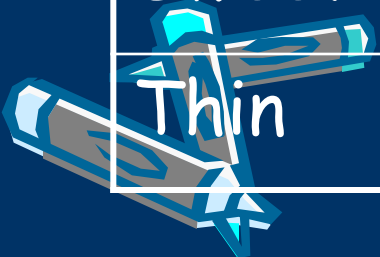
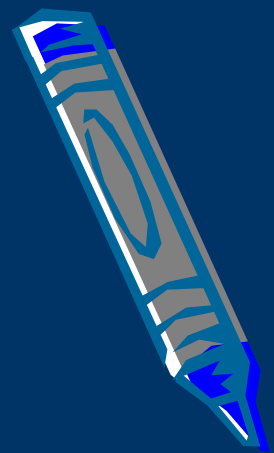
- We use comparatives (*bigger, more expensive, etc.*) to compare two things.
- We use superlatives (*biggest, most expensive, etc.*) to compare three or more things.

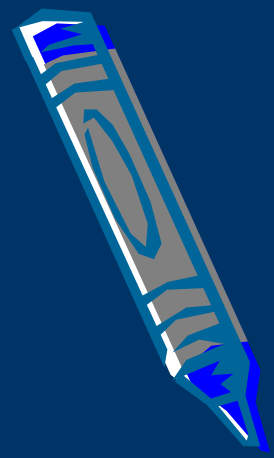


# SOME RULES ABOUT FORMING COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

- One syllable adjectives generally form the comparative by adding **-er** and the superlative by adding **-est**, e.g.:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Soft	Softer	The softest
Cheap	Cheaper	The cheapest
Sweet	Sweeter	The sweetest
Thin	Thinner	The thinnest

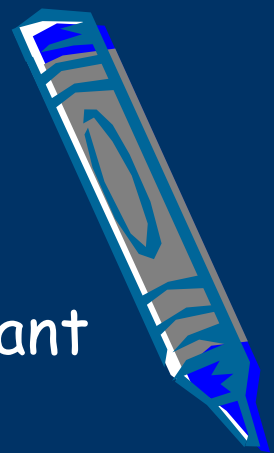




- This kind of comparison - with ER and EST is called GERMAN COMPARISON



# SPELLING RULES



- Note that if a one syllable adjective ends in a single vowel letter followed by a single consonant letter, the consonant letter is doubled, e.g.:
- thin → thinner
- big → biggest
- Fat - fatter
- Fit - fitter
- hot - hotter



# SPELLING RULES



- If an adjective ends in -e, this is removed when adding -er/-est, e.g.:
- wide → wider - the widest
- fine - finer - the finest



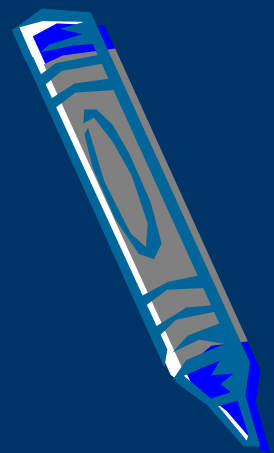
# SPELLING RULES



- If an adjective ends in a consonant followed by -y, -y is replaced by -i when adding -er/-est, e.g.:
- dry → drier - driest
- pretty - prettier - the prettiest
- noisy - noisier - the noisiest



# TWO SYLLABLE ADJECTIVES



- two syllable adjectives which end in **-y** usually form the comparative by adding **-er** and the superlative by adding **-est**, (note the change of **-y** to **-i** in the comparative/superlative) e.g.:

Adjective	Comparative	superlative
Lucky	luckier	The luckiest
Pretty	Prettier	The prettiest
Tidy	Tidier	The tidiest



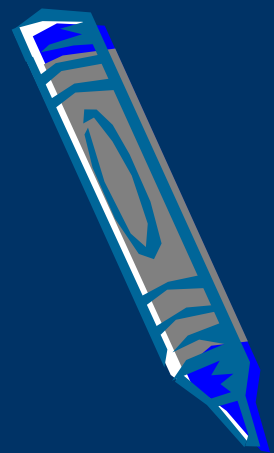


PAY ATTENTION:

PRETTY - PRETTIER - THE PRETIEST  
NOISY - NOISIER - THE NOISIEST

BUT:

SHY - SHYER - THE SHYEST  
GREY - GREYER - THE GREYEST

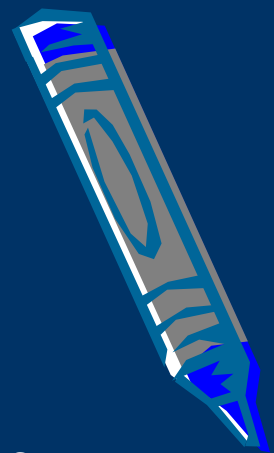


- Germanskim načinom poređenja poredi se još i dvosložni pridjevi koji se završavaju na "-y", "-ow", "-er" ili na silabično "l", kao i pridjevi koji imaju naglasak na drugom slogu:

- narrow, narrower, the narrowest;
- clever, cleverer, the cleverest
- simple, simpler, the simplest;
- polite, politer, the politest.



# THREE SYLLABLE ADJECTIVES



- Adjectives which have three or more syllables always form the comparative and superlative with **MORE** and **THE MOST**, e.g.:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Dangerous	More dangerous	The most dangerous
Difficult	More difficult	The most difficult

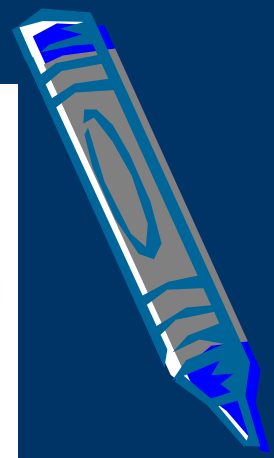


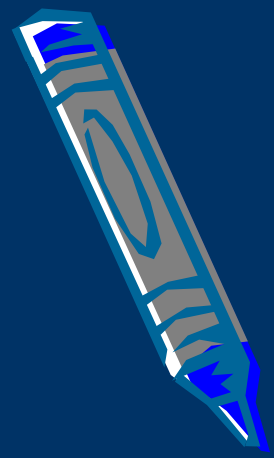
## other 2-syllable adjectives; long adjectives

adjective	comparative	superlative
spacious	more spacious	most spacious
patient	more patient	most patient
amazing	more amazing	most amazing
expensive	more expensive	most expensive

PAY ATTENTION:

*just (more just, the more just); right (more right, the most right)*





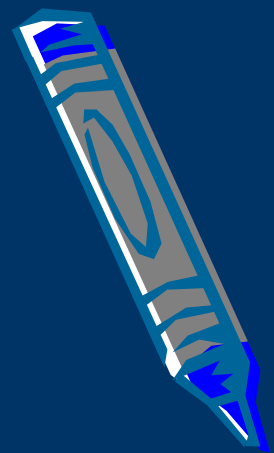
- This kind of comparison - with MORE and MOST is called ROMAN COMPARISON



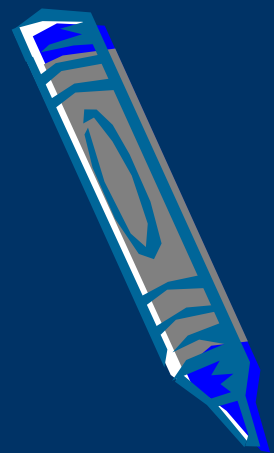
# TWO SYLLABLE ADJECTIVES

- two syllable adjectives ending in **-ed**, **-ing**, **-ful**, or **-less** always form the comparative with **more** and the superlative with **the most**, e.g.:

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>superlative</b>
Worried	More worried	The most worried
Boring	More boring	The most boring
Careful	More careful	The most careful
Useless	More useless	The most useless



- ADJECTIVES:






common, cruel, pleasant, quiet, cheerful,  
handsome

can be compared in both ways:

common - commoner - the most common


common - more common - the most common





good (dobar)	better	the best
bad (loš) evil (zao) ill (bolestan)	worse	the worst
many (mnogo)	more	the most
little (malen)	less	the least
late (kasan)	later (kasniji)	the latest (najnoviji)
	latter (dalji po redu)	the last (posljednji)
far (daleko)	farther (prostorno dalji)	the farthest
	further (dalji po redu)	the furthest





**Late** also has two comparative forms: one is regular (**later**) and the other is irregular (**latter**). They cannot be used as synonyms either:

- **Later** means “afterwards”. It is widely used as a connector of time and sequence along with words like: **then, next, after that**, etc.

