









1. Ecosystem
2. User-friendly
3. Update
4. Expensive
5. Hardware
6. Security
7. Interface
8. Multitasking
9. Performance
10. Crash
11. Affordable
12. Customization
13. Shortcut
14. OS
15. Value for money























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)









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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**".

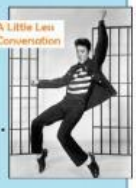


Other examples:
"She works **more** efficiently than he does."
"He speaks **less** clearly than his sister."

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)









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