

Irregular Adjectives: Good*, Bad, Far*

Irregular Adjectives (Part 3): Far

C. Comparing Distances with 'Far'

1. Using 'Far' to Describe Distance

Understanding 'Far' as a Distance Word

The word **far** is your go-to adjective when you want to say something is *not close*. It describes a **large distance** between two points. Think of it as the opposite of "near" or "close" 📖.

You use **far** in simple sentences with the verb *to be* or after words like *seem* or *look*. It does not change form when you describe one thing.

Far always indicates a significant physical separation, never a short one.

Basic Sentence Patterns

You can place **far** in two common positions. First, directly after a linking verb:

- The beach is **far**.
- My school seems **far** from here.

Second, you can use it before a noun, though this is less frequent at A2 level:

- It's a **far** journey to the capital.

Remember, **far** is irregular. It does not add *-er* or *-est*. You must learn its special forms later, but for now, focus on the base word.

Making Questions with 'Far'

To ask about distance, combine **far** with *how*. This is one of the most useful question patterns in English ?.

- **How far** is the airport?
- **How far** do you walk every day?

You can answer these questions with specific measurements:

- It's **five kilometers far** × (incorrect!)

- It's **five kilometers away** ✅

Never put a number directly before **far**. Instead, use the structure: number + measurement + **away**.
For example:

- The station is **two miles away**.
- Mexico City is about **300 kilometers away** from here.

Using 'Far' in Negative Sentences

Far appears very often in negative statements and questions. In positive statements, people often prefer *a long way* in informal British English, but **far** remains perfectly correct and common in all varieties.

- The supermarket isn't **far**. 🏪
- Is the museum **far** from the hotel?
- My house isn't **far** from the park.

Common Expressions with 'Far'

You will hear these fixed phrases frequently in conversation:

1. **Far from** + place: *Toluca is far from the coast.*
2. **So far**: *The restaurant is so far!* (meaning very far)
3. **Too far**: *We can't walk; it's too far.*
4. **Not far**: *Don't worry, it's not far.*

Practice with Real Contexts

Try describing places in your own city. For instance, in Mexico, you might say:

- *The Zócalo is far from my neighborhood.*
- *Cancún is far from Monterrey.*
- *How far is the nearest metro station?*

Focus on the core meaning: **far** expresses a big gap in space. Master this base form before moving to comparative versions like *farther* or *further*. Use it daily when talking about locations, travel, and your surroundings.

2. Introducing 'Farther' for Physical Distance

Understanding Physical Distance

When we talk about **distance** in English, the adjective *far* changes its form. For physical, measurable space, we use **farther**. Think of it as the word you need when you can count steps, kilometers, or miles.

Far is the base form. It describes something not close. *Farther* is the **comparative form**. It means "more far" in a literal sense.

Use *farther* only when you can physically measure the distance between two points.

How to Form 'Farther'

The rule is simple. Add *-ther* to *far*. This irregular change is unique. You do not say "more far." You always say **farther**.

- Base: *far*
- Comparative: *farther*

This form compares exactly two distances. One is always greater than the other. The word *farther* signals that extra physical space.

When to Use 'Farther'

Apply *farther* in three clear situations:

1. **Geographical locations:** Mexico City is *farther* from Mérida than Puebla.
2. **Walking or running:** I walked *farther* today than yesterday.
3. **Object placement:** Place the chair *farther* from the fireplace.

In each case, you can verify the distance with a tool like a map or a ruler. If you cannot measure it, *farther* is probably the wrong choice.

Building Sentences with 'Farther'

You can use *farther* in two main structures. The first uses **than** to compare directly. The second omits the second item when the context is clear.

Structure 1: With 'than' *Subject + verb + farther than + object.*

- The airport is *farther* than the bus station.

- She threw the ball *farther* than her brother.

Structure 2: Without 'than' *Subject + verb + farther.*

- We need to drive *farther*.
- The store is *farther* now.

Common Mistakes to Avoid

Beginners often confuse *farther* with *further*. Remember this key distinction:

- *Farther* = **physical distance** 📏
- *Further* = **additional degree or time** (not covered here)

Do not use *farther* for abstract ideas. "I need farther information" is incorrect. You need *further* information. Stick to physical space for *farther*.

Also, never use "more far." It is always incorrect. The comparative is simply **farther**.

Practice with Real Examples

Let's apply this to your daily life in Mexico.

