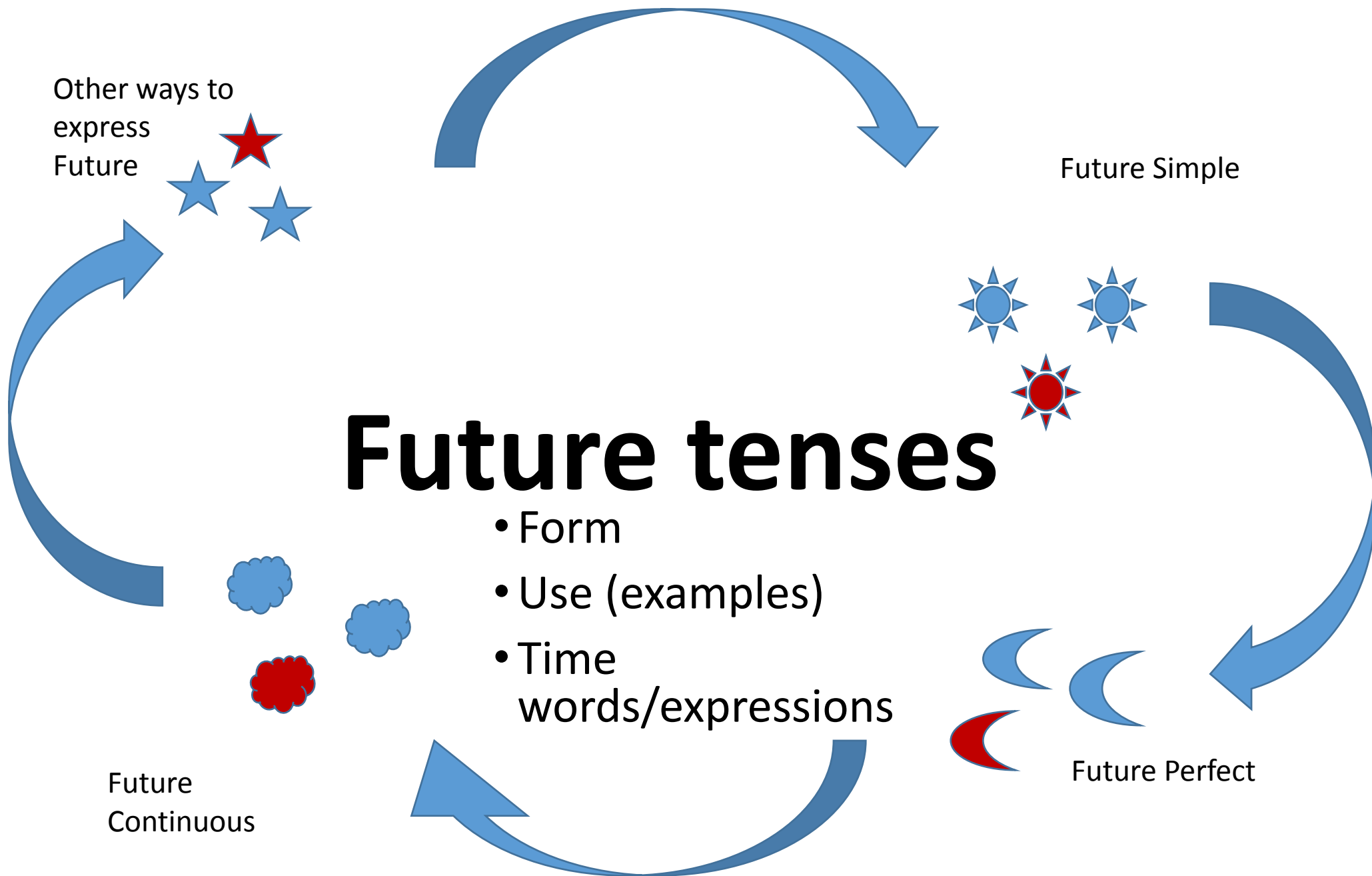


# Future tenses

Learn: How to use future tenses. Comparative and superlative forms of adjectives



# Make up your own sentences

- Future Simple: will+V
- Future continuous: will be +Ving
- Future Perfect: will have + V<sup>3</sup>/ing
- Be going to/ Present simple/ Present continuous

# Choose the correct form. Give reasons.

- 1 A: The phone's ringing!
- B: It's OK. I **'ll / 'm going** to answer it.
- 2 A: What are you doing this afternoon, Kate?
- B: I**'m meeting / 'm going to meet** some friends in town.
- 3 A: Look at this mess!
- B: Don't worry, I **'m going to / 'll** clean it up.
- 4 A: Look at the little boy by the pool.
- B: Oh dear! He **'ll / 's going to** fall in!
- 5 A: There's no milk left.
- B: That's OK. I **'ll / 'm going to** go and buy some.
- 6 A: Have you got tickets for the music festival?
- B: Yes, it **'ll / 's going to** be fantastic!
- 7 A: John has grown up so fast.
- B: Yes. This time next year he**'ll be starting / 's going to start** high school.
- 8 A: How long are you staying in London?
- B: I **am going to be / will have been** in London for 2 months by the time I leave.

