

## Unit 68: FORMS FOR COMPARISON

Athens 30°C	=	<b>hot</b>
Cairo 33°C	=	<b>hotter</b> (this is the comparative form)
Baghdad 36°C	=	<b>the hottest</b> (this is the superlative form)

When we want to make a comparison, we often change the form of a word. Adjectives and adverbs (Unit 64) and some words showing quantity (Unit 57) can change this way. Unit 69 shows you the meaning of comparative sentences and how to make them. This unit tells you about the forms.

### 1 Word + *-er / -est*

This is for short words.

	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
big	bigger	the biggest
few	fewer	the fewest
late	later	the latest
early	earlier	the earliest

Appendix 7 can help you with the spelling.

### 2 More / most + word

This is for long words.

	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
difficult	more difficult	the most difficult
careful	more careful	the most careful
carefully	more carefully	the most carefully
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful

**NOTICE:** Some words can use both forms.

	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
either	friendly	the most friendly
or	friendlier	the friendliest

Examples of these words are:

**easy, dirty, funny, happy, noisy, narrow, shallow, simple, gentle, clever, common, quiet.**

### **3 Irregular**

	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
good	better	the best
well	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
badly	worse	the worst
far	farther	the farthest
	further	the furthest
many/much/a lot of	more	the most
a little	less	the least