

| Regular adjectives | | | |
|---|-----------|---|--|
| | Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
| One syllable (adjective + <i>-er / -est</i>) | hot | The tea is hotter than the coffee. | Hot chocolate is the hottest of all! |
| Ending in -y (adjective without the <i>-y</i> + <i>-ier / -iest</i>) | funny | The comedy <i>Wendell and Chummy</i> is funnier than <i>The Nerdy Physicists</i> . | <i>Crazy High School</i> is the funniest comedy show! |
| Two or more syllables (<i>more / most</i> + adjective) | exciting | This episode was more exciting than the last one. | The most exciting episode was when they finally kiss. |

| Irregular adjectives | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
| good | The TV series <i>The Great Avenger</i> is better than <i>The Clueless Millennial</i> . | The best TV series is <i>Friends Forever</i> . |
| bad | News programs are worse than sports programs. | The worst programs on TV are soap operas. |
| far | Captain Henry Morgan sailed farther than the Barbarossa Brothers. | Captain James Cook traveled the farthest of all. |

- When a one syllable adjective ends in consonant + vowel, double the last letter: **big-bigger / biggest.**
- When an adjective ends in *-y*, change the *-y* for an *-i* before adding *-er / -est*: **sunny-sunnier / sunniest.**

| Affirmative | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| Going to | I | am going to | visit Guanajuato next week. |
| | You / We / They | are going to | |
| | He / She | is going to | |
| Will | I / You / He / She / We / They | will | send a postcard from Cancún. |

| Negative | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Going to | I | am not going to | Puerto Vallarta in December. |
| | You / We / They | aren't going to | |
| | He / She | isn't going to | |
| Will | I / You / He / She / We / They | will not (won't) | answer the phone during the flight. |

| Interrogative | | | | |
|---------------|------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Going to | Am | I | going to | Canada next year? |
| | Are | you / we / they | | |
| | Is | he / she | | |
| Will | Will | I / you / he / she / we / they | visit Zacatecas soon? | |

- Use *going to* to talk about a plan made previously.
- Use *will* to talk about promises and predictions.

Must

| | Subject | Modal | Verb in simple form | Complement |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Affirmative | I You He She We They | must | pay | the entrance fee. |
| Negative | I You He She We They | must not (mustn't) | touch | anything in the museum. |

Have to

| | Subject | Modal | Verb in simple form | Complement |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Affirmative | I You We They | have to | keep | quiet during the guide's explanation. |
| | He She | has to | | |
| Negative | I You We They | don't have to | go | to the museum with the school. |
| | He She | doesn't have to | | |

When using modals such as *must* and *have to*, do not conjugate the verb, leave it in its simple form which goes without *to*: You have to **pay**.