- The *zócalo* is *farther* from my house than the local market.
- Can you move your car *farther* from the entrance?
- The pyramids of Teotihuacán are *farther* than Chapultepec Castle.

Try creating your own sentence. Think of two places you visit. Which one is *farther*? Say it aloud. This physical comparison is the core of the word. 🌍

3. Comparing Distances: 'Farther Than'

Building the Comparison Structure

To compare physical distances between two places or objects, we use **farther than**. This structure always involves two elements: the subject and the reference point. The word *farther* is the comparative form of **far**, used strictly for measurable, physical space.

The basic formula is simple:

\$\$ \text{\text{Subject}} + \text{\text{verb}} + \text{\text{farther than}} + \text{\text{reference point}} \$\$

For example:

- *Mexico City is farther than Puebla from here.*

- *The museum is **farther than** the park.*

Use **farther than** only for physical distance you can measure in kilometers or miles. It never describes time, ideas, or degree.

Everyday Examples with Real Places

Let's apply this to Mexican geography MX. Imagine you are in Guadalajara:

- *Cancún is **farther than** Monterrey.* (Cancún ≈ 2,100 km, Monterrey ≈ 780 km)
- *Tijuana is **farther than** Mexico City.* (Tijuana ≈ 2,300 km, Mexico City ≈ 540 km)

Notice the pattern: the first place has a *greater* physical distance. You can also use it for objects:

- *The pharmacy is **farther than** the bakery.*
- *My school is **farther than** your office.*

Adding Specific Measurements

You can make comparisons precise by adding a number and a unit. This clarifies exactly how much more distance exists.

- *The airport is **farther than** the bus station by 15 kilometers.*
- *Her house is **farther than** mine by three blocks.*

In questions, the structure stays the same but with inversion:

- *Is the beach **farther than** the lake?*
- *How much **farther than** the hotel is the stadium?*

Common Mistakes to Avoid

Beginners often confuse *farther* with *further*. Remember this key distinction:

- **Farther** = physical distance only
- **Further** = additional degree, time, or figurative progress

Incorrect: *This chapter is farther than my knowledge.*

Correct: *This chapter is further than my knowledge.* (abstract idea)

Also, never use *more far* — it's always *farther*.

Practice with Your Own Context

Try building sentences about your daily life:

1. Identify two locations you visit regularly.
2. Decide which one has greater physical distance from your home.
3. Apply the formula: *[Place A] is farther than [Place B]*.

Examples to inspire you 🌐:

- *The supermarket is **farther than** the pharmacy.*
- *Guadalajara is **farther than** Querétaro from here.*
- *The mountain trail is **farther than** the city plaza by 2 kilometers.*

Use a map app to check real distances — this makes learning concrete and memorable. Practice with a partner by asking: *Which is farther than which?*

4. Using 'Further' for More/Additional

Understanding 'Further' Beyond Distance

While *farther* often points to physical space, **further** has a special extra job. It expresses the idea of **more** or **additional** — not just in kilometers, but in degree, time, or quantity. Think of it as adding something extra to a situation. ✂

This usage is extremely common in everyday English. You'll hear it in offices, schools, and casual chats. For example, a teacher might say, "Do you have any **further** questions?" Here, the teacher isn't asking about distance; she's asking if there are *more* questions.

Key Contexts for 'Further'

You can use **further** to mean "more" in several clear situations:

- **Information & details:** "For **further** information, visit our website."
- **Actions & steps:** "We need to take **further** action to solve this."
- **Time & delay:** "The flight is delayed until **further** notice."
- **Discussion & study:** "This topic needs **further** discussion."

In each case, you're adding something, not measuring meters. 📝

Further as an adjective or adverb means "more, extra, or additional." It does not refer to physical length when used this way.

Comparing 'Further' and 'Farther'

It helps to see the contrast directly. Look at these two sentences:

- *Physical distance*: “Mexico City is **farther** from here than Puebla.” (You can measure this in kilometers.)
- *Additional amount*: “We need **further** research on this topic.” (You’re adding more study, not measuring space.)

Many native speakers use **further** for both meanings today. However, at the A2 level, remembering this distinction makes your English more precise and impressive. ✨

Practical Examples in Daily Life

Let’s see how **further** works in real Mexican contexts:

1. “I have no **further** questions about the homework.” (No more questions.)
2. “Please contact us for **further** details on the tour to Oaxaca.” (More details.)
3. “Without **further** delay, let’s start the meeting.” (Without more waiting.)
4. “The library is closed until **further** notice.” (Closed until they announce more news.)

