Mega Goal 2.1

Unit 1
Connected by Technology

Form , Meaning & Function

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Lesson Goals

01. Distinguish

between the comparative and superlative form of an adjective

02. Use

need to be (done) correctly

03. Use

Have or get with the past participle correctly

04. Use

The past participle as adjective correctly

Open

Student's book

p.(16)

1 Connected by Technology

11 Form, Meaning and Function

Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives

The Comparative

Use adjective + *-er* or *more / less* + adjective to make the comparative.

Email is a **fast** way to communicate.
Print newspapers are **popular**.
Smartphones are **expensive**.

Instant messaging is **faster** than email.
Online newspapers have become **more popular** than print newspapers.
Cell phones are **less expensive**.

Note: The comparative is often used with *than*.

The Superlative

Use *the* + adjective + *-est* or *the most / least* + adjective to make the superlative.

Face-to-face courses are **the fastest** way to learn.
F2F courses are expensive. Blended learning is **less expensive**.

Our online courses are **the most popular**.
Our short online course is **the least expensive** way to study.

Some adjectives have irregular comparative and superlative forms.

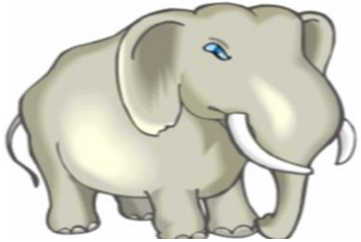
good–better–the best **bad–worse–the worst**

The Comparative

Student book p. (16)

Comparative

➔Comparatives are used to show the difference between **two** objects.



The ant is **small**er **than** the elephant

Butterfly is **more beautiful** **than** frog .

Rules

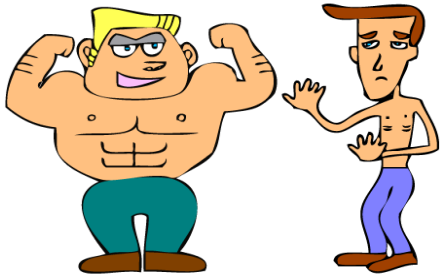
1- When we compare using **short adjectives** (one or two syllables), we add **–er + than** at the end of the adjective.

Example :

Sami is taller than Maher.

tall → taller

The blond man is stronger **than** the thin man.



strong → stronger

Rules

2- If an adjective ends in **one vowel + consonant**

(a , e ,i, o , u) **(b , c , d , f , g , h , j , k , l , m....)**

➔we **double the consonant** and add **-er**

Example :

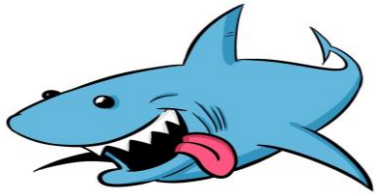
Salem is **fatter** **than** Saad

fat → **fatter**

Rules

3- If and adjective ends with **–y,** we change it to **–i** and add **–er**

Example :



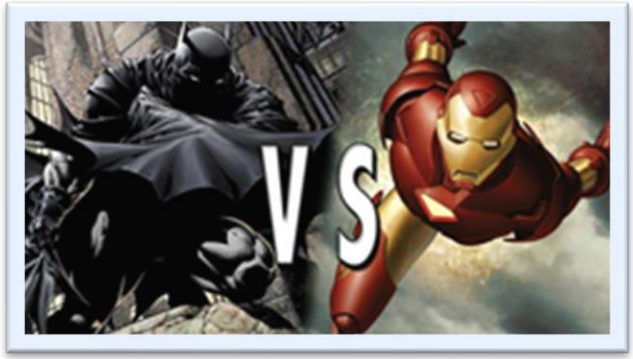
The blue whale is **heavier** **than** shark

heavy → heavier

Rules

3- If and adjective ends with **e,** we add **–r** only

Example :



Batman is **braver** **than** iron man

brave → **braver**

Rules

4 – When we compare 2 things or people using **long adjectives** (three or more syllables), we add:

more + adjective + than

Example :

Gold is **more expensive** than silver

expensive → More expensive

Rules

5 – When we compare 2 things or people using **long adjectives** (three or more syllables), we add:

less + adjective + than

Example :

Nokia is **less expensive** **than** iPhone

expensive → **less expensive**

Rules

5- There are a few **exceptions:**

Example :

Good	→	Better than
bad	→	Worse than
far	→	Farther than

Examples

Coca Cola is **better than** Pepsi.

