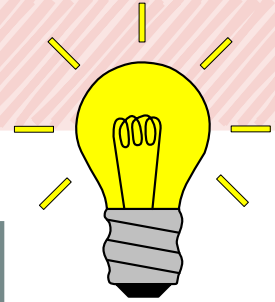




Chapter 2

Grammar section



Comperative Adjectives

💡 Tom: „Then he felt much **better**.“

*Comparative adjectives are used to show change or make comparisons. And for comparing things we use **than**.*

Structure:

> Adjectives with one syllable:

— We add **-er**

hard - harder small - smaller

> Adjectives with one syllable ending in **-e**:

— We add **-r**.

wide - wider large - larger

> Adjectives ending in a vowel + consonant:

— We double the consonant and add **-er**.

fit - fitter big - bigger

> Adjectives ending in a consonant + **-y**:

— We change **-y** to **-i** and add **-er**.

happy - happier muddy - muddier

> Adjectives having two or more syllables:

— We use **more** before the adjective

more beautiful **more** amazing

Be careful of irregular comparative forms:

far - **farther** | **further** good - **better** bad - **worse**



Chapter 2



Read chapter 2 (pages 13 - 18)

① Odd one out

Find the word in each line that is different from the others and circle it.

1.	ugly	nice	terrible	horrible
2.	old	ancient	poor	aged
3.	big	small	tiny	mini
4.	blue	beautiful	red	green
5.	gigantic	huge	enourmous	small

② Gap text

Use the words from ex. 1 to fill in the gaps using the comparatives of the adjectives. The words are not mixed up = same order as in ex. 1.

1. The prince is wearing clothes than Tom.
2. Tom is a lot than prince Edward.
3. Prince Edward's room is much than Tom's room.
4. The palace is than Tom's home.
5. Tom's family's house is than the palace.