



LEVEL 2

Comparatives review

- Sarah: I can't believe it is cheaper now
- Wentworth: What are you talking about?
- Sarah: I'm looking for a laptop, a better one. ..At first, I was thinking of buying it secondhand. I thought it was less pricey... But I'm browsing the catalogue of a large discount store. I think I have just found the One!
- Wentworth: The One?! Haha...what is it like? What brand is it?
- Sarah: The brand is top of the range. It is JAG, J-A-G. The pc has a 13-inch screen, a 6GB memory...
- Wentworth: How much is it?
- Sarah: it is 679euros.
- Wentworth: That's a bargain! You won't find cheaper computers.
- Sarah: I think so too. After class, I'm meeting my friends because they want one as much as I do!
- Wentworth: I hope you will be able to buy one!
- Sarah: I called earlier today to ask the store how many they had in stock. The speaker told me that they had enough for the next two days or so. And only few people bought these today.
- Wentworth: Well, it seems you're lucky. It's a very good deal. There is no better deal, I think! This pc is a very good investment. One always needs good tools. Top-of-the-range products are more expensive, but they are more reliable, with a greater design!
- Sarah: I agree with you. I'm seizing this opportunity. I don't want to buy another next year... It is the best offer! I'm buying it!
- Wentworth: Yes, but for now, let's go back to class and study!
- Sarah: Of course!



	I think so
To believe	too
Cheaper=comparative form of 'cheap'	To meet
now	As much as
To talk about	Be able to
To look for	earlier
A laptop	How many + plural noun
Better= comparative form of 'good'	In stock
At first	The speaker
To think (of vING)	To tell/told/told
To buy/bought/bought	enough
secondhand	next
To think/thought/thought	Or so
less	only
pricey	A few+plural noun
To browse	these
A catalogue	To seem
A (large) discount store (US)/ A (large) discount shop (UK)	To be lucky
just	A very good deal
To find/found/found	An investment
Have found= Present perfect	A tool
The one	'one always needs good tools'
what is it like?	reliable
A brand	Greater=comparative form of 'great'
Top of the range	design
A pc= A personal <u>computer</u>	To agree with
A screen	To seize an opportunity
(13) inch	Best=superlative form of 'good'
An inch	An offer
GB= Gigabyte	For now
memory	To go back (to)
How much is it?	Of course
A bargain	
Won't=will not	

Grammar:

Comparison review

1/ Comparatives MORE/-ER and Superlatives THE MOST/ THE-ST



Tall Small Large Slow Fast Old Cheap Long Short Safe High	Taller Smaller Larger Slower Faster Older Cheaper Longer Shorter Safer Higher		The tallest The smallest The largest The slowest The fastest The oldest The cheapest The longest The shortest The safest The highest
Big Hot Wet Sad Thin	Bigger Hotter Wetter Sadder Thinner		The biggest The hottest The wettest The saddest The thinnest
Pretty Easy Early Healthy Friendly Busy Sunny Dirty Dry Hungry	Prettier Easier Earlier Healthier Friendlier Busier Sunnier Dirtier Drier Hungrier		The prettiest The easiest The earliest The healthiest The friendliest The busiest The sunniest The dirtiest The driest The hungriest
Comfortable Boring Interesting Expensive Dangerous Popular Common Generous Difficult	More comfortable More boring More interesting More expensive More dangerous More popular More common More generous More difficult		The most comfortable The most boring The most interesting The most expensive The most dangerous The most popular The most common The most generous The most difficult



The exceptions:

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	THE SUPERLATIVE
GOOD/WELL	BETTER	THE BEST
BAD/BADLY	WORSE	THE WORST
FAR	FURTHER	THE FURTHEST
LITTLE	LESS	THE LEAST

2/ LESS... THAN : inferiority

We use LESS THAN when we want to say that the first element has a smaller quantity of the quality than another.

The pattern is: LESS + adjective + THAN +element of comparison.

Example: Beth is **LESS** pretty **THAN** Jessica. (= Jessica is more beautiful than Beth)

We do not modify the adjective when we use LESS THAN.

We can also omit the element of comparison.

Example: Beth is **less** pretty.

3/ AS ... AS : equality

We use AS...AS when we want to say that one element has the same quality as another.

The pattern is: AS + adjective + AS + element of comparison.

Example: Beth is AS smart AS Jessica. (= Jessica and Beth are smart)

We do not modify the adjective when we use AS...AS.

We can also omit the element of comparison.

Example: Beth is AS pretty.

NUMBERS REVIEW



Numbers

One	1	First	1st
Two	2	Second	2nd
Three	3	Third	3rd
Four	4	Fourth	4th
Five	5	Fifth	5th
Six	6	Sixth	6th
Seven	7	Seventh	7th
Eight	8	Eighth	8th
Nine	9	Ninth	9th
Ten	10	Tenth	10th
Eleven	11	Eleventh	11th
Twelve	12	Twelfth	12th
Thirteen	13	Thirteenth	13th
Fourteen	14	Fourteenth	14th
Fifteen	15	Fifteenth	15th
Sixteen	16	Sixteenth	16th
Seventeen	17	Seventeenth	17th
Eighteen	18	Eighteenth	18th
Nineteen	19	Nineteenth	19th
Twenty	20	Twentieth	20th
Twenty-one	21	Twenty-first	21st
Thirty	30	Thirtieth	30th
Forty	40	Fortieth	40th
Fifty	50	Fiftieth	50th
Sixty	60	Sixtieth	60th
Seventy	70	Seventieth	70th
Eighty	80	Eightieth	80th
Ninety	90	Ninetieth	90th
Onehundred	100	Hundredth	100th
Onethousand	1,000	Thousandth	1,000th
One million	1,000,000	Millionth	1,000,000th
One billion	1,000,000,000	Billionth	1,000,000,000th