

EXERCISE I-5

Add **-ER THAN** or **MORE ... THAN** to the adjective or adverb in parenthesis to complete the following sentences. (Agrega **-ER THAN** o **MORE ... THAN** al adjetivo o adverbio entre paréntesis para completar los siguientes enunciados).

- a) Raúl is _____ Luis. (attentive)
- b) "Cantinflas" is _____ "Capulina". (funny)
- c) This road is _____ the other one. (dangerous)
- d) This exercise is _____ that one. (difficult)
- e) The Empire State Building is _____ the Eiffel Tower. (high)
- f) Peaches are _____ strawberries. (sweet)
- g) Spain is _____ England. (sunny)
- h) Sergio is _____ Pablo. (thin)
- i) I walk _____ Lupita. (slowly)
- j) This chairs is _____ the sofa. (comfortable).

EXERCISE I-6

Use **FEWER ... THAN** or **LESS ... THAN** to complete the following statements. (Usa **FEWER ... THAN** o **LESS ... THAN** para completar los siguientes enunciados).

- a) This box has _____ money _____ that one.

- b) I have _____ magazines _____ you.
- c) Sara has _____ dresses _____ Luisa.
- d) Lina is _____ generous _____ her sister.
- e) Mario's suit is _____ elegant _____ Alberto's.
- f) Lucy has _____ friends _____ Martha.
- g) Roses are _____ delicate _____ violets.
- h) That house has _____ windows _____ the white one.
- i) I take _____ subjects _____ Ramón.
- j) She drinks _____ coffee _____ her mother.

EXERCISE I-7

Fill in the blanks correctly, according to the words in parenthesis. (Llena los espacios correctamente de acuerdo a las palabras entre paréntesis).

- a) Your shirt is _____ Javier's.
(más grande que)
- b) That box is _____ the red one.
(más pequeña que)
- c) The airplane is _____ the automobile.
(más rápido que)
- d) Today, it is _____ yesterday.
(menos frío que)

- e) This bag has _____ candies _____ the box.
(menos) (que)
- f) Mathematics I is _____ Mathematics II.
(más fácil que)
- g) She is _____ Lucía.
(más triste que)
- h) Sugar is _____ salt.
(más cara que)
- i) My father is _____ his father.
(más viejo que)
- j) Ana is _____ Rosy.
(menos eficiente que)
- k) I ate _____ pizza _____ you.
(menos) (que)
- l) This cup has _____ coffee _____ the coffee pot.
(menos) (que)
- m) This fabric is _____ the green fabric.
(más suave que)
- n) Glass is _____ plastic.
(más transparente que)
- o) These clothes are _____ yours.
(más sucias que)

EXERCISE 1-8

Translate to Spanish. (Traduce al español).

- a) Saltillo is smaller than Monterrey.

- b) The sofa is more comfortable than that chair.

- c) Silver is less expensive than gold.

- d) Vegetables have fewer calories than cereals.

- e) Jaime's suit is less beautiful than Raúl's.

- f) This house is prettier than the old house.

- g) Dogs are more obedient than cats.

- h) I'm taller than my sister.

i) Tom has fewer books than Alfredo.

j) We have less money than Carlos.

k) Lucy drank less tea than Pepe.

l) She comes more often than you do.

m) My horse runs more rapidly than yours.

n) You drive more slowly than my grandmother.

o) The editorial is more interesting than the sport's section.

QUINTA UNIDAD COMPARATIVOS Y SUPERLATIVOS

OBJETIVO DE UNIDAD:

El alumno, al terminar la unidad en el tema.

II. SUPERLATIVOS.

2. Comprenderá el significado y uso de las formas del superlativo dentro de enunciados en inglés.

OBJETIVOS DE APRENDIZAJE:

El alumno, por escrito en su cuaderno y sin error, en el tema:

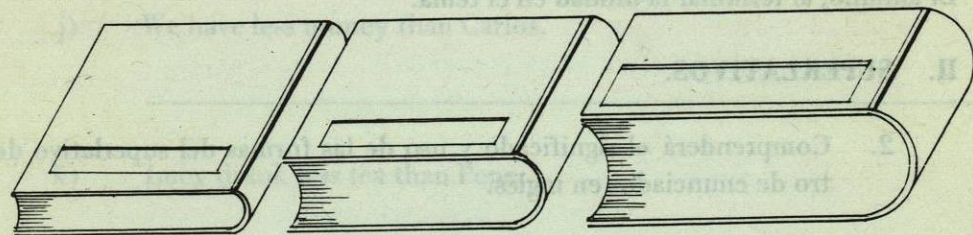
II. SUPERLATIVOS.

