



higher education  
& training

Department:  
Higher Education and Training  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Tshwane South  
TVET College

*"achieve the future"*

**SUBJECT: English**

**LEVEL: Foundational (PLP)**

**MODULE/CHAPTER NO: MODULE 3 unit 5**

# Table of contents

After completing this topic, you will be able to:

- Recall the new words in your vocabulary and describe the meaning of each
- Describe what a comparative distance is
- Use comparative distances in sentences

# vocabulary

- Centre
- Close to
- The biggest
- Far from
- Point (to)
- Closer to
- Bigger than
- Farther from
- Than
- The closest
- Nearer to
- The farthest
- Kilometre
- As close to as
- Nearer to
- The furthest
- The nearest
- As far from as
- Old
- Young
- As near to as
- The same distance from
- Older than

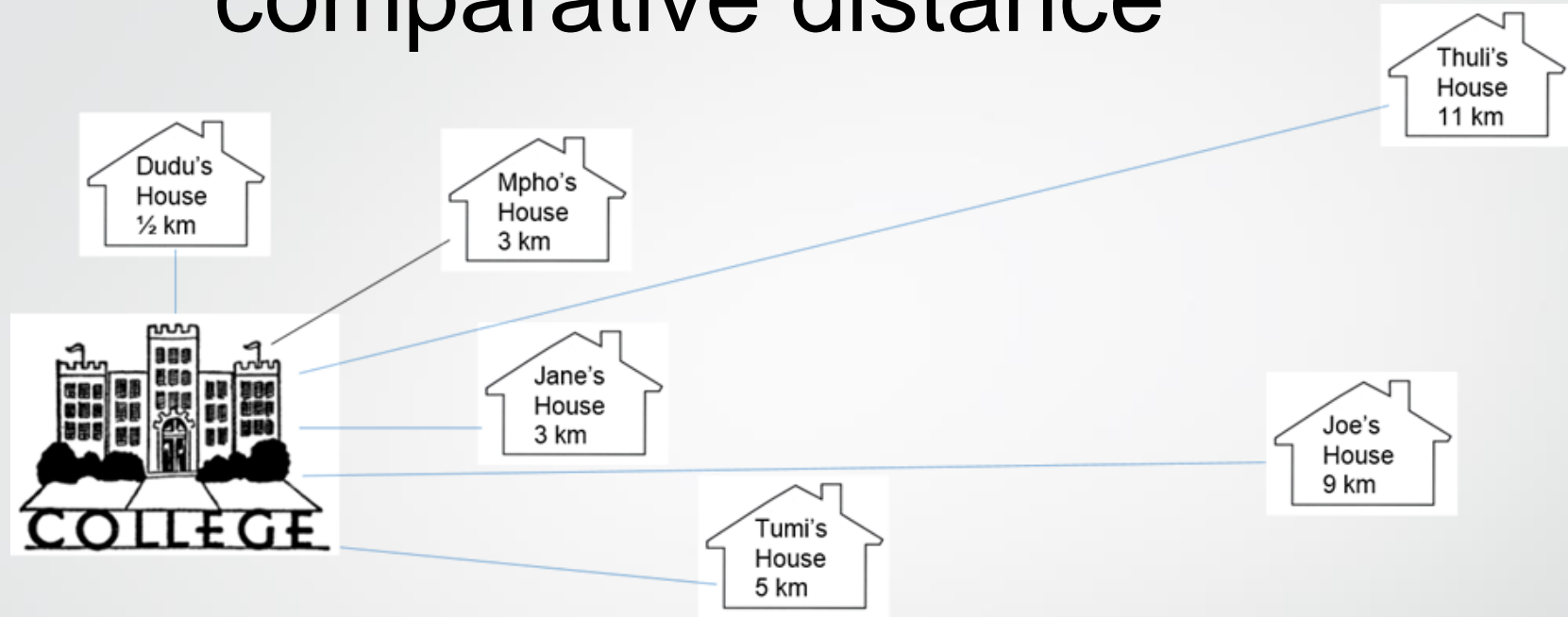
# comparative distance

- Adjectives are used to describe, identify, modify or qualify noun or pronouns. Adjectives have three degrees that compare one thing to another.
- Three degrees of adjectives are positive, comparative and superlative. The comparative and superlative degrees compare between two or more subjects or objects.
- We also use degrees of comparative of adjectives to compare the distance between nouns or pronouns (comparative distance).

Examples:

<b>Positive</b>	<b>comparative</b>	<b>superlative</b>
Close	closer	closest
Far (place)	farther	farthest

# comparative distance



Tumi's house is far from the college.

Joe's house is further from the college.

Thuli's house is the furthest from the college.

Jane's house is closer to the college.

Dudu's house is closest to the college.

Mpho's house is the same distance from the college as Jane's house.