

## A - AN - THE

### A / AN (INDEFINITE ARTICLE)

Use 'a' with nouns starting with a **consonant** (letters that are not vowels),  
'an' with nouns starting with a **vowel** (a, e, i, o, u)

#### **Examples:**

A boy  
An apple  
A car  
An orange  
A house  
An opera

**NOTE:** An before **h mute** - **an hour, an honour.**

A before **u and eu** when they sound like 'you': **a European, a university, a unit**

The indefinite article is used:

1- **to refer to something for the first time:**

Eg: An elephant and a mouse fell in love.

Would you like a drink?

I've finally got a good job.

2- **to refer to a particular member of a group or class**

Examples:

*-with names of jobs:*

John is **a** doctor. Mary is training to be **an** engineer. He wants to be **a** dancer.

*-with nationalities and religions:*

John is **an** Englishman.

Kate is **a** Catholic.

## **THE (DEFINITE ARTICLE)**

'The' is used:

**1. to refer to something which has already been mentioned.**

Example: An elephant and a mouse fell in love. **The** mouse loved **the** elephant's long trunk, and **the** elephant loved **the** mouse's tiny nose.

**2. when both the speaker and listener know what is being talked about, even if it has not been mentioned before.**

Example: 'Where's **the** bathroom?' 'It's on **the** first floor.'

**3. in sentences or clauses where we define or identify a particular person or object:**

Examples: **The** man *who wrote this book* is famous.

'Which car did you scratch?' '**The** red one.'

My *house* is **the** one with a blue door.'

**4. to refer to objects we regard as unique:**

Examples: **the** sun, **the** moon, **the** world

**5. before superlatives and ordinal numbers:**

Examples: **the** highest building, **the** first page, **the** last chapter.

**6. with adjectives, to refer to a whole group of people:**

Examples: **the** Japanese, **the** old

**7. with names of geographical areas and oceans:**

Examples: **the** Caribbean, **the** Sahara, **the** Atlantic

**8. with decades, or groups of years:**

Example: she grew up in **the** 70s

**9- with country names with "united, republic, kingdom"**

Example: "**The** United States of America, **The** Republic of China, **The** United Kingdom"

## **NO ARTICLE**

Do not use "the" in the following situations:

### ***1-with names of countries (if singular)***

Germany is an important economic power.

He's just returned from Zimbabwe.(But: I'm visiting the United States next week.)

### ***2-with the names of languages***

French is spoken in Tahiti.

English uses many words of Latin origin.

Indonesian is a relatively new language.

### ***3-with the names of meals.***

Lunch is at midday.

Dinner is in the evening.

Breakfast is the first meal of the day.

### ***4-with people's names (if singular):***

John's coming to the party.

George King is my uncle.(But: we're having lunch with the Morgans tomorrow.)

### ***5-with titles and names:***

Prince Charles is Queen Elizabeth's son.

President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas.

Dr. Watson was Sherlock Holmes' friend.(But: the Queen of England, the Pope.)

### ***6-After the 's possessive case:***

His brother's car.

Peter's house.

### ***7-with professions:***

Engineering is a useful career.

He'll probably go into medicine.

### ***8-with names of shops:***

I'll get the card at Smith's.

Can you go to Boots for me?

### ***9-with years:***

1948 was a wonderful year.

Do you remember 1995?

### ***10-With uncountable nouns:***

Rice is the main food in Asia.

Milk is often added to tea in England.

War is destructive.

### ***11-with the names of individual mountains, lakes and islands:***

Mount Erciyes is the highest mountain in Turkey.

She lives near Lake Windermere.

Have you visited Long Island?

### ***12-with most names of towns, streets, stations and airports:***

Victoria Station is in the centre of London.

Can you direct me to Bond Street?

She lives in Florence.

They're flying from Heathrow.

