Adjectives and prepositions

Similar to, different from, full of

Aprende estas parejas: **similar to** (parecido a), **different from** (distinto de), **full of** (lleno de), **short of** (con poco de) y **close to** (cerca de).

Ejemplo resuelto / Worked example

This design is similar **to** the original but different **from** the first draft. / Este diseño se parece al original, pero es distinto del primer borrador.

Complete each gap with the correct preposition.

01. La fachada nueva es muy parecida a la del edificio de al lado.
The new façade is very similar _____ the one next door.

02. La fachada nueva es muy parecida al diseño original.
The new façade is very similar _____ the original design.

03. La fachada nueva es muy parecida a la fotografía antigua.
The new façade is very similar _____ the old photograph.

04. La fachada nueva es muy parecida a la entrada principal.
The new façade is very similar _____ the main entrance.

05. Este modelo no es igual al anterior aunque ambos tienen el mismo tamaño.
This model is different _____ the previous one although they are both the same size.

06. Este modelo no es igual a la versión más cara aunque ambos tienen el mismo tamaño.
This model is different _____ the more expensive version although they are both the same size.

07. Este modelo no es igual al que vimos ayer aunque ambos tienen el mismo tamaño.
This model is different _____ the one we saw yesterday although they are both the same size.

08. Este modelo no es igual a los demás aunque ambos tienen el mismo tamaño.
This model is different _____ the others although they are both the same size.

09. La botella está llena de agua fría.
The bottle is full _____ cold water.

10. La botella está llena de zumo de naranja.
The bottle is full _____ orange juice.

11. La botella está llena de leche.
The bottle is full _____ milk.

12. La botella está llena de agua con gas.
The bottle is full _____ sparkling water.

13. La sala estaba llena de estudiantes durante la charla.
The room was full _____ students during the talk.

14. La sala estaba llena de familias durante la charla.
The room was full _____ families during the talk.

15. La sala estaba llena de visitantes durante la charla.
The room was full _____ visitors during the talk.

16. La sala estaba llena de periodistas durante la charla.
The room was full _____ journalists during the talk.

17. Nos quedamos sin agua potable antes de llegar al final del viaje.
We ran short _____ drinking water before the end of the trip.

18. Nos quedamos sin comida antes de llegar al final del viaje.
We ran short _____ food before the end of the trip.

19. Nos quedamos sin combustible antes de llegar al final del viaje.
We ran short _____ fuel before the end of the trip.

20. Nos quedamos sin dinero en efectivo antes de llegar al final del viaje.
We ran short _____ cash before the end of the trip.

Descriptions and comparisons

Continue. Complete only the gap in English.

21. La parada está cerca de la estación; podemos ir andando.
The stop is close _____ the station, so we can walk.

22. La parada está cerca del museo; podemos ir andando.
The stop is close _____ the museum, so we can walk.

23. La parada está cerca de la entrada del parque; podemos ir andando.
The stop is close _____ the park entrance, so we can walk.

24. La parada está cerca de nuestro hotel; podemos ir andando.
The stop is close _____ our hotel, so we can walk.

25. La solución resultó muy diferente de lo previsto y nos sorprendió.
The solution turned out to be very different _____ what we had expected and surprised us.

26. La solución resultó muy diferente de la respuesta inicial y nos sorprendió.
The solution turned out to be very different _____ the initial answer and surprised us.

27. La solución resultó muy diferente del plan y nos sorprendió.
The solution turned out to be very different _____ the plan and surprised us.

28. La solución resultó muy diferente de la explicación y nos sorprendió.
The solution turned out to be very different _____ the explanation and surprised us.

29. Su voz suena parecida a la de su madre.
Her voice sounds similar _____ her mother’s.

30. Su voz suena parecida a la de la cantante.
Her voice sounds similar _____ the singer’s.

31. Su voz suena parecida a la grabación anterior.
Her voice sounds similar _____ the previous recording.

32. Su voz suena parecida a la voz de su hermana.
Her voice sounds similar _____ her sister’s voice.

33. El cajón estaba lleno de cosas que no usábamos.
The drawer was full _____ things we did not use.

34. El cajón estaba lleno de papeles que no usábamos.
The drawer was full _____ papers we did not use.

35. El cajón estaba lleno de herramientas que no usábamos.
The drawer was full _____ tools we did not use.

36. El cajón estaba lleno de cables viejos que no usábamos.
The drawer was full _____ old cables we did not use.

37. El resultado final fue muy parecido a nuestras previsiones.
The final result was very close _____ our predictions.

38. El resultado final fue muy parecido al diseño inicial.
The final result was very close _____ the initial design.

39. El resultado final fue muy parecido al ejemplo del libro.
The final result was very close _____ the example in the book.

40. El resultado final fue muy parecido a la versión anterior.
The final result was very close _____ the previous version.

Answer key

Complete sentences. The adjective preposition is shown in bold.

01. The new façade is very similar **to** the one next door.
02. The new façade is very similar **to** the original design.
03. The new façade is very similar **to** the old photograph.
04. The new façade is very similar **to** the main entrance.
05. This model is different **from** the previous one although they are both the same size.
06. This model is different **from** the more expensive version although they are both the same size.
07. This model is different **from** the one we saw yesterday although they are both the same size.
08. This model is different **from** the others although they are both the same size.
09. The bottle is full **of** cold water.
10. The bottle is full **of** orange juice.
11. The bottle is full **of** milk.
12. The bottle is full **of** sparkling water.
13. The room was full **of** students during the talk.
14. The room was full **of** families during the talk.
15. The room was full **of** visitors during the talk.
16. The room was full **of** journalists during the talk.
17. We ran short **of** drinking water before the end of the trip.
18. We ran short **of** food before the end of the trip.
19. We ran short **of** fuel before the end of the trip.
20. We ran short **of** cash before the end of the trip.
21. The stop is close **to** the station, so we can walk.
22. The stop is close **to** the museum, so we can walk.
23. The stop is close **to** the park entrance, so we can walk.
24. The stop is close **to** our hotel, so we can walk.
25. The solution turned out to be very different **from** what we had expected and surprised us.
26. The solution turned out to be very different **from** the initial answer and surprised us.
27. The solution turned out to be very different **from** the plan and surprised us.
28. The solution turned out to be very different **from** the explanation and surprised us.
29. Her voice sounds similar **to** her mother’s.
30. Her voice sounds similar **to** the singer’s.
31. Her voice sounds similar **to** the previous recording.
32. Her voice sounds similar **to** her sister’s voice.
33. The drawer was full **of** things we did not use.
34. The drawer was full **of** papers we did not use.
35. The drawer was full **of** tools we did not use.
36. The drawer was full **of** old cables we did not use.
37. The final result was very close **to** our predictions.
38. The final result was very close **to** the initial design.
39. The final result was very close **to** the example in the book.
40. The final result was very close **to** the previous version.