I gradi di comparazione di aggettivi e avverbi sono tre: maggioranza, uguaglianza e minoranza. La comparazione può riguardare anche nomi e verbi.

Dear Lucy,
New York is fabulous! I don’t know if you have ever been here!
It's the most exciting city in the world! Everything is so big! The department stores, the skyscrapers, the museums, everything is immense! The Twin Towers are higher and newer than the Empire State Building. But this building, wow! I felt giddy when I got to the top. I felt smaller than usual and people in the streets looked like ants. They were so small! I’ve already visited a lot of places. But the more you see the more you’d like to see. I must say this is definitely the best, the biggest, the most interesting city I have ever seen!
And a holiday in New York is truly the most unforgettable experience I have had so far. Hope to see you soon!

Love,
Simon
Il comparativo di maggioranza si forma:

a) aggiungendo il suffisso -er agli aggettivi e avverbi monosillabici, o ad aggettivi bisillabici terminanti in -y, -ow, -e, -er, -le (happy, pretty, narrow, nice, clever, simple ecc.).

Il secondo termine di paragone viene introdotto da than secondo il seguente schema.

**aggettivo/avverbio + -er + than**

Spring is warmer than autumn.
Greece is hotter than Italy in summer.
Harry is stronger than his brother, but his brother is cleverer.
You are luckier than me (I am). This can opener is cheaper and simpler to use.
They arrived later than I expected.

La primavera è più calda dell'autunno.
La Grecia è più calda dell'Italia d'estate.
Harry è più forte di suo fratello ma suo fratello è più intelligente.
Tu sei più fortunato di me.
Questo apriscatole è più economico e più facile da usare.
Sono arrivati più tardi di quanto mi aspettassi.

b) premettendo more a tutti gli altri aggettivi e avverbi bisillabici e plurisillabici ed ai sostantivi (singolari o plurali).

**more + aggettivo/avverbio + than**

Your watch is more expensive than mine.
Tom is a good student, but he is more interested in art than in other subjects.
Can you speak more slowly, please?

Il tuo orologio è più costoso del mio.
Tom è un bravo studente, ma si interessa più di arte che delle altre materie.
Puoi parlare più lentamente, per favore?

**more + sostantivo sing./plur. + than**

Fred has more money than his friend David.
Robert has more friends than his brother.

Fred ha più danaro del suo amico David.
Robert ha più amici di suo fratello.

1) Gli aggettivi monosillabici che terminano con una sola consonante preceduta da una vocale raddoppiano la consonante finale prima di aggiungere -er.

*hot/hotter*
*caldo/più caldo*

*sad/sadder*
*triste/più triste*

2) Gli aggettivi monosillabici terminanti in -e muta prendono la sola -r.

*nice/nicer*
*carino/più carino*

*safe/safer*
*sicuro/più sicuro*


*pretty/prettier*
*grazioso/più grazioso*

*easy/easier*
*facile/più facile*
1 Utilizza le figure e i relativi aggettivi per formare frasi con il comparativo di maggioranza.

(heavy)

(light)

(sour)

(sweet)

(small)

(big)

(slow)

(fast)
2 Completa le frasi con un comparativo di maggioranza.
1. This restaurant is too crowded; we must find a (quiet) ............ place.
2. I think Susan could have been a bit (helpful) ............ .
3. Siberian tigers are (fine) ............ beasts ............ Indian tigers.
4. Surely their flat is (large) ............ ours.
5. I sometimes wish we were (lucky) ............ we are.
6. You’re hot now but after a shower you’ll feel much (cool) ............ .
7. Take this chair. It’s (comfortable) ............ .
8. Jane and Robert are bringing up their children (sensibly) ............ you and your husband.
9. You’ve eaten ............ biscuits ............ me.
10. The final examination was (difficult) ............ this year.

