

If the adjective ...	Comparative	Superlative
<b>is short, like:</b>	<b>add -er</b>	<b>add -est</b>
<i>small</i> <i>long</i> <i>clean</i> <i>fast</i> <i>tall</i>	<i>smaller</i> <i>longer</i> <i>cleaner</i> <i>faster</i> <i>taller</i>	<i>smallest</i> <i>longest</i> <i>cleanest</i> <i>fastest</i> <i>tallest</i>
<b>is long (more than two syllables), like:</b>	<b>add more ... than</b>	<b>add the most ...</b>
<i>exciting</i> <i>interesting</i> <i>afraid</i> <i>careful</i> <i>important</i>	<i>more exciting than</i> <i>more interesting than</i> <i>more afraid than</i> <i>more careful than</i> <i>more important than</i>	<i>the most exciting</i> <i>the most interesting</i> <i>the most afraid</i> <i>the most careful</i> <i>the most important</i>

Spelling rules:

- If an adjective ends in -y, change the -y for an -i: easy-eas**ier**-eas**iest**; heavy-heav**ier**-heav**iest**.
- If the adjective ends in *consonant + vowel + consonant*, we double the last consonant: big-big**ger**-big**gest**; hot-hot**ter**-hot**test**.
- Irregular adjectives don't follow rules: good-better-best; bad-worse-worst; far-further-furthest.

# EXPRESSIONS FOR DIRECTIONS



To give directions we use a verb of motion in imperative form + direction adverb + a place

Imperative	Direction	Place
Go	straight	until you see a roundabout.
Turn	right	on Flower Avenue.
Walk	past	Rose Street.
Turn	left	on Park Avenue.
Walk	around	the roundabout.
Go	across	the park.

You don't usually use the pronoun *you* with an imperative; only if you want to differentiate between two subjects: **You** stay here while **I** ask for directions.