

Comparatives and superlatives

Write the correct option a-b- or c in the box.

- 1- This flat _____ that house. It's only got two rooms.
a. is big as b. isn't as big as c. is as big as
- 2- Mike runs _____ Andrew.
a. as fast as b. faster as c. fast as
- 3- Their garden is _____ garden I have ever seen.
a. biggest b. biggest than c. the biggest
- 4- This car is a little _____ than the white one.
a. expensive b. less expensive c. most expensive
- 5- This yurt is _____ the tent we stayed in last year.
a. more warm b. the warmest than c. much warmer than
- 6- The weather is getting _____.
a. hot and hot b. hotter and hotter c. the more hot
- 7- Her kitchen is _____ mine.
a. smaller than b. as big than c. less small as
- 8- _____ we get home, the sooner we'll get some news.
a. Quickest b. The most quick c. The quicker

Rewrite the sentences using the word(s) in brackets so that the meaning is the same.
Begin with the words given.

- 1- Modern houses aren't as appropriate for local conditions. (less)
Modern houses _____.
- 2- A cave house is bigger than you think. (not as small)
A cave house _____.
- 3- An igloo is less cold inside than you might think. (not as cold)
An igloo _____.
- 4- The price of new houses goes up every year. (more and more expensive)

New houses _____.

5- My flat is better than all the others in the block. (the best)

My flat _____.

6- There are no houses as old as this house. (oldest)

This house _____.

7- A house on stilts survives better in floods. (easily)

A house _____.

8- A brick house is slower to put up than a ger. (you can/ quickly)

You can _____.

Complete the sentences with comparative forms.

To show a process of change

1- Small apartments are becoming _____ (popular)

2- House prices are getting _____ (high)

3- They are building blocks of flats _____ (fast)

To show how two things change in relation to each other

4- _____ (big) the windows, _____ (bright) the rooms are.

5- _____ (close) it is to the shops, _____ (good).

6- _____ (nice) the terrace is, _____ (often) we'll use it.

Put the words in the correct order.

1- one of/ The longhouse/ widespread/ was/ most/ the/ designs/ home.

_____.

2- use / than/ a lot/ Ceiling fans/ less/ air-conditioning/ electricity.

_____.

3- slightly/ we/ The rent/ expected/ is/ than/ higher.

_____.

4- is/ today/ the/ by far/ house/ we've/ best/ This/ seen.

_____.

5- makes/ inviting/ a house/ a bit/ look/ A veranda/ more.

_____.

6- lit/ is/ cosier/ when/ far/ The room/ is/ the fire.

_____.

Read the article about longhouses and match the questions to the answers.

Where can you find longhouses?

Which parts of a longhouse were for animals?

Where did the inhabitants of longhouses cook?

Which type of longhouse is still built today?

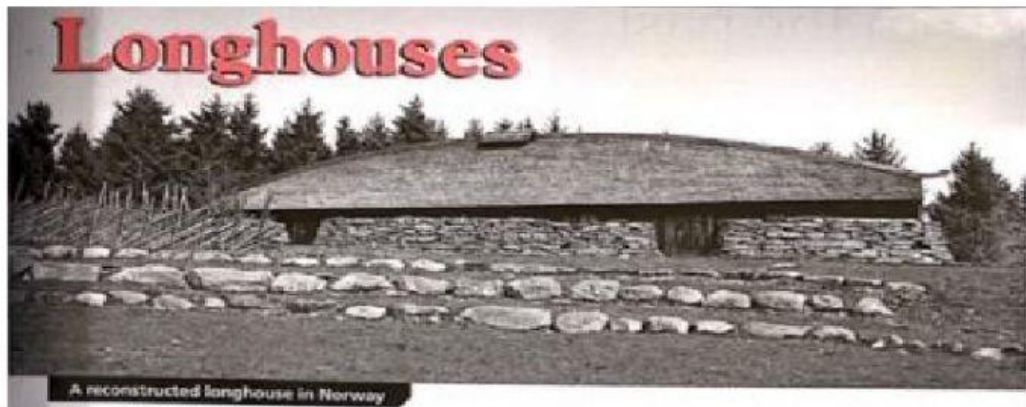
1- Either on a central fire or in an annexe.

2- The space under the longhouse in Indonesia. There was a special section at one end in Viking longhouses.

3- The Asian longhouse in tropical areas.

4- All over the world, from northern Europe across Asia and also in the Americas.

Read the article about longhouses again and complete the blanks with the comparative and superlative forms.



The long house is a type of home that is found all over the world, from northern Europe, across Asia and also in the Americas. As its name suggests, it's a building which is _____ (long) than it is wide. The fact that this kind of structure is so widespread suggests that it was the _____ (appropriate) in most environments and was also _____ (good) use of local materials. Although the basic idea is the same, there are several variations according to the different conditions around the world.

Traditional longhouses in Asia were homes to more than one family, although not all were _____ (crowded) as in one region of Nepal, where several generations of a large family could mean up to 50 people living together.

The main entrance to Indonesian longhouses is via steps up to a veranda, as the typical longhouse is built on stilts. In the hot climate, a house can cool down _____ (easily) if it's built off the ground. This also means that any livestock can stay in the space under the longhouse, so they are _____ (well) protected. In contrast, a Viking longhouse in northern Europe needed to be _____ (hot) inside than outside. The _____ (close) people were to the animals, the _____ (warm) they were, so Viking longhouses had a section at one end for livestock.

Viking longhouses had one central fire for heat and for cooking, whereas in longhouses in _____ (hot) climates the kitchens are typically built as an annexe apart from the main living area. This means the main rooms are _____ (exposed) to the risk of fire. Indonesian longhouses have a central wall dividing the building into an open public area down one side and _____ (private) rooms along the other side. Both European and Asian longhouses had attics for storage of things like food.

Over the centuries, longhouse design has become more and _____ (sophisticated), but they still remain the design for rural living in tropical areas. In Europe, on the other hand, longhouses were replaced by other architectural styles.



A longhouse in Borneo, Indonesia

Glossary

livestock (n) */laivstok/* farm and domestic animals.