# Answer the questions, as in the examples.

- 1 What are your holiday plans for this summer?
  - - **I'm going to** spend August at a summer camp.
- 2 What **are you doing** this weekend?
  - - **I'm going to** see my grandparents.
- 3 What **will you have done** by the end of this year?
  - - **I'll have** taken all my exams.
- 4 What **will you be doing** this time next Saturday?
  - - **I will be** relaxing on the beach.
- *NOTE: We don't use the future simple after while, before, until, as soon as, after, if, when. We use the present simple. If you are late, we'll leave you behind. (NOT: If you will be ...) BUT I'm not sure if/when I'll come.*

## Comparatives - Superlatives

- We use the **comparative** to compare one person or thing with another. We use the **superlative** to compare one person or thing with others of the same group. We often use **than** after a comparative.

*He's **taller than** me.*

- We normally use **the** before a superlative. We can use **in** or **of** after superlatives. We often use **in** with places.

*He's **the tallest** in our class.*

*It was **the most difficult** question **of** all.*

### Formation of comparatives and superlatives from adjectives and adverbs

- With one-syllable adjectives, we add **-(e)r** to form the comparative and **-(e)st** to form the superlative.  
*sweet - **sweeter** - **the sweetest***

**NOTE:** For one-syllable adjectives ending in **vowel + consonant**, we double the consonant.

*big - **bigger** - **biggest***

- With two-syllable adjectives, we form the comparative with **more + adjective** and the superlative with **most + adjective**.

*helpful - **more helpful** - **most helpful***

**NOTE:** For two-syllable adjectives ending in **consonant + y**, we replace **-y** with **-i** and add **-er/-est**.

*happy - **happier** - **happiest***

- With adjectives with more than two syllables, comparatives and superlatives are formed with **more/most**.

*interesting - **more interesting** - **most interesting***

**NOTE:** *clever, common, cruel, friendly, gentle, narrow, pleasant, polite, quiet, shallow, simple,*

stupid can form their comparatives and superlatives either with **-er/-est** or with **more/most**.

*simple-simpler/more simple-simplest/most simple*

- With adverbs that have the same form as their adjectives (*hard, fast, free, early, late, high, low, deep, long, near, straight*) we add **-er/est**.  
*hard - harder - hardest*

- All other adverbs e.g. *quickly, slowly, easily* take **more/most**.

- **Irregular forms:**

good/well - better - best

much - more - most

far - farther/further - farthest/furthest

bad/badly - worse - worst

many/lots - more - most

little - less - least

**NOTE:** We can use **elder/eldest** for people in the same family.

*My elder/older brother got married last week.*

### Types of comparisons

- **as + adjective + as** shows that two people or things are similar in some way. In negative sentences we use **not as/so ... as**.

*John is as short as Kevin.*

- **less + adjective + than** expresses the difference between two people or things. The opposite is **more ... than**.

*I think that Philosophy is less interesting than Maths.*

- **the least + adjective + of/in** compares one person or thing to two or more people or things in the same group. The opposite is **the most ... of/in**.

*Fiona is the least creative person in my class.*

- **much/a lot/far/a little/a bit/slightly + comparative** expresses the degree of difference between two people or things.

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
good – хороший well – хорошо	} better – лучше	(the) best – самый хороший, лучше всех
bad – плохой badly – плохо	} worse – хуже	(the) worst – самый худший, хуже всех
much } many } много	more – больше, более	(the) most – больше всего, самый большой
little – маленький, мало	less – меньше	(the) least – наименьший, меньше всего



*Find the comparative and superlative forms in the article.  
How do we: form the comparative and the superlative of  
short/long adjectives? Which forms are irregular?*

### **Hairdressers happiest at work**

According to a recent study, when it comes to happiness at work, chefs are happier than beauticians and plumbers, but hairdressers are the happiest of all! In contrast, architects and estate agents are unhappier than secretaries, but social workers are the unhappiest of all. Mary Brown, 37, used to be a social worker, but now she's a hairdresser. "It's so much better - more relaxing, less tiring and far safer too!" she told us. "Hairdressers get worse pay, but a social worker's job is much harder. It's no wonder social work is one of the least popular professions!"

*Find the comparative and superlative forms in the article.  
How do we: form the comparative and the superlative of  
short/long adjectives? Which forms are irregular?*

### **Hairdressers happiest at work**

According to a recent study, when it comes to happiness at work, chefs are **happier** than beauticians and plumbers, but hairdressers are **the happiest** of all! In contrast, architects and estate agents (агенты по недвижимости) are **unhappier** than secretaries, but social workers are **the unhappiest** of all. Mary Brown, 37, used to be a social worker, but now she's a hairdresser. "It's so much **better** - **more relaxing**, **less tiring** and far **safer** too!" she told us. "Hairdressers get **worse** pay, but a social worker's job is much **harder**. It's no wonder social work is one of **the least popular** professions!"

# Complete the sentences using an appropriate form of the adjectives in bold.

- 1 Being a teacher is ..... <sup>more rewarding</sup> (rewarding) than being a shop assistant.
- 2 Doctors are usually..... <sup>busier</sup> (busy) than security guards.
- 3 Working in an office is <sup>safer</sup> ..... (safe) than working on a building site.
- 4 A chef normally gets paid..... <sup>better</sup> (good) than a waiter.
- 5 Working as a waiter was..... <sup>the most tiring</sup> (tiring) job I've ever had!

# Reflection

- I can speak ...
- I can tell ...
- I can use ...
- I know ...