- **Latter** refers to the second of two things or people mentioned: *I love my two cousins, George and Don, but the latter is clearly my favourite.*

- In this example, “the latter” refers to the second cousin mentioned: Don.





farther

vs.

further

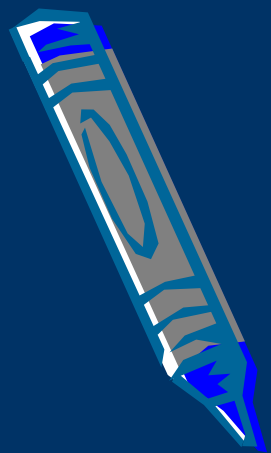


The widely accepted rule is to use **farther** to discuss physical distances, as in

*He went farther down the road.*

**Further** should be used for figurative distance or to discuss degree or extent, as in

*I wanted to discuss it further, but we didn't have time.*



# USE OF COMPARATIVES

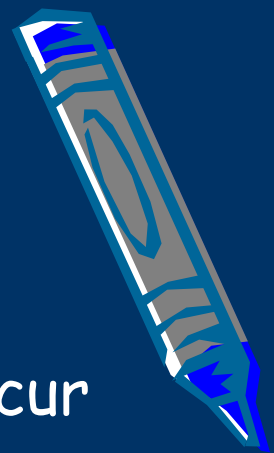


- Comparatives are very commonly followed by **than** and a pronoun or noun group, in order to describe who the other person or thing involved in the comparison is, e.g.:
- John is taller than me.
- I think that she's more intelligent than her sister.

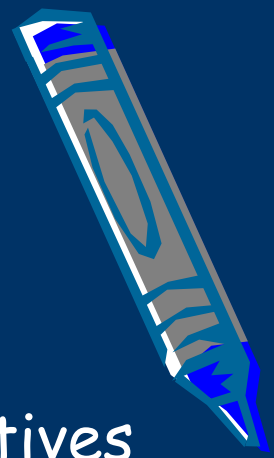


# USE OF SUPERLATIVES

- Like comparatives, superlatives can be placed before nouns in the attributive position, or occur after be and other link verbs, e.g.:
  - the most delicious chocolate cake I've ever eaten
  - Annabel was the youngest
  - This restaurant is the best



# USE OF SUPERLATIVES



- As shown in the second two examples, superlatives are often used on their own if it is clear what or who is being compared. If you want to be specific about what you are comparing, you can do this with a noun, or a phrase beginning with **in** or **of**, e.g.:
  - Annabel was the youngest child
  - Annabel was the youngest of the children
  - This restaurant is the best in town.

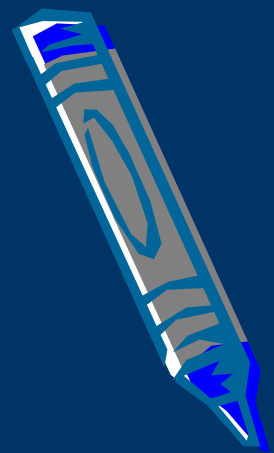


# Degree

Am I  
*smarter?*



Or the  
*smartest?*

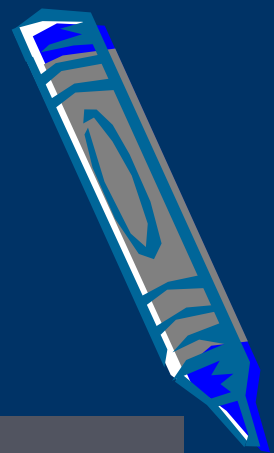


# Sample Item

Roxanne is the \_\_\_\_\_ member of her family.

- A. **smartest**
- B. most smartest
- C. more smart
- D. least smartest

Which choice fills the blank with the **correct** form of **smart**?

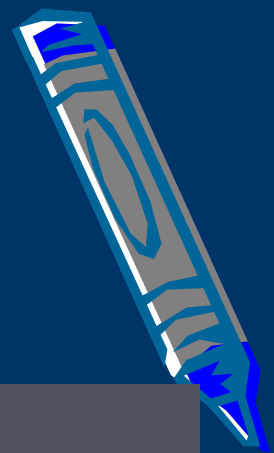




# Item 1

My standard poodle Jack is the biggest of my two dogs.

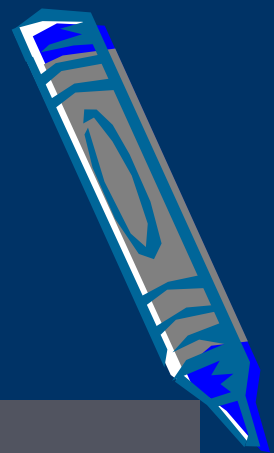
- A. bigger
- B. more bigger
- C. most big
- D. No change is necessary.



## Item 2

Joseph's parents have three sons. Joseph is the most daring while Jason is the more cautious of the three.