### ***13-in some fixed expressions, for example:***

by car by train by air on foot on holiday on air (in broadcasting)

at school at work at University in church in prison in bed

## EXERCISES

<https://www.thoughtco.com/article-use-in-english-quiz-4064229>

<https://www.usingenglish.com/handouts/21.html>

<http://www.carmenlu.com/second/grammar/a-an-the2-1.htm>

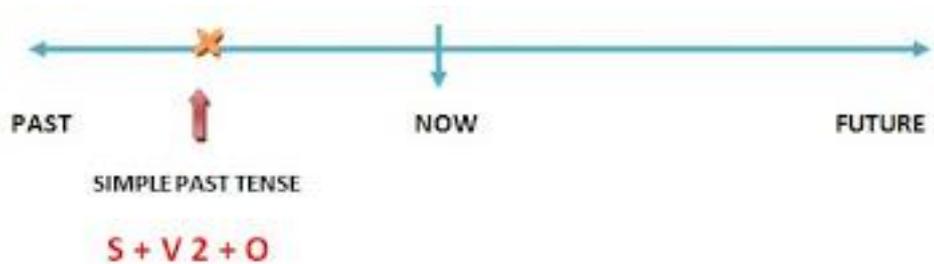
[https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises\\_list/artikel.htm](https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises_list/artikel.htm)

<https://www.englishpage.com/articles/index.htm>

[http://www.myenglishpages.com/site\\_php\\_files/grammar-exercise-articles-2.php](http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-exercise-articles-2.php)

<https://www.englishgrammar.org/articles-exercise-3/>

## PAST SIMPLE TENSE



Use the Simple Past to express the idea that **an action started and finished** at a specific time **in the past**.

Use **Subject + Verb 2 + Object**

Example:

I **saw** a movie yesterday.

I **travelled** to Japan last year.

She **washed** her car.

The verbs in past tense can be **regular** or **irregular**. To make **regular verbs**, add **-ed** at the end of the verbs in past tense. **Irregular verbs** completely change shape in past tense.

**The rules of making regular past tense verbs:**

Verb ending in...	How to make the simple past	Examples
e	Add -D	live → lived date → dated
Consonant + y	Change y to i, then add -ED	try → tried cry → cried
One vowel + one consonant (but NOT w or y)	Double the consonant, then add -ED	tap → tapped commit → committed
anything else including w	Add -ED	boil → boiled fill → filled hand → handed show → showed

**Exercise for regular past verbs:**

<http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/courses/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/pasted1.htm>

***Irregular verbs***

Three most important irregular verbs are "be, have, and do"

SUBJECT	BE (V2)	HAVE (V2)	DO (V2)
I	WAS	HAD	DID
YOU	WERE	HAD	DID
HE	WAS	HAD	DID
SHE	WAS	HAD	DID
IT	WAS	HAD	DID
WE	WERE	HAD	DID
YOU	WERE	HAD	DID
THEY	WERE	HAD	DID

Examples:

"My father **was** in Italy in 1992."

"I **had** a big hamburger for lunch yesterday."

"They **did** their homework at the weekend."

## Other irregular verbs

Category	Examples
Verbs which don't change	cut - cut hit - hit fit - fit
Verbs which change their vowel	get - got sit - sat drink - drank
Verbs which change completely	catch - caught bring - brought teach - taught

### LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS: CLICK HERE

<https://www.englishpage.com/irregularverbs/irregularverbs.html>

### Exercises for irregular verbs:

<http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/courses/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/irpast1.htm>

<http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/courses/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/irpast2.htm>

### NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

***Be careful!!! In negative statements, you don't use V2.***

SUBJECT	DID NOT + V1	OBJECT	adverb
I	didn't have	an accident	yesterday
YOU	didn't call	me	last night
HE	didn't visit	his father	last month
SHE	didn't go	on a holiday	last year
IT	didn't finish	its meal	the day before.
WE	didn't do	our homework	last week
YOU	didn't live	in Eskişehir	in 1977
THEY	didn't help	me	two days ago

## YES/NO QUESTIONS

*Be careful!!! You don't use V2 in questions.*

DID	SUBJECT	V1	OBJECT	adverb
Did	I	have	an accident	yesterday?
Did	you	call	me	last night?
Did	he	visit	his father	last month?
Did	she	go	on a holiday	last year?
Did	it	finish	its meal	the day before?
Did	we	do	our homework	last week?
Did	you	live	in Eskişehir	in 1977?
Did	they	help	me	two days ago?

