COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

1.- COMPARATIVE

* EQUALITY:

(NOT) AS + ADJECTIVE + AS = tan como

My sister is as intelligent as him.

He is **not as tall as** Gasol.

The weather in Mexico is **as hot as** in Spain.

The weather in England is **not as hot as** in Spain.

* INFERIORITY:

LESS + ADJECTIVE + **THAN** = menos ...que

He is **less tall than** Gasol.

The weather in England is **less hot than** in Spain.

This exam is **less difficult than** the last one.

* SUPERIORITY:

1) Short adjectives: ADJECTIVE + er + THAN = más ... que

2) Long adjectives: MORE + ADJECTIVE + THAN = más ... que

He is taller than Gasol.

The weather in Spain is **hotter than** in England.

This exam is **more difficult than** the last one.

My sister is more intelligent than him.

2.- SUPERLATIVE

1) Short adjectives: **THE** + ADJECTIVE + **est** + (NOUN) + (IN /OF) = el /la más ...

2) Long adjectives: **THE MOST** + ADJECTIVE + (NOUN)+ (IN /OF) = el / la más ...

- -The article "THE" normally appears before the superlative form.
- -The superlative form can be followed by a complement introduced by:

 $IN \rightarrow When we refer to a PLACE$

 $\mathbf{OF} \rightarrow \text{in the rest of cases.}$

Jack is **the tallest** in the class.

Laura is **the most energetic** girl of the group.

The Nile is **the longest** river in the world.

This is **the best** film I've ever seen.

This is **the most boring** film I've ever seen.

This is the most difficult exam I've done.

3.- RULES TO USE "-ER / -EST or MORE / MOST"

3.1.- ADJECTIVE + -ER /-EST

With adjectives of one syllable and adjectives of two syllables ending in -y /-er/ -ow. (pretty, friendly – clever – narrow)

SPELLING	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
	Long	longer	the longest
	Small	smaller	the smallest
	Fast	faster	the fastest
	High	higher	the highest
DOUBLE CONSONANT	Big	bigger	the biggest
	Thin	thinner	the thinnest
	Slim	slimmer	the slimmest
	Fat	fatter	the fattest
$Y \rightarrow ier / iest$	Easy	easier	the easiest
	Busy	busier	the busiest
	Pretty	prettier	the prettiest
	Friendly	friendlier	the friendliest
	Lucky	luckier	the luckiest
	healthy	healthier	the healthiest
$E \rightarrow r /st$	Nice	nicer	the nicest
	Large	larger	the largest
	wide	wider	the widest

3.2.- MORE / MOST + ADJECTIVE

With adjectives of two or more syllables

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Interesting	more interesting	the most interesting
Boring	more boring	the most boring
Intelligent	more intelligent	the most intelligent
Beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
Famous	more famous	the most famous
Dangerous	more dangerous	the most dangerous

4.- IRREGULAR FORMS

ADJECTIVE / *WORD	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Good	better	The best
Bad	worse	The worst
Far	farther /further	The farthest /furthest
*well (adv)	better	The best
*badly (adv)	worse	The worst
*much/many/a lot of	more	The most
*little	less	The least
*few	fewer	The fewest

Autor: Miriam Rivas Llorens

I've got **less** money than she has.

There are **fewer** problems than there were before.

* Note:

It's getting hotter and hotter.

It's getting more and more dangerous.

EXERCISES

1. WRITE THE CORRECT COMPARATIVE FOR THESE SENTENCES

1 The Mississippi's longer than	the Thames. (long)
2 This hotel's more comfortable	e than the other one. (comfortable)
3 I think this shop is	that one. (good)
4 The restaurant is	the café. (expensive)
5 Simon's	_ Mark. (old)
6 I think Scotland is	England. (beautiful)
7 My brother's	I am. (young)
8 1 like this school because it's _	the other one. (big)
9 Accommodation here is	in my country. (expensive)
10 The weather here is	at home. (cold)
11 I think you're	your father now. (tall)
12 His homework was	mine, (bad)
13 This film is	the one you wanted to see. (interesting)
14 The journey is	I thought. (long)
15 This lesson is	the last one. (difficult)

2. WRITE THE CORRECT COMPARATIVE FOR THESE SENTENCES

1 He is more helpful than he used	to be. (helpful)		
2 It was slowly getting hotter and	d <i>hotter</i> (hot)		
3 I had tin	ne than T needed to fi	nish the job.(little)	
4 Peter gets	and	all the time	e (selfish)
5 You seem	_you were yesterday ((happy)	
6 My chair was getting	and	((uncomfortable)
7 We need	actors for this film (young)	
8 I think that the new salesman is		_ the last one. (hor	nest)
9 This road is	and	the other	one. (long/dangerous)
10 Is the new car	the old one? (e	expensive)	
11 This system is	the last one we	had. (easy)	
12 People here are	they are at h	ome (polite)	
13 The man was getting	and		(angry)
14 The city is	it used to be. (cro	wded)	
15 She was feeling	she had	been earlier. (mise	rable)
16 Computers are	nowada	ys (complicated)	
17 I think trains are	and		cars (fast/comfortable)
18 We will have to think of a	me	thod (good)	
19 I'm beginning to feel	about tl	ne results. (hopeful')
20 She seems to be getting	and		(thin)
21 My new dictionary is a lot			
22 These trousers are too wide. D	o you have any that ar	'e	? (narrow)
23 young p	eople learn to play mu	sical instruments th	nan in the past (few)
24 The film got	and	until I f	fell asleep! (boring)
25 I think that people who live in			e in big cities (friendly)
26 Her new job is <i>a lot</i>	the last	one. (stressful)	

3. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE COMPARATIVE FORM

2 She's <i>more imaginative</i> than hei 3 He's tha	_	
	than Brian? (intelligent)	
5 This school is		
	than 1 thought. (expensive)	
	than they used to be. (clean)	
8 He's tha		
	than French. (difficult)	
	and (fat)	
	and(red)	
	than T had ever seen him before. (angry)	
	than small ones. (comfortable)	
14 My exam was		
•	after four or five miles. (narrow)	
	than Houston. (exciting)	
	cough is getting and	(bad)
<u>-</u>	than Mr Bean. (funny)	
	than mine because they flew on Sunday. (che	eap)
	now that he's a teenager. (lazy)	•
·	- ,	

4. WRITE THE **SUPERLATIVES** OF THE WORDS GIVEN

1 This is the biggest building	in the world, (big building)
2 This is	here. (comfortable chair)
3 He bought	in the shop. (expensive flowers)
4 I think she's	of the group. (good singer)
5 He's	of the company. (careful driver)
6 Who's	in the class? (old student)
7 It's	I've ever seen. (bad film)
8 She's	of all the students. (intelligent)
9 It was	I had ever heard. (beautiful music)
10 He's	of all the assistants. (helpful)
11 He's	in his class. (young)
12 This is	in the world. (poor country)
13 She's	I've ever met. (strange person)
14 I didn't answer	questions. (difficult)
15 Peter's	of them all. (old)

5. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH AN ADJECTIVE

Boring comfortable dangerous deep difficult

independent old relaxing valuable

1 This summer is not as .hot as last summer.
2 I hope his new book is not as .boringas his last one.
3 Flying is not as as travelling by car. 4 Don't worry. The river isn't as as it looks.
5 Silver isn't as as gold.
6 Dogs aren't as as cats.
7 Our new car is very fast, but it's not as as the old one.
8 Do you think French is as to learn as English?
9 Were you really born in 1980? I didn't realise you were as as me.
10 For me, lying on the beach is not as as walking in the mountains
"TOO" AND "NOTENOUGH"
> The infinitive is often used after too + adjective, or not + adjective + enough. It's too cold to swim today. (We can't swim today - it's too cold.) It isn't warm enough to go to the beach. (We can't go to the beach - it's not warm enough.)
> the + comparative, the + comparative = Cuanto más, más The more you eat, the fatter you get (Cuanto más comes, más gordo te pones) The more I think, the less I know (Cuanto más pienso, menos entiendo) The later you arrive, the better the food is (Cuanto más tarde llegas, mejor la comida
6. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH "TOO" OR "NOTENOUGH"
1 I can't walk any further - I'mtoo tired (tired)
2 I'm sorry. You're <i>not old enough</i> to see this film. (old)
3 It's to work here. Let's go to the library. (noisy)
4 John was to get into the swimming team. (fast)
5 Your handwriting is to read. (small)
6 I'm afraid we can't buy that computer. It's (expensive)
7 I don't think George should get the new job - he's (efficient)
8 Those jeans are to wear to the party. (dirty)
9 We couldn't talk to each other in the pub; the music was (loud)
10 Can you help me with this bottle? I'm to open it. (strong)

7. COMPARATIVE OR SUPERLATIVE??

- 1 We've got (big) problems to worry about
- 2 Which is (high) mountains in the world?
- 3 Is it much (cold) in New York?
- 4 Those were (happy) days of my childhood
- 5 You're (lucky) person in the world
- 6 You're (lucky) than I am
- 7 And then, (unbelievable) thing happened
- 8 She was much (fat) the last time I saw her
- 9 The film was (boring) than I expected
- 10 These are too large, Do you have any (small) ones?
- 11 Was she (young) girl in the group?
- 12 He is (lazy) now than he ever was
- 13 That is (expensive) picture in the shop
- 14 He was driving (fast) than usual
- 15 I worked (hard) than John
- 16 It probably takes (long) than an hour
- 17 This is the (bad) thing that could ever happen to me
- 18 My (old) sister is a doctor
- 19 It's (bad) than I thought
- 20 It's (cold) today than it was yesterday

8. TRANSLATE INTO SPANISH

- 1 Es casi tan alto como yo (tall / me)
- 2 Regresaré tan pronto como pueda (come back / soon)
- 3 Es tan estúpido como su hermano
- 4 La maleta es tan pesada como el bolso (case / heavy / bag)
- 5 No eres tan listo como crees (clever / think)
- 6 No soy tan tonto como crees (stupid)
- 7 ¿Te sientes mejor ahora? (feel)
- 8 Llevo aquí más tiempo que ellos (be / long)
- 9 He trabajado más que nadie (hard / anybody else)
- 10 Es uno de los mejores escritores del mundo
- 11 Eso no es lo más importante (important thing)
- 12 Fue más fácil de lo que esparaba (easy / expect)
- 13 Él es mayor de lo que imaginas (old / think)
- 14 Yo lo hice mejor que él (do)
- 15 Yo canto mejor que ella
- 16 Me tratan peor que a ella (treat)
- 17 Cuanto más lo intento, peor lo hago (try / do)
- 18 Cuanto más lo pienso, menos me gusta (think / like)
- 19 Cuanto más idiomas aprendas, mejor para tu futuro (languages / learn)
- 20 Cuantas más hablo con él, mejor me cae (talk to / like)