Modifying Comparatives and Superlatives

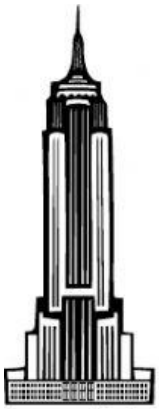
Modifiers of comparisons always act with other elements of the sentence to create the main sense. They usually come before adjectives and adverbs.
The most used are: a bit, a little, a lot, much, not much, ...

- These pictures are a bit darker than the others.
- This rainbow is a little bigger than the one we saw yesterday.
- Her dress was a lot prettier than mine.
- His sports shoes are much lighter than mine.
- Online purchasing is not much cheaper than buying from a shop.
- This shirt is slightly longer than the blue one.

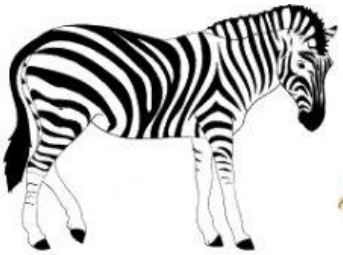
We use modifiers of comparisons to intensify the degree of adjectives and adverbs.
Some of the most common modifiers are:

- a bit to refer to a small portion or degree;
- a little to refer to small in size;
- a lot to refer to a large number/amount;
- much to refer to great in degree;
- not much to refer to not great in degree;
- slightly to refer to in small measure.

LIVEWORKSHEETS






Now write your own comparative sentences using the words below and a modifier:

(remember to use the correct form of the comparative for each word)

(Skyscraper, apartment building, tall)

_____

(Tiger, zebra, dangerous)

_____

(Puzzle, puzzle, difficult)

_____

(Apple, grapes, sweet)

_____

(Phone, Phone, new)

_____

(Maths, History, interesting)

_____

(My cousin, Me, old)

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

(Girl, boy, fat)

(Dad, Me, clever)

(My hobby, your hobby, unusual)

(Football, Basketball, good)

(Spain, Russia, cold)

(Books, Computer games, exciting)

(T-shirt, T-shirt, tight)

(Movie, Movie, boring)

(Me, My friend, type, fast)

LIVEWORKSHEETS