3 Completa le frasi con il comparativo di maggioranza degli aggettivi tra parentesi + than.
1. Pupils nowadays are (noisy) ............ they used to be.
2. Mary is actually (old) ............ she looks.
3. The game will be certainly (exciting) ............ it was last year.
4. My son certainly looks (happy) ............ he did yesterday.
5. Bob is (interested) ............ in sport ............ my son.
6. This is certainly a job for (young) ............ men ............ me.
7. My secretary has always got (expensive) ............ jewels ............ me.
8. Next year I’ll really need a (big) ............ house ............ this one.
9. This girl is surely (lively) ............ the one we saw this morning.
10. Greta is actually (clever) ............ her sister.

4 Completa le frasi con il comparativo degli aggettivi e avverbi tra parentesi.
1. Roses have a (sweet) ............ smell than the other flowers.
2. Some jobs are (dangerous) ............ than others.
3. I think that winter is (depressing) ............ than autumn.
4. There are oranges in our garden (large) ............ than a fist.
5. Simon is two years (young) ............ his brother.
6. Potatoes and cheese are (nourishing) ............ than green vegetables.
7. A holiday in the mountains is (relaxing) ............ than a holiday on the sea.
8. Don’t you think life is (quiet) ............ in the country?
9. The old walk (slowly) ............ than the young.
10. Tigers run (fast) ............ than cats.

5 Completa le frasi con il comparativo di maggioranza.
1. John drinks ............ beer ............ his father.
2. In that office there are ............ computers ............ typewriters.
3. In my wardrobe there are ............ dresses ............ blouses.
4. You have to put ............ Martini ............ gin in the glass.
5. She has got ............ books ............ copybooks.
6. My father likes pizza ............ pasta.
7. At the meeting there were ............ people ............ I thought.
8. Meryl Streep has got ............ fans ............ Ornella Muti.
6 Riscrivi le frasi utilizzando il contrario dell'aggettivo in corsivo.
1. Sicily is **bottier** than Germany.
2. The third world is **poorer** than the West.
3. Wood is **lighter** than iron.
4. The Amazon is **longer** than the Volga.
5. Piranhas are **more ferocious** than sharks.
6. Cashmere is **more expensive** than wool.
7. Chickens are **younger** than hens.
8. Chinese is **more difficult** than Spanish.
9. Aeroplanes are **faster** than cars.
10. Earth's atmosphere is **thinner** than Venus's atmosphere.

Il comparativo di uguaglianza si forma nei seguenti modi:

a) con aggettivi e avverbi

\[ \text{as} \quad + \quad \text{aggettivo/avverbio} \quad + \quad \text{as} \] 

- **Your hands are as cold as ice.**
- **I cannot speak French as fluently as you.**
- **I am not so intelligent as you (are).**
- **A bike is not so quick as a car.**
- **Le tue mani sono fredde come il ghiaccio.**
- **Non parlo francese correntemente come te.**
- **Non sono intelligente come te.**
- **Una bici non è veloce come un'auto.**

b) con i sostantivi

- **as much** + nome sing. + as
- **not so/not as much**
- **as many** + nome plur. + as
- **not so/not as many**

- **Brian earns as much money as he needs.**
- **I haven't as many books as you.**
- **Brian guadagna tanto denaro quanto gliene occorre.**
- **Non ho tanti libri quanti te.**

c) con i verbi

- **verbo** + **as much as**
- **forma negativa del verbo** + so/as much as

- **She let the children play in the garden as much as they wanted.**
- **He doesn't eat as much as he should.**
- **Lasciò che i bambini giocassero in giardino quanto volevano.**
- **Non mangia quanto dovrebbe.**
1. Completa le seguenti frasi con un comparativo di uguaglianza relativo all’aggettivo, al sostantivo o al verbo tra parentesi.

1. That box is (heavy) lead. That box is as heavy as lead.
2. The night is (dark) coal.
3. I haven’t got (money) my sister.
4. Your face is (red) a pepper.
5. She isn’t (old) me.
6. I’ve got (friends) you.
7. Mrs Brown (earn) her husband.
8. Mr Brown (not work) his wife.
9. I haven’t (errors) you in my test.
10. You have (time) me to do it.

