



MAKING COMPARISONS & ADDING EMPHASIS

EOI Sevilla
B2.1

as + adjective + as

- Use *as* + adjective (or adverb) + *as* to say something is equal to or the same as another thing. We can use *nearly* or *almost* to say the two things are not exactly the same.
 - She's as tall as her sister.
 - This car is nearly as old as mine.
- Use *not as* + adjective (or adverb) + *as* to say something is less than another thing.
 - Our house isn't as big as yours.
 - He doesn't sing as beautifully as you.

So & Such

- *So* and *such* have similar meanings.
- Use *so* + adjective to show emphasis or strong feelings about something. Without *so*, the sentence would still be complete.
 - That was so kind of you!
 - She paints so brilliantly!
- Also use *so* + adjective/adverb + *that* to describe something that leads to a result. In this use, without *so*, the sentence would not be complete.
 - It was so cold that we needed coats.
 - The couch was so big that it couldn't fit through the door.
- Use *such* + article (+adjective) + noun to show emphasis or strong feelings about something. An adjective often comes before the noun. Without *such*, the sentence would still be complete.
 - She's such a great player!
 - We had such a nice day at the beach!
 - He's such a fool!

So/Such + that

- We also use *such* + adjective + noun + *that* clause to describe something that leads to a result. In this use, without *such*, the sentence would not be complete.
 - It was such a sad film that I cried.
 - They had such a good time that they returned the next day.
- SPOKEN ENGLISH: We sometimes omit *that* from *so/such* sentences with a clause:
 - I was so tired (that) I fell asleep.
 - It was such a good deal (that) we bought two of them!