Energizer #\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Using Comparative and Superlative Degree 8.8.6

The COMPARATIVE form of an adjective is used when comparing only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things.

The SUPERLATIVE form of an adjective is used when comparing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| One Syllable |  |  |
| Two syllable ending in –y |  |  |
| Two syllable not ending in –y |  |  |

Guided Practice

1. Which of the following sentences uses the comparative/superlative*correctly*?
	1. The Patriots are a more better team than the Saints.
	2. The Lancers are the bestest team of all.
	3. The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean.
	4. The Atlantic is more larger than the Arctic.
	5. Taco Salad is the tastier item on the menu.
	6. Katniss is gooder at bow and arrow skills than Rue was.
	7. I get to wear the beautifullest dresses.
2. Which of the following sentences features an *incorrect* usage of comparative/superlatives?
	1. She was the most talented singer in the show.
	2. He was the silliest boy in the grade.
	3. That modern sculpture is the strangest I’ve ever seen.
	4. I think Cinco De Mayo is the better holiday of the year.
	5. Julie works harder than I do to make the holiday party a success.

**Take three examples of *incorrect* comparative/superlatives above and fix them below.**

**1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**3.** **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Energizer #\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Deliberate Word Choice**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is created by the words that the author chooses to use. Using the most**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language is the most effective way of creating tone. Instead of using plain and**

**overused verbs with an adverb, use more exciting verbs instead. A strong verb is more descriptive**

**than a list of adjectives!**

*The door* ***opened slowly*** *and the robber* ***entered*** *quietly.<----- boring verbs + adverbs*

*The door* ***creaked****, and the robber* ***snuck*** *in quietly.<--- much more intense! (Creaked = onomatopoeia)*

**Sometimes, changing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can also make things more descriptive and interesting.**

*The robber* ***fell*** *over in the* ***messy*** *room. <---- boring*

*The robber* ***tripped*** *in the* ***filthy, disheveled*** *room. <---- more descriptive (imagery)*

1. Which sentence below is the most descriptive? Highlight the words that make your choice the most descriptive.
	1. The Lancers beat the Lions ten to two.
	2. The Chiefs beat the pesky Lions, so the crowd was excited.
	3. The Raiders defeated the pesky Lions team, so they were headed to the play-offs.
	4. The Patriots demolished an emerging Lions team, who had won their last three games.
2. Which sentence below uses the most vivid language? Highlight the words that make your choice the most vivid.
	1. The door moaned as it gradually slid upward, and as our eyes adjusted to the dim, muted light, my jaw almost hit the floor.
	2. As the door slid open and upward slowly, and our eyes adjusted to the light, I was really shocked by what I saw.
	3. As the door opened upward, and our eyes adjusted to the light, I was dumbfounded.
	4. The door slid upward as our eyes adjusted to the light, and I was amazed.
3. In this sentence, which *words* should replace get to be most specific?

*Her cheerful smile and positive attitude help get people to agree with her ideas*.

|  |
| --- |
| Cause |
| Urge |
| Assure |
| Persuade |
| Change |

**Energizer #\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Good vs. Well**

**Good is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which modifies a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Example #1:** The Saints are a ***good*** team.
*(Good is describing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is a noun, making good an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.)*

**Example #2:** I had a ***good*** time at the movies.
*(Good is describing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, making good an adjective.)*

**Well is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which modifies a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Example #3:** Tom Brady throws ***well*** under pressure.
*(Well is describing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, making well an adverb.)*

**Example #4:** Jane sang well at the concert last night.
*(Well is describing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , which is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Therefore, well is an adverb.)*

**Well can also be used as an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when describing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Example #5:** Yesterday, I wasn’t feeling ***well.***
*(Well is describes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I was feeling, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, making well an adverb.)*

**Directions: Circle the correct good/well usage.**

1. He jogged very ( good well ) for his age.
**Ask yourself:** Is it describing a noun or answering HOW something is happening?
2. She had a ( good well ) time yesterday.
**Ask yourself:** Is it describing a noun or answering HOW something is happening?
3. With a high fever, it will be unlikely he will feel ( good well ) to play basketball tomorrow.

**Ask yourself:** Is it describing a noun or answering HOW something is happening?

1. Those glasses look ( good well ) on you.
**Ask yourself:** Is it describing a noun or answering HOW something is happening?

(1) Jennifer walked into the hospital and shivered. (2) She did not like them. (3) Hospitals were always so cold, and everything in them was so white. (4) Reluctantly, she followed her mother and father into her grandmother’s room. (5) The room looked well filled with flowers and get-well cards. (6) Up to her chin in blankets. (7) The hospital bed held her grandmother, looking small and frail. (8) Jennifer saw a tube in her grandmother’s arm and all types of machines beside her. (9) Jennifer had no idea what they were all used for, she was scared for her grandmother.

