

18. Comparative and superlative

W języku angielskim przymiotniki stopniujemy na dwa sposoby – w zależności od ich długości.

Krótkie przymiotniki (jednosylabowe i niektóre dwusylabowe) → w stopniu wyższym dodajemy do nich końcówkę **-er**, a w najwyższym **-est**, np.: *short – shorter – the shortest* (krótki – krótszy – najkrótszy), *easy – easier – the easiest* (łatwy – łatwiejszy – najłatwiejszy). Przed przymiotnikiem w stopniu najwyższym używamy przedimka *the* albo zaimka dzierżawczego (np. *my best friend* – mój najlepszy przyjaciel).

Długie przymiotniki → w stopniu wyższym dodajemy przed nimi słowo **more**, a w najwyższym – **the most**, np.: *interesting – more interesting – the most interesting* (ciekawy – ciekawszy – najciekawszy), *difficult – more difficult – the most difficult* (trudny – trudniejszy – najtrudniejszy).

Pamiętaj!

Istnieje kilka przymiotników, które stopniuje się nieregularnie:

good – better – the best (dobry – lepszy – najlepszy)

bad – worse – the worst (zły – gorszy – najgorszy)

far – farther/further – the farthest/furthest (daleki – dalszy – najdalszy).

Stopniowaniu ulegają również przysłówki.

- ▶ Przysłówki z końcówką *-ly* stopniujemy tak jak długie przymiotniki, czyli przez dodanie *more* lub *the most*, np. *quietly – more quietly – the most quietly* (cicho – ciszej – najciszej).
- ▶ Przysłówki, które mają taką samą formę jak przymiotniki, oraz te niemające końcówki *-ly* stopniujemy tak jak krótkie przymiotniki, np.: *fast – faster – the fastest* (szybki – szybszy – najszybszy, szybko – szybciej – najszybciej), *early – earlier – the earliest* (wczesny – wcześniejszy – najwcześniejszy, wcześniej – najwcześniej).
Inne takie przysłówki to np.: *late* – późny, późno; *hard* – trudny, trudno; *near* – bliski, blisko; *long* – długi, długo.
- ▶ Przysłówek *well* (dobrze) stopniujemy tak jak przymiotnik *good* (*better* – lepszy, lepiej, *the best* – najlepszy, najlepiej), a przysłówek *badly* (źle) stopniujemy tak jak przymiotnik *bad* (*worse* – gorszy, gorzej, *the worst* – najgorszy, najgorzej).



1. Uzupełnij tabelkę stopniem wyższym i najwyższym podanych przymiotników i przysłówków.

old	older	the oldest
small		
big		
exciting		
far		
near		
healthy		
good		
dangerous		
badly		

2. Uzupełnij zdania na podstawie poprzedzającego je opisu. Użyj stopnia wyższego niższych przymiotników.

busy	good	<i>hot</i>	hardworking	late
healthy	suitable	popular	far	

e.g. Today it's 35 degrees. Yesterday the temperature was 31 degrees. It's hotter today than it was yesterday.

- It's about 200 miles from London to Manchester and only 60 miles from London to Oxford. Manchester is _____ from London than Oxford.
- I came to work at eight, and my boss came at half past eight. My boss came to work _____ than me.
- Today I don't have many things to do, but yesterday I had a lot of work. I was _____ yesterday than I am today.
- There are more tourists in Spain than in Portugal. Spain is _____ with tourists than Portugal.
- Apples have more vitamins than bananas. Apples are _____ than bananas.
- Jack works 6 hours a day and Daniel works 9 hours. Daniel is _____ than Jack.
- Monica doesn't know much about science, but her sister Anna is very good at it. Anna is _____ at science than Monica.

8. The red dress is beautiful, but I think you should wear the white one for such an occasion. The white dress is _____ for this occasion than the red one.

3. Uzupełnij zdania stopniem wyższym poniższych przymiotników i przysłówków. Dodaj słowo *than* tam, gdzie jest to konieczne.

early	crowded	fat	important	bad	young
good	dangerous	<i>long</i>	expensive	far	

e.g. Can't you stay a little longer? There's so much we need to catch up on.

- My sister is four years _____ me. She's only eighteen, and I am already twenty-two.
- Warsaw is _____ any other city in Poland. Its population is about 2 million people.
- Your phone is good, but mine is even _____.
- Tomorrow I will have to get up _____ usual because I need to be at work at 7.
- What do you think is _____: health or getting rich?
- You live _____ from our office than me. My house is just a five-minute walk from here.
- Are motorcycles really _____ cars? Do motorcyclists have more accidents than drivers?
- As a child, I ate much more fast food and so I was much _____.
- This bag costs 80 pounds. The bigger one is a little _____. It's 110 pounds.
- My friend got 90 points, and I got only 85. I did _____ him again.

4. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednim przymiotnikiem/przysłówkiem w stopniu najwyższym.

high	long	interesting	good	successful	<i>near</i>
old	bad	difficult	far	delicious	

e.g. Where's the nearest petrol station around here?

- What's _____ mountain in the world?
- I really admire my boss as he's very smart and ambitious. Actually, I think he's _____ person I know.
- Is Maria your _____ friend? Is she the kind of person you can always rely on?
- I really enjoyed this book. I think it was _____ book I read last year.
- The summer solstice is _____ day of the year.
- In the long jump, the winner is the person who jumps _____.
- My great-grandmother is _____ person in my family.

8. My holiday last year was a disaster. It was _____ holiday of my life.
9. My mum makes _____ apple pie in the world.
10. When I was at school, maths was _____ subject for me. I remember I had to retake every single test.

5. Znajdź zdania, które zawierają błąd, i popraw je.

e.g. *She's tallest girl I've ever seen.* → *She's the tallest girl I've ever seen.*

1. You're walking even slower than your grandma!
2. Julia is no longer the youngest girl in our family.
3. Why aren't we more rich? I wish I was a millionaire.
4. It's the baddest hotel in town. I'm furious!
5. She's more interested in toys than in books.
6. Look at Susan! She's thinner than she was before. Has she been on a diet?
7. To be honest, she sings more better than you do, but you can run more fast.
8. You should work harder if you want to get a rise.
9. Put it down! I'll carry it. I'm the most strongest of us all.
10. The more beautiful place I've ever seen is New Zealand.

6. Uzupełnij zdania stopniem wyższym lub najwyższym przymiotników i przysłówków.

e.g. *Who's the fastest runner in your class? (fast)*

1. Our living room is _____ than our sons' room. (*big*)
2. The weather was much _____ yesterday than it is today. (*bad*)
3. My daughter has _____ grades at school than my son because she's _____ than him. (*good, hardworking*)
4. Cracow is _____ city in Poland. (*polluted*)
5. I don't have much money, so I will buy whichever phone is _____. (*cheap*)
6. Seattle is _____ from San Francisco than San Diego. (*far*)
7. I often sleep on our sofa because it's _____ than our bed. (*comfortable*)
8. Who's _____ person in the world? (*rich*)
9. What's _____ and _____ film you've ever seen? (*good, bad*)
10. Shakira is one of _____ singers in the world. (*famous*)
11. I speak both English and Polish, and I can tell you English is much _____. (*easy*)
12. In my opinion, the landscapes in Greece are _____ than in France. (*beautiful*)
13. Who's _____ person in your family? (*lazy*)
14. In Poland, January is usually _____ than December. (*cold*)
15. He's _____ person I know. He smiles whenever I see him. (*cheerful*)

7. Przetłumacz fragmenty zdań na język angielski.

e.g. *What time is the earliest (najwcześniejszy) train to Stockholm?*

1. This film is a little bit _____ (dłuższy), but _____ (ciekawszy niż) the one I saw last week.
2. Who is _____ (najbardziej atrakcyjną) actress you know?
3. I feel _____ (szczęśliwszy i mądrzejszy) with you.
4. What's _____ (najwyższy) building in Warsaw?
5. Tom is _____ (najbardziej pewną siebie) person I know.
6. My sister has _____ (dłuższe) hair than me.
7. Your suitcase is even _____ (cięższa niż) mine. I hope they'll let you take it on board.
8. Why do you think people in Great Britain are _____ (bardziej uprzejmi niż) people in Poland?
9. My daughter's new school is a bit _____ (dalej niż) her previous one.
10. This is _____ (najdroższa) restaurant in the area, but they serve _____ (najpyszniejsze) food in the city.

abc

actually – właściwie, tak naprawdę

apple pie – szarlotka

board – pokład

crowded – zatłoczony

delicious – pyszny

disaster – katastrofa

exciting – ekscytujący

grade – ocena (szkolna)

great-grandmother – prababcia

hard-working – pracowity

hitchhiking – podróżowanie autostopem

landscape – krajobraz

long jump – skok w dal

polite – uprzejmy

polluted – zanieczyszczony

population – populacja

self-confident – pewny siebie

smart – mądry, bystry

successful – odnoszący sukcesy

suitable – odpowiedni

summer solstice – przesilenie letnie

to admire – podziwiać

to catch up – nadrabiać zaległości

to rely on – polegać na

to retake – zdawać ponownie (egzamin)

turkey – indyk

whenever – za każdym razem