



### Target

Add comparatives and superlatives to your written work to make it more interesting.

### Step 1

Where to start.

Practise at home by revising the resources in your book and the sheets explaining the different formations below.

Try teaching someone in your family the rules. Did you know that you we Learn 10% of what we read, 20% of what we hear but 95% of what we teach others?

### Step 2

Putting it into practice

Your challenge is to include at least one of these structures in every piece of work. When you do this highlight it in your work and get your teacher to check it. Avoid using the same structure more than one a week to ensure you practise a variety of forms.

What else can I do to help me learn it?

Practising regularly is the key to success here. Try making some flashcards highlighting the key structures. These are great for learners who work very well with visual clues.

### What are comparatives and superlatives?

You use **comparatives** to say that one thing is bigger, better, more expensive, etc. than another. You use **superlatives** to say that something is the biggest, the best, the most expensive etc.

#### How do they work?

- The **comparative** is formed by making a 'sandwich' around the adjective:
  - más + adjective + que** (more ... than)  
*La física es **más útil** que la biología.* Physics is **more useful than** biology.
  - menos + adjective + que** (less ... than / not as ... as)  
*Bea es **menos inteligente** que Rosa.* Bea is **less intelligent than** Rosa.
  - tan + adjective + como** (as ... as)  
*Barcelona es **tan cara** como Madrid.* Barcelona is **as expensive as** Madrid.
- The **superlative** is formed by using the following construction:  
**el/la/los/las + más/menos + adjective**  
*Mi profesor de química es **el más serio**.* My chemistry teacher is **the most serious**.
- With both comparatives and superlatives, the adjective must agree with the noun being described.
- Some comparatives and superlatives are irregular:

adjective	comparative	superlative	
bueno ( <i>good</i> )	mejor ( <i>better</i> )	el / la mejor	los / las mejores ( <i>the best</i> )
malo ( <i>bad</i> )	peor ( <i>worse</i> )	el / la peor	los / las peores ( <i>the worst</i> )

## Preparados

**1 Use words from the box to compare the two things in each sentence. There may be more than one correct answer and you can use each word more than once. Then translate the sentences into English.**

- 1 Málaga es  bonita  Brighton.
- 2 La ciudad es  tranquila  el campo.
- 3 Las revistas son  aburridas  los libros.
- 4 Ir al cine es  barato  ver la tele.
- 5 Mi profe de español es  divertido  mi profe de inglés.

más
menos
tan
que
como

## Listos

**2 Write a sentence comparing each pair of things. Make sure the adjective agrees with the first noun.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Inglaterra / España ( <i>smaller</i> )      | 4 una pensión / un hotel ( <i>less expensive</i> )       |
| 2 los aviones / los trenes ( <i>quicker</i> ) | 5 la música / el teatro ( <i>better</i> )                |
| 3 un móvil / una tableta ( <i>as useful</i> ) | 6 los vaqueros / el uniforme ( <i>more comfortable</i> ) |

## ¡Ya!

**3 Unjumble these superlatives and translate them into English.**

- |                                   |                              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 más simpática la Teresa es      | 4 amigos Mis son mejores los |
| 2 religión de peor es profe la Mi | 5 guapo el es Iñaki más      |
| 3 madre menos Mi paciente la es   | 6 el joven hermano es Tu más |