Grammar

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>old</th>
<th>pretty</th>
<th>good</th>
<th>new</th>
<th>modern</th>
<th>bad</th>
<th>silly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thin</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>interesting</td>
<td>big</td>
<td>far</td>
<td>easy</td>
<td>fat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-er
1 older
2 _______
3 _______

double consonant
4 _______
5 _______
6 _______

+y -ier
7 _______
8 _______
9 _______

more
10 _______
11 _______
12 _______

irregular
13 _______
14 _______

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

1 Those skirts are _______ (cheap) 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 _______ (trendy) than the shops here.
5 The food here is _______ (delicious) than the food in my home town.
6 English is _______ (difficult) than French.
7 The train station’s _______ (busy) than the bus station.
8 Films at the cinema _______ (exciting) than DVDs.
9 I think heavy metal’s _______ (bad) than reggae.
10 My house is _______ (far) 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 (big)

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 Jerry’s not as tall as Clive.
    Clive’s is 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. (old)
    Alice is as old as Jane.
2 The T-shirt’s £20. The shirt’s £20. (expensive)
3 Jean’s hair’s quite long. Tiffany’s hair’s very long. (short)
4 Ann’s very intelligent. Peter’s very clever too. (clever)
5 Sally’s 1m 70cm. Ollie’s 1m 60m. (tall)

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 Natalie’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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>double consonant + -est</td>
<td>the 4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γ + -iest</td>
<td>the 7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the most</td>
<td>the 10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irregular</td>
<td>the 12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</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 exciting.
4 Joe is confident and person I know.
5 I think Tom Cruise is a bad actor.
6 John is an intelligent student in the class.
7Australia is far away 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’s height is higher than the Matterhorn, but Mount Everest’s is the highest mountain. (high)
3 Meg’s height is bigger than Kate’s, but Jim’s is shorter. (short)
4 Scotland’s size is larger than Wales, but England is the largest country in the UK. (large)
5 Jan’s intelligence is higher than David, but Simon’s is lower. (funny)
6 Sam’s personality is more interesting than Rosie’s, but Jill’s is less. (clever)

Vocabulary

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

shoes shorts sandals jacket trainers cardigan
hat gloves tights jeans boots jumper shirt
T-shirt sweatshirt scarf trousers socks

Head 1 hat
Neck 2

Body 3

3 5 6

7 8

8

Hands 9

Legs 10

11 12 13

Feet 14

15 16 17

18

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. gloves
3 You wear this in the swimming pool. t-shirt
4 Only women wear these clothes. jeans
5 You wear these when you do sport. boots
6 You put these on your feet in summer. trainers
7 You put these on your feet in winter. trainers
8 You can wear these on your feet all year. trainers
9 You wear these under your shoes. socks
10 These are short trousers for summer. shorts
11 This is very long. You wear it in winter. coat
12 You wear this when it rains. umbrella
13 You wear this outside in winter. hat

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d trendy</td>
<td>e uncomfortable</td>
<td>a cheap</td>
<td>b boring</td>
<td>c casual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smart</td>
<td>comfortable</td>
<td>d old-fashioned</td>
<td>cool</td>
<td>expensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>