



## • Comparisons

• *Maria Minina*

# *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 thing of 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**.

Tom



Peter



Bob



**strong**

He is strong.  
The man is **stronger** than me.



fast



slow

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 **-er/ -est**

*narrow- narrower- narrowest*

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

*tiny -tinier -tiniest*



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

intelligent – more intelligent –  
most intelligent



- ✓ with adverbs that have the same form as their adjective we add **-er/ -est**

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 **-er / -est** with **more/most**

		
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
active charming cheerful comfortable delicious	more active more charming more cheerful more comfortable more delicious	most active most charming most cheerful most comfortable most delicious

# IRREGULAR FORMS

## Positive

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 use not as/ so...as

**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.**

The Pug is **as cute as** the  
French Bulldog



## COMPARISONS WITH MORE THAN



They love singing  
songs more than  
writing.

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

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(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.**

Thank you for your  
attention.