2. Forma i comparativi possibili con le seguenti informazioni.

1. Paul is fat and tall.
   John is thin and tall.

2. Jenny is pretty and slim.
   Sally is pretty and fat.

3. Mark is quiet and polite.
   Luke is quiet and rude.

4. This story is long and boring.
   That story is long and interesting.

5. Milan is a big and noisy city.
   Florence is a big and quiet city.

6. Mark is tall and good-looking.
   Steve is tall and ugly.

7. Mrs Smith types fast and well.
   Mrs Brown types fast and badly.

8. My bag is big and empty.
   Your bag is big and full.

9. Mr Brent earns a lot of and works hard.
   Mr Adams earns a lot of and works little.

10. My wife is nice and careful.
    Susy is nice and careless.
### 3 Inserisci *as/so much, as many o more* negli spazi.

1. Jane doesn’t earn *.............* money as she’d like.
2. Sam is a good basketball player, but today I’ve shot *.............* baskets than he has.
3. Tim can lift *.............* kilos as Simon.
4. You can have *.............* sugar as you want.
5. In Newport there are *.............* nice shops as in Brownsville.
6. This year Granny has planted *.............* flowers than vegetables.
7. The garden is full of flowers, you can pick *.............* daisies as you like.
8. If you are thirsty, you can drink *.............* as you want.
9. Tom always drinks *.............* wine than me.
10. They have no milk. I can give them *.............* as they need.

---

#### Il comparativo di minoranza* si forma premettendo:

**a) less ad aggettivi, avverbi e sostantivi singolari**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>less + aggettivo</th>
<th>less + avverbio + than</th>
<th>less + sostantivo singolare</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This work could be done in <em>less</em> time.</td>
<td>Questo lavoro si potrebbe fare in meno tempo.</td>
<td>Tu lavori meno di me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am <em>less</em> generous than you. You work <em>less than</em> me (I do).</td>
<td>Io sono meno generoso di te.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**b) fewer a sostantivi plurali**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fewer + sostantivi plurali + than</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have <em>fewer</em> friends than my sister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This year I’ve bought <em>fewer</em> Christmas presents than last year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Much (many), far, a lot, still rafforzano i comparativi di maggioranza e minoranza.

Now that I’ve left my job I have *much more* time for my hobbies. When I was young I had *much less* money than I have now, but I had *many more* friends and was *far happier*.

It is cold now and it will be *still colder* tonight.

---

Adesso c’è freddo ma farà ancora più freddo questa notte.
1. John and Peter read a lot. Yes, but Peter reads less than John.
2. Wine and champagne are expensive.
3. Silver and gold are precious.
4. Manzoni and Shakespeare are famous writers.
5. Swimming and football are tiring sports.
6. Holland and Norway are cold countries.
7. Chips and hamburgers are fattening.
8. Mark and Steven are very intelligent boys.
9. The Congo and the Nile are very long rivers.

18.5 USI PARTICOLARI DEL COMPARATIVO

Due comparativi uniti dalla congiunzione and rendono l'espressione italiana “sempre più/meno”.

Il tempo si sta facendo sempre più freddo.
La gente si interessa sempre meno alla politica.
Diventa sempre più difficile guadagnarsi da vivere.

Comparativi correlativi preceduti dall'articolo determinativo esprimono un rapporto di causa/effetto.

The more you speak, the less you listen to others.

Più parli, meno ascolti gli altri.

The more you practise a language, the faster you learn it.

Più si esercita una lingua, più presto si impara.

The longer the journey, the higher the fare.

Più lungo è il viaggio, più alta è la tariffa.

Completa le frasi usando due comparativi uniti da and.

1. Why don't you go on reading your book? (It/interesting.)
   Because it's getting less and less interesting.
   Tom eats too many cakes. (Yes, he/fat.)
   Yes, he is getting fatter and fatter.

