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Modifying comparisons exercises

Modifying comparisons exercises online. Comparisons exercises. Making and modifying comparisons exercises. Modifying comparatives exercises. Modifying comparatives exercises pdf. Intensifying and modifying comparisons exercises. Modifying comparatives and superlatives exercises. Modifying comparatives exercises online. Modifying comparisons grammar exercises.

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more (+) /less (-) + adjective + than

- I find golf **less exciting than** volleyball.
- I find aerobics **more effective than** pilates.
- Tom is **less mature than** his brother.

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SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES			
One syllable adjectives	long - longest	soft - softest	
	straight - straightest	large - largest	
	big - biggest	best - bestest	
Two syllable adjectives	nearest - nearest	nicest - nicest	
	happier - happier	stronger - stronger	
	more - more	greater - greater	

Modifying comparatives and superlatives exercises. Modifying comparatives exercises online. Modifying comparisons grammar exercises.


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Degrees of Comparison

adjectives	positive degree	comparative degree	superlative degree
short	clean early	cleaner earlier	the cleanest the earliest
long	beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
exception	good bad far little	better worse farther (further) less	the best the worst the farthest (furthest) the least


1. Write the comparative and the superlative degrees of the adjectives:

- small
- wide
- strong
- healthy
- happy
- comfortable
- dangerous
- popular
- reliable
- wonderful



2. Answer the questions:

- Which is faster: a train or a plane?
- Which is cheaper: gold or silver?
- Which is quieter: city or village?
- Which is bigger: a sea or an ocean?
- Which is more comfortable: a hotel or a hostel?
- What is the coldest season of the year?
- What is the hottest month?
- What is the longest street in our city?
- Who is the most popular person in your class?



3. Compare two objects:

Taxi – bus (cheap).
Which is cheaper: a taxi or a bus?
A bus is cheaper than a taxi.


- cat – tiger (small)
- child – student (young)
- city – town (big)
- house – skyscraper (tall)
- the English language – the German language (difficult)
- March – June (cold)
- week – month (short)
- film – book (interesting)
- weather in London – weather in Rome (bad)
- fruits – sweets (healthy)

4. Compare three objects:

Donkey – horse – elephant
A donkey is strong. A horse is stronger than a donkey.
An elephant is the strongest.

- town – city – village (quiet)
- Istanbul – Moscow – London (populated)
- windy weather – rainy weather – warm weather (good)
- ocean – river – lake (deep)
- the USA – Russia – Spain (large)
- the Danube – the Nile – the Thames (long)
- Prague – Los Angeles – London (modern)
- minute – second – hour (short)

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A big difference:

much, a lot, far + comparative

- Sales in July were **much higher** than sales in June.
- She's **a lot taller** than you.
- This one's **far more expensive** than the blue one.

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NAME: _____ DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET 2

COMPARATIVES

Adjectives with one syllable, add -er or -r + than

cold

"In Canada, winter is colder than summer."

Adjectives with two or more syllables, add more + than

expensive

"This book is more expensive than that book."

Adjectives with two syllables that end in -y, change -y to -i and add -er + than

happy

"John is happier than David."

Adjectives that end in a single vowel and consonant, double the final letter before adding -er

big

"Russia is bigger than Canada."

Irregular Comparative Adjectives

good – better than
bad – worse than
far – farther than
further than

● Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Study the above boxes.

- summer / winter / hot. **Summer is hotter than winter.**
- football / bowling / exciting _____
- Asia / Europe / big _____
- weekends / weekdays / good _____
- cats / lions / small _____
- John / Stewart / busy _____
- horses / cows / fast _____
- my uncle / my aunt / funny _____
- this movie / that movie / interesting _____
- the flu / a cold / bad _____
- the sun / the moon / far _____
- I / my friend / tired _____
- tigers / giraffes / dangerous _____
- January / August / cold _____
- my grandfather / father / old _____

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We can change adjectives and adverbs in a comparative form in order to strengthen the degree of certain words and expressions. Comparison modifiers always work with other elements of the sentence in order to create the main meaning. Usually they are facing adjectives and adverbs. Most often used: a little, a little, far, far, a lot, a few a little \xe2 \x80 \xa6. These high-heeled shoes are slightly darker than the rest. This exhibition is slightly larger than the one we saw yesterday. Her wedding dress was much better than mine. There is much more color in the leaflet than in the poster. His sneakers are much easier than mine. Buying online is not much cheaper than buying in a store. This is much more than I wanted to say. This skirt is slightly longer than the rose. We use comparative modifiers to enhance the degree of adjectives and adverbs. Some of the most common modifiers: a little to indicate a small part or small measure; A little to refer to a small size; Take a lot ofA little ... for example: this red skirt is a little closer than black. This emergency exit is much larger than hospitals. = High level indicates a large difference between two results. A ~ this spare exit is greater than the exit from the hospital. "The meaning does not change much when using a comparative form, but there is no clarity in how great the difference between the two results is. Edit this contents in (Form). See {example} for its use in context. Please tell us how to improve the content here. What do you think of our explanations and exercises? (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5) Loading ... Open textbooks are joint projects. People from around the world bring their skills and interests to participate in the collection and dissemination of knowledge among all and everywhere. Become an ambassador and write your own textbooks. Complete the sentences with verbs in brackets in a simple present time. Use reduction if possible. Subject: English as the second language (ESL) (1061958) The main content: modifiers (2000500) The content of the exercise contains explanations at the beginning of another content: comparative and excellent degree of adjective school subject: English as the second language (ESL) (1061958) (1061958) main Content: Comparative and excellent degree (2013172) Content in English