Name: _____ Date: _____

Adjectives: comparatives and superlatives

Grammar worksheet · Ficha de gramática inglesa: los adjetivos (posición, comparativos, superlativos y orden)

Remember!

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
tall (short adjectives)	taller	the tallest
nice (ending in -e)	nicer	the nicest
big (one vowel + one consonant)	bigger	the biggest
happy (consonant + -y)	happier	the happiest
beautiful (long adjectives)	more beautiful	the most beautiful
good · bad · far	better · worse · further	the best · the worst · the furthest

• Comparative + than: My bag is heavier than yours. · as + adjective + as: Leo is as tall as his dad.
• Adjectives go before the noun (a red car) or after be (The car is red). No -s in the plural: two big dogs.
• Order: opinion, size, age, shape, colour, origin, material → a lovely big old house.

1 Circle the correct option.

Rodean la opción correcta: el lugar del adjetivo, el comparativo o el superlativo, than o as, -ed o -ing y el orden de dos adjetivos.

1. My bag is heavier (that / than) yours.
2. Mount Everest is the (highest / higher) mountain in the world.
3. The story was really (interested / interesting).
4. It is a (beautiful old / old beautiful) house.
5. She has a (bike red / red bike).

2 Match the opposites.

Unen cada adjetivo con su contrario.

1.	interesting	●	● a) dry
2.	beautiful	●	● b) narrow
3.	loud	●	● c) boring
4.	wet	●	● d) ugly
5.	wide	●	● e) quiet

3 Complete with the comparative or the superlative of the adjective in brackets.

Escriben el comparativo (con than detrás) o el superlativo (con the delante) del adjetivo del paréntesis.

1. Basketball is _____ (popular) than tennis at my school.
2. Planes are _____ (fast) than trains.
3. This road is _____ (wide) than our street.
4. Ana is the _____ (tall) girl in the class.
5. A mouse is _____ (small) than a cat.

4 Put the words in order.

Ordenan las palabras; los adjetivos siguen su orden (opinión, tamaño, edad, forma, color, origen, material). La frase empieza por la palabra con mayúscula.

1. They | a | cat | have | beautiful | white

_____

2. many | Mexico | churches | beautiful | has | old

_____

3. mouse | brown | little | is | a | There

_____

5 Correct the mistakes.

Cada frase tiene un error típico con los adjetivos. La escriben bien en la línea.

1. My grandpa is elder than my grandma.

   → _____

2. He is the more intelligent student in the class.

   → _____

3. This is the most biggest box.

   → _____

4. My shoes are news.

   → _____

5. Elephants are heavyer than horses.

   → _____

6 Compare people, animals or things.

Escriben frases propias con comparativos y superlativos.

I am taller than _____

My _____ is bigger than

_____ is more interesting than

The best _____ in the world is

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Adjectives: comparatives and superlatives · Answer key

Soluciones · Grammar worksheet · Ficha de gramática inglesa: los adjetivos (posición, comparativos, superlativos y orden)

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• Adjectives go before the noun (a red car) or after be (The car is red). No -s in the plural: two big dogs.
• Order: opinion, size, age, shape, colour, origin, material → a lovely big old house.

1 Circle the correct option.

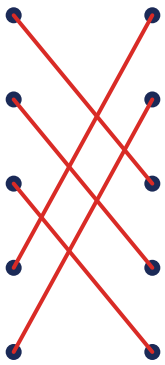
Rodean la opción correcta: el lugar del adjetivo, el comparativo o el superlativo, than o as, -ed o -ing y el orden de dos adjetivos.

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2. Mount Everest is the (highest / higher) mountain in the world.
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2 Match the opposites.

Unen cada adjetivo con su contrario.

1. interesting
2. beautiful
3. loud
4. wet
5. wide



a) dry
b) narrow
c) boring
d) ugly
e) quiet

3 Complete with the comparative or the superlative of the adjective in brackets.

Escriben el comparativo (con than detrás) o el superlativo (con the delante) del adjetivo del paréntesis.

1. Basketball is more popular (popular) than tennis at my school.
2. Planes are faster (fast) than trains.
3. This road is wider (wide) than our street.
4. Ana is the tallest (tall) girl in the class.
5. A mouse is smaller (small) than a cat.

4 Put the words in order.

Ordenan las palabras; los adjetivos siguen su orden (opinión, tamaño, edad, forma, color, origen, material). La frase empieza por la palabra con mayúscula.

1. They | a | cat | have | beautiful | white

They have a beautiful white cat.

2. many | Mexico | churches | beautiful | has | old

Mexico has many beautiful old churches.

3. mouse | brown | little | is | a | There

There is a little brown mouse.

5 Correct the mistakes.

Cada frase tiene un error típico con los adjetivos. La escriben bien en la línea.

1. My grandpa is elder than my grandma.
   → My grandpa is older than my grandma.
2. He is the more intelligent student in the class.
   → He is the most intelligent student in the class.
3. This is the most biggest box.
   → This is the biggest box.
4. My shoes are news.
   → My shoes are new.
5. Elephants are heavyer than horses.
   → Elephants are heavier than horses.

6 Compare people, animals or things.

Escriben frases propias con comparativos y superlativos.

Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: I am taller than my cousin. My dog is bigger than my cat. Reading is more interesting than watching TV. The best food in the world is my grandma's paella.