

**ONLINE – ENGLISH EXERCISES****Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **number:** \_\_\_\_\_ **8°** \_\_\_\_\_**GRAMMAR EXERCISES****1. Write the comparative form of each adjective.****Example:** *big = bigger (than)*

- a) happy = \_\_\_\_\_
- b) angry = \_\_\_\_\_
- c) bad = \_\_\_\_\_
- d) important = \_\_\_\_\_
- e) good = \_\_\_\_\_
- f) hot = \_\_\_\_\_
- g) expensive = \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Write the superlative form of each adjective.****Example:** *big = the biggest*

- a) happy = \_\_\_\_\_
- b) angry = \_\_\_\_\_
- c) bad = \_\_\_\_\_
- d) important = \_\_\_\_\_
- e) good = \_\_\_\_\_
- f) hot = \_\_\_\_\_
- g) expensive = \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE**

**Tom is stronger than Peter,  
but Bob is the strongest.**



**Resolva o exercício abaixo. Observe o exemplo:**

**Ex.: good - ? - best      good - better - best**

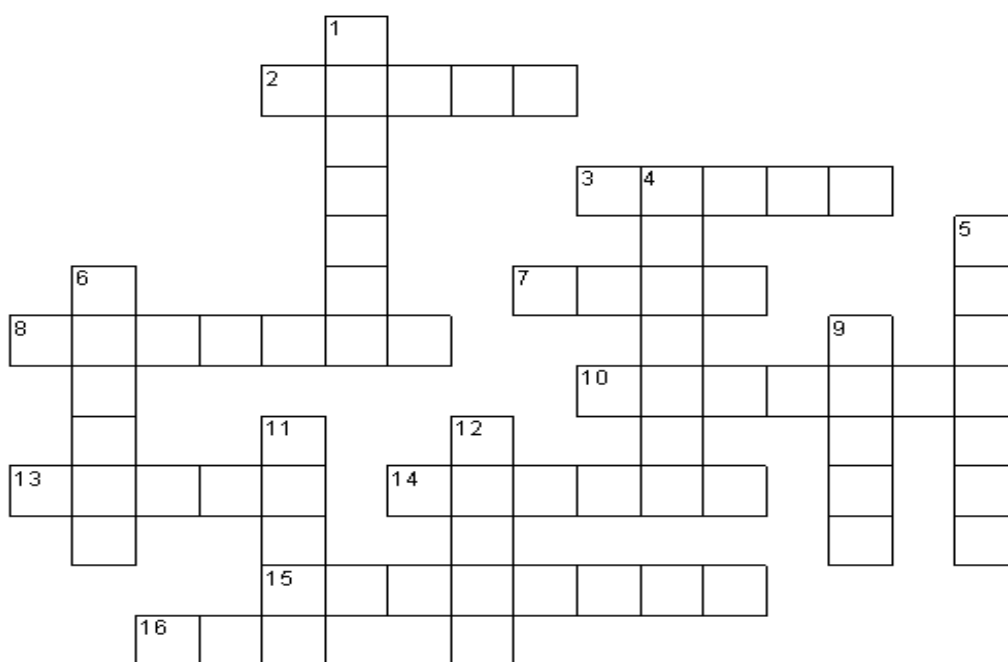
- 1) clean - cleaner - \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ - easier - easiest
- 3) fat - \_\_\_\_\_ - fattest
- 4) beautiful - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) sad - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) comfortable - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) hot - hotter - \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) wet - \_\_\_\_\_ - wettest
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ - worse - worst
- 10) few - \_\_\_\_\_ - fewest
- 11) much - more - \_\_\_\_\_
- 12) many - \_\_\_\_\_ - most

**Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets (comparative or superlative).**



- a) In my opinion, roses are \_\_\_\_\_ (pretty) than daisies.
- b) Non-smokers usually live \_\_\_\_\_ (long) than smokers.
- c) Greg was the \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) baseball player of this season.
- d) New York is \_\_\_\_\_ (big) than Paris.
- e) An elephant is \_\_\_\_\_ (heavy) of all animals in this zoo.
- f) This is the \_\_\_\_\_ (good) book of all.
- g) Who is the \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) person in your family?
- h) Where are the \_\_\_\_\_ ( nice) beaches in your country?
- i) The Spring season is \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) than the Fall season.

