



Wenn du zwei oder mehrere Personen oder Dinge vergleichst, verwendest du die Steigerung.

1. Steigerung aller kurzen, einsilbigen Adjektive mit „-er/-est“

- stummes -e entfällt
- Verdopplung des Endkonsonanten, wenn der vorangehende Vokal als ein Buchstabe geschrieben und betont ist.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
nice	nicer	nicest
big	bigger	biggest

2. Bei zweisilbigen Adjektiven, die auf y- enden hängen wir ebenfalls die Endung -er/-est an. -y wird dabei zu -i-.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
happy	happier	happiest
busy	busier	busiest
easy	easier	easiest

3. Die meisten anderen zweisilbigen Adjektive steigern wir mit *more / most*. Drei und mehrsilbige Adjektive werden immer mit *more / most* gesteigert.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
famous	more famous	most famous
careful	more careful	most careful
difficult	more difficult	most difficult

4. Einige Adjektive haben unregelmäßige Steigerungsformen.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
good	better	best
far	further	furthest
bad	worse	worst
much/many	more	most
few	fewer	fewest
near	nearer	nearest, next

5. Bei Vergleichen mit einem Komparativ benutzt du *than* (als). Folgt auf das *than* nur noch eine Pronomen, so steht dieses in der Objektform (*you/me/her/him/them/us*)

Beispiel: *A mercedes is more expensive than an opel.*

Vergleichssätze mit einem Adjektiv in der Grundstufe (Positiv) bilden wir mit *as ... as*.

Beispiel: *The bananas are as expensive as the apples.*

not as ... as (nicht so ... wie) verwenden wir, wenn etwas nicht gleich ist.

Beispiel: *The film isn't as good as the book.*

Normalerweise steht *the* vor dem Superlativ.

Beachte aber: *most people* = die meisten Leute

Beispiel: *Who is the oldest pupil in the class?*

ÜBUNGSAUFGABEN:

Fill in the missing words in the correct form.



- (exciting) "I think London is the _____ town in the world."
- "No, I think New York is _____ than London!"
- (bad) "Don't you think these apples are _____ than those oranges?"
- (long) In winter the nights are _____ than in summer.
- (famous) Is Donald Duck _____ than Mickey Mouse?
- (good) Buy this car! It's _____ you can get for your money.
- A car is fast, but a train is _____ and a plane is the _____.
- "This shirt is very nice!" – "No, that shirt is much _____!"
- English is difficult. Many people think German is _____!
But Japanese is the _____ language in the world.

MUSTERLÖSUNG:

- (exciting) “I think London is the **most exciting** town in the world.”
- “No, I think New York is **more exciting** than London!”
- (bad) “Don’t you think these apples are **worse** than those oranges?”
- (long) In winter the nights are **longer** than in summer.
- (famous) Is Donald Duck **more famous** than Mickey Mouse?
- (good) Buy this car! It’s **the best** you can get for your money.
- A car is fast, but a train is **faster** and a plane is the **fastest**.
- “This shirt is very nice!” – “No, that shirt is much **nicer!**”
- English is difficult. Many people think German is **more difficult!**
But Japanese is the **most difficult** language in the world.