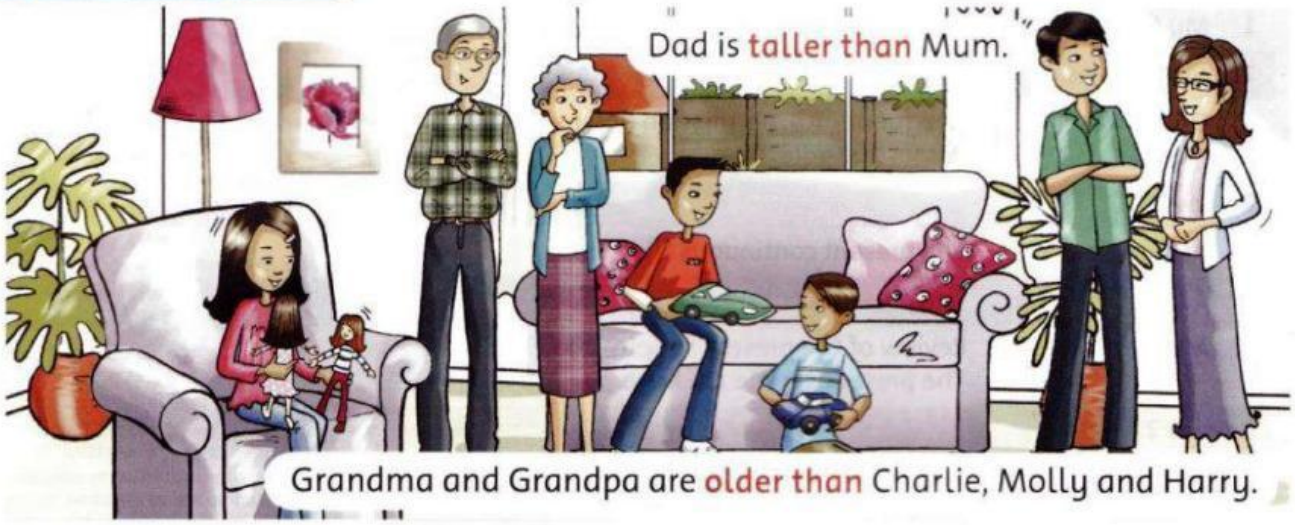
Comparative adjectives



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

small	small**er**
loud	loud**er**
quiet	quiet**er**
fast	fast**er**
slow	slow**er**
old	old**er**
young	young**er**
tall	tall**er**
short	short**er**

Big is different: big**ger**

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)

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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

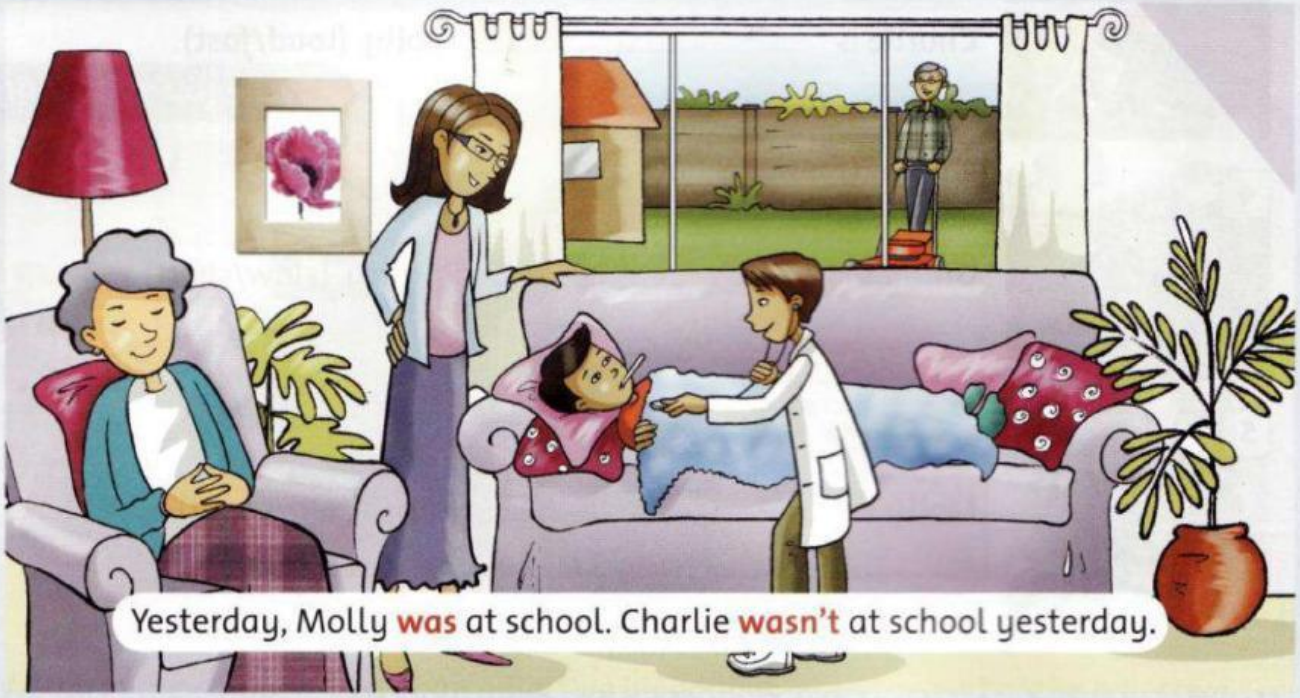
1 Charlie is older than Molly. (old)
2 Molly is _____ Harry. (tall)
3 Harry is _____ Grandma. (young)
4 Grandma is _____ Dad. (short)
5 Dad is _____ Mum. (big)
6 Mum is _____ Grandpa. (small)
7 Grandpa is _____ Charlie. (old)

3 Write sentences.

1 Beth / tall / Lily — Beth is taller than Lily.
2 Olly / small / Beth _____
3 Anna / old / Olly _____
4 Olly / young / Anna _____
5 Beth / big / Olly _____
6 Olly / short / Beth _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The past simple: **be**



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

Affirmative	Negative	Short forms
I **was**	I **was not**	I **wasn't**
you **were**	you **were not**	you **weren't**
he **was**	he **was not**	he **wasn't**
she **was**	she **was not**	she **wasn't**
it **was**	it **was not**	it **wasn't**
we **were**	we **were not**	we **weren't**
you **were**	you **were not**	you **weren't**
they **were**	they **were not**	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.

1 Mum and Dad **were** / **was** tired.
2 Alex **were** / **was** at school.
3 Jim **were** / **was** a doctor in the play.
4 Ted and Olly **were** / **was** busy.
5 It **were** / **was** windy yesterday.
6 Louise and Helen **were** / **was** happy.

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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
_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS