

8.2 Comparative Adverbs

	Comparative Adverb	<i>Than</i>	
Gas prices are rising	faster more rapidly	<i>than</i>	food prices.

1. Use a comparative adverb + <i>than</i> to compare two actions.	Mark works harder than Jeff. Carol drives more carefully than Peter.	
2. Add <i>-er</i> to the end of one-syllable adverbs to form the comparative.	fast → faster long → longer	hard → harder high → higher
3. Use <i>more</i> before adverbs that end with <i>-ly</i> .	quickly → more quickly frequently → more frequently	
4. Some adverbs have an irregular comparative form.	well → better badly → worse	far → farther, further

5 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adverbs in parentheses + *than*.

1. My new oven works a lot better than (good) my old oven. It heats up much quicker (quick) my old oven, but it also burns food more often (often) my old one!
2. Now that he's a manager, Gerry works a lot harder (hard) he used to. He also travels more frequently (frequent) he did before, and his trips last longer (long) they used to.
3. People are creating garbage more rapidly (rapid) they used to. They are throwing away their old things because they can buy new goods more easily (easy) before. In the past, people treated their belongings less carefully (careful) they do now.

6 Use the words in parentheses to complete each sentence. Use the comparative form of the adverb and the correct form of the verb.

1. This computer works more efficiently than (work / efficiently) that computer.
2. My new watch keeps time more accurately (keep time / accurately) my old watch.
3. My sister often calls (call / often) my brother.
4. My phone loudly rings (ring / loudly) your phone.
5. Tara frequently shops (shop / frequently) Lori.
6. Brad types quickly (type / quickly) Lynn.
7. Kate sing badly (sing / badly) Deb.
8. Lila studies hard (study / hard) Nora.