2. Sally keeps talking in class. (She/unruly.)
3. Simon doesn't like his new job. (He/interested in what he does.)
4. Have you noticed the prices of fruit and vegetables? (Yes, they/high.)
5. I hope my husband will keep his promise. (He/forgetful these days.)
6. Nowadays many big cities are really dirty. (They/dirty.)
7. Are your pupils' exercises correct? (No, they/accurate.)
8. Do you think Sarah might be a model? (Yes, she/pretty every day.)
9. Winter is here. (Yes, it/cold.)
10. Ethel is a very clever girl. (Yes, but she/conceited.)
2 Formula delle frasi in cui compaia un comparativo correlativo come nell’esempio.
The faster you drive the more risks you run.
2. Be careful and you will not make many mistakes.
3. If you take a lot of exercise you’ll feel good.
4. If you practise your English, your pronunciation will be more accurate.
5. Don’t spend too much money now; next summer your holidays will be longer.
7. Ted is happy to have a lot of friends and would like to have more.
8. If we walk fast we will arrive soon.
9. If the journey is long, the ticket will be expensive.
10. You use a lot of electricity. Your bill will be high.

18.6 Il superlativo

Il superlativo relativo di maggioranza si forma premettendo

a) the ad aggettivi e ad avverbi monosillabici o bisillabici terminanti in -y, -ow, -e, -er, -le, che prendono la desinenza -est

the + aggettivo/avverbio + -est + of/in/among

Yesterday was one of the coldest
days of the year.
John is the cleverest student in
the class.

b) the most a tutti gli altri aggettivi o avverbi

the most + aggettivo/avverbio + of/in/among

It was the most enjoyable holiday
I’ve ever had.

Il superlativo relativo di minoranza si forma premettendo:

a) the least ad aggettivi e avverbi

the least + aggettivo/avverbio + of/in/among

This is the least convenient time
to start.
The French judge was the least
severe among his colleagues.

b) the fewest a sostantivi plurali

the fewest + sostantivo plurale + of/in/among

The boy was happy because he had made the fewest mistakes of all.
Dopo un superlativo relativo si trovano le seguenti preposizioni: in se il secondo termine si riferisce a un luogo o a un gruppo, of o among se si riferisce a un certo numero di persone o cose, that (spesso omissa) davanti a una frase relativa.

Ron is the most active person in our group. 
This ring is the most expensive of all. 
Jane is the prettiest among the girls I know. 
The house was surrounded by the most beautiful garden (that) I'd ever seen.

Ron è la persona più attiva del nostro gruppo. 
Questo anello è il più costoso di tutti. 
Jane è la più carina tra le ragazze che conosco. 
La casa era circondata dal più bel giardino che avessi mai visto.

Il superlativo assoluto di aggettivi e avverbi si forma premettendo ad essi very.

This is very interesting. 
She's played very well.

Questo è molto interessante. 
Ha suonato benissimo.

I seguenti aggettivi e avverbi hanno forme autonome per il comparativo e per il superlativo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aggettivo</th>
<th>Comparativo</th>
<th>Superlativo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>(buono)</td>
<td>the best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>well</td>
<td>(bene)</td>
<td>(il migliore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>(cattivo)</td>
<td>the worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>badly</td>
<td>(male, in senso materiale)</td>
<td>(il peggio)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little</td>
<td>(poco, piccolo)</td>
<td>the least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>much</td>
<td>(molti)</td>
<td>the most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many</td>
<td>(molti)</td>
<td>(il maggiore numero di)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>(lontano)</td>
<td>the farthest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near</td>
<td>(vicino)</td>
<td>the nearest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old</td>
<td>(vecchio)</td>
<td>the oldest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>late</td>
<td>(tardi)</td>
<td>the last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>farther</td>
<td>(il più lontano)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nearer</td>
<td>(il più vicino)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>older</td>
<td>(il più vecchio)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>elder</td>
<td>(il maggiore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>later</td>
<td>(il più recente)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most e most of significano la maggior parte di

Most road accidents are due to careless driving. 
Most of our students have passed the examinations.

