

Grammar Booster

Comparatives & Superlatives



Welcome: Comparing and Choosing

In English, we often compare people, places, things, or situations. We use **comparatives** to compare two things, and **superlatives** to say which is the best, worst, biggest, etc.

Today you will learn:

- How to build comparatives and superlatives
- Which rules to follow for different word types
- How to use them in conversations: shopping, describing, choosing, and more

This helps in **social English**, **shopping**, **opinions**, and **travel**.

Grammar Rule: Comparatives

Comparatives = comparing **two** people or things

Structure:

Adjective + -er + than (short words)

More + adjective + than (longer words)

Adjective	Comparative	Example
tall	taller than	“He is taller than me.”
fast	faster than	“This car is faster than that one.”
expensive	more expensive than	“London is more expensive than Rome.”
beautiful	more beautiful than	“This view is more beautiful than yesterday.”

Short = 1 syllable → add **-er**

Long = 2+ syllables → use **more**

Task: Student practises both structures aloud with tutor.

Grammar Rule: Superlatives

Superlatives = comparing **3 or more** things → show **the most** or **the least**

Structure:

The + adjective + -est (short words)

The most + adjective (longer words)

Adjective	Superlative	Example
tall	the tallest	“He is the tallest in the class.”
fast	the fastest	“That was the fastest train!”
expensive	the most expensive	“This is the most expensive phone.”
beautiful	the most beautiful	“She’s the most beautiful person here.”

Always use **“the”**

Use for **ranking** or **highlighting one best/worst**

Task: Tutor says 3+ items → student describes the best/worst

Spelling Rules & Irregular Forms

Spelling rules for short adjectives:

- Big → **bigger** / **biggest** (double the final consonant)
- Nice → **nicer** / **nicest**
- Hot → **hotter** / **hottest**

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	farther	the farthest

Task: Tutor gives base adjective → student says both forms. Examples: *great*, *short*, *large*, etc.

Real-Life Speaking: Comparing People or Places

Situation: You and the tutor are discussing cities. Have a go at comparing 5 cities with your tutor.

Example:

Tutor: “Let’s compare two cities you know.”

Student: “Rome is cheaper than Paris.”

Other ideas:

“My brother is taller than me.”

“This café is the nicest in the area.”



Roleplay: Shopping Advice

Scene: Imagine you are shopping with your tutor. Your tutor wants to buy a laptop but is unsure on which one to get.

Task: Offer advice to your tutor, completing the dialogue below:

Tutor: “Which laptop do you think I should buy?”

Student: (Example) “This one is cheaper, but that one is faster.”

Target: Use comparatives and superlatives with decision-making

Activity: What's the Best?

Task: Choose a topic from below, with your tutor:

- Food
- Place to travel
- Person in a film
- Music style

Then, Respond with comparatives and superlatives:

Example:

“Pizza is better than pasta.”

“Italy is the most beautiful place I’ve visited.”

Tutor Tip: Encourages full sentences and opinions



Error Spotting & Correction

Task: Tutor says incorrect sentence → student corrects it and rephrases the sentence:

“This phone is more cheap than that.”

“She is the more smart person here.”



Review & Final Speaking Challenge

Well done!

Today, you learned:

- **Comparatives:** adjective + -er / more + adjective + than
- **Superlatives:** the + adjective + -est / the most + adjective
- How to describe differences and give opinions
- Irregular forms and spelling rules

Final challenge:

Tell your tutor about two cities or people you know. Use comparatives.

Then tell your tutor: What is the best thing in your country? Use a superlative.

Then, swap and ask your tutor the same questions.