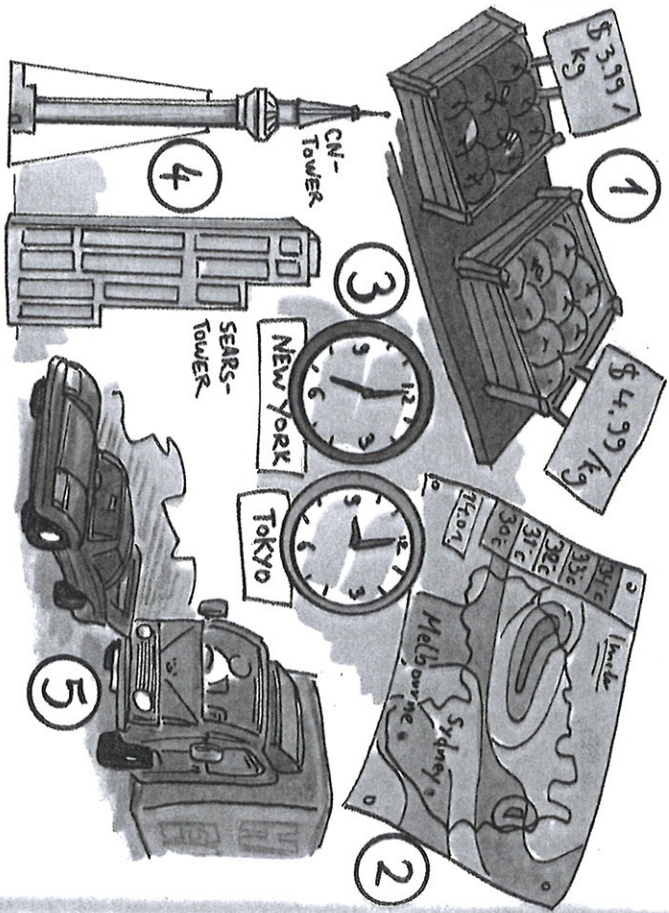


2.+6. gleich warm, bzw. gleich leicht → kein Prüfungsinhalt!

2. Verwende diese Adjektive, um die Personen und Gegenstände zu vergleichen.

early - easy - pretty - big - small
hot - cheap - tall - young - fast



1. red/green apples

The red apples are cheaper than the green ones.

2. Sydney/Melbourne

In Sydney it is as hot as in Melbourne.

3. New York/Tokyo

In New York it is earlier than in Tokyo.

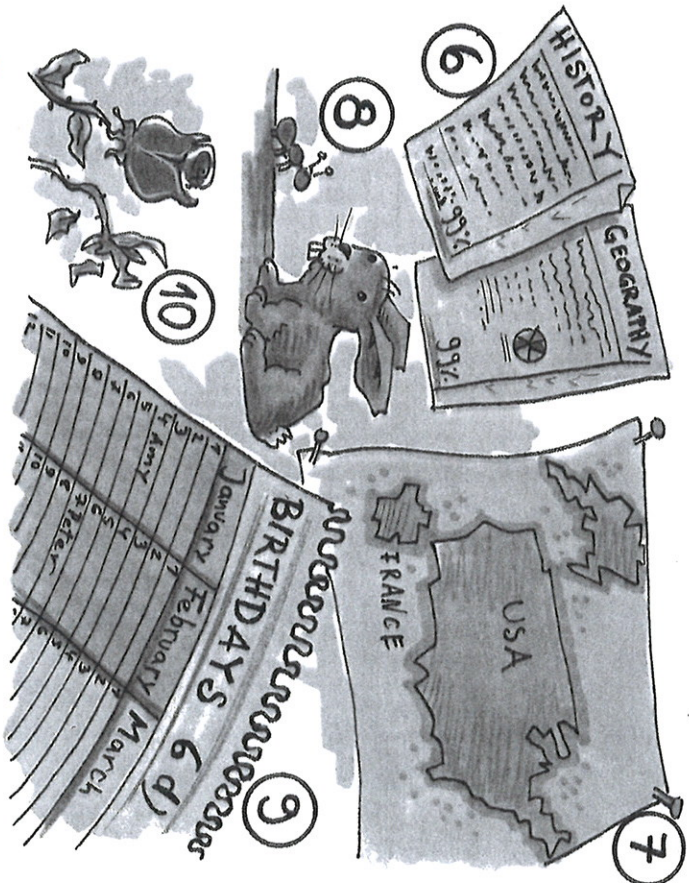
4. CN Tower/Sears Tower

CV Tower is taller than Sears Tower.