La maggior parte degli incidenti stradali si deve a imprudenza nella guida. 
La maggior parte dei nostri studenti ha superato gli esami.
He spends most of his free time in the country.

Elder e the eldest hanno soltanto funzione di attributi personali e si riferiscono soprattutto a membri di una stessa famiglia.

Tom is going to marry Mr Weston's eldest daughter.
My elder brother is in the Navy.

The latest vuol dire l'ultimo in senso temporale, cioè il più recente. L'ultimo di una serie è invece the last.

This is the latest issue of the magazine. Questo è l'ultimo numero della rivista.
There's a mistake in the last sentence of the exercise. C'è un errore nell'ultima frase dell'esercizio.

1 Completa le frasi con una forma di superlativo relativo.
2. Linda was (pretty) .......... girl in the beauty contest.
3. Roast beef is (famous) .......... English dish.
4. Sheila is (tall) .......... girl in our class.
5. The (old) .......... castle in the world is in Yemen.
6. My aunt is (fat) .......... person in my family.
7. The Vatican is (small) .......... state in the world.
8. The whale is (large) .......... mammal in the world.
9. Tom is (sensible) .......... person I know.
10. Tokyo is (modern) .......... city in Japan.

2 Completa i seguenti minidialoghi con una forma di comparativo o di superlativo.
1. Let's sunbathe in the garden.
   Why don't we go swimming, instead? It's ........... fun.
2. How are you getting on with your boyfriend?
   Well, he keeps telling me I'm the (pretty) .......... girl in town, but I'm afraid he isn't the (sincere) .......... of people.
3. Do you help your kids with homework?
   Not much. I think it's (good) .......... for them to learn from their mistakes.
4. Did you buy that new product at the supermarket?
   Yes, but it wasn't (good) .......... I'd hoped.
5. This cake is delicious!
   Yes, but it would have been (good) .......... with (little) .......... lemon.
6. Have you heard the (late) .......... news?
   No, I haven't. I got home late because I missed the (late) .......... bus.
7. Is there anything else I can do for you?
   No, thank you. You couldn't have been (helpful) .......... .
8. Can I have one of those biscuits?
   Of course. You can have .......... you like.
3 Metti a confronto le caratteristiche di questi due modelli di auto.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MASERATI SPIDER</th>
<th>LAND ROVER DISCOVERY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weighs: 1,370 kilos</td>
<td>Weighs: 1,940 kilos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max.Speed: 230 km/hour</td>
<td>Max.Speed: 157 km/hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs: L. 70,285,000</td>
<td>Costs: L. 42,518,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seats: 2</td>
<td>Seats: 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption per 100 km: 9.5 litres.</td>
<td>Consumption per 100 km: 9.7 litres.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Completa il brano inserendo gli aggettivi elencati al grado comparativo o superlativo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>good</th>
<th>clever (2)</th>
<th>good-looking</th>
<th>young</th>
<th>old</th>
<th>pretty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Susan lives with her parents and two sisters. She is .......... of the three but wishes she were .......... because her sisters are allowed to stay out until late and to have boyfriends. She is .......... her sisters and is tall and slim. She goes to the comprehensive school nearby but she hates studying and isn't .......... her sisters. Her favourite subject is Physics Education and in fact she is very good at volleyball. She is .......... in her team and has won a lot of medals.

In her spare time she likes to go swimming or to the cinema.
Her favourite actors are Tom Cruise and Brad Pitt though she doesn’t think Tom Cruise is .......... Brad Pitt even if he is a .......... actor.

5 Sottolinea le forme di comparativo o superlativo (relativo o assoluto) contenute nel seguente brano pubblicitario.

AIRCLEAN - The most powerful cleaner range
If you want the most powerful vacuum cleaner, look no further than the Airclean range. They have an extremely powerful 1400 watt motor and when it comes to picking up dirt and dust you cannot get better. If you want the vacuuming done very quickly and in the most efficient way the Airclean Range is the best solution.

