COMPARATIVES · PRACTICE

Nombre: _____ Fecha: _____

Bloque 1 · Formación del comparativo

Escribe la forma comparativa de superioridad.

Ejemplo: cheap → cheaper

1. big → _____
2. comfortable → _____
3. happy → _____
4. bad → _____
5. safe → _____

Bloque 2 · Superioridad

Completa con el comparativo del adjetivo + THAN.

Ejemplo: Travelling by train is **more comfortable than** travelling by bus.

6. Taking the subway is _____ (fast) taking a taxi during rush hour.
7. My new apartment is _____ (spacious) my previous home.
8. The weather in southern Spain is _____ (warm) in the north.
9. Finding a job today is _____ (difficult) it was ten years ago.
10. Her English results are _____ (good) last year's marks.

Bloque 3 · Igualdad e inferioridad

Reescribe sin cambiar el significado. Usa la estructura indicada.

Ejemplo: Bus tickets cost €2. Train tickets cost €5.
(cheap / not as... as) → Train tickets are not as cheap as bus tickets.

11. This laptop costs €500. That desktop costs €500.
(expensive / as... as)

_____

_____

12. Spain is warmer than England.
(cold / not as... as)

_____

_____

13. Working 8 hours is less exhausting than working 12 hours.
(exhausting / not as... as)

_____

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

COMPARATIVES · PRACTICE

Bloque 4 · Corrección de errores

Identifica los errores y reescribe cada oración correctamente.

Ejemplo: She is more smart that her brother.
→ She is smarter than her brother.

14. Public transport is more cheap that private cars.

_____

_____

15. My current work schedule is very better than my old one.

_____

_____

16. Learning a language is as important than gaining practical experience.

_____

_____

17. This exam was much more easyer than the first test.

_____

_____

Bloque 5 · Texto continuo

Completa con la forma comparativa adecuada. En el hueco 22, expresa igualdad con AS... AS.

Choosing between working for a large corporation or a small local company is a common dilemma. Large companies usually offer (18) _____ (high) salaries than small businesses, and their career opportunities are often (19) _____ (broad). However, working in a small team can be (20) _____ (flexible) and less stressful. Moreover, the daily atmosphere in a small office is often (21) _____ (friendly) than in a big department. In the end, small companies can be (22) _____ (rewarding) large firms if you value work-life balance.

18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____
22. _____

Antes de entregar

- ☐ He revisado -ER / MORE.
- ☐ He comprobado THAN y AS... AS.
- ☐ He revisado la ortografía.

LIVEWORKSHEETS