

# 84 Aggettivi comparativi (older, more famous)

1 Osserva il modo in cui si confrontano le cose:



The Plaza Hotel is **cheaper** than the Excelsior.  
 The Excelsior Hotel is **bigger** than the Plaza.  
 The Excelsior is **more expensive** than the Plaza.  
 The Plaza Hotel is **smaller** than the Excelsior.

2 **Cheaper** e **more expensive** sono aggettivi comparativi. Si formano in questo modo:

► aggettivi di una sillaba:

AGGETTIVO	COMPARATIVO
old	<b>older</b>
long	<b>longer</b>
nice	<b>nicer</b>
new	<b>newer</b>
slow	<b>slower</b>
fat	<b>fatter</b>
hot	<b>hotter</b>
big	<b>bigger</b>

► aggettivi di due o più sillabe:

famous	<b>more famous</b>
difficult	<b>more difficult</b>
careful	<b>more careful</b>
expensive	<b>more expensive</b>

► aggettivi che terminano in **-y**:

happy	<b>happier</b>
hungry	<b>hungrier</b>

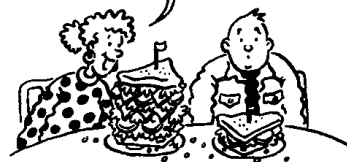
► aggettivi irregolari:

good	<b>better</b>
bad	<b>worse</b>
far	<b>farther/further</b>

(Per maggiori informazioni, vedi la Tavola G, a pag. 326.)

3 Per confrontare le cose, si usa un aggettivo comparativo + **than**:

My sandwich is bigger than yours.



Tom is **richer** than Paul. (NON ... *richer of Paul.*)  
 (= Tom è più ricco di Paul.)  
 Paris is **more beautiful** than London.  
 (Parigi è più bella di Londra.)  
 My new car is **better** than my old one.  
 (= La mia macchina nuova è meglio di quella vecchia.)

## Esercizi









A Scrivi la forma comparativa di questi aggettivi.

- 0 cold ..... *colder* .....
- 1 big .....
- 2 careful .....
- 3 expensive .....
- 4 good .....
- 5 fat .....
- 6 famous .....
- 7 new .....
- 8 modern .....

- 9 young .....
- 10 cheap .....
- 11 delicious .....
- 12 rich .....
- 13 long .....
- 14 hungry .....
- 15 nice .....
- 16 happy .....
- 17 difficult .....

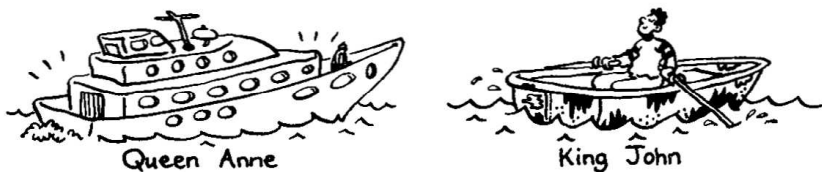
- |              |       |              |       |
|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 18 old       | ..... | 22 wonderful | ..... |
| 19 beautiful | ..... | 23 bad       | ..... |
| 20 friendly  | ..... | 24 small     | ..... |
| 21 hot       | ..... | 25 sad       | ..... |

**B** Scrivi frasi comparative sulle figure usando **than** e le parole tra parentesi. Usa il Present Simple.

0		1		2		3	
	Tom Sam		Alaska Spain		Steve Jane		Washington New York
4		5		6		7	
	Mary Mike		I My brother		Film stars Teachers		Peter Chris

- 0 (be/tall) ..... *Tom is taller than Sam.*
- 1 (be/cold) .....
- 2 (be/hungry) .....
- 3 (be/small) .....
- 4 (be/happy) .....
- 5 (be/young) .....
- 6 (be/rich) .....
- 7 (be/friendly) .....

**C** Guarda queste due barche. Poi metti le parole del riquadro nelle frasi.



King John (x2)	Queen Anne (x2)	bigger	longer	slower
expensive	is more than			

- 0 The Queen Anne is ..... *bigger* ..... than the King John.
- 1 The King John is smaller ..... the Queen Anne.
- 2 The Queen Anne is ..... modern than the King John.
- 3 The King John ..... older than the Queen Anne.
- 4 The ..... is faster than the .....
- 5 The Queen Anne is more ..... than the King John.
- 6 The King John is ..... than the Queen Anne.
- 7 The ..... is cheaper than the .....
- 8 The Queen Anne is ..... than the King John.

