



## Comparatives: Comparative Modifiers & Less...Than

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- Tokyo is \_\_\_ London.  
a) more bigger than  
b) much bigger than  
c) biggest than  
d) very bigger than
- This laptop is \_\_\_ the other one — only £20 difference.  
a) slight expensive than  
b) very more expensive than  
c) most expensive than  
d) slightly more expensive than
- The second exam was \_\_\_ the first.  
a) far harder than  
b) farly harder than  
c) more harder than  
d) very harder than
- This restaurant is \_\_\_ the other one. The food quality is almost the same.  
a) very cheaper than  
b) a bit cheaper than  
c) bit more cheap than  
d) a bit cheap than
- Swimming is \_\_\_ running for people with knee problems.  
a) more not dangerous than  
b) least dangerous than  
c) less dangerous than  
d) lesser dangerous than
- After the renovation, the house looks \_\_\_ before.  
a) even more better than  
b) very better than  
c) even better than  
d) evenly better than
- This route is \_\_\_ the highway. Take the highway instead.  
a) a lot slower than  
b) very slower than  
c) most slower than  
d) lot more slower than
- Online shopping is \_\_\_ going to a physical store.  
a) less time-consuming than  
b) not time-consuming  
c) least time-consuming than  
d) lesser time-consuming than
- Today is \_\_\_ yesterday — just one or two degrees cooler.  
a) little more cold than  
b) least cold than  
c) a little colder than  
d) very colder than
- Driving in the city is \_\_\_ driving on the motorway.  
a) much more stressful than  
b) more much stressful than  
c) much stressful than  
d) very more stressful than
- Public transport here is \_\_\_ in my home country.  
a) very more efficient than  
b) far more efficient than  
c) far efficient than  
d) more far efficient than

12. This novel is \_\_\_ the one I read last month. I prefer the other one.
- a) least engaging than
  - b) lesser engaging than
  - c) less engaging than
  - d) more not engaging than
13. He's \_\_\_ his twin brother — you can barely tell them apart.
- a) very much taller than
  - b) only slight tall than
  - c) more slightly tall than
  - d) only slightly taller than
14. Working from home is \_\_\_ commuting to the office every day.
- a) very more convenient than
  - b) a lot more convenient than
  - c) lot convenient than
  - d) a lot convenienter than
15. This phone is \_\_\_ the latest model, but it still works well.
- a) least powerful than
  - b) lesser powerful than
  - c) more not powerful than
  - d) less powerful than
16. The traffic is \_\_\_ usual today. I wonder what happened.
- a) even more bad than
  - b) very worse than
  - c) even worst than
  - d) even worse than
17. This exercise is \_\_\_ the previous one. Don't worry.
- a) no harder than
  - b) not harder as
  - c) none harder than
  - d) no more hard as
18. Cooking at home is \_\_\_ eating out every night.
- a) very less expensive than
  - b) much less expensive than
  - c) more less expensive than
  - d) much least expensive than
19. She's \_\_\_ her sister — people often mistake them for the same age.
- a) not very older than
  - b) no very old than
  - c) not more older than
  - d) not much older than
20. This solution is \_\_\_ the first one we tried. It actually creates new problems.
- a) not better as
  - b) none better than
  - c) no better than
  - d) very not better than



## Answers

1. b) much bigger than
2. d) slightly more expensive than
3. a) far harder than
4. b) a bit cheaper than
5. c) less dangerous than
6. c) even better than
7. a) a lot slower than
8. a) less time-consuming than
9. c) a little colder than
10. a) much more stressful than
11. b) far more efficient than
12. c) less engaging than
13. d) only slightly taller than
14. b) a lot more convenient than
15. d) less powerful than
16. d) even worse than
17. a) no harder than
18. b) much less expensive than
19. d) not much older than
20. c) no better than



# Explanations

## 1. “much bigger than” (b)

'Much' is used before a comparative to emphasise a large difference: much bigger than. We never use 'very' or 'more' before a comparative form.

## 2. “slightly more expensive than” (d)

'Slightly' before a comparative shows a small difference. 'Slightly more expensive than' means the price difference is small.

## 3. “far harder than” (a)

'Far' before a comparative emphasises a big difference, similar to 'much': far harder than. We can say 'much harder' or 'far harder'.

## 4. “a bit cheaper than” (b)

'A bit' before a comparative shows a small difference: a bit cheaper than. Other small-difference modifiers include 'slightly' and 'a little'.

## 5. “less dangerous than” (c)

'Less + adjective + than' is used for downward comparisons. 'Less dangerous than' means swimming is safer.

## 6. “even better than” (c)

'Even' before a comparative means 'more than expected' or 'to a greater degree': even better than. We never say 'even more better' — that's a double comparative.

## 7. “a lot slower than” (a)

'A lot' before a comparative emphasises a big difference: a lot slower than. It's slightly more informal than 'much' or 'far'.

## 8. “less time-consuming than” (a)

'Less + adjective + than' expresses a downward comparison. Online shopping takes less time.

## 9. “a little colder than” (c)

'A little' before a comparative shows a small difference: a little colder than. 'A little', 'a bit', and 'slightly' all express small differences.

## 10. “much more stressful than” (a)

For long adjectives, we use 'much more + adjective + than': much more stressful than. 'Much' modifies the entire comparative phrase.

## 11. “far more efficient than” (b)

'Far more + adjective + than' emphasises a big difference with long adjectives. 'Far' comes before 'more', not after.

## 12. “less engaging than” (c)

'Less engaging than' is a downward comparison. It means this novel is not as interesting as the other one.

## 13. “only slightly taller than” (d)

'Only slightly' before a comparative emphasises that the difference is very small. The twins are almost the same height.

**14. “a lot more convenient than” (b)**

'A lot more + adjective + than' emphasises a big difference with long adjectives. 'Convenient' takes 'more', not -er.

**15. “less powerful than” (d)**

'Less powerful than' is a downward comparison. We use 'less + adjective + than' as the opposite of 'more + adjective + than'.

**16. “even worse than” (d)**

'Even' before a comparative suggests the situation is more extreme than expected. 'Even worse' (not 'even more bad') because 'bad → worse' is irregular.

**17. “no harder than” (a)**

'No + comparative + than' means 'equally as easy/difficult'. 'No harder than' means it's the same difficulty or perhaps easier.

**18. “much less expensive than” (b)**

We can combine 'much' with 'less': much less expensive than. This strongly emphasises the cost difference.

**19. “not much older than” (d)**

'Not much + comparative + than' means the difference is small. She's a little older, but not by many years.

**20. “no better than” (c)**

'No better than' means 'equally bad' or 'just as bad'. It emphasises that this solution doesn't improve things at all.