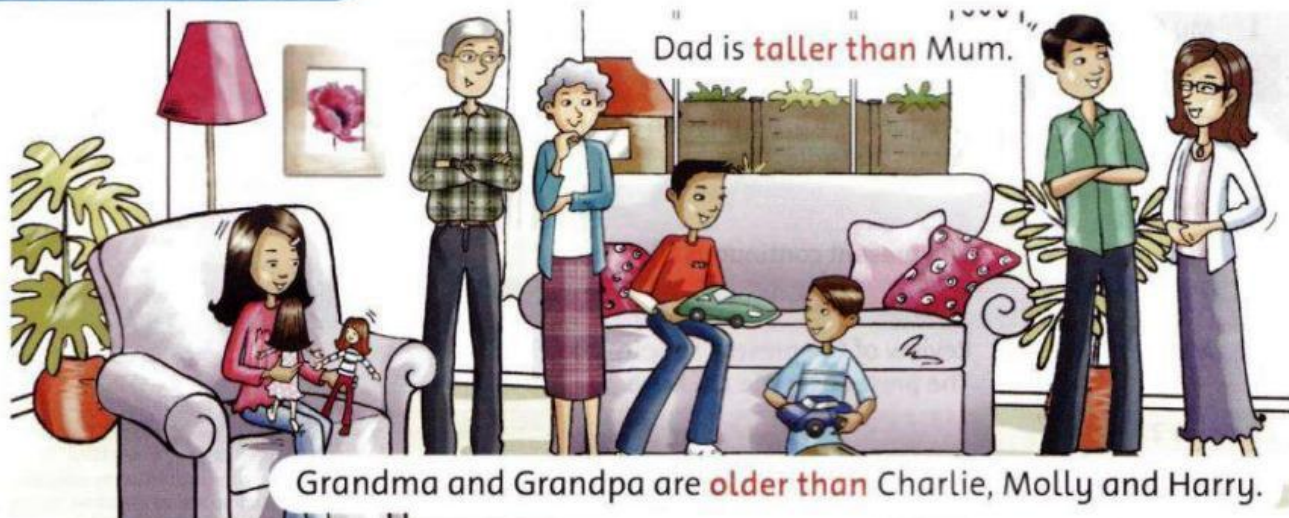


Comparative adjectives



We form the comparative of an adjective by adding **-er** to the end of the adjective.



small	smaller
loud	louder
quiet	quieter
fast	faster
slow	slower
old	older
young	younger
tall	taller
short	shorter

Big is different: **bigger**



We use comparative adjectives to describe the difference between two things or people.

We use **than** after a comparative adjective when we compare one thing directly with another.

*The horse is **bigger than** the donkey.*

1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct word in brackets.



Molly is faster than Harry. (fast/young)



Mrs Jones is _____ Charlie. (young/tall)



Charlie is _____ Molly. (loud/fast)



Grandpa is _____ Harry. (slow/short)



Molly is _____ Harry. (loud/small)

2 Here are some facts about the Jones family. Complete the sentences, using information from the table. Use the words in brackets.

