

Comparative adjectives

We use the comparative form of adjectives to show the differences and similarities between two people or two objects. For adjectives of one syllable, we add *-er* to the adjective and the word *than*. If the adjective ends in *-y*, we change it to *i* and add *-er*.

The cat is smaller than the dog.

This task is easier than the last one.

For most other adjectives of two syllables and for all adjectives of three syllables or more we use *more + adjective + than*.

The computer is more modern than the TV.

Suspense stories are more interesting than romance stories.

For the adjectives *good* and *bad* we use *better* and *worse* respectively.

Dracula is better than Frankenstein.

Frankenstein is worse than Dracula.

Task 1: Underline the correct option to complete each sentence.

1. Dracula is more intelligent *than* / *that* Frankenstein's monster.
2. Winter is *cold* / *colder* than summer.
3. A castle is *bigger* / *more big* than a house.
4. Suspense stories make me *most* / *more* nervous than fantasy stories.

Task 2: Complete the text with the correct comparative form of the adjectives in parentheses.

I have two very good friends, Sam and Lourdes, and they are totally different. For example, Sam is much (1) _____ (tall) than Lourdes and he's (2) _____ (thin), too.

He's also (3) _____ (energetic) and plays a lot of sports. Lourdes is (4) _____

(musical) than Sam—in fact, she's generally (5) _____ (artistic). Her hair is

(6) _____ (long) than Sam's, and a lot (7) _____ (curly) and she's

(8) _____ (interested) in clothes and fashion. I don't think one is (9) _____

(intelligent) than the other; they are both clever and very nice people.