Unit **106** 

## Comparison 2 (much better / any better / better and better / the sooner the better)

A	Before comparatives you can use:  much a lot far (= a lot) a bit a little slightly (= a little)
	Let's go by car. It's much cheaper. (or a lot cheaper)  'How do you feel now?' 'Much better, thanks.'  Don't go by train. It's a lot more expensive. (or much more expensive)  Could you speak a bit more slowly? (or a little more slowly)  This bag is slightly heavier than the other one.  Her illness was far more serious than we thought at first. (or much more serious / a lot more serious)
B	You can use any and no + comparative (any longer / no bigger etc.):  I've waited long enough. I'm not waiting any longer. (= not even a little longer)  We expected their apartment to be very big, but it's no bigger than ours. or  it isn't any bigger than ours. (= not even a little bigger)  How do you feel now? Do you feel any better?  This hotel is better than the other one, and it's no more expensive.
C	Better and better / more and more etc.
	We repeat comparatives (better and better etc.) to say that something changes continuously:  Your English is improving. It's getting better and better.  The city has grown fast in recent years. It's got bigger and bigger.  As I listened to his story, I became more and more convinced that he was lying.  These days more and more people are learning English.
D	The the
	You can say the (sooner/bigger/more etc.) the better:  'What time shall we leave?' 'The sooner the better.' (= as soon as possible)  A: What sort of box do you want? A big one?  B: Yes, the bigger the better. (= as big as possible)  When you're travelling, the less luggage you have the better.
	We also use the the to say that one thing depends on another thing:  The warmer the weather, the better I feel. (= if the weather is warmer, I feel better)  The sooner we leave, the earlier we will arrive.  The younger you are, the easier it is to learn.  The more expensive the hotel, the better the service.  The more electricity you use, the higher your bill will be.  The more I thought about the plan, the less I liked it.
E	Older and elder
	The comparative of <b>old</b> is <b>older</b> :  David looks <b>older</b> than he really is.
	You can use <b>elder</b> ( <i>or</i> <b>older</b> ) when you talk about people in a family. You can say ( <b>my/your</b> etc.) <b>elder sister/brother/daughter/son</b> :  My <b>elder sister</b> is a TV producer. ( <i>or</i> My <b>older</b> sister)
	We say 'my <b>elder sister</b> ', but we do not say that 'somebody is elder':  My sister is <b>older</b> than me. ( <i>not</i> elder than me)