**How to compare** (vergleichen) **persons or things**

Let´s think of the Simpsons:

* Bart is **older than** Lisa.
* Lisa is **older than** Maggie.
* Bart is the **oldest.**

**🡪 Give a rule:**

old - alt

old+\_\_\_\_\_ than - älter als

old+\_\_\_\_\_ - am ältesten

And the Simpsons again:

* Itchy is **angry.**
* Scratchy is **angrier than** Itchy.
* But Homer is often the **angriest.**

angry - wütend

angr-\_\_\_\_\_than - wütender als

angr-\_\_\_\_\_\_ - am wütendsten

🡪 **Give a rule:** y changes to \_\_\_

Simpsons, a third time:

* Marge is **beautiful.**
* Lisa is **more beautiful.**
* Maggie is **the most beautiful.**

**🡪 Give a rule:**

beautiful - schön

\_\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful than - schöner als

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful - am schönsten

**How to compare** (vergleichen) **persons or things**

When do we use –er/-est?

🡪 **count the syllables (Silben) in *old* and *pretty***

**🡪 We use –er/-est for adjectives with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ syllable (e.g. old) or with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ syllables (if the adjective ends in –y, e.g. pretty, angry, silly)**

When do we use more/most?

🡪 count the syllables in beautiful (to do this you must say the word)

🡪 **we use more/most for adjectives with two syllables (e.g. boring) or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ syllables (e.g. beautiful, exciting, interesting)**

Note:

older than – älter als

as old as – so alt wie

Now you:

Choose persons from your book and compare them. Do that with four different adjectives

Choose things or places from your book and compare them. Do that with three different adjectives.

These are the adjectives:

|  |
| --- |
| old new exciting angry friendly terrible awful boring small nice  expensive cheap quick |

Write the sentences on an extra sheet of paper.

When your partner has checked your sentences give them to your teacher so that she/he can check again.