

- 1 Si usa **as** + aggettivo + **as** (es. **as old as**) per dire che due cose o persone sono uguali in qualche maniera:



*The chair is **as expensive as** the table.* (= La sedia costa quanto il tavolo.)

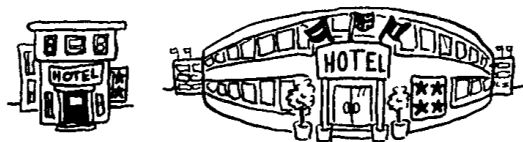
*You're **as old as** me.* (= Tu hai la mia stessa età.)

Nota che si dice **as me/as him/as her/as us as them**, e NON **as I/as he/as she** ecc:

*She's **as strong as** him.* (NON ... *as he*.)

*I'm **as fast as** them.* (NON ... *as they*.)

Si usa **not as ... as** per parlare di una differenza tra due cose o persone:



*The two star hotel **isn't as big as** the four star hotel.*

*I'm **not as clever as** her.* (= Non sono intelligente come lei.)

- 2 Si può anche usare **as** + avverbio + **as** (es. **as well as**):

*Jean cooks **as well as** Tom.* (Jean è brava a cucinare quanto Tom.)

*He **couldn't run as quickly as** Maria.*

(= Non poteva correre così veloce come Maria.)

(Per altre informazioni sugli avverbi, vedi l'unità 86.)

- 3 Si usa **as many** + nome plurale + **as** (es. **as many friends as**) per dire che il numero di due cose sono uguali:

*Jane has got **as many friends as** Mary.* (= Jane ha tanti amici quanti ne ha Mary.)

Si usa **not as many ... as** per dire che due cose non sono uguali:

*I **don't have as many books as** you.* (= Non ho tanti libri quanti ne hai tu.)

- 4 Si usa **as much** + nome non numerabile + **as** (es. **as much money as**) per confrontare due cose. I nomi non numerabili sono parole che indicano cose che non si possono contare, e per questo non hanno una forma plurale (es. **money, work, luggage, traffic**):

*Helen earns **as much money as** Colin.*

*Jack **doesn't do as much work as** me.*

*They **aren't carrying as much luggage as** us.*

Esercizi

- A Completa ciascuna frase in modo che abbia lo stesso significato di quella di sopra. Usa **as** + aggettivo/avverbio + **as**.

0 Sweden is bigger than Britain.

Britain isn't *as big as* Sweden.

1 The other students learn more quickly than me.

I don't learn the other students.

2 You're very angry and I'm very angry also.

I'm you.

3 The seats at the front are more expensive than the seats at the back.

The seats at the back aren't the seats at the front.

4 Central Park in New York is bigger than Hyde Park in London.

Hyde Park in London isn't Central Park in New York.

5 Her last film was very good and her new film is also very good.

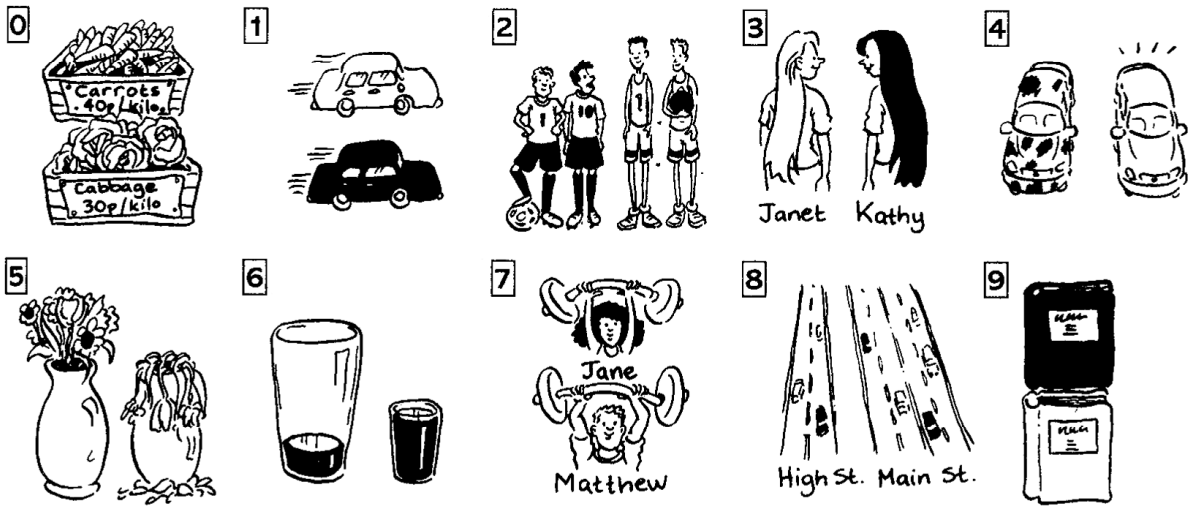
Her new film is her last film.

6 The other students work harder than him.

He doesn't work the other students.

B Completa le frasi su ogni figura, usando *as ... as* e una parola dal riquadro. Usa ciascuna parola una sola volta.

long clean fast fresh tall big cheap strong wide full



- 0 The carrots aren't *as cheap as* the cabbages.
- 1 The black car is going the white car.
- 2 The footballers aren't the basketball players.
- 3 Janet's hair is Kathy's hair.
- 4 The car on the left isn't the car on the right.
- 5 The flowers on the right aren't the flowers on the left.
- 6 The big glass isn't the little glass.
- 7 Jane is Matthew.
- 8 High Street isn't Main Street.
- 9 The black book is the white book.

C Unisci le due frasi tra parentesi, usando *as much ... as* o *as many ... as*.

- 0 (I've got about 50 books. Jack's got about 100.)
I haven't got *as many books as* Jack.
- 0 (You've done a lot of work. I've done a lot of work also.)
I've done *as much work as* you.
- 1 (Alan earns a lot of money. Sheila only earns a little.)
Sheila doesn't earn Alan.
- 2 (George has been to five countries. I've also been to five countries.)
I've been to George.
- 3 (You've had five jobs. I've only had two.)
I haven't had you.
- 4 (Tom has a lot of luggage. Jane has a lot of luggage too.)
Jane has Tom.
- 5 (Mary answered most of the questions. I only answered about half.)
I didn't answer Mary.
- 6 (Ruth spent £50. I also spent £50.)
I spent Ruth.