



SWORD # 3



N I D A D III

COMPARATIVO, SUPERLATIVO Y VOCABULARIO

T E M A S :

- I.- CONSTRUCCION DEL COMPARATIVO
 - II.- FORMAS DEL SUPERLATIVO
 - III.- VOCABULARIO

3.1. COMPARATIVOS.

Objetivo: El alumno comprenderá los significados de las palabras que establecen igualdad en inglés.

Para comparar dos o más cosas, personas, grupos, condiciones, etc., se usan las formas del comparativo, las que establecen: Igualdad, Inferioridad o Superioridad.

IGUALDAD.

Dentro de los comparativos que establecen igualdad, encontramos tres formas de expresarla:

- 1º Cuando los dos sujetos que comparamos son iguales en todos los aspectos.
- 2º Cuando los dos sujetos comparados son exactamente iguales en un aspecto (color, personalidad, tamaño, etc.).
- 3º Cuando solamente la acción (verbo) de los dos sujetos es exactamente igual.

APRENDE LAS FORMAS DEL COMPARATIVO DE IGUALDAD:

IGUALDAD: *	INGLES:	ESPAÑOL:
1. Completa	THE SAME AS ALIKE	IGUAL A (que) IGUALES
2. Parcial (Un aspecto)	THE SAME + SUSTANTIVO + (AS) AS + ADJETIVO ADVERBIO	EL, LA, ETC. + MISMO + SUST. + QUE + AS TAN COMO
3. Verbal	AS MANY + SUSTANTIVO + AS	TANTOS + SUSTANTIVO + COMO
	VERB + LIKE	VERBO + COMO

* Debes memorizar los significados de las seis estructuras del comparativo.

Examples. (Ejemplos):

Your two brothers are ALIKE.

Patricio's social interests are THE SAME AS Pedro's. Los intereses sociales de Patricio son IGUALES a los de Pedro.

My English book is THE SAME AS yours.

These two volkswagens are ALIKE.

All traffic lights are ALIKE.

My coat is THE SAME AS yours.

The twins are ALIKE.

His homework is THE SAME AS yours.

Our shoes are ALIKE.

PRACTICAS: (Igualdad completa)

3.1.1 WRITE THE MEANING OF THE ENGLISH COMPARATIVE FORMS. (Escribe el significado en inglés de los comparativos)

1. The same as =

3.1.2. TRANSLATE. (Traduce).

1. My english dictionary and your english dictionary are alike.

2. These two persons are alike.

3. Sometimes twins are alike.

4. These four dresses are alike.

5. The two chemical experiments are alike.

6. This example is the same as number four.

7. The furniture of this room is the same as that room's.

Igualdad completa:

THE SAME AS = IGUAL A (QUE)

ALIKE = IGUALES

Tus dos hermanos son IGUALES.

Los intereses sociales de Patricio son IGUALES a los de Pedro.

Mi libro de Inglés es IGUAL QUE el tuyo.

Estos dos volkswagens son IGUALES.

Todas las luces del tráfico son IGUALES.

Mi abrigo es IGUAL QUE el tuyo.

Los gemelos son iguales.

Su tarea es IGUAL QUE la tuya.

Nuestros zapatos son iguales.

8. My Mustang is the same as Dora's.

9. Liliana's shoes are the same as Eli's.

10. Katia's doll is the same as Liza's.

3.1.3. WRITE THE COMPARATIVES IN ENGLISH. (Escribe los comparativos en Inglés).

1. My hand writing and yours are _____ (iguales)

2. George's sports interests are _____ as Maxi's. (igual a)

3. Alex's tennis shoes and mine are _____ (iguales)

4. Professor González' volkswagen is _____ yours. (igual a)

5. American alphabet and British alphabet are _____ (iguales).

6. My idea of freedom is _____ Irma's. (igual a)

7. Professor Freire's conception of education and mine are _____ (iguales)

8. Women's liberation in Mexico is not _____ in Europe. (igual a)

9. Somoza's death and his father's were _____ (iguales)

10. Capitalism in Mexico is not _____ in the United States. (igual a)

IGUALDAD PARCIAL:

(se compara un aspecto)

THE SAME + SUST. + AS = EL MISMO = SUST. + QUE

ADJETIVO

AS + ADVERBIO + AS = TAN COMO

AS MANY + SUST. + AS = TANTOS + SUST. + COMO

Mónica's eyes are THE SAME color AS Susie's.

Mickey Mouse is AS popular AS Donald (Popular; adjetivo). Mickey Mouse es TAN popular como Donald.

Harry Belafonte sings AS beautifully AS Sinatra.

Harry Belafonte canta TAN maravillosamente COMO Sinatra.

I know AS MANY actors AS you do.

