

# ADVANCED COMPARISON

## I. Double comparative:

We use double comparative to emphasize an upward change in something.

*As boys grow up, they become (tall) \_\_\_\_\_ TALLER \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ TALLER \_\_\_\_\_.*

*Once she knew how to use make-up, she became (pretty) \_\_\_\_\_ PRETTIER \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ PRETTIER \_\_\_\_\_.*

*The pop star has risen to stardom in recent years. He's becoming (popular) \_\_\_\_\_ MORE \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ MORE POPULAR \_\_\_\_\_.*

We use less and less to emphasize a downward change in something, even for short adjectives.

*He started to exercise regularly, and become (less fat) \_\_\_\_\_ LESS \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ LESS FAT \_\_\_\_\_.*

*As the conversation went on and the police knew he was lying, the suspect became (less confident) \_\_\_\_\_ MORE \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ MORE CONFIDENT \_\_\_\_\_.*

## II. The-the comparative:

We can use the-the comparative to describe a positive or negative correlation between two things.

When using the-the comparative, we often use simple tenses instead of continuous or perfect tenses.

### • The-The comparative used with adjectives:

*The (large) \_\_\_\_\_ LARGER \_\_\_\_\_ the house is, the (difficult) \_\_\_\_\_ MORE DIFFICULT \_\_\_\_\_ it is to clean.*

*The (much) \_\_\_\_\_ MORE \_\_\_\_\_ money they have, the (selfish) \_\_\_\_\_ MORE SELFISH \_\_\_\_\_ they become.*

### • The-The comparative used with adverbs:

*The (slow) \_\_\_\_\_ MORE SLOWLY \_\_\_\_\_ you drive, the (safe) \_\_\_\_\_ SAFER \_\_\_\_\_ you will be.*

*The (beautiful) \_\_\_\_\_ MORE BEAUTIFULLY \_\_\_\_\_ the band plays, the (loud) \_\_\_\_\_ MORE LOUDLY \_\_\_\_\_ the audience cheers for them.*

*The (much) \_\_\_\_\_ MORE \_\_\_\_\_ I think of her, the (much) \_\_\_\_\_ MORE \_\_\_\_\_ I miss her.*