1. Which of these sentences is a fragment?
2. Sentence 2
3. Sentence 4
4. Sentence 6
5. Sentence 8
6. How should the underlined part in sentence 5 be correctly written?
	1. looked good filled with flowers
	2. looked best filled with flowers
	3. looked more well filled with flowers
	4. As it is
7. What is the ***best*** way to rewrite sentence 9
8. Jennifer had no idea what they were all used for, for she was scared for her grandmother.
9. Jennifer had no idea what they were all used for, so she was scared for her grandmother.
10. Jennifer had no idea what they were all used for, because she was scared for her grandmother
11. Jennifer had no idea what they were all used for, yet she was scared for her grandmother.

**Energizer #\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Coordinate vs. Cumulative Adjectives**

**Example: The cute fluffy cat curled up on the couch and went to sleep.**

* **Can they be reversed? Cute fluffy cat (or) fluffy cute cat Yes NO**
* **Can you add AND between them? Cute and fluffy**
* **If YES both, then add a comma between the adjectives.**

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**Example: The two tall boys were battling it out on the court at the championship game.**

* **Can they be reversed? two tall boys (or) tall two boys**
* **Can you add AND between them? two and tall**
* **If NO both, then DON’T add a comma between the adjectives.**

**Practice:** Put a comma between the two **italicized** adjectives below when needed.

1. Alice was a ***brave honest*** woman
2. Aaron walked all the way home in his ***expensive red*** sneakers.
3. We have not seen ***many large*** toads this year in the refuge pond.
4. I interrupted the discussion of my ***two younger*** brothers.

(8) Marshall and Dominic could see the two hefty fish as it thrashed in the water. (9) It was the larger fish either of them had ever seen. (10) Marshall’s heart pounded with anticipation as he thought of showing everyone in town the great massive catch. (11) They staggered back and almost fell when the pressure on the line instantaneously stopped. (12) They could not believe that it got away!

1. Revise the sentence below by adding a comma in the right place if needed.

Marshall and Dominic could see the two hefty fish as it thrashed in the water. !

1. How should sentence 9 read?
2. It was the largest fish either of them had ever seen.
3. It was the large fish either of them had ever seen.
4. It was the most large fish either of them had ever seen.
5. As it is
6. How should sentence 10 be best rewritten?
7. Marshall’s heart pounded with anticipation as he thought of showing everyone in town the great, massive catch.
8. Marshall’s heart pounded with anticipation as he thought of showing everyone in town the great and massive catch.
9. Marshall’s heart pounded with anticipation as he thought of showing everyone in town the great, and massive catch.
10. As it is
11. Which correction should be made to sentence 8?
	1. Change thrashed to thrash
	2. Change fish to fishes
	3. Insert a comma after thrashed
	4. Change it to they

**Energizer # \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Openers and Closers**

**Sometimes a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will begin or open a sentence. When that happens, a comma is needed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the prepositional phrase.**

**Example**: ***After closing the door****,* the girl tiptoed down the hall.

 *(Opener)*

**If the prepositional phrase is at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a sentence, then it’s a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and needs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comma.**

**Example**: The commentator said the Patriots would lose ***before the game.***

 *(Closer)*

**Prepositional phrases never have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; therefore, they can never be sentences by themselves.**

**Practice:** Rewrite the sentences using correct opener and closer techniques.

1. After the game *(make this an opener)*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. between the houses *(make this a closer)*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. before the strong and powerful tornado *(you choose – opener or closer)*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(1)On the morning of November 18, 1863 a special train drew out from Washington, carrying a distinguished company. (2)The presence with them of the Marine Band from the Navy Yard spoke a public occasion to come, and among the travelers there were those who might be gathered only for an occasion of importance. (3)There were judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; there were heads of departments; the general-in-chief of the army and his staff; members of the cabinet. (4) In their midst, as they stood about the car before settling for the journey, towered a man sad, preoccupied, unassuming; a man awkward and ill-dressed; a man, as he leaned slouchingly against the wall, of no grace of look or manner, in whose one, haggard face seemed to be the suffering of the sins of the world.

1. How should sentence 1 be properly punctuated?
2. On the morning of November 18 1863 a special train drew out from Washington, carrying a distinguished company.
3. On the morning, of November 18, 1863 a special train drew out from Washington, carrying a distinguished company.
4. On the morning of November 18, 1863, a special train drew out from Washington carrying a distinguished company.
5. As it is
6. How should the underlined part in sentence 4 be correctly written?
7. in whose one and haggard face seemed to be the suffering of the sins of the world.
8. in whose one haggard face seemed to be the suffering of the sins of the world.
9. in whose one; haggard face seemed to be the suffering of the sins of the world.
10. As it is