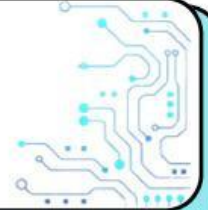


Advanced ways of making comparisons



VII. Read the **rules** about advanced ways of making comparisons and fill in the gaps.

If two things are the same, we use the comparison of equality:

AS [ADJECTIVE] AS
NOT AS [ADJECTIVE] AS

It also works for adverbs:

AS [ADVERB] AS
NOT AS [ADVERB] AS

Complete with CHALLENGING, PATIENT, ELEGANTLY and FLUENTLY:

1. Learning to play the violin is _____ AS mastering a new language.
2. When explaining instructions to children, the new teacher is _____ AS _____ the experienced one.
3. The dancers move AS _____ professional gymnasts.
4. She does **not** speak _____ AS the tour guide.

We use the structure LESS [ADJECTIVE] THAN to mean the opposite of MORE.

We use the structure THE LEAST [ADJECTIVE] to mean the opposite of THE MOST.

Complete with INTERESTING and TRADITIONAL:

1. She finds this year's art gallery _____ THAN last year's one.
2. Generation Alpha is THE _____ generation. They have grown up entirely in a digital world!

VIII. Read the following examples of **intensifiers**:

Wildlife photography is **much** more difficult than portrait photography.

War photography is **by far** the most difficult type of photography.

An intensifier is an adverb used to strengthen the meaning of another word, making an adjective or adverb stronger or more extreme.

IX. Choose the form which goes with each intensifier.

Write **B (base)**, **C (comparative)** or **S (superlative)** next to each structure.

MUCH

A LOT

A LITTLE

(NOT) NEARLY
AS _ AS

FAR

A BIT

SLIGHTLY

(NOT) QUITE
AS _ AS

BY FAR

ONE OF
THE _

CONSIDERABLY

X. Spot and **correct the error** in each sentence.

1. The standard screen is much as large as the premium screen.
2. This new computer is by far faster than the old one.
3. The updated app runs slightly better as the desktop version.
4. That is much the most efficient tablet on the market.