(yo) conozco TANTOS actores como tú.

She will come AS soon AS possible. (soon - adverbio). Ella vendrá TAN pronto COMO sea posible.

Paula is THE SAME age AS Jane.

Los ojos de Mónica son del MISMO color QUE los de Susie.

Paula tiene LA MISMA edad que Jane.

This exercise is AS easy AS ABC. (easy - Adjetivo). Este ejercicio es TAN fácil COMO el abecedario.
 There are AS MANY boys AS girls in class. Hay TANTOS muchachos COMO muchachas en clase.
 The monument is AS old AS the hills. (old-adjetivo). El monumento es TAN viejo COMO las colinas.
 Mr. Pérez is AS stubborn AS a mule. El Sr. Pérez es TAN terco COMO una mula.

PRACTICAS: (igualdad parcial)

3.1.4. WRITE THE MEANING OF THE COMPARATIVE WORDS. (Escribe el significado de las palabras comparativas):

1. The same + sustantivo + as _____
2. as-as _____
3. as many-as _____

3.1.5. TRANSLATE. (Traduce)

1. Twins are usually the same size. _____
2. Our apartments are the same price. _____
3. They live in the same street. _____
4. Her son's hair is the same color as her daughter's. _____
5. Silvia's bike is the same model as Lorena's. _____
6. You have as many mistakes in your exam as I do. _____
7. I bought as many pencils as my sister. _____
8. Irma has as many toys as Luisa. _____
9. She passed as many exams as Nancy. _____
10. We received as many flowers as you did. _____
11. Latin music is as popular as negro music. _____
12. Betty's blouse is as pretty as Elena's. _____
13. The president spoke as clearly as he could. _____
14. Dalia will explain the unit as perfectly as the best teacher. _____
15. Emilia's pronunciation is as musical as good actresses. _____

3.1.6. USE THE COMPARATIVES IN ENGLISH. (Usa los comparativos en Inglés).

1. English sounds are not _____ spanish sounds (los mismos que)
2. Sonia's car is _____ color _____ yours. (el mismo-que)
3. Donna Summer is _____ popular _____ Coca Cola. (tan - como)
4. Reagan is _____ stubborn _____ a mule. (tan - como)
5. Missy has _____ dolls _____ Laura. (tantas - como)
6. Peter bought _____ toys _____ he could pay. (tantos - como)
7. Maxi is _____ active _____ a termite. (tan - como)
8. He is _____ age _____ Verónica. (la misma - que)
9. He can run _____ rapidly _____ a champion. (tan - como)
10. He won _____ medals _____ Alex, last year. (tantas - como)
11. Lory's hair is _____ color _____ her mother's. (el mismo - que)
12. Rosa and Blanca have _____ educational interests. (los mismos)
13. Be a woman _____ natural _____ you can. (tan - como)
14. Linda's jeans are _____ size _____ Juana's. (la misma - que)
15. Try to obtain _____ goals (metas) _____ you can. (tantas - como)

IGUALDAD VERBAL:

VERBO + LIKE = VERBO + COMO

- Gloria WORKS LIKE an ant.
 Peter RUNS LIKE an ostrich.
 Inés JUMPS LIKE a frog.
 John TALKS LIKE his brother.
 You LOOK LIKE your sister.

NOTA: LOOK LIKE se traduce PARECERSE A

- Gloria TRABAJA COMO una hormiga.
 Pedro CORRE COMO un aveSTRUZ.
 Inés SALTA COMO una rana.
 John HABLA COMO su hermano.
 (TÚ) te pareces a tu hermana.

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3.1.7. WRITE THE MEANING IN SPANISH. (Escribe el significado en español).

1. Verbo + Like = verbo + como _____ 2. Look like = parecerse a _____

3.1.8. TRANSLATE. (Traduce)

1. Nicolás works like a donkey. _____
2. Pepe looks like his mother. _____
3. Rosa talks like a parrot. _____
4. We study like you. _____
5. Students are like children. _____

3.1.9. WRITE THE COMPARATIVE IN ENGLISH (Escribe el comparativo en inglés).

Boris Spassky. (como)

1. Bobby Fisher plays chess _____ Boris Spassky. (como)
2. Armando explains the lesson _____ Jaime. (como)
3. I read the report _____ you. (como)
4. Ana speaks _____ a native (como)
5. Gloria works _____ an ant. (como)

3.2. OBJETIVO:

El alumno comprenderá el comparativo de inferioridad en inglés.

INFERIORIDAD.

Se usa el comparativo de inferioridad si al comparar dos sujetos el que se menciona primero está en un plano inferior al segundo. En inglés hay dos formas de expresar MENOS: LESS (antes de singular), y FEWER (antes de plural).