(da WOMAN)

6 Collega le frasi delle due colonne.

1. The faster you walk 
a) The more thoughtful he is.
2. The smaller my car is 
b) The more quickly they learn.
3. The older my dad gets 
c) The easier I can park.
4. The higher the price 
d) The higher the rent.
5. The bigger the house 
e) The more reliable the goods.
6. The bigger the memory 
f) The more exciting the match.
7. The better the players 
g) The more expensive the computer.
8. The younger the students 
h) The sooner you arrive.
7 Completa le frasi al comparativo con i seguenti aggettivi o avverbi: **good, bad, little, far**.
1. Jam is bad for your teeth, but candies are .............. .
2. Mary’s cottage is far from here but Mike’s is .............. .
3. Muster is a good tennis player but Agassi is .............. .
4. Your face looks miserable but mine is .............. .
5. “How do you feel today?” “.............. than yesterday, thank you.”
6. Smoking is dangerous for your health, you should smoke .............. .
7. Roger speaks good German now, but his sister can speak .............. .
8. Couldn’t you buy a .............. wine? This tastes like vinegar.
9. You should take .............. medicine. It’s harmful for you.
10. It’s a long way from here to the stadium, .............. than I thought.

8 Completa con forme di comparativo o superlativo dei seguenti aggettivi o avverbi: **good, bad, old, far, late, near**.
1. Your exercise is good, but Mary Ann’s is .............. . It’s the .............. of all.
2. It was quite a lonely place. The .............. house was five miles away.
3. The .............. of the three sisters is still unmarried and lives with her parents.
4. You were sensible to stay indoors. It was the .............. thing to do.
5. This is the .............. issue of National Geographic. Do you like this magazine?
6. I can write you a cheque to help you, but I can’t go .............. than that.
7. That is surely the .............. way to do it. Go ahead!
8. The house in which Shakespeare was born is probably the .............. in Stratford.
9. The .............. time to find him at home is after dinner.
10. Your homework wasn’t very good this week; I hope it won’t be .............. next week.

9 Sottolinea le forme di comparativo e superlativo nel seguente oroscopo.
The further into the week you get, the easier it's going to be to make sure things go the way you want.
The planets clearly want you to be in a more stable position.
You’re about to discover that you’ve got a lot more choice, control and influence than you’d ever previously realized.
Just concentrate on the most important things. It’s not often that you feel able to change things as much and as quickly as you like.
You’re surrounded by friends who really have your best interests at heart so make the most of any positive aspects.

10 Traduci.
1. La tua macchina è più grande della mia, ma non è altrettanto veloce.
2. John ha preso i voti più alti della classe nel compito di matematica.
4. Le tue mani sono fredde come il ghiaccio. Mettiteli in guanti!
5. Andiamo in quel nuovo ristorante per festeggiare il nostro anniversario. È il più costoso della città.
6. È tutto chiaro oppure avete bisogno di ulteriori spiegazioni?
8. Perché hai fatto una cosa così stupida? Non sei intelligente come pensavo.
9. Mi dispiace dire che questi esercizi sono i peggiori che avete fatto finora.
10. Questo paese è più lontano di quel che pensavo.
Traduci.

1. Peter giocava molto a tennis (*a good deal of tennis*) quando era più giovane.
2. Stavolta ci sono meno errori nel tuo esercizio. Stai diventando sempre più bravo (*good*).
3. La figlia maggiore di Mr Carter è infermiera in uno degli ospedali più importanti di Londra.
4. Sta diventando sempre più difficile parcheggiare un’auto in questa città.
5. Passeremo la maggior parte dell’estate al mare.
6. Rosemary sa cucinare molto meglio da quando ha comperato un libro di ricette.
7. Oggi i giovani diventano sempre più pigri.
8. Adesso che sono in marina devo tagliarmi i capelli molto più corti di prima.

