



Comparative and superlative adjectives

Usamos [adjetivos comparativos](#) para describir personas y cosas. La mayoría de las palabras de una o dos sílabas forman comparativos y superlativos con : **'-er than' (comparativo)** and **'the -est (superlativo)**. Para adjetivos de tres sílabas o más añadimos: 'more... than' and 'the most...'.
e.g

important / more important than / the most important

This car is certainly **better** but it's much **more expensive**.

I'm feeling **happier** now.

We need a **bigger** garden

Usamos **than** cuando queremos comparar una cosa con otra :

She is two years older **than** me.

New York is much bigger **than** Boston.

He is a better player **than** Ronaldo.

France is a bigger country **than** Britain.

Cuando queremos describir cómo algo o alguien cambia podemos usar dos comparativos con **And**:

The balloon got **bigger and bigger**.

Everything is getting **more and more expensive**.

Grandfather is looking **older and older**.

A veces usamos **the** con adjetivos comparativos para demostrar que una cosa depende de otra :

When you drive faster it is more dangerous

The faster you drive, the more dangerous it is.

When they climbed higher it got colder

he higher they climbed, the colder it got.

Superlative adjectives:

Casi siempre usamos *the* con el superlativo:

It was **the happiest** day of my life.

Everest is **the highest** mountain in the world.

That's **the best** film I have seen this year.

I have three sisters, Jan is **the oldest** and Angela is **the youngest** .