Notice the pattern: **further** + noun (questions, details, delay, notice). This structure is a reliable formula for your own sentences. 🗣️

Building Your Own Sentences

Practice with this simple structure:

- Start with a verb phrase: *I need / We require / She asked for*
- Add **further**: *further*
- Finish with a noun: *information / help / time*

Example: “I need **further** time to finish the report.” This means you need *more* time, not a longer physical distance. Try creating three sentences about your own life using this pattern. The key is to always ask yourself: “Am I adding something extra?” If yes, **further** is your word.

5. Examples of 'Further' in Sentences

Understanding 'Further' in Everyday Use

The word **further** is the comparative form of *far*, but it often goes beyond physical distance. It typically means *more* or *additional*. Think of it as adding something extra, not just measuring space. 😊

You'll hear **further** in two main situations:

- To talk about *more of something* (like information or action)
- To describe *figurative distance* (like progress or time)


Let's explore clear examples so you can use it confidently.

'Further' Meaning "More" or "Additional"

When **further** means *more*, it usually appears before a noun. It's like saying "extra" or "another."

- *Do you have any **further** questions?*
- *We need **further** information before we decide.*
- *Please contact us for **further** details.*

Further often replaces "more" in formal or polite contexts, especially in British English.

Notice how **further** doesn't describe kilometers or meters here. It describes *quantity* of something abstract. 

'Further' in Figurative Distance

You can also use **further** to describe progress, time, or degree—things you can't touch.

- *I can't walk any **further**; I'm exhausted.* (Here, it's physical but often interchangeable with *farther*)
- *Let's discuss this **further** tomorrow.* (meaning "in more depth")
- *Nothing could be **further** from the truth.* (a common idiom)

In the idiom, **further** emphasizes a huge gap between an idea and reality. It's not about meters—it's about *conceptual distance*.

Common Sentence Patterns

Learning a few patterns helps you build your own sentences.

1. Further + noun

- *She offered no **further** explanation.*
- *Any **further** delays will cause problems.*

2. Verb + further

- *We need to investigate **further**.*
- *He read **further** into the document.*

3. Further + than

- *Her career advanced **further** than she expected.*
- *This issue goes **further** than a simple mistake.*

In pattern 3, **further** compares degrees of progress or extent, not physical locations.

Quick Practice: Choose the Right Meaning

Read each sentence and decide: does **further** mean *more* or *figurative distance*?

- *Without **further** funding, the project will stop.* → **more** 💰
- *We walked **further** into the forest.* → physical distance (though *farther* is also correct)
- *I refuse to discuss this any **further**.* → figurative distance (depth of discussion)

Remember: if you can replace **further** with “more” and the sentence still makes sense, you’re using it correctly for non-physical contexts.

A Helpful Tip

When you’re unsure, ask yourself: *Am I talking about kilometers, or am I talking about “extra” things?*

If it’s extra, **further** is almost always your best choice. For physical distance alone, *farther* is more common in American English, but **further** is widely accepted in all varieties for abstract meanings. 🌍

Practice by describing your own day: *I need **further** time to finish my homework.* Small steps build strong habits!

6. Choosing Between 'Farther' and 'Further'

The Core Difference at a Glance

Farther and *further* are both comparative forms of **far**, but they often serve different purposes. Many learners mix them up, yet the distinction is simpler than it seems. 😊

Farther typically refers to **physical distance** you can measure. *Further* usually describes **figurative or non-physical advancement**—like more time, extra effort, or additional information.

Think of *farther* for a measurable gap (kilometers, meters) and *further* for an abstract idea (more discussion, deeper study).

When to Use 'Farther'

Choose *farther* when you talk about **real, physical space**. If you can see or measure the distance with a ruler, map, or odometer, *farther* is your safest pick.

- *Mexico City is farther from Cancún than Puebla is.*
- *She walked three blocks farther to find the museum.*
- *The next gas station is 50 kilometers farther down the highway.*

In each case, a concrete distance exists. You could replace *farther* with “more far” in physical terms. This rule works for both literal movement and static locations.

When to Use 'Further'

Use *further* for **abstract, metaphorical, or additional** ideas. It often means “more” or “extra” rather than a measurable length.

