

Comparative adjectives

Introduction



Sam is **taller than** his sister.

Definition and use

We use comparative adjectives of superiority, inferiority and equality to compare two things or people.

Construction

Superiority

One-syllable	adjective + 'er' + 'than' colder than	Sweden is colder than France.
Two-syllables and ending in a consonant and 'y'	adjective + change 'y' to 'i' + 'er' + 'than' busier than	I'm busier than my boss.
Others with two syllables*	'more' + adjective + 'than' more honest than	Alain is more honest than Patricia.

More than two syllables	'more' + adjective + 'than' more expensive than	Cars are more expensive than motorbikes.
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***Note that** there are exceptions including some adjectives ending in 'er', 'le' and 'ow'.

For example:

This exercise is **simpler than** that one.
The roads here are **narrower than** the roads in the city.
My new office is **quieter than** my old one.

Inferiority

One-syllable	'not as' + adjective + 'as'	France isn't as cold as Sweden.
More than one syllable	1. 'not as' + adjective + 'as' 2. 'less' + adjective + 'than'	My boss isn't as busy as me. Alain isn't as honest as Patricia. Motorbikes aren't as expensive as cars. My boss is less busy than me. Alain is less honest than Patricia. Motorbikes are less expensive than cars.

Note that

1. 'not...as...as...' is more common in conversation than 'less...than...' for both long and short adjectives.
2. It is possible to give information in more than one way. For example, the following groups of sentences have the same meaning:

<p>France isn't as cold as Sweden.</p> <p>France is warmer than Sweden.</p> <p>Sweden is colder than France.</p> <p>Sweden isn't as warm as France.</p>	<p>Motorbikes aren't as expensive as cars.</p> <p>Motorbikes are less expensive than cars.</p> <p>Cars are more expensive than motorbikes.</p> <p>Motorbikes are cheaper than cars.</p>
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Equality

All adjectives	<p>'as' + adjective + 'as'</p> <p>as cold as</p> <p>as busy as</p> <p>as honest as</p> <p>as expensive as</p>	<p>January is as cold as February.</p> <p>I'm as busy as my boss.</p> <p>She's as honest as him.</p> <p>The bus is as expensive as the train.</p>
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Spelling rules when adding 'er'

One vowel and one consonant - double and add 'er'	More than one vowel or consonant - add 'er'	Ends in 'e' - add 'r'	Change 'y' to 'i' and add 'er'
<p>big -> bigger</p> <p>thin -> thinner</p> <p>wet -> wetter</p>	<p>steep -> steeper</p> <p>rich -> richer</p> <p>near -> nearer</p>	<p>nice -> nicer</p> <p>wide -> wider</p> <p>close -> closer</p>	<p>dry -> drier</p> <p>pretty -> prettier</p> <p>happy -> happier</p>

Pronouns

We can use either subject pronoun + verb or object pronoun. For example:

Alain is **more** honest **than** Patricia.

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He's **more** honest **than** she is.

or

He's **more** honest **than** her.

Examples



Simon is **younger** **than** Todd.



Janette's present is **bigger** **than** Holly's.



This box is **smaller** and **heavier** **than** the blue box.



Quality is **more** important **than** price.



The weather today is **better** **than** yesterday.



Your English is **worse** **than** your maths.



Jenny is **less** polite **than** her brother and sister.



The red apples are **less** expensive **than** the green.



Come and see me this afternoon - I'm **not as** busy **as** usual today.



This is great - it's **as** warm **as** a swimming pool.



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Last update: **2023/02/14 14:32**

