JUST IN ENGLISH by Valencia

RESUMEN DE CLASE - ELEMENTAL 2

Comparatives - Comparar dos cosas

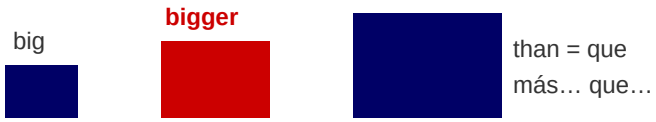
Unit 9C · El tema central de la clase (abrimos repasando los quantifiers de la Unit 9B)

En esta clase aprendiste a…

Comparar dos personas, lugares o cosas en inglés: decir qué es más grande, más frío, más bonito o mejor que otra cosa, con la estructura comparativa y la palabra clave **than**.

1. La idea: comparar es enfrentar dos cosas

COSA A + is / are + COMPARATIVE + than + COSA B - Russia is colder than Spain.



El comparativo siempre trabaja en pareja: necesitas las **dos cosas** y la palabra **than** (que) entre ellas. Sin *than*, la comparación queda incompleta.

2. La regla de oro: -ER o MORE

Adjetivos cortos (1-2 sílabas) → + ER	Adjetivos largos (+2 sílabas) → MORE + adjetivo
big → bigger · cold → colder · fast → faster · sweet → sweeter · healthy → healthier	**beautiful → more beautiful · intelligent → more intelligent · elegant → more elegant · dangerous → more dangerous · expensive → more expensive**

Ojo con la ortografía: big → bigger, hot → hotter, wet → wetter (se duplica la última letra) · **healthy → healthier, dirty → dirtier, dry → drier** (la *y* se vuelve *i*).

The North Pole is colder than the South Pole. · Oranges are healthier than strawberries.

Los 3 errores que debes evitar

✘ **more bigger** (nunca las dos formas juntas: es *bigger* o *more big*… y lo correcto es *bigger*) · ✘ **more easy** (los cortos van con -ER: *easier*) · ✘ **than** no es «that»: la comparación siempre lleva **than**.

Mexico City is bigger than Puebla. · The subway is cheaper than a taxi. · Summer in Mérida is hotter than in Mexico City.

3. La tabla de la clase: adjetivo → comparativo

big	bigger
dirty	dirtier
clean	cleaner
dangerous	more dangerous
good	better
thin	thinner
slow	slower
healthy	healthier
far	farther
comfortable	more comfortable
hot	hotter
cold	colder
friendly	friendlier
bad	worse
expensive	more expensive
long	longer

short	shorter
young	younger
old	older
cheap	cheaper
easy	easier
difficult	more difficult
busy	busier
interesting	more interesting
wet	wetter
dry	drier
beautiful	more beautiful
intelligent	more intelligent
elegant	more elegant
fast	faster
sweet	sweeter

4. Los 3 irregulares: no siguen ninguna regla

GOOD → BETTER · BAD → WORSE · FAR → FARTHER / FURTHER

An iPhone is better than a Nokia. · Canada is farther than California. · Traffic in the city is worse than in the countryside.

Estos tres se memorizan tal cual: no existe «gooder» ni «badder». Son de los adjetivos más usados del inglés, así que van a salir en todas tus conversaciones.

5. Comparar personas y cosas de tu vida

My brother is taller than me. · Ana is friendlier than her sister. · My car is older than yours. · This phone is more expensive than that one. · My neighborhood is quieter than yours. · English is easier than Chinese.

La misma estructura sirve para todo: familia, cosas, lugares y materias. Cambia el adjetivo según la regla de oro y no olvides el **than**.

6. True or False Trivia - las frases de la clase

1. Brazil is smaller than the U.S. 2. The Amazon River is longer than the Nile River. 3. The English alphabet is shorter than the Arabic alphabet. 4. A gigabyte is larger than a megabyte. 5. The Sahara Desert is drier than the Atacama Desert. 6. World War I was shorter than World War II. 7. China is bigger than Canada. 8. It's better to do exercise in the morning than in the afternoon. 9. Coffee is more popular with women than men in the U.S. 10. The pyramids in Egypt are older than the Parthenon in Greece.

Para reaccionar usamos: **I'm not sure. · I believe it is true. · I believe it is false. · I agree. · I don't agree.** ¿Cómo quedó la trivia? Verdaderas: 1, 3, 4, 6 y 10. Falsas: 2 (el Nilo es más largo), 5 (el Atacama es más seco) y 7 (Canadá es más grande). La 8 y la 9 son de opinión.

7. Tu opinión: las preguntas del speaking

What place is more beautiful: Acapulco or Veracruz? · What food is more delicious: Chinese food or Italian food? · What movie is better: Titanic or Pirates of the Caribbean? · Who is more famous: Juan Gabriel or Luis Miguel? · What sport is more difficult: tennis or golf? · What country is bigger: Mexico or Argentina?

8. Conversación de la clase: City Life vs. Country Life

Tom: Do you prefer living in the city or in the countryside?
Lucy: I prefer the countryside. It's quieter than the city.
Tom: But cities are more exciting than small towns.
Lucy: That's true, but life in the city is more expensive.
Tom: Yes, and traffic is worse than in the countryside.
Lucy: Exactly! I think the countryside is better for relaxing.

9. Conversación: Planning a Vacation

Mike: Should we go to Cancún or Puerto Vallarta?
Sophie: I think Puerto Vallarta is cheaper than Cancún.
Mike: Really? Are the beaches more beautiful than in Cancún?
Sophie: Maybe not, but the restaurants are less expensive.
Mike: Is it hotter than Cancún?
Sophie: I think the weather is similar, but Puerto Vallarta is more humid.
Mike: Sounds good! Let's go to Puerto Vallarta.

Nuevo aquí: **less expensive** = menos caro - el comparativo también puede ir «hacia abajo» con *less*.

10. Práctica

Completa con el comparativo (la práctica de la clase):

1. **Russia is ___ than Spain. (cold)**
2. **Walking is ___ exercise than swimming. (good)**
3. **Dark chocolate is ___ than white chocolate. (healthy)**
4. **Soccer players are ___ than basketball players. (tall)**
5. **English is ___ than Chinese. (difficult)**
6. **Oranges are ___ than lemons. (sweet)**
7. **The Americans are ___ than the British. (friendly)**
8. **Brazil is ___ than Canada. (big)**

Ahora tú: 9. My house is ___ than yours. (big) · 10. This book is ___ than that one. (interesting) · 11. Today is ___ than yesterday. (hot) · 12. My English is ___ than last year. (good)

Respuestas

1. colder 2. better 3. healthier 4. taller 5. more difficult 6. sweeter 7. friendlier 8. bigger 9. bigger 10. more interesting 11. hotter 12. better.

Si faltaste a clase

1) Aprende la regla de oro de la sección 2 (-ER contra MORE) y los 3 irregulares de la sección 4. 2) Lee en voz alta las dos conversaciones (secciones 8 y 9) y subraya cada comparativo. 3) Responde las 6 preguntas de opinión de la sección 7 con tu respuesta real. 4) Haz la práctica de la sección 10 y revisa tus respuestas.