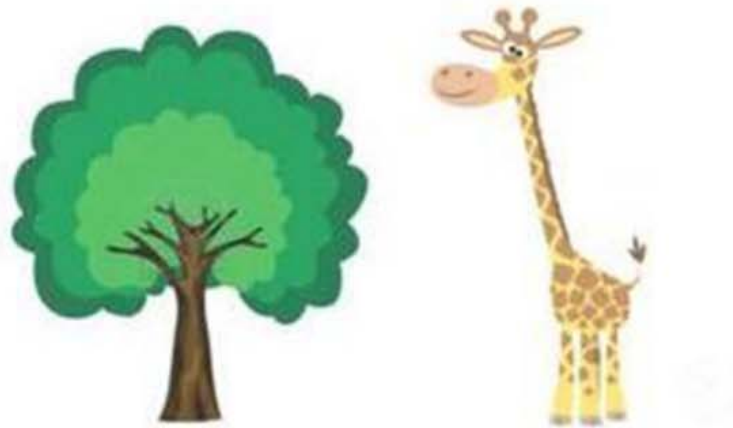


Comparisons of equality

Hello and welcome back, in this lesson we will be exploring comparisons of equality. We will discover what it means how to use it and how to compare things in new ways.



The giraffe is as big as the tree.

How to compare things that are equal

If two things are equal in some way, we can use a comparison with *as ... as* The comparisons may involve adjectives (adj) or adverbs (adv) after the first *as*, and noun phrases (np) or clauses after the second *as*:

He's grown so much.

*He's **as tall as his father now.*** (adj + noun phrase)



The team is still **as good as it was five years ago**. (adj + clause)



The second game didn't go **as well as the first one**. (adv + noun phrase)



The company is not performing **as successfully as it did last year**. (adv + clause)



With a clause

When the second part of the comparison is a clause, the clause is often a reduced clause or one with a substitute verb 'do' or a modal verb:

*If the sales figures are **as bad as predicted**, the company will probably go bankrupt. (...as bad as economists have predicted...)*



I worked as hard as I had ever done in my life for my final exam. (...as hard as I had ever worked in my life ...)



We tried as hard as we could.



Noun phrases

If we use *as ... as ...* with a noun phrase, we must use *much* or *little* + uncountable noun or *many* or *few* + plural noun:

*She had **as much work** as she needed and did not want to take on any more.*



*He spent **as little money** as he could.*



*There are **as many students** in Class 2A as there are in 2B.*



Negative forms

We can form the negative of *as ... as ...* with *not as ... as ...*, or with *not so ... as ...*

The form *not as ... as ...* is more common:

*She didn't run **as fast** as the others.*



*I don't read **so many novels** now as I used to. (less common)*



*She's **not so shy** as she used to be. (less common)*



Work out these comparisons of equality