1 Leggi questa conversazione telefonica:

A: *Tourist Information. Can I help?*

B: *Yes, please. I'm coming to Wentbridge this weekend, and I'm looking for a good hotel.*

A: *Well, the Scotsman is **the oldest** hotel in Wentbridge, but it's also **the most expensive**. The Castle is **the most beautiful**. The Prince is **the newest and the biggest** ...*

2 **Oldest, most expensive, newest** sono aggettivi superlativi. Gli aggettivi superlativi si formano con **-est** o **most**. Osserva questa tabella:

AGGETTIVO	SUPERLATIVO
cheap	<b>the cheapest</b>
big	<b>the biggest</b>
sad	<b>the saddest</b>
famous	<b>the most famous</b>
difficult	<b>the most difficult</b>
hungry	<b>the hungriest</b>

**Good** e **bad** sono irregolari:

good	<b>the best</b>
bad	<b>the worst</b>
far	<b>the farthest/the furthest</b>

(Per maggiori informazioni, vedi la Tavola G, a pag. 326.)

3 Di solito si usa **the** davanti al superlativo:  
*London is **the biggest** city in England.*  
 (= Londra è la città più grande dell'Inghilterra.)  
*The Taj Mahal is **the most beautiful building** in the world.*  
 (= Il Taj Mahal è il monumento più bello del mondo.)

Nota che si usa **in** (NON ~~of~~) per i luoghi dopo il superlativo:

... ***the richest** man in Europe.* (NON ... ~~of Europe~~.)

Non si usa sempre un nome dopo un aggettivo superlativo:

*George and Mary have three children. Mike is **the oldest**.*

A: *Which table did you buy?*

B: ***The most expensive**.*

4 Spesso si usa il Present Perfect con **ever** dopo il superlativo:

*That was **the best** film I've ever seen.*

(= Quello è stato il film migliore che abbia mai visto.)

A: *How was your holiday?*

B: *Fantastic! Iceland is **the most beautiful** country I've ever visited.*

## Esercizi

A Metti le parole tra parentesi nell'ordine giusto per fare delle frasi.

0 (the world – Antarctica – coldest – is – place – the – in)

*Antarctica is the coldest place in the world.*

1 (city – the – Manchester – in England – is – friendliest)

2 (in New York – expensive – restaurant – The Manhattan – the – is – most)

3 (is – river – the world – the – The Nile – longest – in)

4 (town – most – in Spain – Granada – beautiful – is – the)

5 (painting – The Mona Lisa – the – famous – in – is – most – the world)

6 (the – Europe – mountain – in – highest – Mont Blanc – is)

**B** Riempi gli spazi di questi dialoghi, usando **the** e la forma superlativa delle parole tra parentesi.

0 A: Which cities did you visit?

B: Bath, Oxford and York.

A: And which did you like best?

B: I thought that Bath was ..... *the most beautiful* ..... (beautiful).

1 A: Have you finished all your exams?

B: Yes, I did the last one today.

A: Was it difficult?

B: Yes. It was ..... (bad).

2 A: It's your birthday, isn't it?

B: Yes. I'm 25 today.

A: Shall we go to Maxime's tonight?

B: Are you sure? It's ..... (expensive) restaurant in town!

3 A: Can I help you?

B: Yes, I want to fly to Los Angeles. How much are ..... (cheap) tickets?

4 A: Did you enjoy that?

B: Yes. It was ..... (delicious) meal I've ever eaten.

5 A: What are you going to see?

B: We're going to see *The Winner*. It's ..... (good) film in London at the moment.

6 A: You must visit the castle before you leave.

B: Why?

A: It's ..... (old) in England.

7 A: Would you, or John or Michael, like the last sandwich?

B: Me please; I'm ..... (hungry).

8 A: Which jumper is ..... (nice)?

B: I don't know. They're all wonderful!

**C** Utilizza le parole tra parentesi per scrivere delle frasi. Usa **the** + superlativo, e il Present Perfect + **ever**.

0 (It's/cold/place/I/visit) ..... *It's the coldest place I've ever visited.* .....

1 (It's/big/ship/I/see) .....

2 (He's/rich/man/I/meet) .....

3 (It's/difficult/exam/I/do) .....

4 (It's/sad/film/I/see) .....

5 (She's/happy/person/I/meet) .....

6 (It's/beautiful/flat/I/see) .....

7 (It's/hot/country/I/visit) .....

8 (It's/small/dog/I/see) .....