

Comparisons

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Comparisons

COMPARISONS

As/Like

We use like:

- With nouns / pronouns/ -ing form to express similarity
 She treats him like a servant. (He isn't a servant.)
- With feel ,look ,smell, taste.(He looks like his brother.)

We use as:

To say what somebody or something really is.

He works **as a personal manager** for that accounting firm.



COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

We use the **comparative** to compare one person or thing with another. We use the **superlatives** to compare one person or thing with more than one person or the same group.

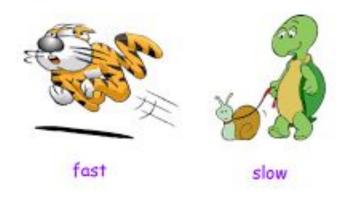
We often use **than** after a comparative and **the** before a superlative.

(He is **older than** me. He's the oldest person in the room.)

Examples:

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





A tiger is faster than a turtle.



Homer is taller than Maggie



TALL



Formation of comparatives and superlatives from adjectives and adverbs

with one-syllable adjectives, add –(e)r to form the comparative and -(e)st to form the superlative.

close -closer -closest

Note: for one syllable adjective ending **in a vowel + a consonant**, we double the consonant.

big -bigger -biggest





with two-syllable adjectives ending in -ly/-y/-w, also add <u>-er/-est</u>

narrow- narrower- narrowest

Note: for adjectives ending <u>in a consonant + y</u> we replace the **-y** with **-i**

tiny -tinier -tiniest



with other two-syllable adjectives or adverbs with more than two syllable, comparatives and superlatives a formed with more/most

inteligent – more intelligent – most intelligent



with adverbs that have the same form as their adjective we add <u>-er/ -est</u>

hard-harder -hardest



two-syllable or compound adverbs take more/most

slowly -more slowly -most slowly

Note: clever, common, cruel, friendly, gentle, pleasant, polite, simple, stupid, quite can form their comparatives and superlatives either with



IRREGULAR FORMS

P			4.	1	
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bad far(distance)

far(extent)

good

ill

late

less

little(amount)

many

much

Comparative

worse

farther

further

better

worse

later

lesser

less

more

more

Superlative

worst

farthest

furthest

best

worst

latest or last

least

least

most

most



TYPES OF COMPARISONS

as+adjectives+as

(to show that two people or thing are similar in some way) In negative sentences we <u>use not as/so...as</u>

The blue bag is as expensive as the red one.

less+adjectives+than

(express the difference between two people or things) The opposite is *more...than*.

Paul is less successful than his brother.

the least+adjective+of/in

(compares one persons or thing to two or more people or things in the same group)

The opposite is most...of/in

She is the least ambitious person in the company.





much/ a lot/ far / a little / a bit / slightly + comparative

(express the degree of difference between two people or things)

Brian is slightly older than Maria.

the+comparative...

(shows that two things change together or that one thing depends on another thing)

The longer the day went on, the more tired she became.

by far+ the+ superlative

(emphasises the difference between one things or person and two or more people or things in the same group)

Last year was by far the best the company has ever had.

