# Comparatives and Superlatives

Comparatives

1. To compare people or things in English, you add –*er* to short adjectives and you use *more* before long adjectives. The word *than* follows.

Ex. She is *taller than* her brother.

 She is *more intelligent than* her brother.

1. To form the comparative in Spanish, you put *más* before the adjective or adverb and *que*  after it.

Ex. Ella es *más alta que* su hermano.

 Ella es *más inteligente que* su hermano.

Superlatives

1. The superlative is used to describe “*the most*”. To form the superlative in English, you add –*est* to short adjectives and place most before long adjectives.

Ex. She is *the nicest person* of all (people).

 She is *the most intelligent person* in the world.

1. In Spanish, the superlative is formed by using *the appropriate definite article (el, la, los, las) and noun (optional) plus más then the adjective.* The preposition *de* follows the superlative a lot of the time.

Ex. Ella es *la persona más simpática* de todas.

 Ella es *la persona más inteligente* del mundo.

Irregulars

1. The adjectives **bueno, malo, joven**, and **viejo** have irregular compartives and superlatives.

**Bueno Malo Joven Viejo**

Comparative: mejor (better) peor (worse) menor (younger) mayor (older)

Superlative: def. articles + mejor (the best) peor (the worst ) menor (the youngest) mayor (the

oldest)

*Remember: Your adjectives must match your subject whether you are dealing with regular or irregular comparatives / superlatives.*