

Superlative Adjectives		
The red car is	the nicest the most expensive	car in the parking lot.
Superlative Adverbs		
She runs	the fastest the most slowly	of all the players on the team.

1. Use a superlative adjective to compare three or more people, places, or things.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ali is <b>the tallest</b> student in our class.</li> <li>Prague is <b>the most beautiful</b> city I've ever seen.</li> <li>What's <b>the most interesting</b> book you've ever read?</li> </ul>
2. Use a superlative adverb to compare the action of three or more people or things	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Of all my friends, Alicia calls <b>the most frequently</b>,</li> <li>My red shoes fit <b>the most comfortably</b> of all my shoes.</li> </ul>
3. Add -est to the end of most one syllable adjectives or adverbs to form the superlative. Use <u>the</u> before superlative adjectives. It is not as common before adverbs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adjective: I bought <b>the longest</b> couch in the store.</li> <li>Adverb: Steve works <b>hardest</b> of all the students.</li> </ul>
4. Use the most before most adjectives that have two or more syllables and adverbs ending in -ly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maria is <b>the most careful</b> climber of the group.</li> <li>The Grand Canyon is <b>the most amazing</b> sight I've ever seen.</li> <li>Of all the girls, Brenda sings <b>the most beautifully</b>.</li> </ul>
5. For some two-syllable adjectives and adverbs, either <u>-est</u> or <u>the most</u> can be used to form the superlative.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stupid → the stupidest/the most stupid</li> <li>cruel → the cruellest/the most cruel</li> </ul>
6. Some superlatives are irregular.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>good/well → the best</li> <li>bad/badly → the worst</li> </ul>

### I. Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjective or adverb in parentheses.

- The biggest (big) piles of trash on Mount Everest are on the lower areas.
- Trash is one of \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) problems on Mount Everest now.
- Many climbers consider K2, a mountain between Pakistan and China, to be \_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) mountain to climb, not Mount Everest.
- Ted was \_\_\_\_\_ (experienced) climber on the expedition.
- Which climber is \_\_\_\_\_ (far) from the top?
- That was \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) mountain I've ever climbed.
- Mount Everest is \_\_\_\_\_ (high) mountain on Earth.
- That company has \_\_\_\_\_ (good) guides.

### MORE ON SUPERLATIVES

1. The opposite of the most is the least.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is <b>the least expensive</b> phone in the store. All the other phones cost a lot more.</li> <li>She drives <b>the least carefully</b> of all my friends. All my other friends drive much more carefully.</li> </ul>
2. Remember. If the comparison is clear, it is not necessary to complete it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This sentence is <b>the longest</b>.</li> <li>She won because she ran <b>the fastest</b>.</li> </ul>
3. One of the often comes before a superlative adjective. The superlative adjective is followed by a plural noun.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>China is one of <b>the biggest</b> countries in the world.</li> </ul>

### II. Use the words in parentheses to write superlative sentences. Use *least* when *not* is included in the parentheses. Make the nouns plural if necessary.

1. This is a state park. (not popular/in California)

*This is the least popular state park in California.*

2. Canada is a country. (large / in North America)

3. Tokyo has a population. (big/in Japan)

4. This is an apartment. (not expensive / in the building)

5. Alan drives. (fast / of my three brothers)

6. Jane is a student. (one of the/intelligent / in her class)

7. That was a class. (one of the / not interesting / I've ever taken)

8. Mel works. (not efficiently / all the people in this office)

9. This is a computer. (cheap/ in the store)

10. That's a street. (one of the / pretty / in this city)

### III. Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives and adverbs in parentheses. Use *least* if *not* is included in the parentheses.

- Kelly: I think people are too concerned about having (1) the most modern (modern) cell phones. Cell phones contain some of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (rare) minerals on Earth, but many people just throw their old cell phones away when they buy a new one. This is (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (one of the / bad /thing) you can do! But if you recycle your old cell phones, it's (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (one of the / good/thing) you can do.
- Amir: My cell phone is (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (important / thing) I own. It's (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (convenient / place) I have to keep information.
- Brad: My new cell phone is a piece of junk! It was (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (not expensive) phone in the store. What a mistake! Also, the salesperson in that store was one of (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (not helpful / salesperson) I've ever spoken to.