

## THE SAME AS, SIMILAR TO, DIFFERENT FROM, LIKE, AND ALIKE

**A.** We use “***The Same***” and “***The Same . . . As***” to say that things are equal.

J.P. has a black 2016 Toyota. Nancy has a black 2016 Toyota.

\*J.P.'s car is the same color as Nancy's.

\*J.P.'s car is the same year as Nancy's car.

\*Their cars are the same.

**B.** We use “*Like*” and “*Alike*” to say that things are the same or almost the same.

Like and alike are used in different structures.

J.P.'s car is like Nancy's car.  
**(noun) (be + like) (noun)**

J.P.'s car and Nancy's car are alike.  
**(noun) (noun) (verb + alike)**

**C.** We use “***similar***” and “***similar to***” to say that things are different in small ways.

Tobin has a little Chevy and Will has a little Golf.

\*Will's car is similar to Tobin's car.

\*Will and Tobin's cars are similar.

**D.** We use “**different**” and “**different from**” when things are not at all equal.

Jessica has a green Honda. Jennifer has a red Ford.

\*Jessica's car is different from Jennifer's car.

\*Jessica and Jennifer's cars are different.

Circle the correct comparison word.

1. Steve and Kristen live in the town of Milwaukie.  
Steve lives in (the same town / the same town as) Jane.
2. They both live in (the same / the same as) town.
3. Steve and Kristen were born in Milwaukie and have lived there all of their lives.  
Steve talks (like / alike) Kristen.
4. Steve and Kristen talk (like / alike).
5. Jonathan is Steve's brother. He lives in the town of Gladstone.  
Jonathan lives in a (different / different from) town.
6. Steve and Jonathan live in (different / different from) towns.
7. Steve looks (like / alike) Jonathan.
8. Steve and Jonathan look (like / alike).
9. Steve's truck is (similar / similar to) Jonathan's truck.
10. Steve and Jonathan's trucks are (similar / similar to).
11. Steve is a mechanic. Jonathan is an engineer.

Steve's job is (different / different from) Jonathan's.