



INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA LENINGRADO

Resol. No.2285 de mayo 02 de 2011 Jornada Diurna

Resol. No. 3212 de Julio 01 de 2011 Jornada Nocturna

NIT 816.002.832-0 DANE 166001002886



TALLER No 3

NOMBRE DEL TALLER: Comparatives and Superlatives

- **ÁREA:** Inglés
- **DOCENTE:** Angie Vanessa Sánchez Molina
- **GRUPO:** Noveno
- **FECHA:** Marzo 2022

FASE DE PLANEACIÓN O PREPARACIÓN

COMPETENCIA: Puedo interactuar con mis compañeros y profesor a través de conversaciones sencillas.

EVIDENCIA DE APRENDIZAJE: Interactúo con mis compañeros y profesor para tomar decisiones sobre temas específicos que conozco.

FASE DE EJECUCIÓN O DESARROLLO

Comparatives

- We use **comparative adjectives** to show change or make comparisons
I'm feeling happier now
We need a **bigger** garden.

- **Formation of Comparative Adjectives**

There are two ways to make or to "form" a comparative adjective:

short adjectives: add "-er"

long adjectives: use "more"

Tabla de comparative adjectives:



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Short adjectives: add -er	examples
1-syllable adjectives	old, fast
2-syllable adjectives ending in -y	happy, easy
RULE: add "-er"	old → older
Variation: if the adjective ends in -e, just add -r	late → later
Variation: if the adjective ends in consonant, vowel, consonant, double the last consonant	big → bigger
Variation: if the adjective ends in -y, change the y to i	happy → happier

Long adjectives: use more	examples
2-syllable adjectives not ending in -y	modern, pleasant
all adjectives of 3 or more syllables	expensive, intellectual
RULE: use "more"	modern → more modern expensive → more expensive



Superlatives

- A **superlative adjective** is used to compare people or things

*It was **the happiest day** of my life.*

*That's **the best film** I have seen this year.*

- **Formation of Superlative Adjectives**

As with comparative adjectives, there are two ways to form a **superlative adjective**:

short adjectives: add "**-est**"

long adjectives: use "**most**"

We also usually add 'the' at the beginning.

Tabla de formación de superlativos:

Short adjectives	
1-syllable adjectives	old, fast
2-syllable adjectives ending in -y	happy, easy
RULE: add "-est"	old → the oldest
Variation: if the adjective ends in -e, just add -st	late → the latest
Variation: if the adjective ends in consonant, vowel, consonant, double the last consonant	big → the biggest
Variation: if the adjective ends in -y, change the y to i	happy → the happiest

Long adjectives

2-syllable adjectives not ending in -y

modern, pleasant

all adjectives of 3 or more syllables

expensive, intellectual

RULE: use "most"

modern → the most modern

expensive → the most expensive

FASE DE EVALUACIÓN

an elephant



a girl



a car



a bus



ACTIVIDAD A EVALUAR:

1. Los estudiantes se harán en parejas, cada pareja tendrá un set de sustantivos y construirán oraciones utilizando adjetivos de comparación en inglés.

a man



a beach



a city



a baby



a glass of water



a tiger



a cup of coffee



a pizza



2. Construir oraciones utilizando comparativos con el vocabulario que tengan o usando un diccionario.



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3. Los estudiantes se les dará entrega de una oración. En ella encontraran un adjetivo en paréntesis, este lo deberán escribir en su forma correcta de comparativo, utilizando –er o –more. Luego, harán esa pregunta a todos sus compañeros y escribirán en sus cuadernos los resultados de dicha encuesta.

Which do you think is (good), spending time with a lot of friends or spending time with just one or two friends?	Which country do you think is (big), Canada or the United States?
Which country do you think is (cold) in the winter, Russia or Iceland?	Which language do you think is (easy) to learn, English or your first language?
Which animal do you think is (fast), a zebra or an ostrich?	Which country do you think is (far) from the North Pole, Italy or Turkey?
Which age group do you think is (happy), people under 25 or people over 50?	Which do you think is (heavy), seven pounds or three kilograms?

4. Se armarán grupos de 3 o 4 estudiantes y se les dará un vocabulario de acuerdo al tema. La profesora escribirá en el tablero sustantivos. Luego los estudiantes deberán responder con comparativos las siguientes preguntas:

- Something bigger than.... (el sustantivo)
- Something smaller than (el sustantivo)
- A verb that goes with (el sustantivo)
- An adjective to describe (el sustantivo)

Sustantivos: airplane, train, girl, tiger, boat.

5. Escribir oraciones usando superlativos.

6. Realizar la siguiente fotocopia:

3. Choose the correct variant:

- Mary is ___ than Kate.
a) tall b) taller c) the tallest
- Tom is ___ than Bob.
a) short b) shorter c) the shortest
- Bill reads ___ than Ben.
a) much b) more c) the most
- Pam is ___ than Helen.
a) old b) older c) the oldest
- Mona's dress is ___ than Pam's dress.
a) cheap b) cheaper c) the cheapest
- Nick is ___ than Mike.
a) fast b) faster c) the fastest
- Tim is ___ than his brother.
a) helpful b) more helpful c) the most helpful
- This text is ___ than that text.
a) difficult b) more difficult c) the most difficult



4. Fill in the correct form of the word:

- July is the ___ (hot) month of the year.
- My bike is the ___ (cheap).
- This is the ___ (high) tree in this park.
- Peter is the ___ (good) runner at school.
- Mona is the ___ (clever) student in our class.
- This task is the ___ (difficult) in the test.
- The traffic on this road is the ___ (dangerous).
- It is the ___ (heavy) box here.
- My granny is the ___ (old) in our family.
- This car is the ___ (expensive) here.
- Liz is the ___ (fat) girl in our street.
- This is the ___ (good) translation.
- It is the ___ (popular) film now.
- I think it is the ___ (cold) day today.
- It is the ___ (big) size of the dress.
- Bob is the ___ (good) student in our class.



5. Comparative or superlative?

- April is ___ (warm) than January.
- August is the ___ (hot) month of the year.
- November is ___ (cold) than September.
- It is the ___ (old) tree in this park.
- My mobile is ___ (expensive) than yours.
- This text is the ___ (easy) text in the book.
- It is the ___ (boring) film this week.
- Pam's hair is ___ (long) than Kate's hair.
- I think it is the ___ (long) day.
- The ___ (beautiful) place is Paris.
- These cakes are the ___ (good) in this shop.
- Your car is ___ (cheap) than mine.
- Bob is ___ (tall) than Nick.
- Sam is the ___ (tall) boy in our class.
- Tom is two years ___ (young) than Paul.
- This building is the ___ (beautiful).

6. Correct the mistakes:

- I have the heavier bag.
- Tom is best in our group.
- Helen is thin than Pam.
- Mona is happiest than Liz.
- Tony is the oldest than Pete.
- This apple is the sweeter.
- Your watch is cheapest than mine.
- The tree is the older in the street.
- My house is the most expensive than yours.
- This animal is most dangerous in the zoo.
- Sam gets up the earliest than Bill.
- This building is the modern in this town.
- February is the colder month of the year.
- May is the warmest than March.
- Bill is the fastest than Nick.
- This test is the more difficult.

