Well, we're both fruit.





# As ... as

The **as... as** pattern is used to indicate whether two objects or two people are similar or different, and an adjective must be brought into the space.



## as...as

## not **SO...3S**

We use as + adjective/adverb + (formal) we use not so + adjective/ as to make comparisons when adverb + as in comparisons to the things we are comparing are equal in some way.

- The world's biggest bull is as big as a small elephant.
- The weather this summer is as bad as last year. It hasn't stopped raining for weeks.
- You have to unwrap it as carefully as you can. It's quite fragile.

say that something or someone has less of a particular quality than another person or thing.

- · The cycling was good but not so hard as the cross country skiing we did.
- The bed was not so comfortable as his own.
- . The idea is not so silly as it sounds.



### **Affirmative:**

Sub + verb + as + adj/adv + as + obj ...

Sub + verb + as + adj/adv + noun + as + obj ...

### **Negative:**

Sub + verb + not + as + adj/adv + as + obj ...

Sub + verb + not + as + adj/adv + noun + as + obj ...

### **Negative:**

Verb + Sub + as + adj/adv + as + obj ... + ?

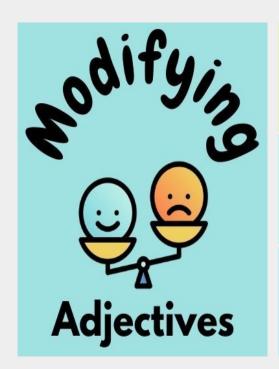
Verb + Sub + as + adj/adv + noun + as + obj ... +?



- ... is just as ... as (exactly)
- ... is nearly as ... as (small difference)
- ... is almost as ... as (big difference)

- ... is not as ... as
- ... is not quite as ... as (small difference)
- ... is not nearly as ... as (big difference)
- ... is not so ... as





**BIG DIFFERENCE** 

A lot, far, miles, too, not as nearly ... as, much

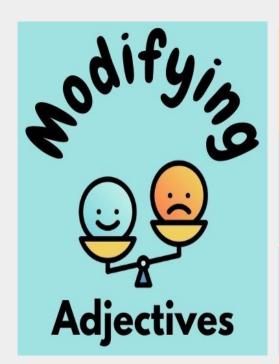
SMALL DIFFERENCE

a bit, not quite as, slightly, little, little bit

SURPRISING COMPARISONS

surprisingly, actually, even

## COMPARISON



not as nearly ... as, much

A lot, far, miles, too, Much, a lot, far are used to modify comparatives adjectives and adverbs

Tom is much/a lot/far older than I am. Ann drives much/a lot/far more carefully than she used to.

**VERY** 

Often modifies adjectives. is not used to modify comparative adjectives and adverbs.

## FAR, LOT, MUCH + COMPARATIVE

The film is far better than the one we saw last week. The weather is a lot colder this year. The exercise is much more difficult.

# SLIGHTLY, A BIT, A LITTLE + COMPARATIVE

I am feeling slightly better than yesterday. This year is a bit more difficult than expected. Your phone is a little smaller than mine.

## FAR + SUPERLATIVE, SUPERLATIVE + EVER

The cheese is by far the best I've ever eaten. It's the most boring film ever. He's the cutest baby ever.

# SLIGHTLY, A BIT, A LITTLE + COMPARATIVE

I am feeling slightly better than yesterday. This year is a bit more difficult than expected. Your phone is a little smaller than mine.





Maria's house





big expensive

My house is smaller than Maria's house. (small)

My house is not as big as Maria's house. (big)

My house is cheaper than Maria's house. Maria's house is more expensive than my house.

My house is not as expensive as Maria's house.

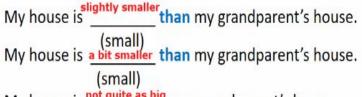
my grandparent's house my house







Small difference



My house is not quite as bigs my grandparent's house. (big)



My house is a lot smaller than Shakira's house. (small) My house is far smaller than Shakira's house. My house is nearly as big as Shakira's house. (big)

big difference



Surprising difference

even more luxurious

Shakira's house is than my house. (luxurious)

# Less & Fewer

#### LESS

Less is used when talking about things that are *uncountable* or *have no plural*. It is complatible with collective nouns, non-countable nouns and volumes.

### Examples

- I earn less money than a policeman.
- Many of us maybe eat less sugar.
- I sleep less than my father.

#### FEWER

Fewer is used when talking about things or people in the plural. It is used countable nouns and individual items.

Examples

- I bought fewer books this year.
- They've got fewer problems than they used to have.
- Now I've got fewer tasks than I used to have.

# **AS WELL AS + VERB**

### AS WELL AS + ING

Verbs after as well as come in -ing form

- The waiter took our order as well as setting the table.
- · He trains with weights as well as doing kickboxing.
- · He has worked as a restaurant manager as well as teaching.

### AS WELL AS + INFINITIVE WITHOUT "TO"

When we have a modal verb in the main clause, a bare infinitive must be used after as well as.

- He must finish the report today as well as cancel tomorrow's meeting.
- You have to do your homework as well as tidy up your room.
- The group showed that they could dance as well as sing.

## AS WELL AS + VERB

## AS WELL AS (two verbs referring to the same object)

If there are two main verbs, both referring to the same single object, they must be in the same tense.

- He sells as well as writes his own books. (simple present + simple present)
- . He wrote as well as directed the film. (simple past + simple past)

## AS WELL AS (main verb followed by a to infinitive)

If the main verb is followed by a to infinitive, there is a variety of possible structures:

- Your job is to develop new products as well as to promote them . (to infinite + to infinitive)
- Your job is to develop new products as well as promote them .(to infinitive + bare infinitive)
- Your job is to develop new products as well as promoting them .(less common)

## COMPARISON

# as many... as ... (PHRASE)

## half/twice/three times etc as many... as ...:

This year we had twice as many visitors as in previous years.

