

## 5 Spelling of superlative adjectives

most short adjectives	add <i>-est</i>	<i>rich</i> → <i>richest</i> <i>tall</i> → <i>tallest</i>
short adjectives that end in <i>-e</i>	add <i>-st</i>	<i>late</i> → <i>latest</i> <i>nice</i> → <i>nicest</i>
short adjectives that end in one vowel + one consonant (except <i>w</i> )	double the consonant and add <i>-est</i>	<i>big</i> → <i>biggest</i> <i>hot</i> → <i>hottest</i> ( <i>slow</i> → <i>slowest</i> <i>low</i> → <i>lowest</i> )
short adjectives that end in consonant + <i>y</i>	change <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> and add <i>-est</i>	<i>dry</i> → <i>driest</i> <i>lucky</i> → <i>luckiest</i>

## APPENDIX 4

### British and American English

*at/on the weekend* ► Unit 21.1

BrE: **at** the weekend

*What are you doing **at** the weekend?*

AmE: **on** the weekend

*We're visiting our cousins in Ohio **on** the weekend.*

*to/through* ► Unit 21.3

BrE: **from** (day/date) **to** (day/date)

*The shop will be closed **from** Wednesday **to** Friday.*

AmE: (day/date) **through** (day/date)

*The shop will be closed **Wednesday through** Friday.*

*have/have got* ► Unit 42

We can use *have got* in American English but *have* is more common.

BrE: **Has** your house **got** a garden?

AmE: **Does** your house **have** a garden?

*have/take a shower* ► Unit 43.3

BrE: **have** a shower/bath/holiday

*Jack can't come to the phone; he's **having** a shower.*

AmE: **take** a shower/bath/holiday

*Jack can't come to the phone; he's **taking** a shower.*

*just/already/yet* ► Unit 52

In British English we usually use the present perfect with *just*, *already* and *yet*.

We don't use the past simple.

*We've **just finished** eating.*

~~*We **just finished** eating.*~~

*Graham's train **has already** arrived.*

~~*Graham's train **already** arrived.*~~

***Have you seen** that film **yet**?*

~~***Did you see** that film **yet**?*~~

In American English we can use the present perfect OR the past simple.

*We've **just finished** eating.*

*We **just finished** eating.*

*Graham's train **has already** arrived.*

*Graham's train **already** arrived.*

***Have you seen** that film **yet**?*

***Did you see** that film **yet**?*