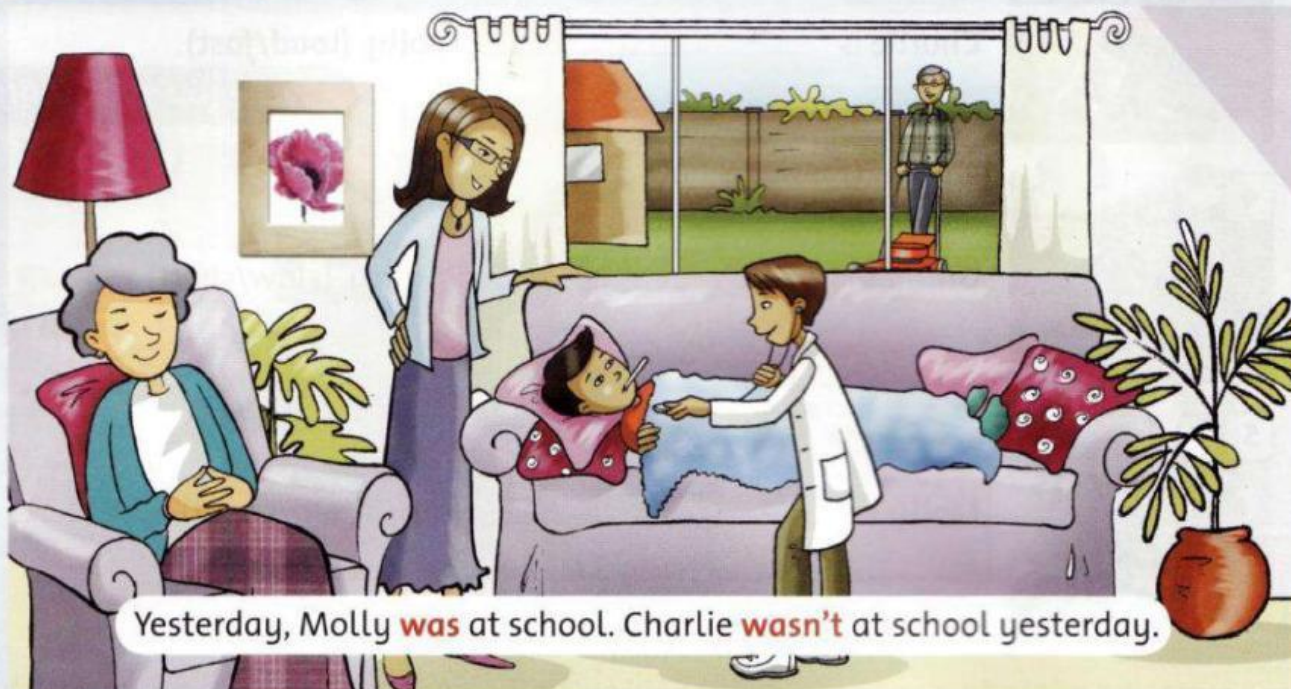
Name	Age	Height
Charlie Jones	8	1.20 m
Molly Jones	7	1.10 m
Harry Jones	5	1 m
Dad	37	1.80 m
Mum	35	1.50 m
Grandpa	55	1.60 m
Grandma	54	1.50 m

- Charlie is older than Molly. (old)
- Molly is _____ Harry. (tall)
- Harry is _____ Grandma. (young)
- Grandma is _____ Dad. (short)
- Dad is _____ Mum. (big)
- Mum is _____ Grandpa. (small)
- Grandpa is _____ Charlie. (old)

3 Write sentences.

- Beth / tall / Lily Beth is taller than Lily.
- Olly / small / Beth _____
- Anna / old / Olly _____
- Olly / young / Anna _____
- Beth / big / Olly _____
- Olly / short / Beth _____

The past simple: be



Yesterday, Molly **was** at school. Charlie **wasn't** at school yesterday.



Affirmative

I **was**
you **were**
he **was**
she **was**
it **was**
we **were**
you **were**
they **were**

Negative

I **was not**
you **were not**
he **was not**
she **was not**
it **was not**
we **were not**
you **were not**
they **were not**

Short forms

I **wasn't**
you **weren't**
he **wasn't**
she **wasn't**
it **wasn't**
we **weren't**
you **weren't**
they **weren't**

We use the past simple of **be** with adjectives to describe feelings in the past.

*I **was** tired. He **was** busy. They **weren't** angry.*

We also use the past simple of **be** to identify someone or something in the past.

*Terry and Steven **were** policemen. Anna **was** a doctor.*

We use the past simple of **be** with a place to describe where something happened.

*Olly **was** at school. Grandma and Grandpa **were** in the shop.*

4 Circle the correct past simple form of **be**.

- Mum and Dad were / was tired.
- Jim **were** / was a doctor in the play.
- It **were** / was windy yesterday.

- Alex **were** / was at school.
- Ted and Olly **were** / was busy.
- Louise and Helen **were** / was happy.

5 Look at the picture on page 6. Complete the sentences.

- 1 Charlie was ill.
- 2 Mum, Charlie, Harry and Grandma _____ in the living room.
- 3 Harry _____ a doctor.
- 4 Grandma _____ tired.
- 5 Dad _____ at work.
- 6 Grandpa _____ in the garden.
- 7 Molly _____ at school.

6 Make the sentences negative.

- 1 Jamie was angry. Jamie wasn't angry.
- 2 Jenny was in the play. _____
- 3 Jack and Jess were happy. _____
- 4 Keith and Kate were busy. _____
- 5 Anna was in the kitchen. _____
- 6 George was a policeman. _____
- 7 Heidi was tall. _____

7 Write the sentences using **was or **were** and a comparative adjective.**

- 1 Jess / fast / Jack
Jess was faster than Jack.
- 2 Jenny and George / young / Keith

- 3 George / tall / Anna

- 4 George and Anna / old / Jenny and Jess

- 5 Mum and Dad / slow / the children

- 6 Mum / short / Dad

- 7 Grandpa / big / Charlie

- 8 Jeanie and Holly / young / Cynthia