## half/twice/three times etc as many A as B:

- Almost half as many men as women are diagnosed with depression.
- In March, the store sold twice as many dogs as cats.
- · Autism is thought to affect four times as many boys as girls.



## not as ... as

We use "not as ... as" to make comparisons between things which aren't equal:

- This bag is not as heavy as I thought it would be.
- Rory hasn't grown as tall as Tommy yet.

## common mistake:

In comparisons without 'not', we use "as ... as" not "so ... as":

## We say:

✓ Your writing is as bad as mine.

## We don't say:

X Your writing is-so bad as mine.

### Note:

"not so ... as" is less comma than "not as ... as".



# Using SO & SUCH

We can say about "So" and "Such" that;

- · Both of them usually have the same meaning "very".
  - Both of them show extremes.
  - We can use both of them to add emphasis to the sentence.
- Although they have some similarities, there are some main differences in their use in the sentence.

## COMPARISON

SUCH + a/an + adjective + singular countable + than

SUCH + adjective + uncountable noun / plural + than

50 + adjective/adverb + than

50 + much / many / little + noun + than



1. So + Adjective Mark seems so unhappy. 2. So + Adverbs She speak so quicly. 3. So + Judgemental Adjective It is so rainy outside! 4. So + Much/Many/Few/Little + Noun There are so few cars in the parking lot.

1. Such + a/an +Adjective + Noun She is such an intelligent boy. 2. Such + Judgemental Noun He is such a liar! Don't be such a fool! 3. Such + a/an + Noun Why did you say such a thing?







The more you study, the smarter you become.

(If you study, you become smart.)







The more homework I have the less time I have to play video games.

(If I have homework, I have less time to play video games.)



Double comparatives are commonly used in English to express cause and effect, or to compare two things, in parallel clauses.

#### THE MORE ... THE MORE:

- The more you study, the more you learn.
- The more I see her, the more I like her.
- The more we work, the more we earn.

#### THE MORE ... THE LESS:

- The more I read, the less I remember.
- The more he explains, the less I understand.
- The more I worry, the less I sleep.



## **Double comparatives**

We use double comparatives with "the" to say that one situation leads to another.

Note the use of the comma after the first clause.

- The more you read, the more you'll learn.
- The more I thought about it, the less I liked the idea.
- The less I see of him, the better!

We sometimes omit the verb be in the clauses:

The more sophisticated the product, the more substantial the potential profit.



## **Progressive comparison**

We can describe how something increases or decreases in intensity by repeating more or the same comparative adjective, with and between the forms:

- It gets more and more difficult to understand what is going on.
- House prices are getting higher and higher.

We can also use the adverb "increasingly"+ adjective to do the same.

- Doctors are growing increasingly concerned about his condition.
- Marketing techniques are becoming increasingly sophisticated.

Adjective + -er	and	Adjective + -er
funnier	and	funnier
sillier	and	sillier
More and	d more	Adjective
more and more		difficult
more and more		serious

- 1. adj-er and adj-er
- The birthrate is getting lower and lower.
- 2. more and more + noun
- More and more people are marrying later.
- 3. more and more + adj
- It's becoming more and more





## **Contrastive comparison**

When we contrast two related qualities, we always use more (not -er):

- Her eyes are more green than grey.
- His behaviour was more strange than suspicious.

We can also use not so much ... as or rather than:

- I'm not so much disappointed as sad.
- Her eyes are green rather than grey
- I'm not so much angry as relieved.



### COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS:

- The older we grow, the wiser we become.
- The higher you climb, the colder it gets.
- The younger you begin to learn a language, the easier it is.
- The angrier the teacher is, the worse I feel.
- The darker the berry, the juicier it is.
- The brighter the sun, the happier people feel.
- The more educated women are, the later they marry.
- The richer a person is, the more privilege they enjoy.

(a)

- The earlier you leave, the better it is.
- The faster you walk, the sooner you will arrive.



### THE SAME AS

the same as or the same that?

is used to compare two things or concepts that are identical or similar in some way.

- + verb (ing)
- Doing a job well is not the same as spending a lot of time on it.
- + noun / pronoun
- I think the same as you do about this.

I did the same as <b>he</b> .	less common /old-fashioned (did is taken as understood and omitted)
I did the same as <b>he did</b> .	more common
I did the same as him.	most commonly used / less formal (not considered correct in formal writing)



## THE SAME + NOUN + AS + NOUN/PRONOUN

- We were staying at the same hotel as our parents.
- . My new car is the same model as my old one.
- Your jacket is the same colour as mine.

## THE SAME + NOUN + THAT + CLAUSE

We use "the same + noun + that + clause" to refer to a particular noun previously mentioned and to introduce a clause that describes an action or situation related to that noun. We can often leave out that, who or which:

- She's the same person (that) I spoke to when I phoned their office.
- Is this the same car (that) you had when you were in college?
- That is the same man (who) I met yesterday.

Pattern	Examples
nouns	The more money you have, the more things you can buy.
The more/less + noun + subject + Verb, The more/less + noun + subject + Verb	The more homework we have, the less time we watch TV
actions	The more you practice, the more you improve your English
The more/less + Subject + Verb, the more/less + Subject + Verb	The less she works, the more she enjoys her day.
adjectives and adverbs	The bigger the car is, the more expensive it is.
The + comparative + Subject + Verb, the +	The older we grow, the wiser we become.
comparative + Subject + Verb	The earlier we leave home, the darker it is.