

## Comparative Adjectives



Do you know how to use comparative adjectives like older, better and more interesting? Test what you know with interactive exercises and read the explanation to help you.

Look at these examples to see how we use comparative adjectives.

*The city is more interesting than the countryside.*

*This house is older than my house.*

*She's better at cooking now than before.*

Try this exercise to test your grammar.

### Grammar Test 01

#### 1. Choose the correct words.

- a. Their car is nicer \_\_\_\_\_ ours.  
than                                      that
- b. I like to go to work early because the bus is \_\_\_\_\_ after 8.  
crowded                                      more crowded
- c. Flying is \_\_\_\_\_ than driving.  
more safer                                      safer

- d. He's \_\_\_\_\_ at football than me.  
better                      gooder
- e. We're going to move to the city when our children are \_\_\_\_\_.  
bigger                      more big
- f. She thinks her job is \_\_\_\_\_ because she works with difficult people.  
more stressful              more stressfuller
- g. This town is \_\_\_\_\_ than my hometown. There's a lot of traffic.  
more noisier              noisier
- h. Her mark in the exam was \_\_\_\_\_ than mine.  
badder                      worse

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Read the explanation to learn more.

## *Grammar explanation*

We use comparative adjectives to compare two things or show change. The comparative form depends on the number of syllables in the adjective.

### *Adjectives with one syllable*

To make comparative forms with one-syllable adjectives, we usually add **-er**:

old → older  
clean → cleaner  
slow → slower

If an adjective ends in **-e**, we add **-r**:

safe → safer  
nice → nicer

If an adjective ends in a **vowel and a consonant**, we usually **double the consonant**:

big → bigger  
hot → hotter

### *Adjectives with two or more syllables*

If a two-syllable adjective ends in a **consonant and -y**, we change **-y to -i** and add **-er**:

noisy → noisier  
happy → happier  
easy → easier

We use **more** to make comparative forms for most other two-syllable adjectives and for **all adjectives with three or more syllables**:

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crowded → **more** crowded  
stressful → **more** stressful  
dangerous → **more** dangerous

**Exception:** You can either add **-er/-r** or use **more** with *some two-syllable adjectives*, such as **common, cruel, gentle, handsome, likely, narrow, pleasant, polite, simple** and **stupid**.

I think life in the countryside is **simpler than** in the city.  
It's **more simple** to live in the city because everything you need is there.

## Irregular adjectives

The adjectives **good, bad** and **far** have irregular comparative forms:

good → **better**  
bad → **worse**  
far → **further/farther**

## Than

When we want to say **which person or thing we are comparing with**, we can **use than**:

Their house is **cleaner than** ours.  
Traffic is **slower** in the city **than** in the countryside.  
After the race I was **more tired than** Anne.

Do this exercise to test your grammar again.

### Grammar Test 02

#### 2. Choose the correct words.

- a. Ariel moved to the countryside because he wanted a \_\_\_\_\_ life.  
peacefuller                      more peaceful
- b. She is \_\_\_\_\_ in the city because she has a lot of friends there.  
more happy                      happier
- c. I feel \_\_\_\_\_ if I go for a walk in the forest with my dog.  
more relaxed                      relaxeder
- d. It's \_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains than at the seaside.  
colder                      more cold
- e. He says that famous people are \_\_\_\_\_ than his family, but I think he's wrong!  
interestinger                      more interesting
- f. The vegetables from my garden are \_\_\_\_\_ than the ones in the supermarket.  
tastier                      more tastier
- g. The noise from the traffic is \_\_\_\_\_ if you live near a busy road.  
badder                      worse
- h. Thank you for cleaning the kitchen! It's much \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
cleaner                      more cleaner

## You can go further

We use **comparative adjectives** to *show change* or *make comparisons*:

This car is certainly **better**, but it's much **more expensive**.  
I'm feeling **happier** now.  
We need a **bigger** garden.

We use **than** when we want to **compare one thing with another**:

She is two years **older than** me.  
New York is much **bigger than** Boston.  
He is a **better** player **than** Ronaldo.  
France is a **bigger** country **than** Britain.

When we want to describe how something or someone changes we can use **two comparatives with and**:

The balloon got **bigger and bigger**.  
Everything is getting **more and more expensive**.  
Grandfather is looking **older and older**.

We often use **the with comparative adjectives** to show that one thing depends on another:

**The faster** you drive, **the more dangerous** it is.  
(= When you drive faster, it is more dangerous.)

**The higher** they climbed, **the colder** it got.  
(= When they climbed higher, it got colder.)

### Grammar Test 03

#### 3. Match the phrases to make ten sentences.

the more frightened I became.

I prefer more modern music.

more dangerous than flying.

smaller and smaller.

we need a larger table.

more and more interesting.

your English will get better.

the more tax I have to pay.

older than me.

bigger than Britain's.

- a. If you practise more,
- b. We've invited six friends for dinner, so
- c. The Beatles are not bad, but

GRAMMAR FOCUS

- d. My brother is ten years
  - e. Brazil's economy is now
  - f. Travelling by train is
  - g. Computers these days are getting
  - h. As the story went on, it became
  - i. The harder I work,
  - j. The higher the plane went,
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**Challenge**

**4. Can you remember the sentences from the last activity? Write the correct words.**

- 1. If you practise more, your English will get \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. We've invited six friends for dinner, so we need a I \_\_\_\_\_ table.
- 3. The Beatles are not bad, but I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ music.
- 4. My brother is ten years \_\_\_\_\_ me.
- 5. Brazil's economy is now \_\_\_\_\_ Britain's.
- 6. Travelling by train is \_\_\_\_\_ flying.
- 7. Computers these days are getting \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8. As the story went on, it became \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9. The \_\_\_\_\_ I work, the \_\_\_\_\_ tax I have to pay.
- 10. The \_\_\_\_\_ the boat went, the \_\_\_\_\_ I became.