



COLÉGIO SANTO ANTÔNIO - Duque de Caxias, ____/____/____

NOME: _____ Nº ____ 8º ano: ____

PROFESSOR (A): _____

Resumo de conteúdos – 8º ano

I- We use the comparative form of adjectives when we want to make comparisons between two elements (two people, two animals, two cities, two objects, etc.). We have different types of comparatives:

- Comparative of superiority
The comparative of superiority focuses on the element that has more of a characteristic than the other. It is different for long and short adjectives:

➤ long adjectives: more + adjective (+than)

I think the beaches in Rio de Janeiro are **more beautiful than** the beaches in São Paulo.
Twitter is very popular, but I think that Instagram is **more popular**.

➤ short adjectives: [adj.]+er (+than)

Ed Sheeran is 29 years old; Shawn Mendes is 21. Ed Sheeran is **older than** Shawn Mendes.

Rio de Janeiro is **hotter than** Rio Grande do Sul.
I prefer books to numbers, so English is **easier than** Math for me.

➤ irregular adjectives: **good, bad** and **far** are considered irregular and have different comparative forms.

In my opinion, Now United is **better than** BTS.
Eating pizza is **worse** for your health **than** eating salad.
From Duque de Caxias, Seropédica is **farther than** Vila da Penha.

- Comparative of inferiority

The comparative of superiority focuses on the element that has less of a characteristic than the other. It is more frequent to see comparatives of inferiority with long adjectives. Its structure is *less + adjective (+than)*

A Samsung Galaxy s20 costs around R\$ 4,900, while an Iphone 11 pro costs around R\$ 5,300. So, a Samsung Galaxy s20 is **less expensive than** an Iphone 11 pro.

- Comparative of equality

The comparative of equality is used when the two elements compared have the same characteristics. Its structure is *as + adjective + as*. It does not matter if the adjective is long or short.

Beyoncé and Rihanna are really famous singers. To me, Rihanna is **as famous as** Beyoncé.
Tom likes soccer and tennis equally. He thinks soccer is **as good as** tennis.
Cardi B and Selena Gomez are 27 years old. Selena Gomez is **as old as** Cardi B.

II- We use the superlative form of adjectives when we compare one element to many other elements inside the same group. We have two different types of superlatives:

- Superlative of superiority
The superlative of superiority is used when one element has more of a characteristic than all the other elements in the same group. It is different for long and short adjectives:

➤ long adjectives: the + most + adjective

I think the beaches in Rio de Janeiro are **the most beautiful** beaches in Brazil.
[I am comparing the beaches in Rio de Janeiro to all the other beaches in Brazil.]

According to www.statista.com, Facebook is **the most popular** social network in the world.

- short adjectives: the + [adj.]+est

The Nile, in Egypt, is considered **the longest** river in the world.

The Sahara Desert is **the hottest** desert on Earth.

Playing sports is my favorite activity, so Physical Education is **the easiest** subject in school for me.

- irregular adjectives: **good**, **bad** and **far** are considered irregular and have different superlative forms.

In my opinion, BTS is **the best** band ever!

My father considers corruption **the worst** problem in Brazil.

In the state of Rio de Janeiro, Natividade is **the farthest** city from the capital.

- Superlative of inferiority

The superlative of superiority is used when one element has less of a characteristic than all the other elements in the same group. It is more frequent to see superlatives of inferiority with long adjectives. Its structure is *the + least + adjective*

I think purple is **the least beautiful** color. I don't have any purple clothes in my closet.

III- Who x Whose

- We use **Who** to make questions about people:

A: **Who** took this photo?

B: My sister.

- We use **Whose** to make questions about possession:

A: **Whose** car is this?

B: It's my father's. It's his car.

C: **Whose** painting is The Mona Lisa?

D: It's Leonardo da Vinci's.

IV- Vocabulary Lists:

- Describing cities: ancient, modern, clean, polluted, noisy, quiet
- Arts: music, poetry, drama/plays, dance, painting, drawing, photography, sculpture
- Artists: musician, singer, poet, playwright, dancer, painter, drawing artist, photographer, sculptor