



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث
العلمي
جامعه المستقبل / كلية العلوم
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Comparative Forms of Adjectives
2ed class

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Lecture 5: Comparative Adjectives

Aims of the Lecture:

To explain the concept of comparative adjectives and how they are used to compare two or more things or people.

To teach the rules for forming comparative adjectives, including when to use "-er," "more," and irregular forms.

Short story regarding comparative adjectives

Every morning, Sarah and Tom make coffee. Sarah likes her coffee stronger, while Tom prefers his sweeter. One day, they decided to try each other's coffee. Sarah tasted Tom's coffee and said, "This is sweeter than mine! I can hardly taste the coffee." Tom tried Sarah's and said, "Wow, this is stronger than I expected! I think I'll stick to my usual."

1. Introduction to Comparative Adjectives

A comparative adjective is used to compare two or more things or people. The purpose of comparative adjectives is to show differences in quality, quantity, or degree between two items.

2. Forming Comparative Adjectives and the rules for using Comparative Adjectives

Use "than" to compare two items:

She is taller than I am.

This test is more difficult than the last one.

Comparative adjectives are typically formed by (Adding "-er")to the adjective:

Short adjectives (usually one syllable):

small → smaller

fast → faster

big → bigger

hot → hotter

Using "more" or "less" before the adjective:

For longer adjectives (usually two syllables or more):

beautiful → more beautiful

comfortable → more comfortable

Irregular comparatives: Some adjectives have irregular forms that don't follow the typical rules:

Good → Better

Bad → Worse

Far → Farther / Further

Little → Less

Much → More

Conclusion of the Lecture:

Summary: Comparative adjectives are used to show differences or similarities between two or more things, with their form depending on the adjective's length and irregularities. Short adjectives typically take the "-er" form, while longer adjectives use "more." Irregular adjectives, like "good" and "bad," have unique comparative forms. The basic structure is either adjective + -er or more + adjective for comparisons

multiple-choice questions as a test about the comparative adjectives:

1. This book is _____ than that one. (interesting, more interesting, most interesting)
2. My brother is _____ than me. (tall, taller, tallest)
3. The weather today is _____ than yesterday. (cold, colder, coldest)
4. This movie is _____ than the last one. (bad, worse, worst)
5. This cake is _____ than that one. (sweet, sweeter, sweetest)
6. My house is _____ than yours. (big, bigger, biggest)
7. She is _____ than her sister. (old, older, oldest)
8. This problem is _____ than the last one. (difficult, more difficult, most difficult)
9. The red car is _____ than the blue car. (fast, faster, fastest)
10. This bag is _____ than that one. (heavy, heavier, heaviest)
11. The weather today is _____ than yesterday. (hotter, more hot, hotter)
12. This book is _____ than that one. (interesting, more interesting, most interesting)
13. My brother is _____ than me. (tall, taller, tallest)
14. The red car is _____ than the blue car. (fast, faster, fastest)
15. This cake is _____ than that one. (sweet, sweeter, sweetest)
16. This problem is _____ than the last one. (difficult, more difficult, most difficult)
17. The weather today is _____ than yesterday. (cold, colder, coldest)
18. She is _____ than her sister. (old, older, oldest)
19. My house is _____ than yours. (big, bigger, biggest)
20. This bag is _____ than that one. (heavy, heavier, heaviest)
21. This cake is _____ than that one. (sweet, sweeter, more sweet)
22. My brother is _____ than me. (tall, taller, more tall)
23. This movie is _____ than the last one. (bad, worse, more bad)

