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Last updated1 May 2019PowerPoint showing how to make comparisons in Spanish with a couple of whiteboard games. Worksheets for lower ability students to go with Listos 2 Rojo P6/7Creative Commons "Sharealike"Select overall rating(no rating)Your rating is required to reflect your happiness.Write a reviewUpdate existing reviewIt's good to leave some feedback.Something went wrong, please try again later.Muchas gracias, me ha ayudado mucho.Empty reply does not make any sense for the end usergraciasEmpty reply does not make any sense for the end userVery useful, thank you!Empty reply does not make any sense for the end userThis is really good! Thank youEmpty reply does not make any sense for the end userEmpty reply does not make any sense for the end userReport this resourceeto let us know if it violates our terms and conditions. Our customer service team will review your report and will be in touch. Home Spanish Grammar Exercises (B1-C1) Spanish Adjectives Exercises 1 Spanish Adjectives Comparatives Exercise 1 Reviews Comparative is a syntactic to express a comparison between two or more entities or groups of entities in degree, quality, quantity, etc. So how to make comparisons in Spanish? How to use some basic forms of comparisons or comparative formsincluding comparisons of inequality (more than/less than) and comparisons of equality (as...as) in Spanish?1. Comparisons of equality in SpanishAs...asFormula: tan + adjective/adverb + como = as + adjective/adverb + asExample:Sara is as tall as your brother - Sara es tan alta como tu hermano.Note: The adjective used in this type of comparison must match the subject of the sentence in both gender and number.See gender rules in Spanish nounsfor more information!Examples:My sister is as tall as your brother - Mi hermana es tan alta como tu hermano.My brother is as tall as your brother - Mi hermano es tan alto como tu hermano.As many as/ As much asFormula: tanto + noun + como = as many/as much + noun + asNote: the word tanto must match the noun that follows in both gender and number.Tanta: used for singular noun, feminine genderTanto: for singular noun, masculine genderTantos: plural noun, masculine genderTantas: plural noun, feminine genderExamples:I have as much money as Peter - Tengo tanto dinero como Peter.My mother has as much patience as her - Mi madre tiene tanta paciencia como ella.He has as many bananas as him - Tiene tantos pltanos como l.2. Comparisons of inequality in SpanishMore than/Less thanFormula:ms + adjective/adverb/noun + que = more + adjective/adverb/noun + thanmenos + adjective/adverb/noun + que = less + adjective/adverb/noun + thanNote: The adjective must match the first noun as it is the subject of the comparison.Examples:Pizza is more delicious than squash - La pizza es ms sabrosa que la calabazaNot asasFormula: no + verb + tan + adjective/adverb + comoExample: I am not as tall as your brother - Pedro no es tan alto como su hermano.Single word comparisonsJust like in English, there are single adjectives that you cant use more than or less than to make comparisons. For example, tall becomes taller in English. And in Spanish, with these adjectives, you dont use ms or menos. Instead, you just need to add the afterwards que.Formula: adjective + queExample:I am older than my sister - Soy mayor que mi hermana.Some word comparison in Spanish with English translation:Major - betterPeor - worseMayor - largerMenor - olderMenor - youngerIf the comparative is followed by a number, use de rather than queFormula: ms/menos + de + number = more than/less than + numberExample: There are more than five people here - Hay ms de cinco personas aqu.Note: if the comparative is followed by a number and is negative, use que to mean onlyFormula: ms/menos + que + number = only + numberExamples: There are only five people in here - No hay ms que cinco personas aqu.I only have twenty dollars - No tengo ms que veinte dlares.I have more than twenty dollars - Tengo ms de veinte dlares.Learning how to compare two things is not enough, you also need to learn superlatives in Spanish!Check out for more Spanish to English translation, grammar, and vocabulary. Hey everybody! Did you have a good weekend?!We all know that knowing many words and word combinations helps a lot when we are trying to speak a foreign language.In English we say expressions likeHesas blind as a bat. as cool as a cucumber. as right as rain. as mad as a hatter.In Spanish we also have several comparisons like this too, using ms que (more than). It is very important that you know them so you can take your Spanish to a whole new level.Check them out!ms alegre que unas castaelas [happy]ms amarillo que la cera [yellow]ms apretado que guano de cabra [stingy]ms arrugado que una pasa [wrinkled]ms borracho que una cuba [drunk]ms ciego que un topo [blind]ms colorado que un tomate [embarrassed]ms delgado que un fideo [thin]ms derecho que una vela [straight upright]ms duro que una piedra [hard]ms feo que un coche febre [ugly]ms feo que un dolor de muelas [ugly]ms largo que un da sin pan [long]ms listo que el hambre [ready]ms loco que una cabra [crazy]ms manso que un cordero [docile]ms pesado que una vaca en brazos [annoying]ms terco que una mula [stubborn]ms tonto que hacerle la permanente a un calvo [useless, stupid]ms vago que la chaqueta de un guardia [broad, loose]ms viejo que cagar agachado [old a little vulgar]ms viejo que Matusaln [old]Have you ever heard any of the expressions above? Leave a comment and let us know!Want more free resources tolearn Spanish? Check out the other goodies we offer to help make your language learning efforts a daily habit. In this post, youll learn everything you need to know about Spanish comparatives.Specifcally, youll discover how to master comparatives in Spanish by avoiding a few of the most common mistakes that English natives make with these Spanish phrasesWell start by looking at the four main structures for making comparisons in Spanish, then well dive into some common errors with the Spanish comparatives mayor, menor, mejor, andpeor, plus well look at how to think about the wordslo.ms and muchowith comparisons.The 4 types of comparisons in SpanishIn Spanish, there are four basic ways to make a comparison:Comparatives of superioritySuperlatives of superiorityComparatives of inferioritySuperlatives of inferiorityThe difference between a comparative and superlative is that a comparative allows you to compare two things, while a superlative allows you to compare one thing to a group.In addition, a comparison of superiority allows you to say that something is bigger, taller, or faster. Whereas, a comparison of inferiority allows you to say that something is less big, less tall, or less fast.Noting, of course, that it sounds more natural to say slower than less fast in English, this is also true for the equivalent Spanish comparatives of inferiority.Here are the structures in Spanish that allow you to make the four different types of comparisons:Los ComparativosComparativo de superioridadms + adjetivo (+ que)Superlativo de superioridadel / la / los / las (+nombre) + ms + adjetivo (+ de)Comparativo de inferioridadmenos + adjetivo (+ que)Superlativo de inferioridadel / la / los / las (+nombre) + menos + adjetivo (+ de)In the next few sections, well look at how to use each of these in a Spanish sentence.As an aside, in contrast to comparisons of superiority or inferiority, if you want to make a comparison of equality, youll instead need to use a sentence with tan vs tanto.How to make comparisons in Spanish Comparatives of superiorityBefore we look at all of the different structures, lets start by paying close attention to the first few examples using comparatives of superiority.See if you can spot the important difference between these two examples:English: Usain Bolt is faster than Asafa Powell.Espao: Usain Bolt es ms rpido que Asafa Powell.English: Shakira is more popular than Ricky Martn.Espao: Shakira es ms popular que Ricky Martn.In English, we can make comparisons with words like faster, taller, stronger.But, there are some situations where we dont have an adjective that ends in er. For example, when comparing popularity, we need to say more popular (and not popularer).Moreover, we also have superlatives in English such as fastest, tallest and strongest. But, again, with popularity, we need to say most popular (and not popularst).In Spanish, there are only a handful of irregular comparatives that match that behaviour of words such faster, taller, stronger. Well cover those in the section on irregular comparatives below.For now, simply note that the majority of comparatives in Spanish behave like the comparatives in English such as popular, e.g. ms popular.How to use superlatives of superiorityWhen making superlative statements of superiority we need the structure from above (el / la / los / las (+nombre) + ms + adjetivo (+ de)).Now we are saying that someone or something is the most of .. In other words, we need to compare one thing to a group.Here are some examples:English: My brother is the tallest student in the school.Espao: Mi hermano es el estudiante ms alto de la escuela.English: She is the smartest analyst in the industry.Espao: Ella es la analista ms inteligente de la industria.English: What is the most important task we need to finish this week?Espao: Cul es la tarea ms importante que tenemos que terminar esta semana?Note thestructure and word order of these examples. In English, we say the most important task, in Spanish we need to say la tarea ms importante.Also, with this last example, we have left out the de because it is optional, but note there is still an implied group (e.g. the most important task of a group of tasks).How to use comparatives of inferiorityAs I mentioned earlier, comparisons of inferiority such less fast and less tall arent common in English or Spanish.But, you may still need to make acomparison of inferiority from time to time.Here are a few examples:English: My current apartment is less noisy than my last one.Espao: Mi apartamento actual es menos ruidoso que el ltimo.English: This song is less difficult to play than the other one.Espao: Esta cancin es menos difcil de tocar que la otra.English:The flavours in this soup are less intense and I prefer it that way.Espao: Los sabores de esta sopa son menos intensos y yo lo prefiero as.How to use superlatives of inferiorityWith superlatives of inferiority, we are saying that someone or something is the least of .Here, a few examples with superlatives of inferiority:English: I am the least strong athlete in the gym.Espao: Soy el atleta menos fuerte del gimnasio.English: This is the least expensive gift that Im going to buy for Christmas.Espao:Este es el regalo menos caro que voy a comprar para Navidad.English: This is the least interesting movie I have watched this year.Espao: Esta es la pelcula menos interesante que he visto este ao.Irregular Comparatives in Spanish Mayor, menor, mejor, & peorIn Spanish, there are irregulars comparatives that behave like the equivalent of the English comparatives older, younger, better and worse.Moreover, it is really important that you avoid phrases like ms bueno, ms viejand ms malo when you are making comparisons because they will make your Spanish sound really unnatural.Here is a table of all of the irregular comparatives in Spanish:InglsComparativos IrregularesOlderViejo MayorYoungerjoven MenorBetter (adjective)Bueno MejorBetter (adverb)Bien MejorWorse (adjective)Malo PeorWorse (adverb)Mal PeorHere are some examples:English: Laura speaks Spanish better than me.Espao: Laura habla espaol mejor que yo.English: My mother is older than my father.Espao: Mi madre es mayor que mi padre.English: Star Wars 5 is worse than Star Wars 6.Espao: La Guerra de las Galaxias 5 es peor que la Guerra de las Galaxias 6.English: Miguel is the youngest of all of his friends.Espao: Miguel es el menor de todos sus amigos.English: These are the best strawberries I have tasted in my life.Espao: Estas son las mejores fresas que he probado en mi vida.One really important point to notice with this last example is that mejor has to come before the noun. This is an often-overlooked rule of Spanish adjective word order.Ms vs mucho Common Errors with Spanish ComparativesWith comparisons in Spanish, the hardest part seems to be saying that something is much better, much more interesting, or someone is much taller, much faster etc.From experience, this is where we hear the most number of mistakes made with students in our Spanish Classes.So, when should we use ms and when should we use mucho?The answer is: we need to addmucho before of all of the previous phrases mentioned in this post.So, if we have a regular comparative ms alto, then if we want to say much taller, we need to say mucho ms alto.Conversely, if we have an irregular comparative mejor, then if we want to say much better, we need to say mucho mejor.And, to emphasize this last point, you need to avoid ms mejor, ms mayor etc.Here are a few examples:English: I have a colleague that is much smarter than me.Espao: Tengo un compaero que es mucho ms listo que yo.English: The churros in Spain are much better than the churros in Australia. Espao: Los churros en Espaa son mucho mejores que los churros en Australia.English: His brother is much younger than him.Espao: Su hermano es mucho menor que l.English: These two students are much taller than the rest of the class.Espao: Estos dos estudiantes son mucho ms altos que el resto de la clase.Notice with this last example that we say mucho ms altos and not muchos ms altos.When we are using muchoin this context it is modifying ms, so you dont need to match the number and gender of the noun like you would in a sentence such as tengo muchas cosas.When to say lo msA question that comes up often with this topic is when to say lo ms instead of el ms or la ms.Similar to the other uses of lo, we can often think of loas meaning the thing.For example, if I was going to give a simple piece of advice about improving your Spanish, I could say:English: The most important thing is to keep practising. Espao: Lo ms importante es seguir practicando. But, the thing doesnt always translatewell into sentences with lo.Another way to think of lo ms + adjetivo is that which is the most + adjective. For example lo ms interesante could be translated as that which is the most interesting.Notice that now we are saying that which is the most as opposed to the most interesting book or the most interesting movie or the most interesting place etc.And, when we cant say book, movie or place, then we are going to need lo.Here are some examples:English: After years of injuries, she is now at the top of her sport.Espao:Despus de aos de lesiones, ahora est en lo ms alto de su deporte.English:This is the least nervous Ive been before a race.Espao: Esto es lo menos nervioso que he estado antes de una carrera. English: What was the most fun thing you did on your trip?Espao: Qu fue lo ms divertido que hiciste en tu viaje?English: Im going to live as close to work as possible.Espao: Voy a vivir lo ms cerca posible del trabajo. Your turnRoosevelt said, comparison is the thief of joy, but, I say not when you learning Spanish!!Learning how to make comparisons can be a great way to boost your Spanish and improve your conversations. And, if can get all of the irregulars right, your Spanish will sound great.Pick a few irregular comparatives from this post and try them out in your next Spanish conversation. For example, consider talking about a situation where something is much mejor than something else, or someone is mucho ms alto than someone else.How else can you use comparatives in Spanish?

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