Good → **Better than**

Remember

when using a comparative form of adjectives , you must always follow it with the word **“ than”.**

The Superlative

Student book p. (16)

Superlative Rules

1- When we compare using **short adjectives** (one or two syllables), we add :

the + adjective + – est

Example :

Sara is the shortest

short → The shortest

She is the oldest

old → oldest

Superlative Rules

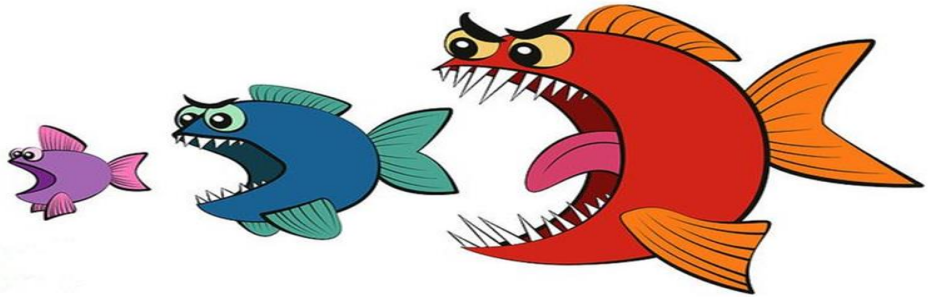
2- If an adjective ends in **one vowel + consonant**

(a ,e ,I ,o ,u) **(b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m....)**

➔we **double the consonant** and add **-est**

Example :

The red fish is **the biggest** of all



big → The biggest

Superlative Rules

3- If and adjective ends with **–y,** we change it to **–i** and add **–est**

Example :

The clown with red hat is **the funniest** of all

funny → **funniest**

Superlative Rules

4 – When we compare using long adjectives (three or more syllables) we add:

the most + adjective

Example :

Dimond is **the most expensive** of all

expensive → The most expensive

Rules

5- There are a few **exceptions:**

Example :

Good	→	The best
bad	→	The worst
far	→	The farthest

Open

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Need to Be (Done)

Need to Be (Done)

The TV **needs to be fixed**. (= Someone needs to fix the TV.)
The car seats **need to be cleaned**. (= Someone needs to clean the car seats.)

Form :

Thing + **Need - Needs** + **To be** + **V(P.P.3)**

Example :

The walls need to be repainted.

Let's Practice

✍Write a sentence using (need to be done):

The phone needs to be fixed.

The shirt needs to be washed(cleaned)

Have /get something(Done)

Have/Get Something (Done)

Use *have* or *get*, with the past participle, when someone else performs the service for you.

The rooms need to be decorated.	We're **having/getting** the rooms **decorated**.
The air conditioner needs to be repaired.	We're going to **have/get** the air conditioner **repaired**.
The house needed to be painted.	We **had/got** the house **painted**.

Form :

Subject + **Have - get** + **object** + **V(P.P.3)**

Example :

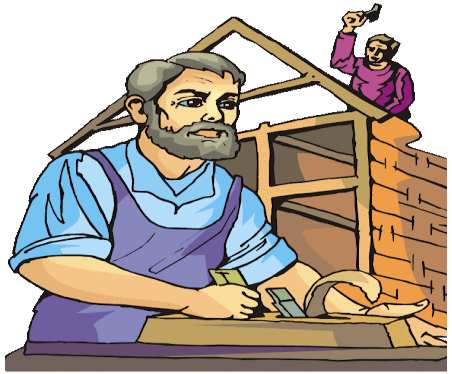
I will have/get my house painted tomorrow.

(someone else will paint the house) (future)

Have /get something(Done)

The door needs to be painted .

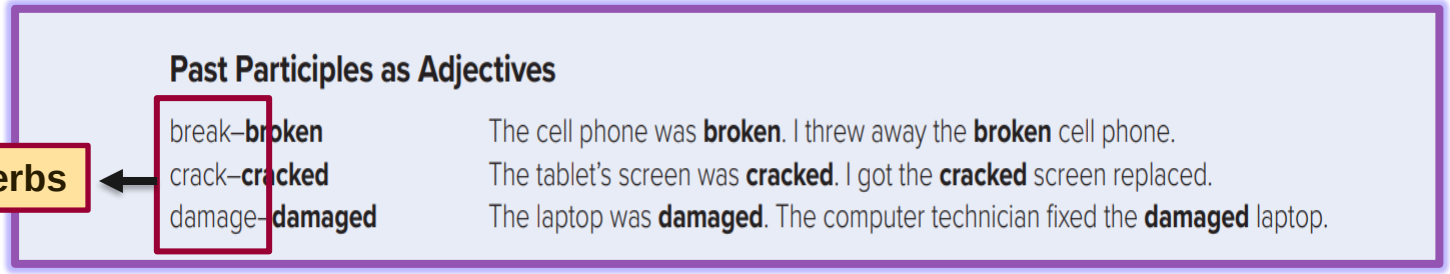
I have my door painted



The house needs to be built .