## WH- QUESTIONS

*Be careful!!! You don't use V2 in wh- questions.*

Statement	Yes/no question	WH- question
The building fell down.	Did the building fall down?	Why did the building fall down?
They lived in Vancouver.	Did they live in Vancouver?	Where did they live?
The store was closed.	Was the store closed?	Why was the store closed?
They were wolves.	Were they wolves?	What were they?

## EXERCISES:

<http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/courses/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/pastnq1.htm>

<http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/courses/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/pastnq2.htm>

<http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/courses/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/pastnq3.htm>

[https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verb-tenses\\_past\\_quiz.htm](https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verb-tenses_past_quiz.htm)

<http://english-quiz.net/past-simple-tense-quiz.html>

<http://eslgo.com/quizzes/pastsimpleirreg.php>

<https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/story.php?title=Past-Simple-Tense-1>

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar/verbs/past-tense/past-simple>

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/tests/simple-past-1>

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/tests/simple-past-2>

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/tests/simple-past-3>

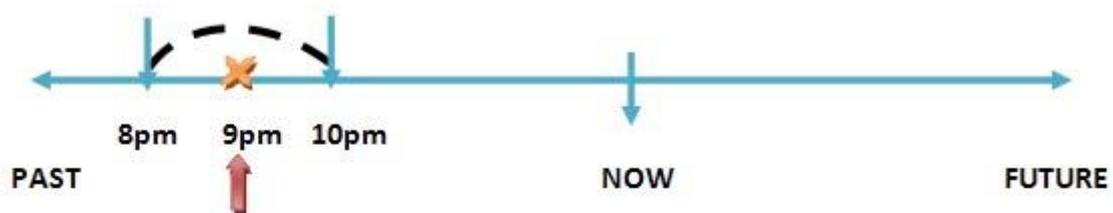
<https://www.ego4u.com/en/read-on/countries/uk/tour/oxford#exercises>

## **PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE (PAST PROGRESSIVE)**

The **past continuous tense** expresses action at a particular moment in the past. The action started before that moment but has not finished at that moment.

For example, yesterday I watched a film on TV. The film started at 8pm and finished at 10pm.

I **was watching** TV at 9 pm yesterday.



**I was watching TV at 9 pm yesterday.**

(I started watching TV at 8 pm and finished at 10 pm.)

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

**S + WAS /WERE +Ving + O**

	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I, He, she, it	was		watching	TV.
+	We, You, They	were		working	hard.
-	He, she, it	was	not	helping	Mary.
-	We	were	not	joking	
?	Were	you		talking	on the phone?
?	Were	they		playing	football ?

### **Examples:**

Last night at 6 PM, I **was eating** dinner.

At midnight, **we were still driving** through the desert.

Yesterday at this time, I **was sitting** at my desk at work.

### **Past Continuous Tense + Simple Past Tense**

We often use the past continuous tense with the simple past tense. We use the **past continuous tense** to express a **long action**. And we use the **simple past tense** to express a **short action** that happens in the middle of the long action. We can join the two ideas with **when or while**.

**when** + short action (simple past tense): **the telephone rang**

**while** + long action (past continuous tense): **I was sleeping**

**When the telephone rang, I was sleeping.**

**While I was sleeping, the telephone rang.**

**There are 4 basic combinations:**

	<b>PAST CONTINUOUS</b>	<b>when</b>	<b>PAST SIMPLE.</b>
<b>When</b>	<b>PAST SIMPLE</b>	,	<b>PAST CONTINUOUS</b>
	<b>PAST SIMPLE</b>	<b>while</b>	<b>PAST CONTINUOUS</b>
<b>While</b>	<b>PAST CONTINUOUS</b>	,	<b>PAST SIMPLE</b>

**Examples:**

	<b>I was walking on the street</b>	<b>when</b>	<b>the car exploded.</b>
<b>When</b>	<b>the car exploded</b>	,	<b>I was walking on the street</b>
	<b>The car exploded</b>	<b>while</b>	<b>I was walking on the street</b>
<b>While</b>	<b>I was walking on the street</b>	,	<b>it exploded.</b>

***Parallel actions in the past***

When you use the Past Continuous with two actions in the same sentence, it expresses the idea that ***both actions were happening at the same time***. The actions are parallel.

