



Topic.4:Television

1. How much TV do you (usually) watch?
2. What's your favourite TV programme?
3. Did you watch much TV when you were a child? (How much?)
4. What (types of) programmes did you watch when you were a child?
5. Do you think television has changed in the past few decades?
6. (Possibly) Do you think television has changed since you were a child?
7. Has television changed your life in any way?

Suggested answer:

I seldom watch TV. I only turn on the TV to watch a football match on weekends. That is once a week. I am a big fan of football so I watch a lot of football matches. It's exciting and entertaining to see how players push their limits to win the games.

I also enjoy watching movies, especially when I connect my computer to the TV screen and watch movies in High Definition from my bed; it is really enjoyable at night. Lately I have tried to watch BBC programmes, because they are all in English and it can improve my listening.

Oh, yes, I really was a couch potato when I was younger. On weekends, when my parents went out to do other things, I was left alone at home with the TV all day long. Therefore, I became obsessed with various TV programmes, including the adverts. I can still remember my favourite cartoons like Transformers, Tom and Jerry, Dragon Ball, etc, which I watched all through my childhood.

Yes, as the techniques have advanced in these years, the TV has also developed a lot. They have become thinner and clearer to be exact. I remember those old TV screens were made with a plasma panel, making the whole TV heavy and big. Then LCD technology and the LED display came out making the TV thinner and lighter so we can enjoy brighter and clearer programmes.

I believe that watching TV has benefited me in some way, as well as bringing me some detrimental consequences. Watching TV programmes had enabled me to broaden my horizons as

I was born and raised in a small county and there were many places and things I had no opportunities to experience. But the TV had helped me to see them. But spending too much time in front of TV also made addicted to it and unfortunately harmed my eyes. So I've had to wear glasses since middle school

Comparison



Regular forms

<i>Adjectives</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
1. Of one syllable, add <u>-(e)r/- (e)st</u> to form their comparative & superlative forms.	<i>small</i>	<i>smaller (than)</i>	<i>the smallest (of/in)</i>
	<i>hot</i>	<i>hotter (than)</i>	<i>the hottest (of/in)</i>
	<i>safe</i>	<i>safer (than)</i>	<i>the safest (of/in)</i>
2. Of two syllables ending in <u>-ly, -y, -w</u>, also add <u>-er/-est</u>.	<i>friendly</i>	<i>friendlier (than)</i>	<i>the friendliest (of/in)</i>
	<i>busy</i>	<i>busier (than)</i>	<i>the busiest (of/in)</i>
	<i>shallow</i>	<i>shallower (than)</i>	<i>the shallowest (of/in)</i>
3. Of two or more syllables, take <u>more/most</u>.	<i>serious</i>	<i>more serious (than)</i>	<i>the most serious (of/in)</i>
	<i>amazing</i>	<i>more amazing (than)</i>	<i>the most amazing (of/in)</i>

Usage

- We use the comparative to compare one person/ thing with another.
 e.g. Mary is prettier than Ann.
 This car is more expensive than the others.
- We use the superlative to compare one person/ thing with more than one of the same group.
 e.g. He is the fastest runner of all.
 She is the most intelligent child in the family.
- We often use than after a comparative. We normally use the before a superlative. We often use of or in after a superlative. We use in with places.
 e.g. She is shorter than you.
 This problem is more complicated than that one.
 I am the smartest of all.
 This room is the most comfortable one in the hotel.
- Certain adjectives form their comparative and superlative in both ways, either by adding -er/-est to the adjectives or by taking more/most. Some of these are: clever, common, cruel, friendly, gentle, narrow, pleasant, polite, shallow, simple, stupid, quiet.



e.g. simple - simpler - the simplest ALSO
 simple - more simple - the most simple

<i>Adverbs</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
1. Adverbs having the same forms as their adjectives add <u>-er/-est</u>.	<i>long</i>	<i>longer (than)</i>	<i>(the) longest</i>
	<i>fast</i>	<i>faster (than)</i>	<i>(the) fastest</i>
	<i>early</i>	<i>earlier (than)</i>	<i>(the) earliest</i>
2. Two syllables or compound adverbs (adjectives+<u>-ly</u>, e.g. careful-carefully) take <u>more/most</u>.	<i>often</i>	<i>more often (than)</i>	<i>(the) most often</i>
	<i>slowly</i>	<i>more slowly (than)</i>	<i>(the) most slowly</i>
	<i>quickly</i>	<i>more quickly (than)</i>	<i>(the) most quickly</i>

Irregular forms

Adjectives/Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
good/ well	better	best
bad/badly	worse	worst
much/ many/ a lot of	more	most
little	less	least
few	fewer	fewest
far	farther/further	farther/furthest



Exercise

<i>Adjective/ Adverb</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
<i>e.g. high</i>	<i>higher</i>	<i>highest</i>
<i>1. loud</i>	<i>louder</i>	<i>loudest</i>
<i>2. large</i>	<i>larger</i>	<i>largest</i>
<i>3. thin</i>	<i>thinner</i>	<i>thinnest</i>
<i>4. heavy</i>	<i>heavier</i>	<i>heaviest</i>
<i>5. quiet</i>	<i>quieter/ more quiet</i>	<i>quietest/ most quiet</i>
<i>6. quietly</i>	<i>more quietly</i>	<i>most quietly</i>
<i>7. intelligently</i>	<i>more intelligently</i>	<i>most intelligently</i>
<i>8. dependent</i>	<i>more dependent</i>	<i>most dependent</i>
<i>9. good/well</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>best</i>
<i>10. difficult</i>	<i>more difficult</i>	<i>most difficult</i>