

	Positive form	Comparative form	Superlative form
One syllable	General rule: tall, small, old	Add <b>-er</b> : taller, smaller, older	Add <b>-est</b> : tallest, smallest, oldest
	ending in <b>-e</b> : large, wide, fine	Add <b>-r</b> : larger, wider, finer	Add <b>-est</b> : largest, widest, finest
	ending in <b>c+v+c</b> : big, hot, thin (c=consonant; v=vowel)	Double the consonant, and add <b>-er</b> : bigger, hotter, thinner	Double the consonant, and add <b>-est</b> : biggest, hottest, thinnest
Two syllables	ending in <b>-y</b> : happy, angry, heavy	Change <b>y</b> to <b>i</b> , and add <b>-er</b> : happier, angrier, heavier	Change <b>y</b> to <b>i</b> , and add <b>-est</b> : happiest, angriest, heaviest
	not ending in <b>-y</b> : modern, peaceful, pleasant	Use <b>"more"</b> before the adjective: more modern, more peaceful, more pleasant	Use <b>"most"</b> before the adjective: most modern, most peaceful, most pleasant
	ending in <b>-er, -le, or -ow</b> : clever, simple, narrow	We can use <b>-er or "more"</b> : cleverer, simpler, narrower / more clever, more simple, more narrow	We can use <b>-est or "most"</b> : cleverest, simplest, narrowest / most clever, most simple, most narrow
Three or more syllables: important, intelligent, beautiful		Use <b>"more"</b> before the adjective: more important, more intelligent, more beautiful	Use <b>"most"</b> before the adjective: most important, most intelligent, most beautiful

Irregular adjectives		
Positive form	Comparative form	Superlative form
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther (length, distance) / further (time, amount)	farthest / furthest
little	less	least
many	more	most

Comparative and superlative sentence structures	
Comparative	Use <b>"than"</b> after the adjective: <i>John is taller <b>than</b> Frank / Mary is more intelligent <b>than</b> her sister</i>
Superlative	Use <b>"the"</b> before the adjective: <i>John is <b>the</b> tallest boy in the class / Mary is <b>the</b> most intelligent in the class</i>