**WHILE** Past Continuous, Past Continuous  
 Past Continuous **WHILE** past continuous

**Examples:**

I **was studying** while he **was making** dinner.

While Ellen **was reading**, Tim **was watching** television.

**Were you listening** while he **was talking**?

I **wasn't paying** attention while I **was writing** the letter, so I made several mistakes.

What **were you doing** while **you were waiting**?

Thomas **wasn't working**, and I **wasn't working** either.

***Be careful!!!!*** Non- action verbs cannot be used in any continuous tenses. Also, certain non-continuous meanings for [Mixed Verbs](#) cannot be used in continuous tenses. Instead of using Past Continuous with these verbs, you must use [Simple Past](#).

## **EXERCISES:**

<https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/verbs3.htm>

[https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verb-tenses\\_past-continuous-quiz.htm](https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verb-tenses_past-continuous-quiz.htm)

<http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/StudyZone/330/grammar/pascon1.htm>

<http://a4esl.org/q/h/vm/pastpastcont.html>

<http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoEnglish/gr.pascon.i.htm>

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/tests/past-progressive-1>

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/tests/past-progressive-2>

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpas-paspro/exercises>

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpas-paspro/exercises?ex02>

[http://www.myenglishpages.com/site\\_php\\_files/grammar-exercise-past-progressive.php](http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-exercise-past-progressive.php)

[https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/simple\\_past\\_progressive.htm](https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/simple_past_progressive.htm)

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/quick-grammar/past-continuous-and-past-simple>

<https://www.ecenglish.com/learnenglish/lessons/past-simple-vs-past-continuous>

## **PREPOSITIONS OF TIME**

### **AT**

**We use "at" with times:**

at 5 o'clock - at 11.45 - at midnight - at lunchtime

at night - at Christmas - at the moment / at present - at the same time - at weekends - at the age of...

### **ON**

**We use "on" with dates and days:**

on 12 March - on Friday(s) - on Friday morning(s)

Tom usually gets up at 7 o'clock.

on Sunday afternoon(s) - on Saturday night(s)

on Christmas Day (but at Christmas)

## **IN**

**We use "in" for longer periods of time:**

in April - in 1986 - in winter - in the 19th century - in the 1970s - in the morning(s) /  
in the afternoon(s) / in the evening(s)

***In + period of time = a time in the future:***

Jack will be back in a week.  
The train will leave in a few minutes.

***In + how long it takes to do something:***

I learned to drive in four weeks.

## **DURING**

**We use "during + noun" to say when something happens:**

during the film - during our holiday - during the night

I fell asleep during the film.  
We met a lot of interesting people during our holiday.

## **FOR**

**We use "for + a period" of time:**

for six years - for two hours - for a week

I've lived in this house for six years.  
They have been watching TV for two hours.

## **SINCE**

**We use "since + a period of time":**

since April - since 1992 - since 8 o'clock

It has been raining since one o'clock.  
They've known each other since they were at school.

## **UNTIL**

**We use "until/till" to say how long a situation continues:**

Let's wait until it stops raining.  
I stayed in bed until half past nine.

## **FROM - TO**

**We use "from - to + beginning and end of a period":**

Last evening we watched TV from 5 to 8 o'clock.

