



Grammar comparative adjectives.

I. Complete the chart with the comparative form of the adjective.

When we compare two things or people we add **-ER THAN** to a short adjective.

Example: short + **er**

Luke is short.

Luke is shorter than Tim.

When we compare two things or people we add **MORE + ADJ + THAN** to a long adjective.

Example: intelligent

Susie is intelligent.

Susie is more intelligent than

Luke.

IRREGULAR

good → better

little → less

bad → worse

much → more

Adjective	Comparative form	Adjective	Comparative form
Big		Weak	
Hot		Quiet	
Sick		Short	
Rich		Thick	
Strong		Large	
Soft		Kind	
Cold		Fast	
Poor		Long	
Loud		Tough	
Smooth		Smart	
Rough		Sad	
Quick		Light	

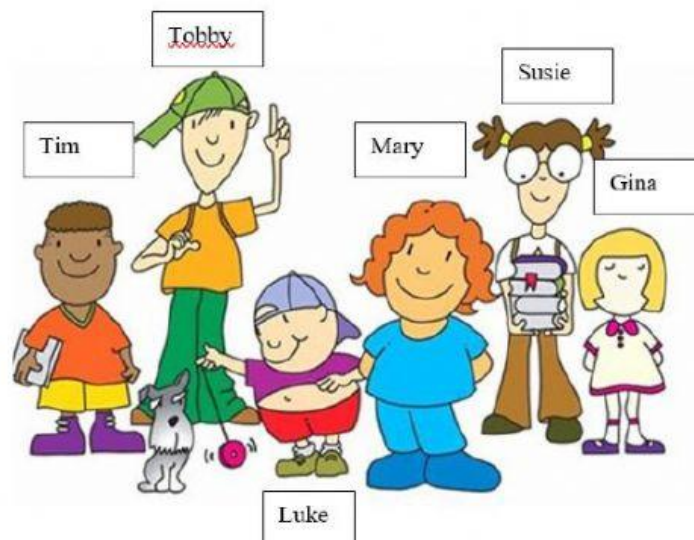
II.

Look at the picture and write sentences using the adjectives from the box.

tall - short - thin - fat - happy -
intelligent - pretty - handsome

Example: Toby is taller than Luke.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____



III. Instructions: Write comparative sentences. Use suitable adjectives for the given example by choosing one from the box below. Follow the first example.

Fast / Delicious / aggressive / easy / scandalous / funny

1. a plane journey / a train journey

A plane journey **is faster than** a train journey.

2. healthy food / junk food

3. a city break / a beach holiday

4. cricket / football

5. shopping online / shopping in town

6. cities / the countryside

REAL ENGLISH

Words such as *a little*, *a lot*, *much*, and *not much*, are often used to quantify comparative adjectives.

Tina is **a little** taller than Nick.

III. Instructions: Complete the conversations. Use was/were or use the past simple (I did, etc.) or the past continuous (was doing, etc.) of the verb in brackets ().

1. Dialogue:

POLICEMAN: What were you doing (you/do) when the accident happened(happen)?

COLIN: I was at the bus-stop. I was _____ (wait) for a bus.

POLICEMAN: _____ (you/see) the accident?

COLIN: No, because I _____ (read) the newspaper.

2. Dialogue:

NICOLA: I _____ (telephone) you at 9 o'clock last night but you were not at home.

MARTIN: 9'o clock? I _____ (sit) in a cafe, _____ (drink) hot chocolate.

NICOLA: _____ Jane with you?

MARTIN: No, she _____ (work) in the library.

NICOLA: Where _____ (you/go) after the cafe?

MARTIN: I _____ (go) home.

3. Dialogue:

MUM: Oh no! My beautiful new plate. What happened?

ANGELA: I'm really sorry, Mum. I _____ (break) it when I _____ (wash) it.

MUM: How?

ANGELA: My hands _____ wet and I _____ (drop) it on the floor.

4. Dialogue:

SOPHIE: _____ (you/think) yesterday's exam _____ difficult?

EDWARD: No, not really, but I _____ (not/write) very much.

SOPHIE: Why not?

EDWARD: Because I _____ (dream) about my holidays.

5. Dialogue:

ANDREW: There _____ a crash outside my house yesterday.

PIPA: What _____ (happen)?

ANDREW: I don't know. It _____ (rain) but the drivers _____ (not/go) fast.

PIPA: _____ they hurt?

ANDREW: One man _____ (break) his arm and the other man _____ (cut) his head.

6. Dialogue:

TRACY: Pardon? I _____ hear you. Could you repeat that, please?

NEIL: I _____ (not/talk) to you.

TRACY: Who _____ (you/talk) to?

NEIL: Sarah.

TRACY: Oh, sorry.