- *Let's discuss this further tomorrow.* (more discussion)
- *I need further information before deciding.* (additional data)
- *She pushed her career further than anyone expected.* (figurative progress)

Further also appears as a verb meaning “to advance”:

- *He took a course to further his skills.*

No physical ruler can measure these concepts. That's your clue to pick *further*.

A Helpful Memory Trick

Connect the “a” in *farther* with “**area**” or “**atlas**”—both relate to physical space. 🌍

Link the “u” in *further* with “**understanding**” or “**upgrade**”—both involve abstract growth. 🧠

This mental shortcut helps you decide quickly during conversation.

Overlap and Modern Usage

In everyday English, especially in British usage, *further* is often used for both physical and abstract meanings. You'll hear:

- *The shop is further down the road.* (physical, but common)

However, in careful writing and tests like A2 CEFL, maintaining the distinction shows precision. Stick to *farther* for measurable distance and *further* for figurative or additional meaning.

Quick Practice Checklist

1. Can I measure the distance with a tool? → Use **farther**.
2. Does the sentence mean “more” or “extra”? → Use **further**.
3. Is it a verb meaning “to advance”? → Always **further**.
4. Am I unsure? In formal contexts, default to *farther* for space and *further* for ideas.

Mastering this choice adds clarity and confidence to your English. With practice, the decision becomes automatic.

7. Introducing 'Farthest' for Maximum Distance

Understanding the Superlative Form

When we compare three or more things, we use the **superlative** form. For the adjective *far*, the superlative is **farthest**. It means *the most distant* in physical space. Think of it as the top of the distance ladder 📏.

The superlative always compares one item against a whole group, not just two items.

How to Form 'Farthest'

The structure is simple. You always place **the** before *farthest*. This is a fixed rule.

- **the + farthest**

You can use it directly before a noun or after the verb *be*. For example:

- *Mexico City is **the farthest** capital from us right now.*
- *Of all the planets, Neptune is **the farthest** from the Sun.*

Using 'Farthest' in Real Contexts

Let's see how *farthest* works in everyday situations. It always points to one clear winner in distance.

With places:

- *The **farthest** state from Mexico City is Quintana Roo.*
- *She lives in **the farthest** house on the street.*

With objects:

- *I hit the ball **the farthest** in our team.*

- Which star is **the farthest** visible tonight? ✨

Notice that *farthest* can also work as an adverb. It describes the action, not a noun.

- He ran **the farthest** during the marathon.

Common Mistakes to Avoid

Beginners often confuse *farthest* with *furthest*. Remember this key difference:

- **Farthest** = physical, measurable distance only.
- **Furthest** = metaphorical or non-physical extent (time, degree).

Here are incorrect and correct uses:

1. *Incorrect:* This is the furthest point on the map. (Use *farthest* for maps)
2. *Correct:* This is **the farthest** point on the map. 🗺️
3. *Incorrect:* She went farthest in her studies. (Use *furthest* for progress)
4. *Correct:* She went **furthest** in her studies.

Practice with 'Farthest'

Try these quick exercises to lock in the concept.

Fill in the blank:

1. Mount Everest is _____ mountain from the ocean.
2. Of the three runners, Ana jumped _____.
3. The post office is _____ building in the town.

Answers:

1. the farthest
2. the farthest
3. the farthest

Create your own sentence: Think of three cities you know. Which one is **the farthest** from your home?

Write a sentence using *the farthest*.

- *Example:* Monterrey, Guadalajara, and Tijuana — Tijuana is **the farthest** from Mexico City.

By mastering *farthest*, you can now clearly identify the extreme end of any physical distance. Use it whenever you need to point out the single most remote item in a set.

8. Identifying the Most Distant with 'The Farthest'

Understanding the Superlative Form

When we compare three or more things by physical distance, we use the **superlative** form. For the adjective *far*, the superlative is **the farthest** 🌍. This word identifies the single item with the greatest distance from a reference point. Think of it as the "winner" in a distance competition.

The superlative *farthest* always describes the maximum measurable space between objects or locations.

Forming the Structure

To use *the farthest* correctly, follow this simple pattern:

Subject + verb + the farthest + (from/of/in)

- *The farthest* always needs the definite article **the**.
- You can add *from* to specify a starting point.
- Use *of* or *in* to define a group.