## **EXERCISES:**

[http://www.english-4u.de/prep\\_of\\_time\\_ex1.htm](http://www.english-4u.de/prep_of_time_ex1.htm)

[http://www.english-4u.de/prep\\_of\\_time\\_ex2.htm](http://www.english-4u.de/prep_of_time_ex2.htm)

[http://www.english-4u.de/prep\\_of\\_time\\_ex3.htm](http://www.english-4u.de/prep_of_time_ex3.htm)

<https://www.thoughtco.com/quiz-in-on-at-with-times-and-dates-4061563>

<https://www.ecenglish.com/learnenglish/lessons/prepositions-time-quiz/>

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/time-prepositions-exercise-2.html>

[https://www.englishpage.com/prepositions/time\\_prepositions\\_1.htm](https://www.englishpage.com/prepositions/time_prepositions_1.htm)

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/prepositions/exercises?02>

## **GERUNDS & INFINITIVES**

### **INFINITIVES (TO + VERB)**

**1- Infinitives are the "to" form of the verb.**

The infinitive form of "learn" is "to learn." You can also use an infinitive as the *subject, the complement, or the object of a sentence.*

Examples:

- **To learn** is important.
- The most important thing is **to learn**.
- He wants **to learn**.

**2- Infinitives can be made negative by adding "not."**

Examples:

- I decided **not to go**.

- The most important thing is **not to give up**.

### 3- Some **verbs** are followed by infinitives

Verbs Followed by an Infinitive				
She agreed <b>to speak</b> before the game.				
agree	continue	have	offer	shoot
aim	decide	hesitate	plan	start**
appear	deserve	hope	prefer*	stop**
arrange	detest	hurry	prepare	swear
ask	dislike*	intend	promise	threaten
attempt	expect	leave	propose	try**
be able	fail	like*	refuse	use
beg	forget**	love*	remember**	wait
begin	get	mean	say	want
care	happen	neglect		wish
choose				

\*without change in meaning both gerund and infinitives can be used.

\*\* both gerunds and infinitives can be used but the meaning changes.

### 4- Some verbs are followed by a noun +infinitive.

In some situations, the noun is required. In other situations, the noun is optional.

Examples:

- The police ordered **the man to stop**. (*noun is required*)
- She asked **to leave**. (*noun is optional*)
- She asked **him to leave**. (*noun is optional*)

Verbs Followed by an Object and an Infinitive				
Everyone expected her to win.				
advise*	choose	have	love	remind
allow*	command	hire	motivate	require*
ask*	dare	instruct	order	send
beg	direct	invite	pay	teach
bring	encourage*	lead	permit*	tell
build	expect	leave	persuade	urge*
buy	forbid	let	prepare	want
challenge	force	like	promise	warn

\*Can be used without an object.

## GERUNDS (VERB + ING)

1-A gerund is a noun made from a verb by adding "-ing"

**Reading** helps you learn English.  
(SUB) (VERB) (OBJECT)

Her favourite hobby is **reading**.  
(SUBJECT) (Verb) (COMPLEMENT)

I enjoy **reading**.  
(S) (V) (O)

2-Gerunds can be made negative by adding "not."

The best thing for your health is **not smoking**.  
He prefers not speaking.

3-In the **subject position** mostly gerunds are used.

**Learning** is important.

**Dancing** is enjoyable.

4- Some **verbs** are followed by gerunds as objects.

They **enjoyed working** on the boat.

admit	delay	finish	permit	resist
advise	deny	forbid	postpone	resume
appreciate	detest	get	practice	risk
avoid	dislike	through	quit	spend
can't help	enjoy	have	recall	(time)
complete	escape	imagine	report	suggest
consider	excuse	like	resent	tolerate
		love		waste
		mind		(time)
		miss		

5- There are many "**go + gerund**" expressions used for adventure sports and individual recreational activities

I **go swimming** every weekend.

go jogging	go shopping
go bowling	go scuba diving
go bungee jumping	go sailing
go camping	go sightseeing
go hunting	go surfing
go climbing	go skating
go dancing	go skiing
go fishing	go trekking
go running	go skydiving
go horseback riding	go water skiing

**6- Gerunds are used after prepositions.**

He is thinking **about studying** abroad.

Sandy is scared **of flying**.

They admitted **to committing** the crime.