- j) A shark is \_\_\_\_\_ (danger) than a dolphin.
- k) Niger is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ (poor) countries in the world.
- l) My house is \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) than his apartment.



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Across	Down
2. cut out or chip	1. light for use outdoors
3. frightening	4. scary clothing or disguise
7. hides the face	5. inhabited by ghosts
8. removing apples from water with mouth	6. small ugly creature that plays tricks
10. big orange-coloured fruit	9. bones of the head
13. evil woman	11. spirit of a dead person
14. insect with eight legs	12. small piece of fruit
15. bones of the body	
16. small mouse-like animal that flies	



goblin mask



bobbing for apples

## HALLOWEEN

**Halloween** (also spelled **Hallowe'en**) is an annual holiday celebrated on October 31. It has roots in the Celtic festival of Samhain and the Christian holy day of All Saints.

Halloween has origins in the ancient festival known as Samhain, which is derived from Old Irish and means roughly "summer's end". This was a Gaelic festival celebrated mainly in Ireland and Scotland. This festival celebrates the end of the "lighter half" of the year and beginning of the "darker half", and is sometimes regarded as the "Celtic New Year". The celebration has some elements of a festival of the dead. The ancient Celts believed that the border between this world and the Other world became thin on Samhain, allowing spirits (both harmless and harmful) to pass through. The family's ancestors were honored and invited home whilst harmful spirits were warded off. It is believed that the need to ward off harmful spirits led to the wearing of costumes and masks. Their purpose was to disguise oneself as a harmful spirit and thus avoid harm.

But where does the origin of the name "halloween" come from? Well The term **Halloween**, originally spelled **Hallowe'en**, is shortened from **All Hallows' Even** – **e'en** is a shortening of **evening**. It is now known as "Eve of" All Saints' Day, which is November 1st. As Christianity started to spread, the church tried to supplant these *pagan* festivities with the *Christian* holiday (All Saints' Day) by moving it from May 13 to November 1. Although All Saints' Day is now considered to occur one day after Halloween, the two holidays were once celebrated on the same day.

Halloween is also related to A **jack-o'-lantern** (sometimes also spelled **Jack O'Lantern**) which is typically a carved pumpkin. In a jack-o'-lantern, typically the top is cut off, and the inside flesh then scooped out; an image, usually a monstrous face, is carved onto the outside surface, and the lid replaced. At night, a light is placed inside to illuminate the effect.

Trick-or-treating is a customary celebration for children on Halloween. Children go in costume from house to house, asking for treats such as candy or sometimes money, with the question, "Trick or treat?" The word "trick" refers to a (mostly idle) threat to perform mischief on the homeowners or their property if no treat is given. In some parts of Ireland and Scotland children still go guising. In this custom the child performs some sort of show, i.e. sings a song or tells a ghost story, in order to earn their treats.

**Glossary:** i.e. = example

1. The word Halloween means:

- a) Hallows' day
- b) Hallows' evening
- c) Trick-or-treating

2. Why did people wear masks on Halloween?

- a) They wanted to be unrecognizable.
- b) They wanted to frighten away evil spirits.
- c) They wanted to frighten their friends.

3. When children ask "trick or treat?":

- a) They want you to give them candy.
- b) They give you a treat in return of candy or money.
- c) They let you in peace in return of candy or money.

4. During Samhain festivities:

- a) Only evil spirits are present.
- b) Only good spirits are present.
- c) Both evil and good spirits are present.

THE END