



Comparative adjectives

Part 1: Video preparation



1 Do you remember reading the UNICEF report about happy teenagers and forum messages on page 105 of your Student's Book? Complete the sentence with the nationality of the teenagers.

..... teenagers came top for general well-being and happiness.

2 Tick (✓) the adjectives used in the text to describe teenagers and their families from the Netherlands.

happy	<input type="checkbox"/>	modern	<input type="checkbox"/>	positive	<input type="checkbox"/>
important	<input type="checkbox"/>	perfect	<input type="checkbox"/>	stressed	<input type="checkbox"/>

3 Write the opposite of these adjectives.

good	old
happy	rich
near	stressed

Part 2: Video comprehension

Watch the video as many times as necessary and do the exercises.

1 Answer the questions.

- Which nationalities do they name in the video?
.....
- Which adjectives from Part 1 does the presenter (Dave) use in the examples in the video?
.....
- What does the number 16 refer to?
.....
- Which country is the presenter (Dave) planning to go to on his holiday? Why?
.....
.....

2 Complete each rule with the correct word from the video explanation.

Swedish children are happy but Dutch children are happier than Swedish children.

- We use comparative adjectives when we compare, places or things.
- We use the word after comparative adjectives.

3 How many things do we compare when we use comparative adjectives? Complete the sentence.

When we use comparative adjectives, we compare things.

4 Use the video explanation to complete the rules (a–e).

- With one-syllable adjectives, add
- With one-syllable adjectives ending in one vowel and one consonant, double the and add -er.
- With two-syllable adjectives ending in -y, omit -y and add
- With adjectives of two syllables or more, put before the adjective.
- The adjectives *good*, *bad* and *far* are irregular. They become *better*, *worse* and

5 Match these sentences with the rules in 1.

- Family is more important than money.
- British kids are sadder than Swedish children.
- Dutch children are happier than British kids.
- Results for the UK are worse than in some other countries.
- Kids feel sad if their mobile phone is older than their friends'.

Part 3: Grammar practice

Circle the correct alternative in these sentences. Do you agree (A) or disagree (D)?

- Children today are healthier/more healthy than children 100 years ago. **A / D**
- My mobile phone is older/more old than my friend's phone. **A / D**
- Life is better/gooder in the summer than in the winter. **A / D**
- Children today are sader/sadder than children in the 1980s because they spend all their time on mobile phones. **A / D**
- I feel positiver/more positive than my parents about the future. **A / D**