INGLES:

LESS THAN (SINGULAR)

FEWER THAN (PLURAL)

ESPAÑOL:

MENOS QUE

MENOS QUE

Examples: (Ejemplos):

I drink LESS water THAN you do.

Tomas has LESS money THAN Ricardo.

We have FEWER interesting objects THAN you do.

Uranus has FEWER moons THAN Saturn.

Mexico is LESS powerful THAN other countries.

History has FEWER objectives THAN Mathematics.

Our library has FEWER books THAN the public library.

Swimming in a pool is LESS dangerous THAN swimming in the sea.

FEWER students came to class.

Your house has FEWER beautiful flowers THAN mine.

(Yo) Bebo MENOS agua QUE tú.

Tomas tiene MENOS dinero QUE Ricardo.

(Nosotros) tenemos MENOS objetos interesantes QUE tú.

Urano tiene MENOS lunas QUE Saturno.

México es MENOS poderoso QUE otros países.

La Historia tiene MENOS objetivos QUE Matemáticas.

Nuestra biblioteca tiene MENOS libros QUE la biblioteca pública.

Nadar en una alberca es MENOS peligroso QUE nadar en el mar.

MENOS alumnos vinieron a clase.

Tu casa tiene MENOS flores bonitas QUE la mía.

PRACTICAS. (inferioridad)

3.2.1. WRITE THE MEANING OF THE COMPARATIVES. (Escribe el significado del comparativo)

1. Fewer than _____

2. Less than _____

3.2.2. WRITE THE USES OF THE FOLLOWING COMPARATIVES.

1. "LESS" se usa antes de _____

2. "FEWER" se usa antes de _____

(Escribe los usos de los comparativos)

3.2.3. TRANSLATE (Traduce):

1. Money es less important than health. _____

2. Pete es less ambitious than John. _____

3. Uranus and Saturn have fewer moons than Jupiter. _____

4. When there is less comprehension, there is less love.
5. There are fewer good exercises than bad ones.
6. Men are less friendly than women.
7. I will buy fewer books than you.
8. You must eat fewer candies.
9. When there is a deflation, there is less production.
10. We should bring fewer spanish books to class.

3.2.4. USE THE COMPARATIVES. LESS THAN or FEWER THAN. (Usa los comparativos en inglés, según se necesiten):

1. Ana reads MENOS cuidadosamente QUE Marina, (carefully). 2. MENOS interesting topics are in today's newspaper.
3. MENOS important information is necessary. 4. Ramon is MENOS intelligent QUE his brother. (intelligent).
5. Maria has MENOS personalidad QUE Miriam (personality). 6. I can see MENOS flies in the room now.
7. We have MENOS good friends QUE you. 8. I am MENOS busy QUE you.
9. We bought MENOS oranges QUE John. 10. It is difficult to have MENOS noise.

3.3. OBJETIVO:

El alumno comprenderá las expresiones del comparativo de Superioridad en inglés.

SUPERIORIDAD.

Si comparamos dos sujetos y uno está en un plano superior al otro, debemos usar el comparativo de superioridad.

En Inglés se usan dos formas para expresarlo: -ER THAN y MORE THAN = MAS QUE.

INGLÉS:	ESPAÑOL:	USOS:
-ER THAN	MAS <u>QUE</u>	La terminación -ER, se agrega a adjetivos o adverbios de una sílaba y a adjetivos de dos sílabas terminados en -y.
MORE <u>TAN</u>	MAS <u>QUE</u>	MORE, se usa antes de adjetivos o adverbios de dos o más sílabas.

Examples. (Ejemplos):

-ER THAN = MAS QUE
MORE THAN = MAS QUE

Alicia es OLDER THAN Amalia.

John is MORE handsome THAN Frank.

Jane looks HAPPIER THAN Susy.

Ants are WISER THAN dogs.

This gun is MORE powerful THAN that one.

The United States' highways are WIDER THAN mexican highways.

Modern music is LOUDER THAN last century music.

Pipo is FUNNIER THAN Pepe.

Fishing for trout is MORE difficult THAN fishing for bass.

If you eat fish you will be stronger.

Alicia es MAYOR QUE Amalia.

John es MAS bien parecido QUE Frank.

Jane parece MAS feliz QUE Susy.

Las hormigas son MAS astutas QUE los perros.

Esta pistola es MAS poderosa QUE aquella.

Las carreteras de los Estados Unidos son MAS anchas QUE las mexicanas.

La música moderna es MAS estremecida QUE la del siglo pasado.

Pipo es MAS gracioso QUE Pepe

La pesca de la trucha es MAS difícil QUE la pesca del robalo.

Si comes pescado serás más fuerte.