Comparativos y superlativos

Comparative statements

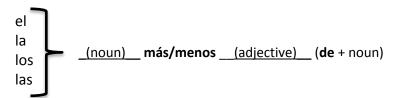
English speakers make comparisons by adding the ending -er to an adjective (ie: warmer) or by using the words more or less with an adjective (ie: more interesting). Spanish speakers make comparisons in the following manner.

Use m Use th	 menos <u>adjective, adverb</u> nás que (more than) or menos que (Paco estudia más que tú. ne preposition de (than) before a nu Ella tiene más de ocho cla ular comparatives 	<u>r a noun</u> que – more <u>o or a noun</u> que – less _ less than) after a verb forr Paco studie	than than m. es more than you. eight classes.	
	 mejor(es) que – better than peor(es) que – worse than 	•	mayor(es) que – older than menor(es) que – younger than	
PRÁC				
	Elena tiene		Elena is less hungry than María.	
2.	Nosotros tenemos	Hugo.	We are more thirsty than Hugo.	
3.	La pizza está	la sopa.	The pizza is hotter than the soup.	
4.	Él come yo.		He eats less than I.	
5.	Ustedes conocen c	uatro personas.	You all know more than four people.	
6.	La sra. Green es	su esposo.	Mrs. Green is younger than her husband.	
7.	Tenemos veinte exá	menes.	We have fewer than twenty tests.	
Comparisons of equality Use tan (as) before an adjective or an adverb and como (as) after it. • tan <u>adjective or adverb</u> como – as as *Note that tan can also be used by itself to show a great degree of a given quality; for example, ¡Qué clase tan interesante! What an interesting class! Use tanto(a) (as much) or tantos(as) (as many) before a noun and como (as) after it. • tanto(a) <u>noun</u> como – as much as • tantos(as) <u>noun</u> como – as many as *Note that tanto(s)/tanta(s) can also be used without como to show a great amount of something; for example, ¡Hace tanto calor! It's so hot! One can change a comparison of equality to one of inequality by using the word no before a verb. No hace tanto calor en Kansas City como en Arizona. It is not as hot in KC as in Arizona. To make comparisons of equality with verbs, use tanto como after the verb, followed by the person (or pronoun) that is being compared to the subject. Tú estudias tanto como yo. You study as much as I.				
PRÁC		VC A.:	Compation on the me hat in 160 and a had	
	A veces hace en		Sometimes it's as hot in KC as in Arizona.	
	Hoy, María tiene		Today, María is as hungry as Elena.	
	El helado está		The ice cream is as cold as the tea.	
11.	Mi sandwich está	tu ensalada.	My sandwich is as delicious as your salad.	
12.	Jimmy come	la sra. Green.	Jimmy eats as much as Mrs. Green.	

Superlative statements

English speakers single out someone or something from a group by adding the ending —est to an adjective (ie: warm**est**) or by using the phrases the most or the least with an adjective (ie: the most expensive).

Spanish speakers from superlatives by using a definite article before the person or thing being compared + **más** (most) or **menos** (least) + adjective. To say ...in the class/world/city, etc.), the preposition **de** + noun is used.



Yo tengo...

la maestra **más** simpatica... y la clase **menos** aburrida... de la escuela y del mundo. I have...

the nicest teacher... and the least boring class... in the school and in the world.

<u>Irregular superlatives</u>

- el/la/los/las **mejor(es)** the best
- el/la/los/las **peor(es)** the worst

- el/la/los/las mayor(es) the oldest
- el/la/los/las menor(es) the youngest

PRÁCTICA

13. La señora Green es la maestra	simpática.	Mrs. Green is the nic est teacher.
14. Jaime es el hombre	_ viejo de la familia.	Jaime is the old est in the family.
15. La historia es la clase	_ aburrida de la escuela.	History is the most boring class in the school.
16. Los Royals son	de béisbol.	The Royals are the best in baseball.

Ahora, escribe el opuesto en español.

17.	mejor
18.	menos
19.	más
20.	mayor
21.	peor
22	menor