

Comparatives and Superlatives

Class objective: I will be able to understand the usage of superlative and comparative.

Concept A: Introduction/ Introdução:

Comparative adjectives are used to compare differences between the two objects they modify (larger, smaller, faster, higher). They are used in sentences where two nouns are compared, in this pattern: Noun (subject) + verb + comparative adjective + than + noun (object).

Superlative adjectives are used to describe an object which is at the upper or lower limit of a quality (the tallest, the smallest, the fastest, the highest). They are used in sentences where a subject is compared to a group of objects. Noun (subject) + verb + the + superlative adjective + noun (object).

O comparativo- Quando queremos fazer comparativos, usamos diferentes estruturas. Superioridade, inferioridade e igualdade. Algo muito importante ao usar os comparativos de superioridade e inferioridades é o uso de adjetivos.

O superlativo- Usamos o superlativo para dar mais (ou menos) valor a alguma coisa. Muitas vezes achamos que um lugar é bom, mas se observamos que não existe um lugar que possa competir com este, dizemos que este lugar é o melhor de todos os lugares.

Concept B: Comparativos.

Normal	Superioridade	Igualdade	Inferioridade
Alto	Mais alto (do) que	Tão alto como	Menos alto (do) que
Longe	Mais longe (do) que	Tão longe como	Menos longe (do) que
Bom/bem	Melhor (do) que	Tão bem/bom como	Menos bem/bom (do) que
Grande	Maio (do) que	Tão grande como	Menos grande (do) que
Mau/mal	Pior (do) que	Tão mau/mal como	Menos mau/mal (do) que.

Concept C: Os exemplos:

- O Paulo é **tão** alto **como** o João
- O Pedro é **mais** alto **do que** os amigos.
- O Paulo é o João são **menos** altos **do que** o Pedro.

QUESTION 1

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good leader?

ANSWER

- 1. Charismatic
- 2. Visionary
- 3. Selfish

QUESTION 2

- 1. A leader should be someone who is naturally born to lead.
- 2. A leader should be someone who is naturally born to lead, but they can also be learned.
- 3. A leader should be someone who is naturally born to lead, but they can also be learned, and they can also be learned.

QUESTION 3

- 1. A leader should be someone who is naturally born to lead, but they can also be learned, and they can also be learned, and they can also be learned.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good leader?

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good leader?

ANSWER

- 1. Charismatic
- 2. Visionary
- 3. Selfish

QUESTION 5

QUESTION 1

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good leader?

ANSWER

- 1. Charismatic
- 2. Visionary
- 3. Selfish

QUESTION 2

- 1. A leader should be someone who is naturally born to lead.
- 2. A leader should be someone who is naturally born to lead, but it can be learned.
- 3. A leader should be someone who is naturally born to lead, but it can be learned, and it can be taught.

QUESTION 3

- 1. A leader should be someone who is naturally born to lead, but it can be learned, and it can be taught, and it can be learned.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good leader?

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good leader?

ANSWER

- 1. Charismatic
- 2. Visionary
- 3. Selfish

QUESTION 5

QUESTION 1

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good leader?

ANSWER

- 1. Selfish
- 2. Humane
- 3. Fair

QUESTION 2

- 1. A leader should be able to inspire and motivate others to achieve their best performance.
- 2. A leader should be able to communicate effectively and listen to others.
- 3. A leader should be able to build trust and rapport with others.

QUESTION 3

- 1. A leader should be able to set a clear vision and direction for the organization.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good leader?

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good leader?

ANSWER

- 1. Selfish
- 2. Humane
- 3. Fair

QUESTION 5