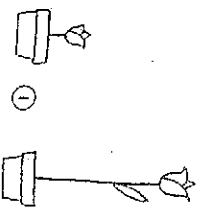


Spanish Adjectives

Comparative Forms and Suffixes



1. The chart below summarizes the 3 uses of comparative forms:

más + adjective + que	more + adjective + than
menos + adjective + que	less + adjective + than
tan + adjective + como	as + adjective + as
más + de + números	more + adjective + than (*numbers only)

2. Más + adjective + que

- a. more, -er
- b. ejemplo: Carlos is taller than Juan.
This cake is tastier than those cookies.
I like this more than that.
Charles is heavier than his brother.
I have more money than you.
- Carlos es más alto que Juan.
Este pastel es más rico que esas galletas
Me gusta ésta más que ésa.
Charles es más gordo que su hermano.
Tengo más dinero que tú.

3. Numbers in negative and positive comparative sentences

- a. When the comparative is followed by a number, **más de** is used.
- b. However, if the sentence is negative, **más que** is used.
- c. ejemplo: I have more than two dollars.
I don't have more than two dollars.
They charge more than 200 pesos.
They don't charge more than 200 pesos.
- Tengo más de dos dólares.
No tengo más que dos dólares.
Ellos cobran más de 200 pesos.
Ellos no cobran más que 200 pesos.

4. Menos + adjective + que

- a. less, -er
- b. ejemplo: Carmen is less tall than Lisa.
Eloísa is less generous than María.
Juan has less friends than you.
- Carmen es menos alta que Lisa.
Eloísa es menos generosa que María.
Juan tiene menos amigos que tú.



5. Tan + adjective + Como

a. equality, as...as

b. ejemplo: I am as intelligent as Jim.
She is as pretty as your wife.
You have as much money as I have.

Yo soy tan inteligente como Jim.
Ella es tan bonita como tu esposa.
Tienes tanto dinero como yo.

6. Irregular Comparatives

adjective

bueno
malo
grande
pequeño

comparative

mejor
peor
mayor, más grande
menor, más pequeño

translation

better
worse
older, bigger
younger, smaller

ejemplo: Carlos is better than I in sports.

My friends are worse in Chorus than I am.

Carlos es mejor que yo en los deportes.
Mis amigos son peores que yo en coro.



7. Very, Extremely, Most

a. A suffix can be added to an adjective to mean very, extremely or most.

b. There are 4 forms: -ísimo, -ísima, -ísimos, -ísimas

c. When the adj. ends with a consonant, the ending is attached directly to it.
a very difficult homework assignment = una tarea **difícilísima**

ch. When the adj. ends in a vowel, the vowel is dropped.
very handsome = **guapísimo** very interesting = **interesantísima**

d. When the words ends with a **c**, change the **c** to a **qu** and add the ending.
When the word ends with a **g**, change the **g** to a **gu** and add the ending.
very rich = **riquísimo**
very long = **larguísimo**

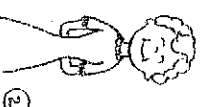
8. -ly

a. -mente means -ly

b. This ending is added to adverbs. Many Spanish adverbs are derived from adjectives.

c. Feminine form of the adjective + mente

poorly	pobre+mente	pobremente
cautiously	prudente+mente	prudentemente
happily	alegre+mente	alegramente



U3E1: The Conditional Tense

Frequently, the conditional is used to express probability, possibility, wonder or conjecture, and is usually translated as **would**.

To conjugate regular -ar, -er and -ir verbs in the conditional, simply add one of the following to the infinitive:

- ía
- ías
- ía
- íamos
- íais
- ían

Here are all three regular conditional verb forms together:

hablar	comer	vivir
hablaría	comería	viviría
hablarías	comerías	vivirías
hablaría	comería	viviría
hablaríamos	comeríamos	viviríamos
hablaríais	comeríais	viviríais
hablarían	comerían	vivirían

The same twelve common verbs that are irregular in the future tense are also irregular in the conditional tense. Their endings are regular, but their stems change in the same way they change in the future tense. Because the endings are the same as all other conditional tense verbs, we show only the "yo" form, and have underlined the irregular stem. We have also grouped them according to their patterns of change.

- caber..... yo cabría, **cabr**-
- poner..... yo pondría, **pondr**-
- decir..... yo dirría, **dir**-
- haber..... yo habría, **habr**-
- salir..... yo saldría, **saldr**-
- hacer..... yo harría, **har**-
- poder..... yo podrría, **podr**-
- tener..... yo tendrría, **tendr**-
- querer..... yo querrría, **querr**-
- valer..... yo valdrría, **valdr**-
- saber..... yo sabrría, **sabr**-
- venir..... yo vendrría, **vendr**-

Gustar	VS	Gustaría
To like		Would like
Me gusta(n)		Me gustaría(n)
Te gusta(n)		Te gustaría(n)
Le gusta(n)		Le gustaría(n)
Nos gusta(n)		Nos gustaría(n)
Os gusta(n)		Os gustaría(n)
Les gusta(n)		Les gustaría(n)