Examples:

- *Mexico City is **the farthest** capital from Tokyo in North America.*
- *Of all the planets, Neptune is **the farthest** from the Sun.*
- *She walked **the farthest** in the hiking group yesterday.*

Comparing Multiple Items

Imagine you have three cities: Guadalajara, Monterrey, and Tijuana. You want to know which is most distant from Mexico City. You would say:

*Tijuana is **the farthest** from Mexico City.*

Here's why:

1. Guadalajara is about 540 km away.
2. Monterrey is about 900 km away.
3. Tijuana is about 2,800 km away. 📖

Tijuana wins the "distance contest," so it receives the superlative label.

Common Mistakes to Avoid

Learners often confuse *farther* and *farthest*. Remember:

- Use **farther** for comparing only two items (*A is farther than B*).
- Use **the farthest** for comparing three or more items.

Incorrect: Between the two routes, Route 66 is the farthest. *Correct:* Between the two routes, Route 66 is *farther*.

Also, never drop the article *the*. Saying "She ran farthest" is grammatically incomplete in formal English; always say *She ran the farthest*.

Practical Usage with Quantities

You can combine *the farthest* with exact measurements for precision:

- *The cenote was **the farthest** point, located 12 kilometers from the entrance.*
- *He threw the ball **the farthest** — exactly 45 meters.*

This structure works beautifully when describing geography, sports, or travel plans. Practice by looking at a map of Mexico and asking: *Which state is **the farthest** from my home?* You'll master this irregular adjective quickly! ✨

9. 'Furthest' for Maximum Extent

Understanding 'Furthest' Beyond Physical Distance


The word **furthest** is the *superlative* form of **far**, but it often describes *abstract* or *non-physical* extremes. While *farthest* sticks to measurable space, **furthest** reaches into ideas, progress, or degree. Think of it as the **maximum extent** of something you can't always touch or see 🌐.

Furthest expresses the greatest degree, progress, or extreme point in abstract or figurative contexts, not just physical distance.

Core Meaning and Abstract Use

Use **furthest** when comparing intangible things like time, effort, or understanding. It marks the *ultimate limit* of a concept.


- *She pushed her creativity to the **furthest** limits.*
- *That idea is the **furthest** from my mind right now.*
- *He went the **furthest** in explaining the theory.*

In each case, no ruler can measure the distance. Instead, you're highlighting a **peak level** or **extreme point** in a non-physical scale .

Key Differences from 'Farthest'

Many learners confuse **furthest** and **farthest**. Here's a simple breakdown:

1. **Farthest** → physical, measurable distance
*Mexico City is the **farthest** capital from us in this group.*
2. **Furthest** → abstract, figurative, or progressive extent
*Her research advanced the **furthest** in renewable energy.*

However, in modern English, **furthest** is increasingly accepted for physical distance too, especially in British usage. Still, at A2 level, keeping the abstract association helps you sound more precise .

Common Structures with 'Furthest'

You'll often see **furthest** in these patterns:

- **the + furthest + noun**
*This is the **furthest** point in our discussion.*
- **the furthest + in/on/from**
*He's the **furthest** from finishing the project.*
- **go the furthest** (idiom for achieving most)
*With hard work, you'll go the **furthest**.*


Practical Examples in Context

Let's see **furthest** in everyday situations:

- *Among all students, Ana progressed the **furthest** in her English fluency.*
- *That suggestion is the **furthest** thing from a solution.*
- *We explored the **furthest** reaches of the topic during the debate.*
- *His memory goes back the **furthest** in our family.*

Notice how each sentence emphasizes a **maximum degree** rather than a spot on a map. This is the heart of using **furthest** correctly.

Quick Memory Tip

Link **furthest** with *further* (additional, abstract) and **farthest** with *farther* (physical). If you can replace the word with "most advanced" or "most extreme," **furthest** is likely your best choice .

- *Physical?* → farthest
- *Abstract or progressive?* → furthest

Practice by describing your own learning journey: *I've come the **furthest** in understanding irregular adjectives!*

10. Identifying the Greatest Extent with 'The Furthest'

Understanding 'The Furthest' as a Superlative

The furthest is the **superlative form** of *far*. We use it to describe the **greatest extent** or the most extreme point in a group. Unlike *the farthest*, which focuses strictly on physical distance, *the furthest* often highlights an abstract or metaphorical limit. Think of it as the ultimate degree of something ✨.

- It marks the **maximum point** in time, progress, or ideas.
- It can refer to physical distance, but usually with a sense of "the most remote."
- It always compares three or more items.

The furthest is the superlative of 'far' used for the greatest extent in distance, time, or degree—not just physical space.