## Adjective + preposition + Gerund

accustomed to	content with
addicted to	dedicated to
afraid of	devoted to
anxious about	disappointed with
bored of	discouraged by
capable of	excited about
committed to	famous for
concerned about	fond of
interested in	frightened of
involved in	guilty of
known for	happy about
opposed to	terrified of
proud of	tired from
scared of	tired of
responsible for	worried about

## Noun + preposition + Gerund

addiction to	process of
advantage of	reaction to
anxiety about	reason for
belief in	regret for
credit for	report on
dedication to	reputation for
delay in	responsibility for
devotion to	story about
disadvantage of	talent for
experience in	interest in
fear of	knowledge of
preference for	love of
habit of	memory of

## Verb + Preposition + Gerund

We concentrated on doing well.

admit to	depend on	plan on
approve of	disapprove of	prevent (someone) from
argue about	discourage from	refrain from
believe in	dream about	succeed in
care about	feel like	talk about
complain about	forget about	think about
concentrate on	insist on	worry about
confess to	object to	

## GERUND OR INFINITIVE?

Some verbs can be followed by a gerund or an infinitive, **but with a difference in meaning.**

FORGET	She <b>forgot locking</b> the door. (The door is closed)	She <b>forgot to lock</b> the door. (The door is open)
KEEP	She <b>kept talking</b> . (she continued to talk)	The attackers kept hostages to prevent the police from entering.
NEED	The house <b>needs cleaning</b> .	He <b>needs to call</b> his boss. He <b>needs him to call</b> his boss.
REGRET	I <b>regretted being</b> late to the interview.	We <b>regret to inform</b> you that your position at the company is being eliminated.
REMEMBER	I <b>remember locking</b> the door.	I <b>remembered to lock</b> the door.
START	Marge <b>started talking</b> really fast. Marge <b>started to talk</b> really fast.	I <b>started to learn Russian</b> , but it was so much work that I finally quit the class.
STOP	He <b>stopped smoking</b> for health reasons.	He <b>stopped to smoke</b> .
TRY	She can't find a job. She <b>tried looking</b> in the paper, but there was nothing. She <b>tried asking</b> friends and family, but nobody knew of anything. She also <b>tried going</b> shop to shop, but nobody was hiring.	She <b>tried to climb</b> the tree, but she couldn't even get off the ground.

### EXERCISES:

<http://www.eflnet.com/grammar/gerinf1.php>

<http://english-zone.com/grammar/ger-inf01.html>

<http://a4esl.org/q/f/z/zz97mkm.htm>

[https://www.englishpage.com/gerunds/gerunds\\_infinitives\\_1.htm](https://www.englishpage.com/gerunds/gerunds_infinitives_1.htm)

[https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/structures/gerund\\_prepositions.htm](https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/structures/gerund_prepositions.htm)

[https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/structures/gerund\\_infinitive.htm](https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/structures/gerund_infinitive.htm)

[https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/structures/gerund\\_infinitive\\_verbs.htm](https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/structures/gerund_infinitive_verbs.htm)

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/infinitive-gerund/exercises?05>

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/infinite-gerund/exercises?07>

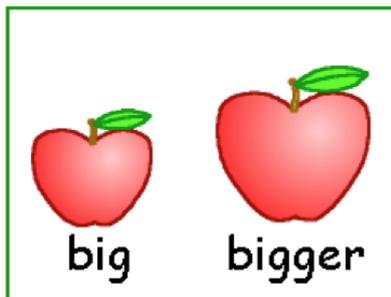
<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/gerunds-and-infinitives-exercise-2.html>

<http://www.really-learn-english.com/gerunds-and-infinitives-exercises.html#01>

<https://www.grammarbank.com/gerunds-infinitives-exercises.html>

## COMPARATIVE & SUPERLATIVE

### COMPARATIVE



When you make comparative sentences, you compare 2 things.

Eskişehir is **colder than** Antalya.

Summer is **hotter than** spring.

Adriana Lima is **more beautiful than** Ayşe.

