

WIN?

or

MAC?

- Which one do you use?
- What is the main difference between them?



1. Ecosystem **11. Affordable**

2. User-friendly **12. Customization**

3. Update **13. Shortcut**

4. Expensive **14. OS**

5. Hardware **15. Value for money**

6. Security

7. Interface

8. Multitasking

9. Performance

10. Crash

Look at the pictures of the people below. Listen to them talk about their **Windows or Mac preferences**.
Which do they prefer, and **why?** (pay attention to the vocabulary from the pictures above)

Madeline

Weston

Ella

Johnathon

“

”

“

”

“

”

“

”

Quick review: comparative adjectives

You already know the basics:

Short adjectives:

fast → faster than, big → bigger than

Long adjectives:

expensive → more expensive than,
interesting → more interesting than

Irregular:

good → better than,
bad → worse than,
far → farther/further than

In this lesson, we'll focus on structures that are often skipped in textbooks but very common in real English.



1. Adding emphasis: much / far + comparative

Use much or far before a comparative to make the difference stronger.

Windows laptops are **much more** affordable than Macs.

→ The price difference is big, not small.

My PC is **far more** customisable than a Mac.

→ The difference in customisation is very large.

You can also use a lot, way (informal), a bit, slightly for weaker or stronger emphasis:

"slightly less convenient than",

"way more expensive than",

"a bit faster than".



2. Comparing with adverbs: more/less + adverb + than

With many adverbs (especially longer ones), we use more or less, not -er.

Windows machines crash **more often** than Macs, don't they?
→ "often" is an adverb; we say **more often** than, not "oftener than".

Other examples:

"She works **more efficiently** than he does."

"He speaks **less clearly** than his sister."



3. Comparing nouns: more / less / fewer + noun + than

Use **more** and **less** with uncountable nouns, and **more** and **fewer** with countable nouns.

They have **more** followers online, but **fewer** real conversations.

→ followers and conversations are countable → **more** followers, **fewer** conversations.

→ We do not say "less conversations" in standard English.

More examples:

"I have **more time** than you." (time = uncountable)

"She spends **less money** than before." (money = uncountable)

"We need **fewer meetings** than this." (meetings = countable)



4. Equality and similarity: as + adjective/adverb + as

Use **as ... as** to say two things are similar/equal in some way.

Macs look great... but I'm **not as** interested **as** my wife is.
→ My level of interest is lower than my wife's.

I'm **just as** creative on a Win machine **as** they are on a Mac.
→ My creativity is **equal** on both systems.

I'm **not as** interested in matching gadgets **as** my wife is.
→ Again, a lower level of interest compared to someone else.

Negative form:

not as/so ... as = less than.



5. With verbs: verb + as much/many as

Use **as much as** with uncountable ideas or activities, and **as many as** with countable things.

I don't **use** my laptop **as much as** some people do.

→ "use" is a verb; "as much" refers to the amount of use (uncountable).

I don't need **as many** fancy **features** **as** a designer or a video editor.

→ "features" are countable → **as many ... as**.

More examples:

"She doesn't **travel as much as** she used to."

"He doesn't have **as many friends as** his brother."



6. Double comparatives: The ..., the ...

This structure shows that **one change causes another change**.

The more Apple devices you have, **the easier** everything becomes.

→ More devices → more ease.

The more connected we become on the internet, **the less** connected we often feel in real life.

→ More online connection → less real-life connection.

Pattern:

The + comparative (clause 1), the + comparative (clause 2)

Both parts usually have a subject and verb: "The more you practise, the better you get."



Look at the pairs below. For each pair, choose the option you prefer and explain why using comparative structures. (try to use a variety of forms)