I have my house built

Past Participle as adjectives



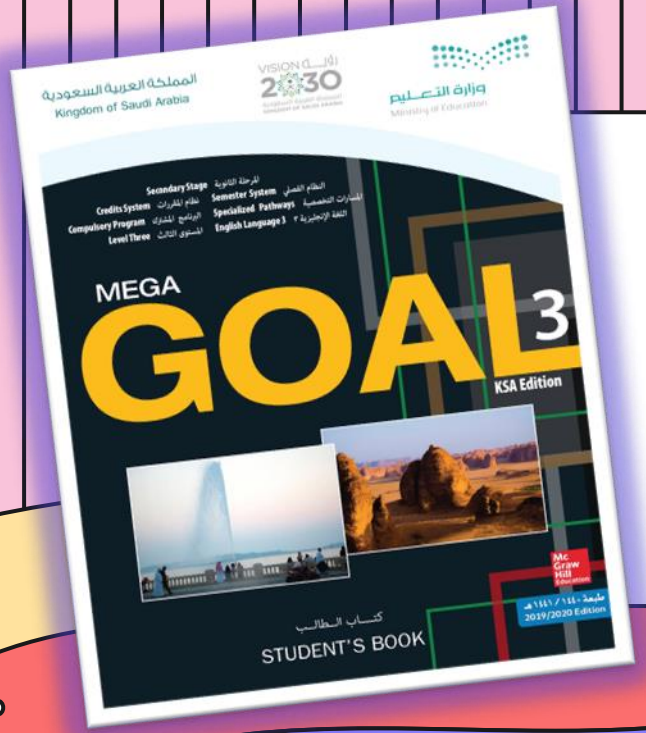
Transitive verbs

Use

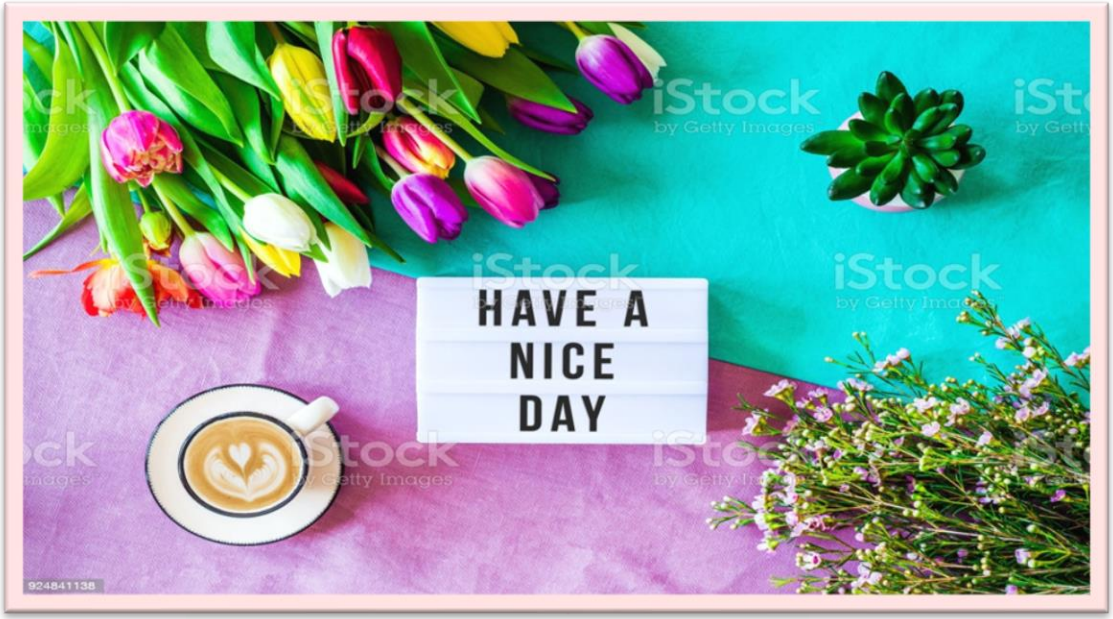
Past participles can be used as an adjective to describe a noun.

only transitive verbs (verbs that take an object) can be used as adjectives in the past participle form.

Verbs that describe a state of being rather than an action, such as (be, and verbs that are not used with objects, such as smile, cannot be used as past participle adjectives.



Homework

Workbook p.(92) , exercise (Q)

Thanks!