

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: _____

Comparative adjectives

What are the comparative adjectives?

Comparative adjectives are adjectives used to compare two people or things. We use them to say that one person or object has a higher degree of a quality than the other.

Examples: taller, smaller, smarter, brighter, cheaper.

How are they formed?

Depending on the number of syllables that the adjective has:

One-syllable words:

We add "er" or "r" at the end of the adjective and "than" after.

- ✦ Tall → Taller
- ✦ Safe → Safer
- ✦ Big → Bigger
- ✦ Old → Older
- ✦ Cheap → Cheaper
- ✦ Cold → Colder

Two or more-syllable words:

We add "more" before the adjective and "than" after.

- ✦ Expensive → More expensive
- ✦ Dangerous → More dangerous
- ✦ Terrible → More terrible

Activities:

Complete the sentences using the comparative form of each adjective.

- ✦ The whale is _____ (big) than the fish.
- ✦ The blue house is _____ (bright) than the green one.
- ✦ My English class is _____ (interesting) than my Science class.
- ✦ London is _____ (busy) than Glasgow.
- ✦ Marie is _____ (quiet) than her sister Sophie.
- ✦ Grandma's house is _____ (comfortable) than a hotel.
- ✦ My garden is _____ (colorful) than this park.
- ✦ This cellphone was _____ (expensive) than my last one.

Read the list of adjectives and complete the boxes with their corresponding comparative form.

- ✦ Clean → _____
- ✦ Expensive → _____
- ✦ Large → _____
- ✦ Slow → _____
- ✦ Beautiful → _____
- ✦ Tall → _____
- ✦ Intelligent → _____
- ✦ Happy → _____

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Superlative adjectives

What are the superlative adjectives?

Comparative adjectives are used to describe an object which is at the upper or lower limit of a quality (the tallest, the smallest, the most expensive, the smartest). They are used in sentences where the object is compared to a group of objects.

Examples: the tallest, the most expensive, the safest, the cheapest.

How are they formed?

One-syllable words

We add "est" or "st" at the end of the adjective and "the" before.

- Simple → Simplest
- Short → Shortest
- Big → Biggest
- High → Highest
- Cheap → Cheapest
- Cold → Coldest

two or more syllable words

We add "the most" before the adjective.

- Intelligent → The most intelligent
- Famous → The most famous
- Beautiful → The most beautiful

Activities:

Complete the sentences using the superlative form of each adjective.

- Who is the _____ (tall) person in your family?
- December is the _____ (cold) month in the year.
- Who is the _____ (famous) performer you know?
- My mom bought the _____ (big) cake in the shop.
- Marie is the _____ (quiet) kid in school.
- What's the _____ (dangerous) animal in the world?
- Everest is the _____ (high) mountain in the world.
- This cellphone was _____ (expensive) that I have ever bought.

Read the list of adjectives and complete the boxes with their corresponding superlative form.

- Slow → _____
- Expensive → _____
- Thin → _____
- Old → _____
- Important → _____
- Tall → _____
- Remote → _____
- Young → _____

Hoàn thành câu sau với dạng so sánh bằng, so sánh hơn và so sánh nhất.

1. Cutting down trees could be considered to be one of
(dangerous) reason leading to pollution.
2. Internet is one of (important) inventions that
changes humans' life.
3. Who is the (tall) person in your family?
4. Japan is as as China. (beautiful)
5. Who is (powerful) _____ person in your company?
6. Lan is _____ (clever) person in the class.
7. She looked much (thin) _____ than I remembered
her.

**Choose the correct sentence without changing
the meaning
(Chọn câu với nghĩa không đổi câu để đã cho.)**

1. Let's watch a musical performance!

- A. Why don't we watch a musical performance?
- B. There is a musical performance.
- C. I watched a musical performance.

2. My neighborhood has three cinemas.

- A. There is three cinemas in my neighborhood.
- B. There are three cinemas in my neighborhood.
- C. How many cinemas are there in your neighborhood?