- 2.1 Indicará el significado y uso de los comparativos y superlativos irregulares **BAD/WORSE/WORST; GOOD/BETTER/BEST; MUCH-MANY/MORE/MOST; FAR/FARTHER/FARTHEST.**
- 2.2 Señalará el significado de los superlativos **THE . . . -EST, THE MOST** y **THE LEAST.**
- 2.3 Distinguirá el empleo de las expresiones **THE . . . -EST** y **THE MOST** con adjetivos y adverbios dentro de enunciados en inglés.
- 2.4 Completará enunciados en inglés con las expresiones **THE . . . -EST, THE MOST** y **THE LEAST.**
- 2.5 Traducirá al español, enunciados en inglés que contengan las expresiones **THE . . . -EST, THE MOST, THE LEAST** y los comparativos y superlativos irregulares.

II. SUPERLATIVOS.

A. Superlativos de Superioridad.

OBSERVA:



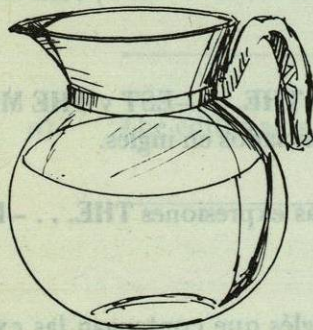
thick thicker THAN THE thickest

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{64a^6}{125}}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{\frac{M^3N^6}{32}}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{81x^4y^5}{216x^4y^3}}$$

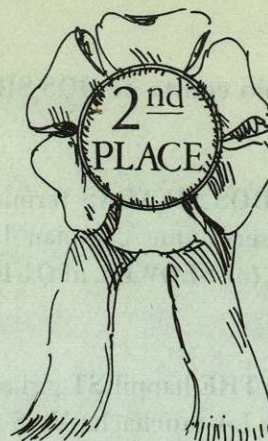
difficult MORE difficult THAN THE MOST difficult.



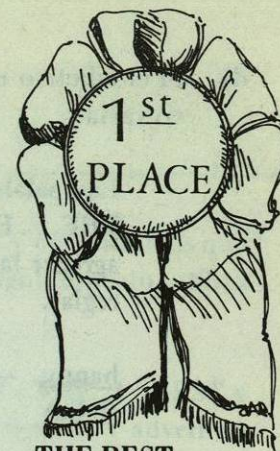
a LITTLE water LESS water THAN THE LEAST water.



GOOD



BETTER THAN



THE BEST

A. Superlativo de Superioridad.

APRENDE:

- a) Si comparamos TRES o MAS sujetos y objetos y encontramos que uno de ellos es SUPERIOR A TODOS en algún aspecto, utilizamos los superlativos THE... -EST y THE MOST.
- b) THE... -EST y THE MOST se utilizan con ADJETIVOS y ADVERBIOS.
- c) Si el adjetivo o adverbio es de UNA SILABA se utiliza el superlativo THE... -EST:

Carlos is THEyoungEST of the three.
(Carlos es EL MAS joven de los tres.)

Los adjetivos y adverbios de una sílaba, que terminan en una sola consonante, precedida por una sola vocal, duplican la última consonante antes de agregar -EST. (w, x, y, no se duplican).

big = the bigGEST
(grande) (el MAS grande)

d) Si el adjetivo o adverbio consta de DOS SILABAS, el superlativo varía.

— Las palabras de DOS SILABAS terminadas en Y, utilizan THE...EST; observa que cambian la Y por I antes de agregar la -EST. (ni SLOWLY ni QUICKLY observan esta regla).

happy — She is THE happiEST girl of the class.
(feliz) (Ella es LA muchacha MAS feliz de la clase).

pretty — This is THE prettiEST house of the four.
(bonito(a)) (Esta es LA casa MAS bonita de las cuatro).

— Las palabras de DOS SILABAS que NO terminan en Y, usan el superlativo THE MOST (SLOWLY y QUICKLY se añaden a esta regla).

useful — Water is THE MOST useful of all natural
resources
(útil) (El agua es EL MAS útil de todos los recursos naturales)

careful — She is THE MOST careful person of all.
(cuidadosa) (Ella es LA persona MAS cuidadosa de todas).

e) Si el adjetivo o adverbio consta de TRES o MAS SILABAS, el superlativo se forma con THE MOST.

beautiful — Susan is THE MOST beautiful girl in the dance.
(Susana es LA muchacha MAS hermosa en el baile)

intelligent — Carlos is THE MOST intelligent of my brothers.
(Carlos es EL MAS inteligente de mis hermanos).

B. Superlativo de Inferioridad.

APRENDE:

1. Si comparamos más de dos sujetos u objetos y encontramos que uno de ellos es INFERIOR A TODOS en algún aspecto, utilizamos el SUPERLATIVO "THE LEAST".

2. El superlativo THE LEAST es lo OPUESTO a THE...-EST y THE MOST y se emplea con sustantivos, adjetivos y adverbios para indicar inferioridad.

She is THE LEAST PRETTY of the three.
(Ella es LA MENOS BONITA de las tres).

This is THE LEAST INTERESTING of all the novels.
(Esta es LA MENOS INTERESANTE de todas las novelas).

C. Comparativos y Superlativos Irregulares.

APRENDE:

1. Existen algunos adjetivos y adverbios que no forman su comparativo y superlativo siguiendo las normas generales ya expuestas.

