## Comparative phrases and clauses

A	We use as + adjective / adverb + as to say that something or someone is like something or someone else, or that one situation is like another:  Uses the film as funny as his last one?  I came round as quickly as I could.					
	Negative forms of sentences like this can use either <b>not as</b> or <b>not so</b> . In formal speech and writing it is more common to use <b>less</b> + <b>adjective</b> + <b>than</b> :  The gap between the sides is <b>not as</b> / <b>so wide as</b> it was. ( <i>or</i> is <b>less wide than</b> it was.)					
В	If we put a singular countable noun between an adjective and the second <b>as</b> , we use <b>a / an</b> in front of the noun:  Despite his disability, he tried to lead <b>as normal a life as</b> possible. (not as normal life as)					
	The negative form of sentences like this can use either <b>not as</b> or sometimes <b>not such</b> :  It's <b>not as quiet a place</b> (or <b>not such a quiet place</b> ) <b>as</b> it used to be.  Note that we use <b>not as</b> + <b>adjective</b> + <b>a</b> / <b>an</b> + <b>noun</b> but <b>not such a</b> / <b>an</b> + <b>adjective</b> + <b>noun</b> .					
	We can use so, too and how followed by an adjective in a similar way:  It's not quite so straightforward a problem as it might at first seem.  Conspiracy' is perhaps too strong a word.  How big a piece do you want?					
C	We also use as much / many as or as little / few as to say that a quantity or amount is larger or smaller than expected. Many and few are preferred before numbers; much and little are preferred with amounts (e.g. \$5, 20%) and distances (e.g. 3 metres):  There are a small number of people involved, possibly as few as twenty.  Prices have increased by as much as 300%.					
D	We can use <b>not</b> + <b>adjective</b> / <b>adverb</b> + <b>enough</b> + <b>to-infinitive</b> to mean that there isn't as much as is necessary to do something:  I'm not <b>tall enough</b> to reach.  He didn't speak <b>loudly enough</b> to be heard.					
	We can use <b>sufficiently</b> before adjectives to express a similar meaning to <b>enough</b> . <b>Sufficiently</b> is often preferred in more formal contexts:  She didn't play <b>sufficiently well</b> to qualify. (or <b>well enough</b> to qualify.)					
E	We can use too + adjective / adverb + to-infinitive to mean 'more than necessary, possible, etc.' to do something:  They arrived too late to get seats.  It moved too fast to see it clearly.  The suitcase was too small (for him) to get all his clothes in.					
	In rather formal English we can use too + adjective + a / an + noun:  I hope you haven't had too tiring a day. (not a too tiring day.)  (In a less formal style we might say 'I hope your day hasn't been too tiring.')					
F	We can use so + adjective / adverb + that-clause to say that something existed or happened to such a degree that a specified result occurred (see also Unit 81):  It's so simple that even I can do it.  He came in so quietly that I didn't hear him.					
	Less often we use so + adjective / adverb + as + to-infinitive with a similar meaning. Compare:  The difference was so small that it wasn't worth arguing about. and The difference was so small as to not be worth arguing about. (= Because the difference was so small, it wasn't worth arguing about)					
	We can use <b>go so / as far as + to-infinitive</b> to talk about actions that are surprising or extreme:  One furious woman <b>went so / as far as</b> to throw tomatoes at the minister.					

## **Exercises**

73.1		Complete these sentences with as as or not as / such as (or both if possible). Use the words in brackets and add any other necessary words.								
					-					
	1 It's not such a polluted city now as / not as polluted a city now as it was									
			go. (not / polluted / city no	- 12 - 1 · 1 · 1						
	2 T	he Downto	own Hotel is			Stran	d Hotel.			
	(	not / pleas	ant / place to stay)							
	3 T	he Preside	nt's address to the nation	ı <b>is</b>						
	he is ever likely to make in his career. (important / speech)									
			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••							
			ht. (not / big / problem)							
		Theresa's dog is								
	ľ	I've ever seen. (ferocious / animal)								
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
			o be. (not / fluent / Greek							
73.2	Con	Complete these sentences with as much as, as many as, as little as, or as few as.								
	1 V	When it wa	s really hot I was having			four showers a day.				
						1,000 from 5,000 ten yea	rs ago.			
						50 metres between the				
		nd second				-40				
				honed in to com	hlair	n about last night's TV programr	ne			
						two weeks to thr				
		nonths.	ousty, the the or a light bu	no varies ironi	*********	tio weeks to the				
	6 S	ome days	there were	three or fo	our	students at his lectures.				
	7 V	Ve don't us	se much electricity. Some	times our bill is		£40 a month.				
			spends							
_				ve/,		_				
73.3	Join	the sente	nces using so + adjectiv	e + as + to-infin	itiv	ve. 🔢				
	1 T	he noise fr	om the factory was loud.		а	It was nearly illegible.				
	2 F	ler handwi	riting was untidy.		b	It was insignificant.				
	3 T	3 The bookcase was heavy. c It was unplayable.								
	4 T	he CD was	badly scratched.		d	It prevented me sleeping.				
			the novel was complicate	ed.	е	It was almost impossible to me	ove it.			
-411	6 T	he differer	nce between the results w	as small.	f	It was completely incomprehe	nsible.			
					to	prevent me sleeping.				
73.4	C		sistakas in tha Italiaisad	anute of this into	-4-	ew with a football manager. 🕟				
/5.4				•						
	INTE	RVIEWER:	7 71	21 (21)		as has been claimed in the news	-T			
						er play international football aga				
	MAN	NAGER:				m out of football for at least six				
			He's obviously (4) not so	ofit as he used to	be	and even he would admit that h	e's (5)			
			not such good player as I	he was in his twe	ntie	es. But I wouldn't (6) go so far to	say that			
	he'll never play for the national team again. I know him (7) sufficient									
				The state of the s		Illy before making any major dec				
	INTE	RVIEWER:	Well, we all wish him (8			그 경기 가는 그는 그 아이를 하는 것이 되었다. 그는 그 가는 그 그리고 있다면 하는 것이 없는 것이 없다.				
				,	,					
					X	1 SELVE				