For short adjectives, you use **– er than :**

*colder, shorter, bigger*

For long adjectives you add **more + adjective than:**

*more beautiful, more crowded*

# Comparative Adjectives



(Used to compare 2 things)



"The elephant is **bigger than** the mouse"

One syllable	Two syllables ending in 'y' - change 'y' to 'i' and add er	Two or more syllables
Form: <b>+er than</b>	Form: <b>+ier than</b>	Form: <b>More ... than</b>
Bigger <b>than</b>	Easier <b>than</b>	<b>more</b> beautiful <b>than</b>
Smaller <b>than</b>	Busier <b>than</b>	<b>more</b> dangerous <b>than</b>
Nicer <b>than</b>	Prettier <b>than</b>	<b>more</b> intelligent <b>than</b>
Taller <b>than</b>	Heavier <b>than</b>	<b>more</b> understanding <b>than</b>
Shorter <b>than</b>	Funnier <b>than</b>	<b>more</b> complex <b>than</b>
Stronger <b>than</b>	Smellier <b>than</b>	<b>more</b> interesting <b>than</b>
Weaker <b>than</b>	Happier <b>than</b>	<b>more</b> difficult <b>than</b>
Longer <b>than</b>	Friendlier <b>than</b>	<b>more</b> frustrating <b>than</b>

Write sentences to compare these students. /

<p><b>LAURA</b></p>  <p>12 years 40 kg 1.60m</p>	<p><b>ALAN</b></p>  <p>7 years 20 kg 1.25 m</p>	<p><b>MIKE</b></p>  <p>10 years 45 kg 1.50 m</p>	<p><b>SOPHIE</b></p>  <p>9 years 30 kg 1.20 m</p>
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## Form

**1. One syllable adjectives:** cheap

**Comparative:** add --er (cheaper) **Superlative:** add --est (the cheapest)

**2. One syllable adjectives ending in 'e':** nice

**Comparative:** add --r (nicer) **Superlative:** add --st (the nicest)

**3. One syllable adjectives ending in consonant - vowel - consonant:** hot

**Comparative:** add consonant + er (hotter)

**Superlative:** add consonant + est (the hottest)

**4. Two syllable adjectives ending in 'y':** happy

**Comparative:** replace y with --ier (happier) **Superlative:** replace y with --iest (the happiest)

**5. Two or more syllable adjectives:** beautiful

**Comparative:** add more / less (more / less beautiful)

**Superlative:** add the most / the least (the most / least beautiful)

**6. Irregular adjectives** good - better - the best

bad - worse - the worst

far - further - the furthest

### **Functions and examples**

**1. We use comparatives to compare two things.** John is thinner than Bob.

It's more expensive to travel by train than by bus.

My house is smaller than my friend's house.

**2. We use superlatives to compare one thing with the rest of the group it belongs to.**

John is the tallest in the class.

He's the best football player in the team.

This is the most expensive hotel I've ever stayed in.

**3- We can repeat comparatives to say that something is changing.**

These exams are getting worse and worse every year.

She gets more and more beautiful every time I see her.

### **AS... AS**

**1- We use as + adjective + as or as + adverb + as to say that two things are similar in some way.**

He's as tall as me. (as+adj+as)

Jim's car is as fast as mine.

He runs as fast as me. (as+adv+as)

She sings as well as her sister.

The little boy speaks English as fluently as his brother.

**2- We use not as..as to say that two things are different in some way.**

He's not as tall as me. I am taller than him.

Jim's car is not as fast as mine. My car is faster.

She does not sing as well as her sister. Her sister sings better.

The little boy cannot speak English as fluently as his brother. His brother speaks English more fluently.

## **EXERCISES**

<http://anthonyhalderman.com/english/compsup.htm>

<http://www.eflnet.com/grammar/compsupadv1.php>

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/adjectives-adverbs/adjectives/exercises>

<http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/regcom1.htm>

<http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/regcom2.htm>

<http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/regcom3.htm>

<http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoenglish/gr.comp.i.htm>

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar/adjectives/comparative-and-superlative-adjectives>

[https://elt.oup.com/student/solutions/preint/grammar/grammar\\_04\\_012e?cc=tr&sellanguage=en](https://elt.oup.com/student/solutions/preint/grammar/grammar_04_012e?cc=tr&sellanguage=en)

[http://www.myenglishpages.com/site\\_php\\_files/grammar-exercise-grammar-comparatives-superlatives.php](http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-exercise-grammar-comparatives-superlatives.php)

<http://www.esl-lounge.com/student/grammar/1g9-comparative-superlative-gapfill.php>