

GRAMMAR 





Superlative adjectives

Comparative and superlative adjective notes:

- Adjectives are words that describe nouns.
- The comparative form of an adjective compares two nouns.
- The superlative form of an adjective compares more than three nouns.
- The superlative is used to describe the highest or lowest degree of comparison.
- Add “-er” to most one-syllable and some two-syllable adjectives to form the comparative.
- Add “-est” to most one-syllable and some two-syllable adjectives to form the superlative.
- Add “the most” or “the least” or add “est”.

Examples:




-  Aminah’s coin is **older than** Aisyah’s. (“older “compares two coins)
-  Her collection is the **largest** I have ever seen. (“largest” compares her collection to what she’s already seen).

One-syllable adjectives + er/est	green	greener	The greenest
	cheap	cheaper	The cheapest
	high	higher	The highest
1 syllable Double consonant: +er/est	hot	hotter	The hottest
	big	bigger	The biggest
	thin	thinner	The thinnest
2-syllables ending with -y -y → -ier/-iest	healthy	healthier	The healthiest
	easy	easier	The easiest
	early	earlier	The earliest
2 or more syllables: More/Most + adjective	efficient	more efficient	The most efficient
	expensive	more expensive	The most expensive
	ambitious	more ambitious	The most ambitious
Irregular adjectives	good	better	The best
	bad	worse	The worst
	far	farther/further	The farthest/the furthest

Because

Used to show or give reasons. It is followed by a complete sentence with its own subject and verb. It subordinates clauses and connects the result of something with its reason.

Examples:

-  She usually goes jogging in the evening **because** she goes to work in the morning.
-  The girl ran **because** she was running late.
-  They should bring their umbrellas **because** it will rain soon.