Comparativo di maggioranza

1 Scrivi gli aggettivi del riquadro al comparativo di maggioranza nella tabella sottostante.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>old</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ger</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sconsonant</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y + -ier</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irregular</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 1. older
- 2. ger
- 3. sconsonant
- 4. y + -ier
- 5. more
- 6. irregular

2 Completa le frasi con il comparativo di maggioranza degli aggettivi fra parentesi.

1. Those skirts are _______ cheaper than these dresses.
2. His house is _______ expensive than her house.
3. The people in your town are _______ friendly than the people in my town.
4. The shops in the shopping centre are _______ than the shops here.
5. The food here is _______ delicious than the food in my home town.
6. English is _______ than French.
7. The train station’s _______ than the bus station.
8. Films at the cinema _______ than DVDs.
9. I think heavy metal’s _______ than reggae.
10. My house is _______ from school than your house.

3 Metti a confronto persone, luoghi e cose usando il comparativo di maggioranza degli aggettivi fra parentesi.

1. old buildings/modern buildings (pretty)
   Old buildings are prettier than modern buildings.
2. this bed/that bed (comfortable)
3. a plane/a car (fast)
4. buses/taxis (slow)
5. elephants/cats (clever)

Comparativo di uguaglianza e di minoranza

4 Scrivi se a e b hanno lo stesso significato o un significato diverso. Scrivi S (same) o D (different).

1. D Jerry’s not as tall as Clive. 
   Clive’s shorter than Jerry.
2. Maria’s not as interesting as Lucy. 
   Maria’s more interesting than Lucy.
3. That car’s not as fast as this car. 
   That car’s slower than this car.
4. Your picture’s better than my picture. 
   My picture’s not as good as your picture.
5. Miami’s hotter than London. 
   London’s as hot as Miami.

5 Leggi le informazioni e scrivi frasi usando as...as e not as...as e gli aggettivi fra parentesi.

1. Alice is 23. Jane is 23. 
   Alice is as old as Jane.
   The T-shirt’s not as expensive as the shirt.
3. Jean’s hair’s quite long. Tiffany’s hair’s very long. 
   Jean’s not as short as Tiffany.
4. Ann’s very intelligent. Peter’s very clever too. 
   Ann’s as clever as Peter.
5. Sally’s 1m 70cm. Ollie’s 1m 60cm. 
   Sally’s not as tall as Ollie.

6 Osserva le informazioni su Sally, Natalie ed Eliza. Poi scegli l’alternativa corretta.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sally</th>
<th>Natalie</th>
<th>Eliza</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>born</td>
<td>17/11/96</td>
<td>23/11/96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>1 m 60 cm</td>
<td>1 m 65 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weight</td>
<td>53 kg</td>
<td>64 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run 100 m</td>
<td>12.2 secs</td>
<td>12.2 secs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>art skills</td>
<td>✔ ✔ ✔</td>
<td>✔ ✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Sally’s much taller/a bit taller than Eliza.
2. Sally’s not as fast as/as fast as Natalie.
3. Eliza’s much slower than/a bit slower than Sally and Natalie.
4. Eliza’s as good as/much better than Natalie at art.
5. Eliza’s a bit heavier/much heavier than Sally.
6. Sally’s not as heavy as/as heavy as Natalie.
7. Sally’s older than/not as old as Natalie.
8. Eliza’s as old as/younger than Sally and Natalie.
Superlativo relativo
7 Scrivi gli aggettivi del riquadro al superlativo nella tabella sottostante.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-est</th>
<th>the 1. oldest</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>double consonant + -est</th>
<th>the 4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>γ + -iest</th>
<th>the 7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>the most 10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 Scrivi frasi usando le parole date.
1 The Nile is the longest river in the world.
2 Leona Lewis is a good British singer.
3 Formula One racing is an exciting sport.
4 Joe is a confident person I know.
5 I think Tom Cruise is a bad actor.
6 John is an intelligent student in the class.
7 Australia is a far country from England.

Comparativo e superlativo
9 Completa le frasi con il comparativo o il superlativo degli aggettivi fra parentesi.

1 Science is more difficult than Geography, but Maths is the most difficult (difficult).
2 Mount Blanc is higher than the Matterhorn, but Mount Everest is the tallest mountain.
3 Meg’s hat is better than Kate’s, but Jim’s is the best (short).
4 Scotland is bigger than Wales, but England is the largest country in the UK.
5 Jan’s glasses are smaller than David’s, but Simon’s are bigger (funny).
6 Sam’s shoes are bigger than Rosie’s, but Jill’s are bigger (clever).

Vocabulary

Vestiti (1)
10 Completa la tabella con i nomi dei capi di abbigliamento del riquadro.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>capo</th>
<th>Neck</th>
<th>Bodies</th>
<th>Hands</th>
<th>Legs</th>
<th>Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11 Leggi le definizioni e scrivi i nomi dei capi di abbigliamento.

1 You wear this on your head. hat
2 You wear these on your hands in winter.
3 You wear this in the swimming pool.
4 Only women wear these clothes.
5 You wear these when you do sport.
6 You put these on your feet in summer.
7 You put these on your feet in winter.
8 You can wear these on your feet all year.
9 You wear these under your shoes.
10 These are short trousers for summer.
11 This is very long. You wear it in winter.
12 You wear this when it rains.
13 You wear this outside in winter.

Aggettivi che descrivono i vestiti
12 Abbina gli aggettivi (1–5) ai loro contrari (a–e).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 trendy</th>
<th>2 smart</th>
<th>3 comfortable</th>
<th>4 expensive</th>
<th>5 cool</th>
<th>6 cheap</th>
<th>7 boring</th>
<th>8 casual</th>
<th>9 old-fashioned</th>
<th>10 uncomfortable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>