

COMPARATIVES

¿Qué son los comparativos en Inglés?

El comparativo se usa en inglés para comparar diferencias entre los dos objetos a los que modifica (*larger, smaller, faster, higher*). Se emplea en oraciones donde comparamos dos sustantivos, de la manera siguiente:

sujeto + verbo + adjetivo en grado comparativo + *than* + complement

Ejemplos

- My house is **larger** than hers.
- This box is **smaller** than the one I lost.
- Your dog runs **faster** than Jim's dog.
- The rock flew **higher** than the roof.

Short adjectives

First person + is/are + short adj. + ER + than + Second person

Añadir *-er* para el comparativo. Si el adjetivo termina en consonante + vocal + consonante, la última consonante debe repetirse antes de añadir la terminación.

Adjetivo	Comparativo
tall	taller
fat	fatter
big	bigger
sad	sadder

Los adjetivos de dos sílabas pueden formar el comparativo añadiendo *-er*, como los adjetivos de una sílaba, o bien colocando *more* delante del adjetivo, como ocurre con los de tres sílabas.

Adjetivo	Comparativo
happy	happier
simple	simpler
busy	busier
tilted	more tilted
tangled	more tangled

Long adjectives

First person + is/are + more + Long adj. + than + second person

Los adjetivos de tres sílabas o más forman el comparativo colocando *more* antes del adjetivo.

Adjetivo	Comparativo
important	more important
expensive	more expensive

Exceptions

Algunos adjetivos tienen formas irregulares en los grados comparativos.

Adjetivos	Comparativos
good	better
bad	worse
little	less
much	more
far	further / farther

Far – Farther/Further (cuestiones académicas)

Examples

- Today is the **worst** day I've had in a long time.
- You play tennis **better** than I do.
- This is the **least** expensive sweater in the store.
- This sweater is **less** expensive than that one.
- I ran pretty far yesterday, but I ran even **farther** today.

Important rules

Adjective	Comparative	Spelling
old cheap	older cheaper	one-syllable adjectives: add -er
big hot	bigger hotter	one-syllable adjectives ending one vowel + one consonant: double consonant, add -er
healthy happy	healthier happier	one- or two-syllable adjectives ending consonant + y > -ier
famous expensive	more famous more expensive	two- or more syllable adjectives: <i>more</i> + adjective
good bad far	better worse farther/further	irregular

Let's practice

- <https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/comparison/comparison-multiple-1>

Write comparative sentences

1: Canada/Brazil (big): Canada is bigger than Brazil

2: Carol/Deborah (pretty):

3: Driving/flying (dangerous):

4: My English/your English (bad):

5: This chair/that chair (comfortable):

6: He/his wife (Young):

7: Buses/trains (cheap):

8: Your car/mine (good):