Comparativo e superlativo di maggioranza
aggettivi e avverbi monosillabici: *+r* o *er/-est*
bisillabici in *y*: *+ er/-est*
cold - colder - coldest
friendly - friendlier - friendliest

Comparativo e superlativo di maggioranza di altri aggettivi,
avverbi plurisillabici e sostantivi
careful - more careful - most careful

1 Utilizza le seguenti informazioni per formare frasi con un comparativo di maggioranza.

1. Jane/pretty/Sarah
   Jane is prettier than Sarah.

3. Italy/hot/Scotland.
5. A horse/fast/a dog.
6. The theatre/expensive/the cinema.
7. Cities/noisy/the country.
8. My car/expensive/your car.
10. Fruit/healthy/ sausages.

2 Completa le frasi con una forma di comparativo.

1. Paris is __________ Milan. (expensive)
2. London underground is __________ Paris underground. (fast)
3. Palermo is __________ in summer __________ Milan. (hot)
4. Rio de Janeiro is __________ than Brasilia. (large)
5. Tokyo is __________ Rome. (crowded)
6. Edinburgh is much __________ in winter __________ Naples. (cold)
7. Monuments in Rome are __________ than in Palermo. (beautiful)
8. This exercise is __________ than the one I did yesterday. (difficult)
9. Amsterdam is __________ than Turin. (exciting)
10. People in the South __________ than in the North. (friendly)
Comparativo di uguaglianza

as + agg. o avverbio + as
He is as tall as his brother.
I don’t drive as (so) fast as Jane does.

as much + sost. singolare + as
He hasn’t got as much coke as I have.

as many + sost. plurale + as
She hasn’t got as many dresses as I have.

3 Completa con un comparativo di uguaglianza.
1. My car is ______ fast ______ yours.
2. Janet has ______ toys ______ her brother.
3. I can lend you ______ money ______ you want.
4. You do not do ______ gardening ______ Mr Carter because you are lazier.
5. Vegetables are not ______ nourishing ______ meat.
6. Do your classmates study ______ little ______ you?
7. I’m not ______ interested in pop music ______ you are.
8. I haven’t seen ______ horror films ______ you.
9. You must type this letter ______ accurately ______ possible.
10. No one is ______ good-looking ______ Doris. I’m sure she’ll win the beauty contest.

Comparativo di minoranza davanti ad aggettivi, avverbi e sostantivi singolari:

John is less intelligent than me.

Davanti a sostantivi plurali:

There were fewer people than in the stadium.

4 Rielabora le due frasi in modo da ottenerne una contenente un comparativo di minoranza.

1. I picked a lot of flowers; Mary only a few.
   Mary picked fewer flowers than me.
2. Tom has written a long letter, Bob has written a short one.
3. Mary drank a cup of tea, Rosie drank two.
4. My mother ironed six shirts, my aunt ironed three.
5. Peter earns a good salary, James earns very little.
6. My mother often scolds me; my father seldom does.
7. Mrs Collins buys a lot of bread; her neighbour has a smaller family.
8. I’ve read only some of the books Harriet has read.
9. Mr Sullivan travels a lot; Mr Browning doesn’t like travelling very much.
10. Mrs Gardiner has plenty of roses in her garden; her neighbour has not so many.
5 Riscrivi le frasi ottenute nell'esercizio precedente usando il comparativo di uguaglianza negativo.

Mary picked fewer flowers than me.
Mary didn't pick as many flowers as me.

6 Completa il brano con i comparativi o superlativi degli aggettivi tra parentesi.

Cats are solitary animals which can move very fast. They are domestic animals like dogs, but dogs are (domesticated) .......... than their enemies, cats.
Cats are considered (intelligent) .......... than dogs but sometimes they are (beautiful) .......... . Cats can live (long) .......... dogs. The (large) .......... living non-domestic cat is the tiger.

Comparativi correlativi:
They are getting poorer and poorer.
The film is getting more and more exciting.
The faster you run, the sooner you arrive.

