

One-syllable adjectives



long – longer

tall – taller

straight – straighter

large – larger

big – bigger

hot – hotter

Two-syllable adjectives



honest-more honest

famous-more famous

happy – happier

crazy – crazier

narrow – narrower

gentle – gentler

Three or more syllables

expensive-more expensive

dangerous-more dangerous

popular-more popular

beautiful-more beautiful

confident-more confident

difficult-more difficult

Irregular adjectives



good – better

many – more

bad – worse

little – less

far – farther

far - further



Two things

We use the comparative form of an adjective to compare two things.

- *Luke is **taller than** Mathew.*
- *This armchair is **more comfortable than** the sofa.*

Less ... than

When we compare two things, we can also use the form **less** + adjective + **than** (less ≠ more).

- *Peter is **less popular than** Marta. (= Marta is more popular than Peter.)*

Than me

If we use a personal pronoun after **than**, we need an object pronoun (**me, you, him, etc.**).

Much/a bit + more

Before the comparative (**more** or **-er**), we can use **much** (=big difference) or **a bit** (=small difference).

- *He's **a bit taller** than me.*
- *Switzerland is **much more expensive** than Italy.*

Common mistakes!

More or -er

We use **more** or **-er**, but we cannot use **more + -er**.

- *My brother is **more taller** than me. ✗*
- *My brother is **taller** than me. ✓*

More than (NOT that)

After a comparative adjective, we use **than** and NOT **that**.

- *My brother is taller **that** me. ✗*
- *My brother is taller **than** me. ✓*

Than + second element of the comparison

We use **than** + the second thing that we are comparing. When we don't mention the second element of the comparison, we do NOT use **than**.

- *I am tall, but my brother is **taller than**. ✗*
- *I am tall, but my brother is **taller**. ✓*

COMPARATIVES

TERRY



165 cm - 106 kg
55 years old

KATE



172 cm - 45 kg
17 years old

MARY



160 cm - 80 kg
47 years old

JOHN



168 cm - 40 kg
15 years old

Fill in the blanks with the correct comparative forms of the adjectives in brackets

- 1) John is _____ than Kate. (young)
- 2) Terry is _____ than Mary. (fat)
- 3) Kate is _____ than Terry. (slim)
- 4) Mary is _____ than Kate. (old)
- 5) John is _____ than Terry. (angry)
- 6) Terry is _____ than Mary. (happy)
- 7) Mary is _____ than Terry. (young)
- 8) Kate is _____ than John. (old)
- 9) Terry is _____ than Kate. (short)
- 10) John is _____ than Mary. (tall)
- 11) Mary is _____ than Kate. (short)
- 12) Kate is _____ than Mary. (young)
- 13) John is _____ than Terry. (slim)
- 14) Kate is _____ than John. (happy)

- 1) The blue car is _____ than the green car. (expensive)
- 2) The yellow car is _____ than the pink car. (cheap)
- 3) The pink car is _____ than the blue car. (fast)
- 4) The green car is _____ than the yellow car. (slow)
- 5) The blue car is _____ than the yellow car. (heavy)
- 6) The yellow car is _____ than the green car. (light)
- 7) The pink car is _____ than the yellow car. (good)
- 8) The green car is _____ than the blue car. (old)
- 9) The yellow car is _____ than the blue car. (new)
- 10) The blue car is _____ than the pink car. (bad)



1965 - 120 km/h
£3500 - 2200 kg



1940 - 85 km/h
£2700 - 1800 kg



2010 - 205 km/h
£7500 - 1400 kg



2005 - 180 km/h
£6000 - 1100 kg

✓ Write the opposite of these adjectives. Use the comparative form of adjectives in the box below

bad – big – difficult – expensive – far – fat – happy – hot – old – short

1 younger ⇒

2 colder ⇒

3 better ⇒

4 thinner ⇒

5 cheaper ⇒

6 nearer ⇒

7 sadder ⇒

8 smaller ⇒

9 easier ⇒

10 taller ⇒

✓ Choose the correct comparative adjectives to complete these sentences.

1 My brother is older than _____.

a. me

b. mine

c. my

2 This exam was _____ the last one.

a. more easy

b. easier than

c. more easier than

3 Travelling by bus is _____ travelling by car.

a. comfortabler than

b. more comfortable that

c. more comfortable than