Physical Distance vs. Abstract Extent

When we talk about physical space, *the furthest* and *the farthest* are often interchangeable. However, *the furthest* shines when we move beyond kilometers or miles.

- *Physical example:* "Neptune is the furthest planet from the Sun in our solar system." 🌐
- *Abstract example:* "She pushed her research the furthest among all the scientists."

In the abstract case, we aren't measuring meters. We're measuring **intellectual progress**. This is the core of *the furthest*: it captures the **outer limit of an idea, effort, or development**.

Key Structures with 'The Furthest'

To use *the furthest* correctly, follow these simple patterns. They help you express a clear comparison.

1. Subject + verb + the furthest

- "His explanation went the furthest in clarifying the problem."

2. Subject + verb + the furthest + in/on/among

- "This student has progressed the furthest in the online course."

3. The furthest + noun

- "They explored the furthest reaches of the cave system."

Notice how the preposition *in* or *among* often introduces the group being compared. This makes your sentence precise and natural.

Common Contexts for 'The Furthest'

You'll hear *the furthest* in many everyday situations. It's not just for geography! Here are typical areas where it fits perfectly.

- **Progress and development:** "Our team has advanced the furthest in the project timeline."
- **Understanding and knowledge:** "She took the concept the furthest, applying it to real life."
- **Time and history:** "This fossil dates back the furthest in the entire collection."
- **Emotional or personal limits:** "He pushed his patience the furthest during the negotiation."

In each case, we're identifying a **peak point** within a set. It's the champion of extent 🏆.

Practical Examples to Build Confidence

Let's look at some concrete sentences. These will help you feel the difference between physical and abstract use.

- *Physical:* "Of all the runners, Maria ran the furthest before stopping."
- *Abstract:* "Among the three theories, Einstein's went the furthest in explaining gravity."
- *Mixed:* "The signal from the probe traveled the furthest, but the data it sent pushed our knowledge the furthest."

Remember, when you want to emphasize the **ultimate degree**—not just a tape measure—*the furthest* is your best choice. Practice by thinking of a group project, a debate, or a journey, and ask: "Which element reached the greatest extent?" That's *the furthest* ✨.

11. Using 'Farthest' and 'Furthest' in Practice

Understanding the Superlative Forms

Both **farthest** and **furthest** are the superlative forms of *far*. They mean "the most distant" in space, time, or degree. While *farthest* usually refers to **physical distance**, *furthest* often extends to **abstract ideas** like progress or relationships. However, in modern English, they are frequently interchangeable.

The core rule: use **farthest** for measurable kilometers or miles, and **furthest** for metaphorical or non-physical extent.

Physical Distance with 'Farthest'

When you talk about places on a map or objects in a room, *farthest* is the safest choice. It highlights a concrete, measurable gap.

- *Mexico City is the **farthest** capital from us in this list.*
- *Of all the planets, Neptune is the **farthest** from the Sun.*
- *She sat at the **farthest** table in the café.*

Notice the structure: **the + farthest + noun**. You can also use it after a verb: *His shot landed the farthest*. Remember, you are comparing three or more items.

Abstract Extent with 'Furthest'

Use *furthest* when you cannot measure the distance with a ruler. It works for ideas, time, or effort.

- *This chapter takes your understanding the **furthest**.*
- *She went the **furthest** in her research on ancient cultures.*
- *Of all the students, Marco pushed his argument the **furthest**.*

Here, *furthest* means "to the greatest degree." It often appears in phrases like *the furthest thing from my mind* or *the furthest point in history*.

Practical Comparison Table

Let's see the difference side by side:

1. **Physical:** *Pluto is the **farthest** dwarf planet.*
2. **Abstract:** *That idea is the **furthest** from the truth.*
3. **Physical:** *The **farthest** gate is number 12.*
4. **Abstract:** *We discussed who had traveled the **furthest** in their career.*

Common Mistakes to Avoid

Learners often mix up the forms or forget the article. Keep these points in mind:

- *Incorrect:* She ran the more farthest. *Correct:* She ran the **farthest**.
- *Incorrect:* He is the furthest from the door. *Better:* He is the **farthest** from the door (physical).
- *Incorrect:* I went furthest in the game. *Correct:* I went the **furthest** in the game.

Always use **the** before the superlative when a noun follows or is implied. Practice with your own city:
Which metro station is the farthest from your home? Then ask yourself: In what skill have you progressed the furthest this year? 🎯

***Note: Good and Bad were covered in Part 1 and Part 2.**