3. I want to have a taco.

- A. I'd like to have a taco.
- B. I don't like to have a taco.
- C. I wouldn't like to eat a taco.

4. I enjoy playing basketball after school.

- A. I am interested in playing basketball after school.
- B. I don't like playing basketball after school.
- C. I hate playing basketball after school.

VOCABULARY

Word	Vietnamese
1. Genius 2. Foodstand 3. Hopscotch 4. Tug of war	
5. Textbook 6. Homework 7. Good at 8. Bad at	
9. science 10. art 11. geography 12. literature	
13. There is/ there are 14. enjoy/ be interested in 15. fashion show 16. puppet show	
17. lottery 18. compulsory for 19. boarding school 20. medium - sized	



Present continuous - affirmative

Name: _____ Grade: _____

Fill in the blanks using "ing" in its correct form.

1. The bird is _____ (flying / flew) in the sky.
2. The baby is _____ (crying / cried) because he is hungry.
3. The cat is _____ (purring / purred) on the bed.
4. The children are _____ (playing / played) in the park.
5. The dog is _____ (barking / barked) at the mailman.
6. The fish is _____ (swimming / swam) in the pond.
7. The horse is _____ (galloping / galloped) in the field.
8. The kids are _____ (laughing / laughed) at the funny joke.
9. The leaves are _____ (falling / fell) from the tree.
10. The monkey is _____ (swinging / swung) from the branch.
11. The rabbit is _____ (hopping / hopped) in the garden.
12. The turtle is _____ (crawling / crawled) on the ground.
13. The water is _____ (flowing / flowed) down the river.
14. The wind is _____ (blowing / blew) through the trees.
15. The worker is _____ (building / built) a house.



Present continuous - Negative

Name: _____ Grade: _____

Fill in the blanks using the verb in its negative form.

1. The boy _____ (isn't / doesn't) swimming in the pool.
2. The flowers _____ (aren't / don't) blooming in winter.
3. The cat _____ (isn't / doesn't) chasing the mouse.
4. The bird _____ (isn't / do) singing in the morning.
5. The dogs _____ (aren't / don't) barking at the visitors.
6. The children _____ (aren't / don't) playing outside today.
7. The teacher _____ (isn't / doesn't) teaching the lesson.
8. The train _____ (isn't / doesn't) leaving the station yet.
9. The trees _____ (aren't / are) losing their leaves in summer.
10. The baby _____ (isn't / doesn't) sleeping through the night.
11. The car _____ (isn't / is) running properly at the moment.
12. The river _____ (isn't / doesn't) flowing very fast today.
13. The snow _____ (isn't / do) falling in the middle of summer.
14. The worker _____ (isn't / are) building the house anymore.
15. The kite _____ (isn't / am) flying high in the sky today.



Present continuous - Interrogative

Name: _____ Grade: _____

Fill in the blanks using the verb in its correct form.

1. _____ the dog barking at the postman? (Is / Are)
2. _____ the children playing in the playground? (Is / Are)
3. _____ the baby crying in the crib? (Is / Are)
4. _____ the bird flying in the sky? (Is / Are)
5. _____ the cat sleeping on the couch? (Is / Are)
6. _____ the rabbit hopping in the garden? (Is / Are)
7. _____ the flowers blooming in the spring? (Is / Are)
8. _____ the monkey swinging from the tree? (Is / Are)
9. _____ the workers building the new house? (Is / Are)
10. _____ the river flowing swiftly today? (Is / Are)
11. _____ the wind blowing through the trees loudly? (Is / Are)
12. _____ the teacher explaining the lesson clearly? (Is / Are)
13. _____ the car running smoothly on the road? (Is / Are)
14. _____ the snow falling gently from the sky? (Is / Are)
15. _____ the leaves changing colors in the fall? (Is / Are)