7 Forma frasi contenenti due comparativi uniti da and o una forma di correlativo.

Jane/tall
You eat/fat

1. Days/long
2. The story/interesting
3. The students are doing/well.
4. This holiday/enjoyable.
5. Railway fares/high.

Jane is getting taller and taller.
The more you eat, the fatter you become.

6. Today/people watch/TV.
7. You watch TV/sleepy
8. You take exercise/healthy.
9. You go to bed early/you get up early.
10. You rich/many friends.

8 Riformula le seguenti frasi usando un superlativo relativo.

1. It is a beautiful sunset (ever see).
   It is the most beautiful sunset I've ever seen.
2. Ann was very elegant at the fancy-dress ball (of all).
3. The street was very well-lit (in the quarter).
4. I'd never seen such a shabby house.
5. That was a very sad day (in my life).
6. We were served by a very helpful shop assistant (in the store).
7. It was a very interesting museum (ever visit).
8. He's surely a very rich man (ever meet).
9. The winter has been very cold (in the last few years).
10. This computer is a very new one (the shop).
Delle due forme tra parentesi sottolinea quella corretta.

Shop assistant
Good morning. It's a lovely day today, isn't it?

Customer
Yes, though not (nicest/as nice) as yesterday.

Shop assistant
Well, can I help you?

Customer
I would like a pair of black trousers.

Shop assistant
Of course. What size?

Customer
Size 12 or 14. I'm not sure. You can try both sizes. Here they are. This pair is (largest/much larger) than those.

Shop assistant
I will take (the smaller/small) pair.

Customer
Very well. Would you like anything else?

Customer
No, thank you. How much are they?

Shop assistant
$39. They are (cheapest/cheaper) this week as they are on special offer.

Customer
But they are much (as expensive/more expensive) than the ones I saw in the window.

Shop assistant
Yes, but these are much (best quality/better quality) than those ones.

Customer
I'll take these then. Thank you.

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As (come) è una congiunzione che serve a introdurre una frase subordinata (con un soggetto e un verbo); quando è seguita da un sostantivo significa "in qualità di, con la funzione di".

Do as I did.
Nobody else can play as she can.
I once worked as a teacher.

Fat come bo fatto io.
Nessuno sa suonare come lei.
Una volta fui insegnante.

Like (come) è una preposizione: si usa davanti a sostantivi, a pronomi o a forme in -ing per indicare confronto.

He eats like a pig.
This steak is tough. It's like eating leather.

Mangia come un maiale.
Questa bistecca è dura. È come mangiare del cuoio.

Like a volte viene usato al posto di as nello stile informale.

Nobody can play like she can.

Nessuno sa suonare come lei.
Inoltre si usa in espressioni quali “What's he like?” (Com'è? riferito al carattere o alla personalità) o “What does he look like?” (Com'è? riferito all'aspetto fisico).

1 Completa le frasi con as o like.
1. We like winter sports ............... skiing and ice-skating.
2. After a week, Peter was soon able to play golf ............... me.
3. I prefer bright colours, ................ orange and purple.
4. Please, write the letter and do exactly ............... I told you.
5. ................ I was saying my relatives were waiting for us.
6. The doctor advised George not to smoke ............... his father.
7. When we arrived home he was sleeping ............... a log.
8. Rosie uses her living room ............... her study.
9. ................ you know, Tom will be twenty next week.
10. Do you think Carol looks ............... her mother?

2 Completa le frasi con as, like o as if.
1. They look ............... they have been running.
2. We wear strange clothes, ............... pop singers do.
3. My sister sometimes behaves ............... she was my mother.
4. I'd like a blouse ............... the one your sister has on.
5. ................ we expected, Tina failed her test.
6. Can I phone you tomorrow morning ............... usual?
7. My sister swims very well, she swims ............... a fish.
8. ................ I said yesterday, I am thinking to buy a new house.
9. My country house looks ............... it's going to fall down.
10. This room smells ............... someone has just smoked a cigarette.