

Name:

Date:

Comparing things!

A. Study these first!

- (a) Tina is 21 years old. Sam is also 21.
Tina is **as old as** Sam (is).
- (b) Mike came **as quickly as** he could.
- (c) Ted is 20. Tina is 21.
Ted is **not as old as** Tina.
- (d) Ted **isn't quite as old as** Tina.
- (e) Amy is 5. She **isn't nearly as old as** Tina.
- (f) Sam is **just as old as** Tina.
- (g) Ted is **nearly/almost as old as** Tina.

As . . . as is used to say that the two parts of a comparison are equal or the same in some way.
In (a): **as + adjective + as**
In (b): **as + adverb + as**

Negative form: **not as . . . as**. * **Quite** and **nearly** are often used with the negative:
In (d): **not quite as . . . as** = a small difference.
In (e): **not nearly as . . . as** = a big difference.

Common modifiers of **as . . . as** are **just** (meaning "exactly") and **nearly/almost**.

B. Use what you've learnt!

Compare two given things using the pattern **as...as!**

Example

1. Rita is very busy. Jason is very busy.

Your answer Rita is **as busy as** Jason

2. Rita is not busy at all. Jason is very, very busy.

Your answer Rita **isn't as busy as** Jason

Your turn

3. I was very tired. Susan was very tired. (start with "I was ...")

Your answer

4. Adam wasn't tired at all. Susan was very tired. (use Adam **wasn't** ...)

Your answer

5. My apartment has two rooms. Peter's apartment has two rooms. use "big"

Your answer

6. My apartment has two rooms. Ali's apartment has three rooms. use "big"

Your answer

7. My apartment has two rooms. Anna's apartment has six rooms. use "big"

Your answer