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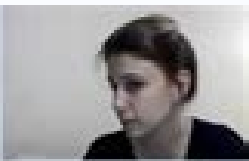
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and double comparatives



- 1. adj-er and adj-er
 - The birthrate is getting **lower and lower**.
- 2. more and more + noun
 - **More and more people** are marrying later.
- 3. more and more + adj
 - It's becomina **more and more**

FORM & FUNCTION



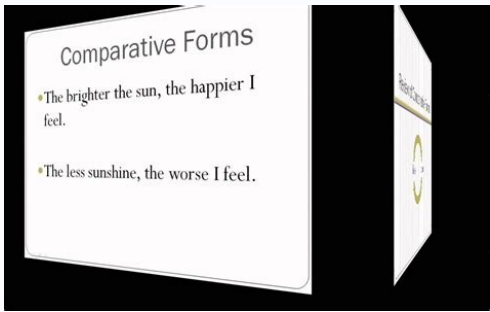
More and less can be used with nouns: *The more work I get, the less time I have.*
We send more and more instant messages these days.

e.g.

The more milk Jane drinks, the healthier she becomes.
(If Jane drinks more milk, she becomes healthier.)

The more practice you do, the better you will be.
(If you do more practice, you will be better.)

The less money I spend, the more clothes I can buy.
(If I spend less money, I can buy more clothes.)



REVIEW ON ALL COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

- 1.- Oil and water don't mix very easily because water isn't oil.
(**thick**)
- 2.- Everyone enjoys listening to him. He tells stories you've ever heard. (**amusing**)
- 3.- Health is a question of diet. food you eat, you are. (**good/healthy**)
- 4.- Nobody wants to go out with him. He's person I've ever known. (**boring**)
- 5.- You should talk to him possible. you wait, (**soon/long/bad**)
- 6.- The exam turned out to be we had thought. (**easy**)
- 7.- He's an experienced climber. He's climbed some ofmountains in the world. (**high**)
- 8.- I don't know what he does. he gets, he looks. (**old/young**)
- 9.- If you do exercise, you'll get (**much/fit**)
- 10.- A - I won't invite people, otherwise there won't be enough room in the dining-room. (**many**)
B - Yes, but you must take into account that people you invite, presents you will get. (**many/many**)
- 11.- You haven't done this exam you usually do. I think you must study next time. (**well/hard**)
- 12.- He never stops. He's person in the office. (**hard-working**)
- 13.- Minor roads have traffic but they are and motorways. (**little/slow/dangerous**)
- 14.- I think about the problem, it seems to me to solve. (**much/difficult**)
- 15.- Excuse me, can you tell me where post office is? (**near**)
- 16.- His new car is and his old one. Obviously, it is It is model in the market. (**large/fast/expenseive/new**)

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DOUBLE COMPARATIVES

- Double comparatives are used to describe a cause-and-effect process, for example:
 - The more something causes a situation, the better the effect is.
 - The higher the price of the food (cause),the fewer the people buy (effect).

- Note: When be is used in double comparatives, it is sometimes omitted:
 - The better the quality of health care (is), the highest the life expectancy (is).

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We and our advertising partners use cookies and other following technologies to improve our browsing experience on our site, show you individualized content and targeted advertisements, analyze the flow and understand where our visitors come from. For more information, read more information and change your preferences. Repeated comparisons and double comparisons according to the date of VMIRANDS: 2012 September 28th. - Level: Additional Age: +14 Description: Complete the protein. Comments (0) - Reference to this exercise from your site or blog: Double comparisons are phrases commonly used to reduce growth or harvest. Double comparisons are often used to emphasize the importance of performing or default of a particular activity. Here are some dual comparisons: the more you learn, the more you learn. The more time you spend, the better the task. Worry about others, the less they will bother you. As you can see in these examples,Pairwise comparisons: (greater/less) + (noun/specific phrase) subject + verb +, + (greater/less) + (noun) subject + verb. Binary comparisons with "more" and "less" can be used with the adjectives Les. same way. In this case, the comparative adjective takes the first place in the structure: + comparative adjective + (noun) + subject + verb + comparative adjective + â est + infinity, the easier the exam, the longer the students wait to prepare. The faster the car, the more dangerous it is to drive. The crazier the idea, the more fun it is to try. The harder the task, the sweeter its success. These forms can also be mixed. For example, a binary comparison might begin with the subject plus/minus plus and then end with a comparative adjective and essence. The more money and time he spends with her, the happier he will be. The less Mary thinks about the problem, the more she feels. The more students study the test, the higher their scores. You can also replace the above by starting with a comparative adjective and ending with more/less/less subject and verb or noun, subject and verb. The richer a person is, the more privileges he or she has. The happier the child is, the calmer the mother can be. The more dangerous it is to drive in an amusement park, the less annoying the controls will be. Comparative equivalents often abbreviate colloquialism, especially when used as a cliché. Here are some typical shots using pairwise comparisons. The more Merrieren..., the more people, the more fun everyone will have. Comparative twins can also turn into imperative commands when you suggest certain actions: study, learn more. Buy less, learn more. Work more, save more. Mom, be tougher, be smarter. The use of the double comparison term also applies to the misuse of the two comparison forms together. Here are a few examples: This wine tastes better than this bottle. It's funnier than Tom. In this case there is no need for more because the comparative form of the adjective is modified by adding -ier. Finally, pairwise comparisons are also used for persistent increases or decreases. More and more people are coming to this resort. There seems to be less time for family these days. To useThese sentences segments to create double comparisons (well). People / Come / Party, Food / We need solid / test, Students / Studies / Customer Service / Satisfied Representative / Customer High Technology / Car, Road / Model / Church, Good / Funny / Comic, Sales / CD / HEASE . Scenario / experienced sentence / technician, satisfied / duga repair / fun, boring / audience money / spend money / save here some possible answers to this exercise. The more people come to the party, the more food we need. The more difficult the test, the more students should learn. The nicer the customer service, the happier the customer will be. The more progressive the car, the more expensive the modal will be. The fuller the church, the better the priest. The funnier the comic, the better it is to sell the CDs. The sharper the judge, the more severe the penalty. The more experienced the technician, the more satisfactory repairs. The longer the glasses last, the more boring the audience. The more money you spend, the less money you save. You keep.

