

Superlativos (extremes)

*You must have gender and number agreement between the nouns and adjectives.

The most/least: **el/la/los/las más/menos**

definite article + (noun) + más/menos + adjective



El

(chico)

más

guapo

es Enrique.

The

handsomest (boy)

is Henry.

Enrique es

el

(chico)

más

guapo.

Henry is

the

handsomest (boy).

*The verb can either go at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

Translate: The children are the least fast.

Los niños son los menos rápidos.

The best/worst/oldest/youngest: **el/la/los/las mejor(es)/peor(es)/mayor(es)/menor(es)**

noun + ser + definite article + mejor/peor /mayor/menor



La comida

es

la

mejor.

The food

is

the

best.

Translate: The brothers are the youngest.

Los hermanos son los menores.

*Mejor, peor, mayor, and menor become plural by adding “-es” to the end, but only when the subject is also plural (i.e. “the brothers”).

Superlativos absolutos (absolute superlatives)

Absolute superlatives are equivalent to “extremely”, “super”, or “very”.

*You must have gender and number agreement between the nouns and adjectives.

Adjectives ending in a vowel: drop the last vowel and add “-ísimo/a/os/as”.

Alto: **altísimo**

Grande (f): **grandísima**

Bajos: **bajísimos**

Guapas: **guapísimas**

Irregular absolute superlatives

Rico: **riquísimo**

Fácil: **facilísimo** (accent moves from “a” to “i”)

Largo: **larguísimo**

Joven: **jovenquísimo**

Feliz: **felicísimo**

Trabajador: **trabajadorquísimo**