5. sports car/truck

A sports car is faster than a truck.

Bei manchen Adjektiven ändert sich die Schreibweise:
Beispiele: big = bigger (the) biggest
hot = hotter (the) hottest
pretty = prettier (the) prettiest



6. history exam/geography exam

The history exam was as easy as the geography exam.

7. USA/France

The USA is bigger than France.

8. ant/rabbit

An/The ant is smaller than a/the rabbit.

9. Amy/Peter

Peter is younger than Amy.

10. red rose/pink rose

The red rose is prettier than the pink one.

2. Was denkt Rani? Schreibe Sätze.

1. smart animal: goat/sheep



Rani thinks goats are smarter than sheep.

2. interesting subject: science/geography/English



Rani thinks science is more interesting than Geography or English.

3. funny: Tapi/Ravish



=
gleich
Tustig



Rani thinks Tapi is as funny as Ravish.

4. exciting: markets/homework



Rani thinks the markets are more exciting than homework.

3. Wer ist wer in Rani's Schulklasse?

Es gibt auch unregelmäßige Vergleichsformen der Adjektive, die du wie Vokabeln lernen musst.
Beispiele: good better (the) best
bad worse (the) worst

1. Leena/be/fast/runner

Leena is the fastest runner.



2. Tanushri/be/pretty/girl

Tanushri is the prettiest girl.



3. Ravish/have got/good/handwriting

Ravish has got the best handwriting.



4. Tapi/tell/funny/jokes

Tapi tells the funniest jokes.



5. Alok/be/short/boy

Alok is the shortest boy.



6. Chirag/always get/bad/results in maths

Chirag always gets the worst results in maths.



Test

1. Kennst du jetzt die Regeln zur Steigerung von Adjektiven? Wenn nicht, lies sie noch einmal auf Seite 87 und Seite 91 nach. Ergänze dann die Formen.

cheap	<u>cheaper</u>	<u>cheapest</u>
old	<u>older</u>	<u>oldest</u>
young	<u>younger</u>	<u>youngest</u>
hard	<u>harder</u>	<u>hardest</u>
hot	<u>hotter</u>	<u>hottest</u>
strong	<u>stronger</u>	<u>strongest</u>
big	<u>bigger</u>	<u>biggest</u>
slow	<u>slower</u>	<u>slowest</u>
nice	<u>nicer</u>	<u>niciest</u>
large	<u>larger</u>	<u>largest</u>
pretty	<u>prettier</u>	<u>prettiest</u>
crazy	<u>crazier</u>	<u>craziest</u>

2. Auch für diese Übungen musst du wissen, wie man Adjektive richtig steigert. Ergänze die Fragen und beantworte sie.

- Who is the tallest pupil in your class? (tall)
- Who is the fastest eater in your family? (fast)
- What is the oldest building in your town? (old)
- What is the most beautiful film you have ever seen? (beautiful)
- Where can you eat the best food in your town? (good)

← answers: unterschiedliche Wörter = eure eigene Lösung

- Arnon is the tallest pupil in my class.
- My dad is the fastest eater in my family.
- The church is the oldest building in my town.
- The notebook is the most beautiful film I have ever seen.
- You can eat the best food in our town at the Mühle.

Test

3. Vergleiche diese Leute und Gegenstände.



1. mountains/hills/difficult to climb
mountains are more difficult to climb than hills



2. girl/boy/good at maths:
The girl is better at maths than the boy.



3. Number 12/Number 10/old:
Number 12 is older than number 10.



4. bananas/oranges/cheap:
The bananas are cheaper than the oranges.



5. red T-shirt/blue T-shirt/expensive:
The red T-shirt is more expensive than the blue one/ T-shirt



6. elephants/mice/strong:
Elephants are stronger than mice.



7. country/city/peaceful:
It is more peaceful in the country than in the city.
OR: The country is more peaceful than the city.