

4 Study the rules for comparative adjectives (a–g). Then complete the rules with comparative adjectives from the table in exercise 3.

- a With most short adjectives, we add *-er*.
- b With short adjectives ending in *-e*, we add *-r*.
- c With short adjectives ending in one vowel + one consonant, we double the final letter and add *-er*.
- d With adjectives ending in *-y*, we change *-y* to *-i* and add *-er*.
- e With long adjectives, we use *more* before the comparative adjective.
- f When we compare two things, we use *than* after the comparative adjective.
- g Some adjectives have irregular comparative forms.

Reference and practice 6.1 Workbook page 122

5 Write the comparative forms of these adjectives.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 thin | 4 important |
| 2 busy | 5 bad |
| 3 exciting | 6 small |

6 Complete the text with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

Shopping

You need some new clothes. Do you go shopping with your mum and dad or your friends?



Holly says: Friends!

I like shopping with my friends. It's ¹ (interesting) than shopping with my parents and my friends are ² (fashionable) than my mum and dad! My parents usually do their shopping on the high street, but my friends and I take the bus to the big shopping centre. The shops are much ³ (big) and the clothes are usually ⁴ (good).

Priya says: Parents!

I like shopping with my parents. The shop assistants are ⁵ (friendly) when I'm with my parents. Maybe it's because I go to ⁶ (small) and ⁷ (smart) shops with my mum and dad. Getting to the shops is ⁸ (easy) because we go by car. My parents prefer ⁹ (traditional) clothes and sensible shoes with ¹⁰ (low) heels, but then they usually pay for my clothes, so I don't mind!