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## Comparative Clues

**Student A:** Give your partner three clues to help them guess the word/phrase in **bold** at the top of each box. Substitute a pronoun for the word/phrase and use comparative forms to describe the word to your partner, e.g. He is younger than Tom Hanks. Your partner must guess who or what it is.

<b>BRAD PITT</b> 1. young / Tom Hanks 2. tall / Johnny Depp 3. handsome / Mel Gibson	<b>A PAIR OF JEANS</b> 1. comfortable / a tracksuit 2. casual / a pair of trousers 3. expensive / a pair of pyjamas	<b>A TIGER</b> 1. fast / a lion 2. friendly / a monkey 3. strong / a panda
<b>IRONING</b> 1. boring / washing-up 2. tiring / cleaning the floor 3. enjoyable / shopping	<b>A BED</b> 1. big / an armchair 2. comfortable / a sofa 3. useful / a coffee table	<b>BIG BEN</b> 1. modern / the Colosseum 2. famous / the Empire State Building 3. small / the Eiffel Tower
<b>PARIS</b> 1. big / Brussels 2. cold / San Francisco 3. romantic / Madrid	<b>AN ORANGE</b> 1. juicy / a peach 2. sweet / a grapefruit 3. big / a strawberry	<b>SKATEBOARDING</b> 1. exciting / running 2. energetic / cycling 3. dangerous / skiing
_____ 1. 2. 3.	_____ 1. 2. 3.	_____ 1. 2. 3.

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## Comparative Clues

**Student B:** Give your partner three clues to help them guess the word/phrase in **bold** at the top of each box. Substitute a pronoun for the word/phrase and use comparative forms to describe the word to your partner, e.g. It is smaller than a strawberry. Your partner must guess who or what it is.

<b>A CHERRY</b> 1. small / a strawberry  2. juicy / a banana  3. sweet / a lemon	<b>A HORSE</b> 1. fast / pig  2. big / a dog  3. intelligent / a sheep	<b>BANGKOK</b> 1. exciting / Singapore  2. noisy / London  3. modern / Delhi
<b>KATIE PERRY</b> 1. attractive / Britney Spears  2. popular / Celine Dion  3. young / Madonna	<b>A SHIP</b> 1. slow / an airplane  2. long / a bus  3. expensive / a car	<b>GOLD</b> 1. light / iron  2. precious / platinum  3. attractive / silver
<b>A MICROWAVE OVEN</b> 1. useful / a food mixer  2. expensive / a fridge  3. large / a toaster	<b>A BRIEFCASE</b> 1. big / a suitcase  2. expensive / a wallet  3. heavy / a handbag	<b>SNOWBOARDING</b> 1. dangerous / skating  2. expensive to do / skiing  3. energetic / ice hockey
_____ 1.  2.  3.	_____ 1.  2.  3.	_____ 1.  2.  3

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## Comparative Clues

In this comparative guessing game, students give three clues to their partner to help them guess a special word or phrase.

Before class, make one copy of the worksheets for each pair of students.

### Procedure

Begin by reviewing comparative structures with the class. Then, tell the students that you are going to give them three clues and they must try to guess what or who you are describing.

Example: Computer

- |                     |                                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. useful / a radio | It's more useful than a radio. |
| 2. expensive / TV   | It's as expensive as a TV.     |
| 3. small / fridge   | It's smaller than a fridge.    |

After you have given the three clues, ask the students to guess what or who is being described.

Next, divide the students into pairs (A and B) and give each student the corresponding worksheet.

Explain that the aim of the game is to help their partner guess the word or name in bold at the top of each box by giving three clues to them using comparative forms.

Tell them they are not allowed to say the word/phrase in the bold to their partner.

Before they begin, tell them to complete the three empty boxes at the bottom of the worksheet with their own words and comparative clues.

Once the students are ready, let them begin the activity. Remind them to substitute a pronoun for the word they are describing and to use comparative forms to describe the object, activity or person to their partner.

When everyone has finished, ask some students to give their clues for the three empty boxes to the class and let them try to guess the answer.