Liceo Experimental Bilingüe de Palmares
English department
Reading and Writting
GTA 3

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 short**er 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**	

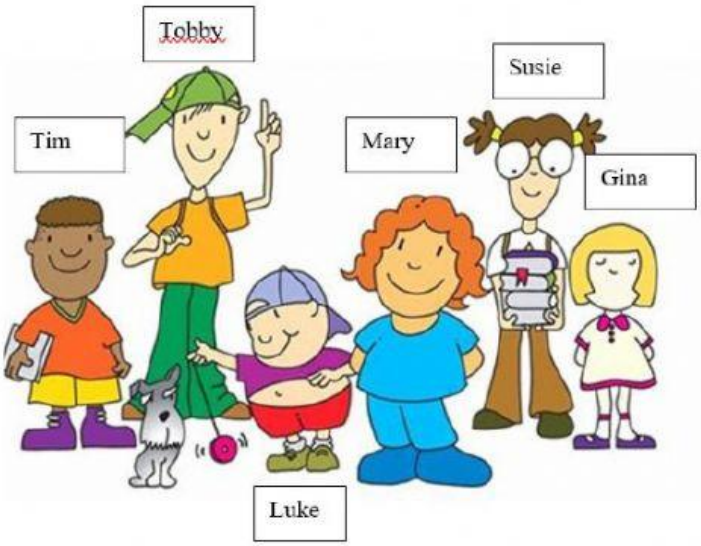
LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

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

Example: Tobby is tall**er** than Luke.

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



LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS