

Return is a verb which means to give something back. Read the sample sentences.

1. Return the book to the shelf.
2. Please return your sister's blouse.
3. I want to return these jeans.
4. This shirt doesn't fit. I will return it to the store and get my money back.
5. What is your return policy?
6. Ask the return policy before you buy.
7. You can return the jeans if you have the receipt.
8. These jeans are on sale. You can't return them.

Talk in a small group about these questions.

1. Do you ever return clothing to the store?
2. What do you say when you want to return something?
3. Do you have to have a receipt to return something?
4. Has anyone ever offered you "store credit" instead of money?
5. Has anyone refused to take an item back? Why did they refuse?
6. Do you always keep your receipts?

OPD pg 97

Look at the top section "Comparing Clothing". Write the opposites of these words:

baggy - _____
 fancy - _____
 light - _____

wide- _____
 low - _____
 loose - _____

Read this: Many people stand in line. They hold clothing. They want to return the clothing. The clothing doesn't fit. Some clothing is too tight. Some is too loose. They want their money back.

1. Which blouse has ruffles on the front?
2. Which girl has a striped sweater?
3. Which boy is wearing tight pants?
4. Which man is not wearing a jacket?
5. Which man has a fur lined hood?
6. Which woman holds a pullover?

Comparison Words

When we compare two things, we add "er" to the adjective. EX: Tom is bigger than Judy. When we compare three or more things, we add "est" to the adjective. EX: Tom is bigger than Jim and Sam. Tom is the biggest boy of all.

Write the correct form of the adjective in these blanks. Use the adjectives from page 97.

1. The red tie is _____ than the blue tie.
2. This blouse is _____ than all the other blouses.
3. She wears _____ heels than Mom and I do. Her heels are the _____.
4. This jacket is _____ than that one.
5. These pants are _____ than yours. They are _____ than Tom's pants. They are the _____ pants of all.

Some words do not have an "er" or "est" form. For example, we don't say, "He is intelligenter than I am." We say, "He is more intelligent than I." (Intelligent means smart.) Here are some other words with no comparative form: popular modern different dangerous expensive

Make sentences with the “er” and “est” forms of these words. Be careful. Not all of them have an “er” form.

plain	smart	old	fast	beautiful
polite	quiet	dark	useful	funny

Some adjectives have their own comparison words. Here are some examples.

bad	worse	worst
good	better	best
much	more	most
little	less	least

Never use “more” or “most” with a comparative form. EX: The elephant is the most strongest one. She is more prettier than her mother.

Spelling of comparatives and superlatives with one-syllable adjectives

type of adjective	comparative	superlative
most adjectives	add <i>-er</i> : <i>cheaper, richer, smaller, younger</i>	add <i>-est</i> : <i>cheapest, richest, smallest, youngest</i>
adjectives ending in <i>-e</i>	add <i>-r</i> : <i>finer, nicer, rarer</i>	add <i>-st</i> : <i>finest, nicest, rarest</i>
adjectives with one vowel + one consonant:	double the final consonant and add <i>-er</i> : <i>bigger, hotter, thinner</i>	double the final consonant and add <i>-est</i> : <i>biggest, hottest, thinnest</i>