

# COMPARISON DEGREES

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**Inglês**

# DEGREES OF COMPARISON

COMPARATIVO

SUPERIORIDADE

IGUALDADE

INFERIORIDADE

SUPERLATIVO

SUPERIORIDADE

INFERIORIDADE

# COMPARISON DEGREES

COMPARATIVE FORM (entre dois)

... (more) adjective (er) + than...

SUPERLATIVE FORM (um com todos)

... the + (most) adjective (est)...

1

COMPARATIVE FORM (entre dois)

Superiority

Existem algumas especificidades para estabelecer comparações que evidenciem a superioridade de um ser sobre outro.

ADJETIVOS CURTOS (uma ou duas sílabas)



... adjetivo (er) + than...

My bedroom is cleaner **er than** yours.

1. Adjetivos com uma ou duas sílabas: **acrescenta-se -er.**

*clean – cleaner*

*cheap – cheaper*

*narrow – narrower*

- Quando o adjetivo com uma sílaba termina em **CVC** (consoante – vogal – consoante), **dobra-se a segunda consoante** e acrescenta-se **-er.**

*big – bigger*

*fat – fatter*

*thin – thinner*

- Quando o adjetivo com duas sílabas termina em **y**, **retira-se o y** e acrescenta-se **-ier.**

*dirty – dirtier*

*easy – easier*

*happy – happier*



ADJETIVOS LONGOS (mais de duas sílabas) → ... more adjective + than...

My happiness is more important than you.

2. Adjetivos com mais de duas sílabas: usa-se **more** antes deles.

*understanding – more understanding*

*important – more important*

*handsome – more handsome*



A partícula **than** é acrescentada conforme haja necessidade para a compreensão do trecho.

*Pete is taller **than** his sister.*

*This road is **more** dangerous.*



(Entende-se que essa estrada é mais perigosa que outra, não mencionada porque provavelmente o contexto possibilite a omissão dessa informação.)

### 3. Casos especiais

<b>common</b>	commoner/ more common
<b>likely</b>	likelier/ more likely
<b>pleasant</b>	pleasanter/ more pleasant
<b>polite</b>	politer/ more polite
<b>simple</b>	simpler/ more simple
<b>stupid</b>	stupider/ more stupid
<b>subtle</b>	subtler/ more subtle
<b>sure</b>	surer/ more sure

# EQUALITY

Para estabelecer uma comparação de igualdade entre dois seres, seguem-se estas regras.

**1. Frases afirmativas:** acrescenta-se **→** *as + adjetivo + as* (tão... quanto).

Carla is **as** interested **as** Naiara.

The dog is **as** big **as** the lion.

**2. Frases negativas:** acrescenta-se **→** *not so... + adjetivo + as* (não tão... quanto).

Andy is **not so** tall **as** John.

Our city is **not so** hot **as** theirs.





# 2

## SUPERLATIVE FORM (um com todos)

Os superlativos são sempre precedidos do artigo definido the e representam o grau máximo de superioridade ou inferioridade de um ser em relação a outro(s).

### Superiority

ADJETIVOS CURTOS (uma ou duas sílabas) → ... the + adjective (est) ...

*My bedroom is **the cleanest** of the house.*

**1.** Adjetivos com uma sílaba: **acrescenta-se -est.**

clean – the cleanest

cheap – the cheapest

**2.** Adjetivos com uma sílaba **CVC** (consoante – vogal – consoante): **dobra-se a última consoante** e acrescenta-se **-est**.

big – the biggest

fat – the fattest

*Today is **the hottest** day of the year.*



**3.** Adjetivos com duas sílabas, terminados em y: **retira-se o y e acrescenta-se -iest**.

dirty – the dirtiest

easy – the easiest

ADJETIVOS LONGOS (mais de duas sílabas) ➡ ... the + (most) adjective ...

4. Adjetivos com mais de duas sílabas: acrescenta-se most depois de the e mantém-se a forma do adjetivo.

understanding – the most understanding  
important – the most importante

You are **the most** important person in my life.  
That is **the most** expensive vase in this shop.

## 5. Casos especiais

<b>common</b>	the commonest/ the most common
<b>likely</b>	the likeliest/ the most likely
<b>pleasant</b>	the pleasantest/ the most pleasant
<b>polite</b>	the politest/ the most polite
<b>simple</b>	the simplest/ the most simple
<b>stupid</b>	the stupidest/ the most stupid
<b>subtle</b>	the subtlest/ the most subtle
<b>sure</b>	the surest/ the most sure

## Inferiority

Acrescenta-se the least (o menos) antes do adjetivo, sem alterar a forma deste.

... **the least** + adjective ...

*This is **the least** interesting book I've ever read.*

*This is **the least** hot day of the year.*



As expressões **at most** e **at least**, formadas a partir do grau superlativo, são bastante frequentes e significam, respectivamente, 'no máximo' e 'no mínimo'.

**at most / at least**

Spend **at most** \$20 on the lunch.

Spend **at least** \$20 on the lunch.



## Adjetivos irregulares

Adjectives	Comparative form	Superlative form
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	farther/further	the farthest/ the furthest

*This book is **better than** that one.*

*Coffee is **worse than** tea.*

*This is **the best** book in the world.*

*This is **the worst** coffee.*

*My house is **farther than** his house.*

*My house is **the farthest** from the school.*

# COMPARE

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
tall	taller	the tallest
short	shorter	the shortest
big	bigger	the biggest
hot	hotter	the hottest
funny	funnier	the funniest
expensive	more expensive	the most expensive
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting



## ITA

**Harvard conducted one of the longest and most comprehensive studies of human development** — the 75 year old Grant Study — that's reached some fascinating conclusions regarding the recipe for leading a happy life. The sample group was comprised of healthy male Harvard college students who, over the course of their lifetime, agreed to meet with an array of scientists and researchers who measured their psychological, physical and anthropological traits. Though all identities are confidential, it was recently discovered that John F. Kennedy was a sample participant. Following these men through times of war, their careers, parenthood and old age, the Grant Study has amassed an exorbitant amount of data that deeply reflects the human condition. What can be concluded from seven decades of data? It is quite simple actually; warm relationships between parents, spouses, children and friends have the greatest impact on your health and happiness in old age. The study found that 93 percent of the sample group who were thriving at age 65, had a close relationship with a sibling when they were younger. As George Vaillant, the lead director of the study states, it can all be boiled down into five simple words: "Happiness is love. Full stop." (Business Insider.)

Substituindo os adjetivos **long** e **comprehensive**, respectivamente, por **easy** e **rich** na oração “Harvard conducted one of the longest and most comprehensive studies of human development”, teremos:

- a) the most easy - the richest
- b) the easiest - the most rich
- c) the more easy - the richer
- d) the easiest - the richest
- e) the most easy - the most rich