

Well, we're both fruit.



COMPARISON

COMPARISON

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.

COMPARISON

as...as

We use as + adjective/adverb + as to make comparisons when 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.

not SO...as

(formal) we use not so + adjective/adverb + as in comparisons to 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.

COMPARISON

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 ... + ?

COMPARISON

... 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

COMPARISON

Modifying



Adjectives

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

Modifying



Adjectives

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

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.



My house



Maria's house

small
cheap



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 house my grandparent's house



Small difference

My house is slightly smaller than my grandparent's house.

My house is (small) a bit smaller than my grandparent's house.

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



big difference

My house is a lot smaller than Shakira's house.

My house is (small) far smaller than Shakira's house.

My house is (small) not nearly as big as Shakira's house.
(big)



Surprising difference

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

Less & Fewer

LESS

Less is used when talking about things that are *uncountable* or *have no plural*. It is compatible 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.

COMPARISON

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:

✗ Your writing is ~~so~~ bad as mine.

Note:

“not so ... as” is less common than “not as ... as”.

COMPARISON

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

SO + adjective/adverb + than

SO + much / many / little + noun + than

COMPARISON

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?

double comparatives



GAMES



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.)

COMPARISON

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.

COMPARISON

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.

COMPARISON

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 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 difficult**.

COMPARISON

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.

COMPARISON

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



COMPARISON

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

COMPARISON

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