Comparison (1) - cheaper, more expensive, etc.

A

Look at these examples:

Should I drive or take the train?

You should drive. It's cheaper.

Don't take the train. It's more expensive.

Cheaper and more expensive are comparative forms.

After comparatives you can use than (see also Unit 103):

- It's cheaper to drive than to take the train.
- Taking the train is more expensive than driving.

B

The comparative form is -er or more . . . :

We use -er for short words (one syllable):

 $cheap \rightarrow cheaper$ $fast \rightarrow faster$ $large \rightarrow larger$ $thin \rightarrow thinner$

We also use -er for two-syllable words that end in -y (-y \rightarrow -ier):

lucky → luckier early → earlier easy → easier pretty → prettier

For spelling, see Appendix 5.

- You're older than me.
- The exam was easy easier than we expected.
- Can you walk a little faster?
- I'd like to have a bigger car.
- Last night I went to bed earlier than

We use more . . . for longer words (two syllables or more):

more serious more often more expensive more comfortable

We use more . . . for adverbs that end in -ly:

more slowly more seriously more quietly more carefully

- You're more patient than me.
- The exam was difficult more difficult than we expected.
- Can you walk a little more slowly?
- I'd like to have a more reliable car.
- I don't play tennis much these days. I used to play more often.

You can use -er or more . . . with some two-syllable adjectives, especially: quiet clever narrow shallow simple

It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere quieter / more quiet?

C

These adjectives and adverbs have irregular comparative forms: good/well → better:

- The yard looks better since you cleaned it up.
- I know him well probably better than anybody else does.

bad/badly → worse:

- "Is your headache better?" "No, it's worse."
- He did very badly on the exam worse than expected.

 $far \rightarrow farther or further:$

It's a long walk from here to the station – farther than I thought. (or further than . . .)

Exercises

U	N	1	T
1) -	1
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101.1	Con	nplete the sentences using a comparative form (older / more important, etc.).		
	1.	It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere quieter OR more quiet ?		
	2.	This coffee is very weak. I like it a little The hotel was surprisingly big. I expected it to be		
	3.	The hotel was surprisingly big. I expected it to be		
	4.	The hotel was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be		
	5.	My job is kind of boring sometimes. I'd like to do something		
	6.	I was surprised how easy it was to use the computer. I thought it would be		
	7.	Your work isn't very good. I'm sure you can do		
	8.	Don't worry. The situation isn't so bad. It could be		
	9.	You're talking very loudly. Can you speak?		
	10.	You hardly ever call me. Why don't you call me?		
	11.	You're standing too close to the camera. Can you move a little		
		away?		
	12.	You were a little depressed yesterday, but you looktoday.		
		nplete the sentences using the comparative form of one of the following words. Use n where necessary. big crowded early easily high important interested peaceful reliable serious simple thin	· r 0.01.	
101.2		nplete the sentences using the comparative form of one of the following words. Use		
		n where necessary.	ID.	
ž.		big crowded early easily high important		
		interested peaceful reliable serious simple thin		
	1	big crowded early easily high important interested peaceful reliable serious simple thin I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed earlier than usual.		
	2.	I'd like to have a <u>more reliable</u> car. Mine keeps breaking down.		
	3.	Unfortunately, her illness was we thought at first.		
	4.	You look Have you lost weight?		
	5.	I want a apartment. We don't have enough space here.		
	6.	He doesn't study very hard. He's in having a good time.		
	7.	Health and happiness are money.		
	8.	The instructions were very complicated. They could have been		
	9.	There were a lot of people on the bus. It was usual.		
	10.	There were a lot of people on the bus. It was usual. I like living in the country. It's living in a city.		
	11.	You'll find your way around the city if you have		
		a good map.		
	12.	In some parts of the country, prices are in others.		
101.3	Rea	d the situations and complete the sentences. Use a comparative form (-er or more).		
	1.	Yesterday the temperature was 28 degrees. Today it's only 20 degrees.		
		It's colder today than it was vesterday		
	2.	It's <u>colder today than it was yesterday</u> The trip takes four hours by car and five hours by train. It takes		
		It takes		
	3.	It takes Dave and I went for a run. I ran five miles. Dave stopped after three miles.		
		I ran		
	4.	I ran Chris and Joe both did poorly on the exam. Chris got a C, and Joe got only a C		
		Joe did		
	5.	I expected my friends to arrive at about 4:00. Instead they arrived at 2:30.		
		My friends		
	6.	You can go by bus or by train. The buses run every 30 minutes. The trains run every hour.	^	
		The buses		
	7.	We were very busy at work today. We're not usually as busy as that.		
		We		