

## Exercise 7

Read the information. Then complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives or adverbs in brackets.

### Comparative forms of adjectives

- One syllable: add *-er* (e.g. *strong* → *stronger*; *hot* → *hotter*)
- One or two syllables ending in *-y*: change *-y* to *-ier* (e.g. *dry* → *drier*; *happy* → *happier*)
- Most other long adjectives: add *more* (e.g. *modern* → *more modern*; *difficult* → *more difficult*)
- Two irregular adjectives: *good* → *better*; *bad* → *worse*

### Comparative forms of adverbs

- When the adverb has the same form as a short adjective (e.g. *early*, *fast*, *hard*, *late*, *soon*), follow the same rules for adjectives.
- All other adverbs: add *more* (e.g. *clearly* → *more clearly*)
- One irregular adverb: *far* → *further/farther*

1. I wasn't very fit before I started jogging, but I'm a lot \_\_\_\_\_ now. (fit)
2. The gallery manager said I can't have an exhibition until I can take \_\_\_\_\_ photographs. (good)
3. I was much \_\_\_\_\_ when I was younger, but now I don't have much time for sports. (active)
4. Of course you've got time to go to the gym. You just need to get up 30 minutes \_\_\_\_\_ (early)
5. That was a \_\_\_\_\_ race than the one last week. I'm exhausted! (demanding)
6. The team played well, but they need to pass the ball \_\_\_\_\_ if they want to win next time. (often)

7. We started playing well, but we got \_\_\_\_\_ as the match continued.  
(bad)