



A: I'd like to go by train. It's more comfortable.

much cheaper

B: Yes, but it's ~~much more cheaper~~ by bus.

A: True, but on a train I can get up and walk about. If you're as tall as me, bus seats are ~~much~~

than

B: Well, shall we fly then? Flying is faster ~~as~~ going by bus or train.

A: Yes, but the legroom on charter planes is so small.

as

B: Is it? I thought the seats on a plane were the same ~~like~~ on a train.

Būdvardžių ir prieveiksmių laipsnių formas

■ Prie nelyginamojo laipsnio formos pridedant priesagas -er/-est laipsniuojami:

— vienskiemeniai būdvardžiai (apie jų rašybą skaitykite p. 111): tall – taller – (the) tallest;

— dviskiemeniai būdvardžiai, kurie baigiasi -y (angry, dirty, easy, funny, happy, lovely, *lucky* ~~in game~~)
Laipsniuojant raidė y keičiama į: easy – easier – (the) easiest;

— prieveiksmiai, kurių forma sutampa su būdvardžiais (early, late, hard, fast, long):
Who gets up early/earlier/(the) earliest? Kas keliai anksti/anksčiau/anksčiausiai?

■ Su pagalbiniais žodžiais more/most laipsniuojami:

— daugiaskiemeniai būdvardžiai (išskyrus dviskiemenius, kurie baigiasi -y):
careful – more careful – (the) most careful;

— prieveiksmiai su priesaga -ly: Ed works carefully/more carefully/most carefully.

Tačiau vietoj žodžių junginių more/most quickly, slowly, loudly neretai vartojamos formos su pagalbiniais -er/-est: Ed worked slower / (the) slowest. Who sang louder / (the) loudest?

■ Ne pagal taisykles laipsniuojami žodžiai:

good/well – better – (the) best geras / gerai – geresnis / geriau – geriausias / geriausiai

~~much~~ – more – most ~~daug~~ – ~~daugiau~~ – ~~daugiausia~~

~~bad~~(ly) – worse – (the) worst blogas / blogai – blogesnis / blogiau – blogiausias / blogiausia

~~little~~ – less – least mažas / mažai – mažesnis / mažiau – mažiausias / mažiausiai

~~far~~ – further – furthest tolimas / toli – tolimesnis / toliau – tolimiausias / toliausiai

Palyginimas:

■ Lyginant du lygiaverčius asmenis ar daiktus vartojamas žodžių junginys: as su nelyginamojo laipsnio būdvardžiu/prieveiksmiu.

I'm as careful as Phil. I drive as carefully as Phil. ... taip atsargiai kaip Filas.

I'm not as careful as Ann. I don't drive as carefully as Ann. ... ne taip atsargiai kaip Ana.

Po the same taip pat vartojamas as: Your coat is the same colour as ~~like~~ mine.



Žodžių junginiuose su aukštesniojo laipsnio būdvardžiais ir prieveiksmiais lyginamuosiuose posakiuose vartojamas ne as, o than.

Dave is taller than ~~as~~ his sister. *Deivis* aukštesnis už *savo* seserj.

The book is more exciting than ~~as~~ the film. *Knyga* labiau jaudinanti negu *filmas*.

It all happened sooner than ~~as~~ expected. *Viskas* įvyko greičiau, nei buvo tikėtasi.

Sonia sings much better than ~~(much more better as)~~ Angela. *Sonia* dainuoja daug geriau už *Andželą*.

■ Lyginamuosiuose posakiuose po as ir than vartojami asmeniniai jvardžiai, einantys papildiniu.

Don isn't as tall as me. But I'm older than him. ... ne toks aukštas kaip aš. ... vyresnis už *j*.



Įsidėmėkite:

■ Vienskiemeniai būdvardžiai sudaromi su -er/-est, daugiaskiemeniai būdvardžiai ir prieveiksmiai su priesaga -ly – su more/most.

■ Lygiaverčiuose palyginimuose vartojamas as. Lyginamuosiuose posakiuose su aukštesniojo laipsnio būdvardžiais ir prieveiksmiais – than.

A One sentence has a mistake. Which sentence is correct?

a This exercise is easier than the last one.
b This exercise is easier than the last one. ✓

1 a She's the most important person in the firm. 4 a He arrived so early as I did.
b She's the importantest person in the firm. b He arrived as early as I did.

2 a He speaks English much better than me. 5 a This coat is cheaper than that one.
b He speaks English much more better than me. b This coat is more cheap than that one.

3 a I do more work as my colleague. 6 a I've made the same mistakes like you.
b I do more work than my colleague. b I've made the same mistakes as you.

B Make comparisons and add as or than if necessary.

This film is *more interesting* (*interesting*) *than* the film we saw last week.

1 It's much (hard) to find a job today it was ten years ago.

2 A glass of water in this restaurant costs the same a glass of wine. Normally wine is (expensive) water.

3 It's much (difficult) to get a cheap flight to New York I had expected.

4 The blue pullover is the (cheap) of them all, but is it really the (good)?

5 I've just had some bad news. My grandmother's illness is (serious) the doctors first thought.

6 What's the (bad) thing that has ever happened to you?

C Make questions using comparatives.

Sorry. What did you say? Can you speak a bit *louder*, please?

1 This restaurant is too expensive. Can we go to a one?

2 You're speaking too fast. I don't understand. Could you speak , please?

3 This jacket is too small. Do you have a one, please?

4 Sue didn't seem very well when I last saw her. Is she now?

5 I'm sure you're always tired because you go to bed so late. Why don't you go a bit ?

6 The questions in the first part of the test were easy. Were they easy in the second part, too, or were they ?

D Translate the following sentences.

1. Kelionė (*journey*) į Lidsą ilga, daug ilgesnė, nei galvojau.
2. Tu turi tokį pat švarką kaip aš.
3. Šiais metais apsistojome (*stay*) toliau nuo paplūdimio esančiame viešbutyje negu pernai.
4. Mes su seseriai dvynės (*twins*), bet ji daug plonesnė už mane.
5. Nuo 1990 metų mūsų derlius (*harvest*) pernai buvo blogiausias.