2. Estas palabras tienen formas especiales para el comparativo y el superlativo, las cuales reciben el nombre de IRREGULARES:

ADJETIVO/ADVERBIO	COMPARATIVO	SUPERLATIVO
BAD (malo)	WORSE than (más malo que/ peor que)	THE WORST (lo más malo/lo peor)

<u>ADJETIVO/ADVERBIO</u>	<u>COMPARATIVO</u>	<u>SUPERLATIVO</u>
GOOD/WELL (bueno) (bien)	BETTER than (mejor que)	THE BEST (lo mejor)
MUCH/MANY (mucho /muchos)	MORE than (más que)	THE MOST (lo más)
LITTLE (poco)	LESS than (menos que)	THE LEAST (lo menos)
FAR (lejos)	FARTHER than (más lejos que)	FARTHEST (lo más lejano)

EXERCISE II-1

Add **THE ... -EST** or **THE MOST** to the adjectives or adverbs in parenthesis to complete the following sentences. (Agrega **THE ... -EST** o **THE MOST** a los adjetivos o adverbios entre paréntesis para completar los siguientes enunciados).

- Tom is _____ of his family. (young)
- Saúl is _____ person that I know. (generous)
- This is _____ day of my life. (happy)
- That is _____ book I have ever read. (interesting)
- Your house is _____ of all. (large)
- This is _____ cake I have tasted. (delicious)

- He is _____ person of the three. (thin)
- That is _____ joke I have heard. (funny)
- Yours was _____ present I received. (expensive)
- The violin is _____ of the string instruments. (small)

EXERCISE II-2

Fill in the blanks correctly according to the words in parenthesis. (Llena los espacios correctamente de acuerdo a las palabras entre paréntesis).

- This is _____ store in town.
(la menos cara)
- She is _____ person I have met.
(la más atenta)
- They serve _____ pizza of all.
(la mejor)
- My house is _____ yours.
(más lejos que)
- This picture is _____ the big one.
(mejor que)
- This is _____ house I have seen.
(la más limpia)

- g) That is _____ topic of the five.
(el menos interesante)
- h) This restaurant is _____ the other one.
(peor que)
- i) John is _____ boy in the class.
(el más flojo)
- j) She is _____ secretary of the group.
(la más eficiente)
- k) I am _____ of the three.
(el menos cansado)
- l) Susan is _____ of three girls.
(la menos atractiva)
- m) This is _____ food I have tasted.
(la peor)
- n) This was _____ day of the year.
(el más frío)
- o) That is _____ dog I have seen.
(el más gordo)

EXERCISE II-3

Translate to Spanish. (Traduce al español).

- a) This is the most comfortable room in the house.

- b) Flying is the fastest way to travel.

- c) That was the most artistic movie I have seen.

- d) Cats are the least obedient of all pets.

- e) She is the worst pupil of the class.

- f) My car is better than yours.

- g) That store has the best vegetables in the city.

- h) The double bass is the biggest of the string instruments.

- i) That was the least difficult problem in the test.

- j) The super-market is farther than the theater.

EXERCISE II-4

Using the words in parenthesis, add the necessary endings and or words to form the comparative or superlative that complete the following sentences correctly. (Utilizando las palabras entre paréntesis, agrega las terminaciones y/o palabras necesarias para formar el comparativo o superlativo que complete correctamente los siguientes enunciados).

Carmen is 21 years old. Lucy is 19 years old. Susan is 16 years old.

- a) Carmen is _____ Lucy. (old)
- b) Lucy is _____ Carmen. (young)
- c) Susan is _____ of the girls. (young)
- d) The days in winter are _____ in summer. (cold)
- e) My house is the same size as yours. My house is _____ yours. (big)

Peter got the following grades in his exams: 100 in Literature; 85 in Physics; 70 in Mathematics; 85 in History.

- f) Literature was _____ exams for Peter. (easy)
- g) Mathematics was _____ exam of all. (difficult)
- h) History was _____ Physics. (difficult)
- i) Literature was _____ of all the exams. (difficult)

- j) History was _____ Mathematics. (easy)
- k) March has _____ January. (days)
- l) February has _____ March. (days)
- m) In June, it is _____ in January. (cold)
- n) Summer is _____ winter. (sunny)
- o) Summer days are _____ winter days. (hot)

The violin is the smallest instrument of the string family. As the soprano voice it can produce the highest notes of all the strings. As small as the violin may seem, it is made up of about 70 different parts. Of these, 57 are used in the construction of the violin itself and 13 are removable parts. The bow of the violin is made of Pernambuco wood which comes from Brazil. The hair used for the bow comes from the tail of a horse, and is always bleached white before it is set on the bow.

The viola, which is slightly larger than the violin, has thicker and longer strings. It is also held under the chin and bowed. The instrument is often referred to as the alto or tenor voice in the orchestra. The tone of the viola is not as brilliant as that of the violin. The standard size of the viola is about a seventh larger than the standard violin.

The violoncello is the third in size in the string family. The body of this instrument is much higher in relation to its length than those of the violin and the