



evropský
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EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

STŘEDNÍ ODBORNÁ ŠKOLA A STŘEDNÍ ODBORNÉ UČILIŠTĚ MĚSTEC KRÁLOVÉ





INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Název projektu - Rozvoj ICT ve výuce na střední škole

Registrační číslo projektu Č.projektu : CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0921

Název školy - Střední odborná škola a Střední odborné učiliště Městec Králové, T.
G. Masaryka 4

Číslo materiálu - VY_32_INOVACE_AJ_333

Tematická oblast - Anglická gramatika I.

Předmět - Anglický jazyk

Ročník - 2. ročník

Anotace: Materiál slouží k procvičování tématu Adjectives – comparative, superlative

Metodický pokyn: Prezentace je určena jako materiál k samostudiu pracovního listu a písemné práce

Adjectives



Přídavná jména



Comparatives

- We use the comparative adjectives (and *than*) to compare two things, people, actions or events.

Who is taller, you or your sister?

My homework is more difficult than yours.

- When a pronoun comes after than, it is usually an object pronoun (me, you, him)

Short words (1 syllable) – er

Old – older, slow – slower, cheap – cheaper

Nice – nicer, big – bigger, hot – hotter

Words ending in – y- - ier

Easy – easier, heavy – heavier, early - earlier

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Comparatives

- **Long words (2/3/4 syllables) – more**

Careful – more careful, polite – more polite

Expensive – more expensive, interesting – more interesting

- Far – further

How far is it to the city? A mile? No, it's further. About three miles.

- Good/well – better

The weather wasn't very good yesterday, but it's better today.

- Bad – worse

Do you feel better today? No, I feel worse.

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Older than....., more expensive than.....

- **We use than after comparatives (older than/more expensive than**)

Are peaches more expensive than grapes?

It's easier to take a taxi than to take the train.

- **We usually say: than me/than him/than us/than them**

I can jump higher than her.

You are a better runner than me.

- **More/less than**

The presentation was very short – less than an hour.

They have got more money than they need.



Superlatives

- We use superlative adjectives to compare a thing, person, action or event with the whole group to which this thing, person, ..belongs.
- We normally use *the* before a superlative.
- After superlative we can use *in* or *of*. We use *in* with a singular word for a place or group.

Little Joe is the youngest in our family.

Sue is the prettiest girl in our class.

Messi is the most famous football player.



- **Short words (old/cheap/nice) – the –est**

Old – the oldest, cheap – the cheapest

Good – the best, bad - the worst

- **Words ending in –y (heavy/easy) – the – iest**

Easy – the easiest, heavy – the heaviest

- **Long words (careful/expensive/interesting) – the most**

careful – the most careful, interesting – the most interesting

The church is very old. It's the oldest building in the town.

What is the biggest city in the world?

Excuse me, where is the nearest post office?



Použitá literatura

- MURPHY, Raymond. *Essential grammar in Use*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007, ISBN 978-0-521-67580-2.
- HASTINGS, Bob a kol. *Maturita activator*. Warszawa: Pearson Education Limited, 2009, ISBN 978-83-76000-55-8.