

15 Two comparatives together

You can use two comparatives in a sentence to show the effect of an action. You can also use them to show that something is changing.

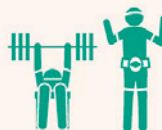
⚙️ **New language** Two comparatives together

Aa **Vocabulary** Age and population

🧩 **New skill** Expressing cause, effect, and change

15.1 KEY LANGUAGE TWO COMPARATIVES TOGETHER

You can make comparisons that show cause and effect by using two comparatives in one sentence.



The **harder** I train, the **stronger** I get.

Implies that training causes you to get stronger.



15.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES TWO COMPARATIVES TOGETHER



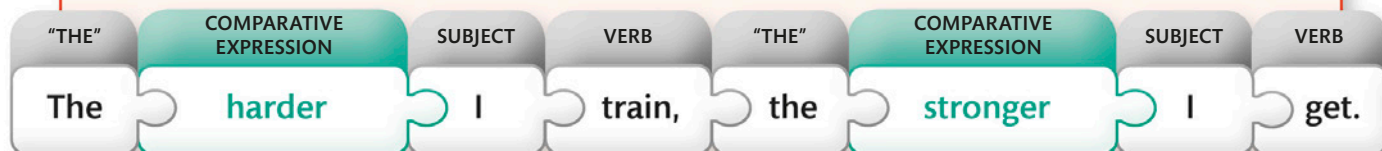
The **worse** the children behave, the **angrier** the teacher gets.



The **louder** the cat meows, the **louder** the dog barks.



15.3 HOW TO FORM TWO COMPARATIVES TOGETHER





15.4 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

The terrified he more drives, become. faster the I

The faster he drives, the more terrified I become.

1 longer went the more The the film on, bored I became.

2 quicker it more the rained, The the vegetables grew.

3 me more not The she the to laugh, told more I laughed.

4 a it dessert The contains, is for sugar more the worse you.



15.5 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

I've noticed that the less I sleep, grumpier I am.

I've noticed that the less I sleep, the grumpier I am.



1 The louder my music is, the more angrier my mother gets.



2 The young the skier is, the less frightened they are of falling.



3 The annoyed my teacher gets, more I giggle nervously.



4 Faster the car went, louder the passengers screamed.



15.6 ANOTHER WAY TO USE TWO COMPARATIVES TOGETHER

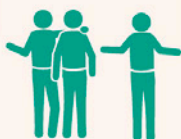
Double comparatives that end with "the better" can be made shorter by losing the subjects and the verbs.

How do you like your tea?



The **stronger** the **better**.

Can I bring my brother along?



Sure! The **more** the **merrier**.

This expression means people are welcome.



15.7 MATCH THE QUESTIONS TO THE CORRECT ANSWERS

When do you want your appointment?

The **bigger** the **better**.

1

How many guests should we invite?

The **sooner** the **better**.

2

What size engine do you want?

The **stronger** the **better**.

3

What type of coffee do you like?

The **more** the **merrier**.



15.8 KEY LANGUAGE TWO COMPARATIVES TOGETHER

A comparative can be repeated to show that something is changing.

The weather is getting **colder** and **colder**.

The repetition emphasizes that the change is ongoing.



15.9 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

People are living longer than they used to.

True ☒ False ☐ Not given ☐

1 There are fewer babies being born these days.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

2 Pensions and social care will cost nations more.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

3 A younger workforce is more experienced.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

4 Retired people have more time to do charity work.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

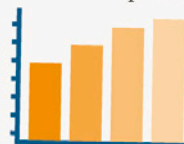
YOUR HEALTH

We're all living longer and longer

Life expectancy has risen around the world and older people make up a larger and larger proportion of the population in many countries.

An aging population can cause challenges such as increasing pension and social care costs.

However, there are also potential benefits. The older a workforce is, the more skills and experience it has. Also, as people live longer after retirement, they can offer more time to good causes such as volunteering for charity.





15.10 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND WRITE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS IN FULL SENTENCES



A radio station is reporting on aging populations.

What two reasons are mentioned for people living longer?

The news report mentions improved healthcare and improved standards of living.

1 What economic issue do aging populations lead to?

2 In the first suggested solution, who is responsible for people's care in old age?

3 In the second suggested solution, who is responsible for people's care in old age?

4 What is the third suggested solution?

15 CHECKLIST



Two comparatives together ☐

Aa Age and population ☐



Expressing cause, effect, and change ☐



REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 12–15

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
INFORMAL LINKING DISCOURSE MARKERS	I like listening to music, but my mother hates it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	12.1
FORMAL LINKING DISCOURSE MARKERS	The castle is ancient, whereas the town is modern.	<input type="checkbox"/>	12.4
"USED TO" AND "WOULD"	We used to live in London before we moved to Sydney. Whenever my uncle visited, he would bring us presents.	<input type="checkbox"/>	13.1, 13.3
"AS... AS" COMPARISONS	Lisa is as tall as Marc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	14.1
TWO COMPARATIVES TOGETHER	The harder I train, the better I get. The weather is getting colder and colder .	<input type="checkbox"/>	15.1, 15.6, 15.8