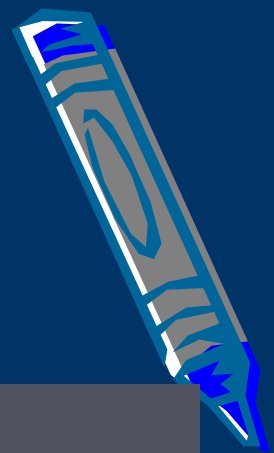
- A. cautiouser
- B. more cautiouser
- C. most cautious**
- D. No change is necessary.



## Item 3

Raphael, our new roommate, is lazy. Of the truckload of boxes, Chuck and I had to carry the heavier ones.

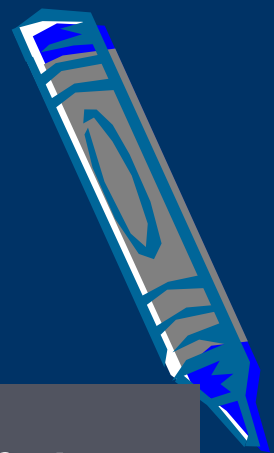
- A. **heaviest**
- B. more heavy
- C. more heavier
- D. No change is necessary.



# Item 4

Professor Zuromski read my essay in front of the entire class. Obviously, I am the best writer among her many students.

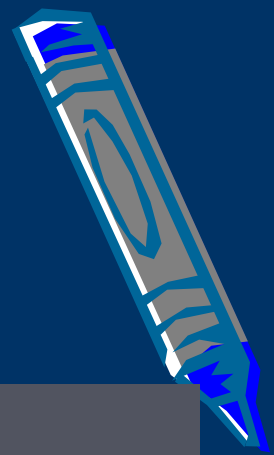
- A. **best**
- B. most great
- C. greater
- D. No change is necessary.



# Item 5

Roxanne can frost cupcakes \_\_\_\_\_ than anyone else in the cake-decorating class.

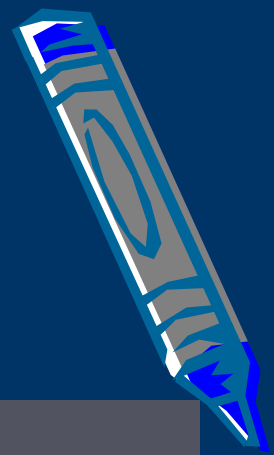
- A. quickest
- B. more quickly**
- C. most quickly
- D. quicker



# Item 6

Of all our friends, Thomas is the \_\_\_\_\_  
person we know.

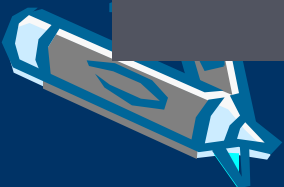
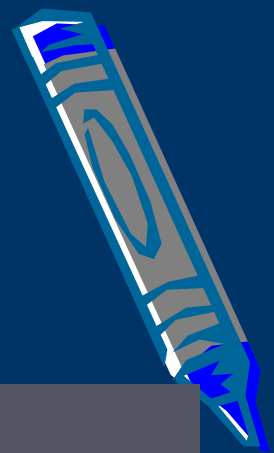
- A. more sad
- B. sadder
- C. saddest**
- D. most saddest



# Item 7

David smiled and bowed; Glen offered a single red rose; and Fred farted and picked his nose. Of the three of us, poor Cheryl certainly has the \_\_\_\_\_ date.

- A. worse
- B. more worse
- C. worst**
- D. more terrible



A. Fill in the gaps with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets:

1. Which is ..... (cold) planet in our solar system?  
Pluto.
2. Which is ..... (heavy) animal in the world?
3. Is the Mount Everest ..... (high) than  
Kilimanjaro?
4. Are women ..... (shy) than man?
5. Has an eagle got ..... (good) sight than humans?
6. What is ..... (popular) sport in your country.
7. Which are ..... (hot) deserts in the world?





1. Was Albert Einstein ..... (intelligent) man of his time.
2. Who is ..... (beautiful) - Angelina or Monica?
3. Does the cheetah run ..... (fast) than lion?
4. He was a bit depressed yesterday, but today he looks ..... (happy).
5. I prefer this chair to that one. It is ..... (comfortable).
6. It was an awful day. It was ..... (bad) day of my life.
7. The United States is very large but Canada is ..... (large).
8. Who is ..... (old)? You or your sister?



The image features a hypnotic background of concentric circles. The outermost ring is black, followed by a red ring, then a black ring, and a red ring, leading to a central black circle. Overlaid on this pattern is the text "That's all Folks!" in a white, elegant cursive font. The text is positioned diagonally across the center, with the word "That's" on the left and "Folks!" on the right, ending near the center of the innermost circle.

*That's all Folks!*