

- 1a) German (**D**), English (**E**), French (**F**), Italian (**I**), Romansh (**R**) (Sursilvan)
- b) Individual answers
- c) Individual answers
- d) In **D**, the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives are formed with the ending «-er» (comparative) and «-ste» (superlative).

F, I and **R** fit in the same group because they form comparatives and superlatives with their respective word for «more» («plus», «più», «pli»).

E fits neither or both groups: In **E**, the comparative and superlative of short (monosyllabic) words is formed as in **D** with a suffix (taller, tallest) while longer words with more than one syllable form their comparative and superlative with «more»/«most», as in the roman languages.

- e) Individual answers

Examples could be:

- Students consider **E** as part of both groups or as a separate group.
- Students group languages according to lexical aspects (similar words for «tall» or «dangerous»).
- Students group languages according to a visible subject (the **I** sentence has no visible subject).
- Students notice that the **R** masculine adjective loses the «s» in its superlative form («il pli grond») while all adjectives remain unchanged in the other roman languages.

- 2a) «Adjectives» or «comparatives and superlatives of adjectives» or «comparing adjectives»

 Note that students may first focus on content, e.g. «monster», «plurilingualism».

- b) Individual answers depending on the respective languages. Generally:

D forms comparatives and superlatives with the suffixes «-er» and «-est» .

F, I, R (roman languages) form comparatives and superlatives with their respective word for «more» («plus», «più», «pli»).

E knows both options:

Short (monosyllabic) adjectives form their comparative and superlative as in **D** with suffixes «-er», «-est», long (more than one syllable) adjectives form their comparative and superlative as the roman languages with the word «more»/«most».

3. Deutsch: 3
 English: 5
 Français: 1
 Italiano: 4
 Romontsch: 2

4.

E One morning, on her way to school, Priscilla, who had just received the most beautiful schoolbag of the entire class, made a sensational discovery, the most sensational discovery of her entire life. E E

Behind the corner of a house, she saw a green tail, greener and longer than the tail of a lizard. And right after that, two pointed horns, more E pointed than those of a bull. And then it came out: It was a big, green monster, and it was plurilingual! E

F After a first moment of great fear, the greatest fear ever, Priscilla calmed down. In fact, the monster was almost funny: «Ich bin gross und gefährlich!», it said. «Jeu sun gronds e prigulus», it shouted. «Je suis le plus grand et le plus dangereux monstre du monde», it claimed.

So Priscilla ran back home to call her sister Matilda: «Come, come, I've found a green, plurilingual monster, the funniest monster in the world!» E

E But as soon as they arrived at the corner, they found another surprise: a different, little monster, this time an orange one, but more orange E than an orange and nicer than the green one. «But Priscilla», said the sister, «this is fantastic!»

I And just then the green monster started shouting again in all languages: «Je suis plus grand et plus dangereux que mon ami! Sono R più grande e più pericoloso del mio amico! Jeu sun il pli grond e il pli R prigulus monster dil mund!» E

E What a strange encounter for Priscilla, undoubtedly the strangest and E most sensational in her entire life!

5. 1. In **D**, the comparative form of adjectives is formed by adding the suffix «-er». The superlative form is formed by placing the definite article in front of the adjective and adding the suffix «-ste» to the adjective. In **E**, short (monosyllabic) adjectives are compared the same way («-er», «-st»).
2. In the Roman languages **F**, **I**, **R** (Sursilvan), the comparative is formed by placing the respective word for «more» – «plus» **F**, «più» **I**, «pli» **R** – before the adjective. The superlative is formed by additionally placing the determinate article before the adjective. The same rule is used for adjectives with more than one syllable in **E** («more» + adjective, «the» + «most» + adjective).



Note:

In **E**, the comparative and superlative of adjectives with two syllables and the following endings «-y», «-er», «-ler», «-ow» are also formed with the suffixes «-er» and «-st».

Suggestion for a cloze exercise (text in bold print as suggested gaps):

In German, **«-er»** is added to the adjective. In French, Italian and Romansh (Sursilvan), however, **«plus», «più», «pli»** is placed before the adjective.

In English, both rules are used: **«-er»** is added to adjectives with only one syllable while **«more»** (comparative) is placed before longer adjectives.

6.	Rule 1	Rule 2	both	Language
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Italiano</u>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>English</u>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Français</u>
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Romontsch</u>
5.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Deutsch</u>
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Français</u>
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Italiano</u>
8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Romontsch</u>
9.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>English</u>
10.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Deutsch</u>