

## The comparative with adjectives and nouns **CHAPITRE 6**

**In English** To say that an object or person has more, less, or the same amount of a characteristic as another object or person, you use the **comparative**. To make comparisons with adjectives, you can use the expressions **more... than, less... than,** and **as... as**.

My book is **more** interesting **than** yours.  
 Timmy is **less** impatient **than** Jeremy.  
 Our class is **as** difficult **as** theirs.

When the adjective has only one or two syllables, instead of using **more**, you add the suffix **-er**.

Frances is **taller than** Jim.

To make comparisons with nouns, you can use **more... than, fewer... than, less... than, as much... as,** or **as many... as**.

I have **more** books **than** you.  
 Timmy has **fewer** games **than** Jeremy.  
 Our class has **as much** homework **as** theirs.

**A** Underline the comparative phrases in the following sentences. Then indicate whether the sentences are using adjectives or nouns to make a comparison.

- |  |                   |       |
|--|-------------------|-------|
| 1. My suitcase is <u>heavier than</u> yours. | <u>adjectives</u> | nouns |
| 2. This poster is as colorful as that one.   | adjectives        | nouns |
| 3. John ate as much pizza as Rachid.         | adjectives        | nouns |
| 4. A boulevard is wider than a street.       | adjectives        | nouns |
| 5. There are fewer houses than here.         | adjectives        | nouns |
| 6. Are movies less interesting than books?   | adjectives        | nouns |

**In French** To make comparisons with adjectives, you can use **plus... que, moins... que,** or **aussi... que**. Remember to make the adjective agree with the noun in number and gender. With **c'est**, there is no agreement.

La ville est **plus** bruyante **que** la campagne.  
 Les cochons sont **moins** grands **que** les vaches.  
 La ville? C'est **aussi** intéressant **que** la campagne.

To make comparisons with nouns, use **plus de... que, moins de... que,** or **autant de... que**.

Il y a **plus d'**arbres **que** dans la ville.  
 Nous avons **moins de** vaches **que** vous.  
 J'ai **autant d'**amis **que** Marcelle.

**B** Underline the comparative phrases in the following sentences. Then indicate whether the sentences are using adjectives or nouns to make a comparison.

- |  |                   |       |
|--|-------------------|-------|
| 1. Julie est <u>moins courageuse que</u> Chloé.      | <u>adjectives</u> | nouns |
| 2. Il y a plus d'animaux qu'en ville.                | adjectives        | nouns |
| 3. L'histoire, c'est plus intéressant que les maths. | adjectives        | nouns |
| 4. J'ai autant de livres que Michèle.                | adjectives        | nouns |
| 5. Les rues sont plus propres qu'à New York.         | adjectives        | nouns |
| 6. Ma vie est aussi stressante qu'à Paris.           | adjectives        | nouns |

**C** Write comparative sentences using the given clues.

1. la prairie / = beau / la montagne

**La prairie est aussi belle que la montagne.** \_\_\_\_\_

2. le village / + tranquille / la ville

\_\_\_\_\_

3. les chèvres / – gros / les chevaux

\_\_\_\_\_

4. l'eau ici / = propre / à la campagne

\_\_\_\_\_

5. les cochons / + sale / les canards

\_\_\_\_\_

6. les bicyclettes / = dangereux / les patins

\_\_\_\_\_

**D** Complete the following comparatives according to your own experiences and opinions.

1. Les poules sont \_\_\_\_\_ mignonnes \_\_\_\_\_ les lapins.

2. À la ferme, il y a \_\_\_\_\_ moutons \_\_\_\_\_ d'ânes.

3. On a \_\_\_\_\_ théâtres \_\_\_\_\_ de cinémas.

4. Le musée d'art reçoit \_\_\_\_\_ visiteurs \_\_\_\_\_ le musée d'histoire.

5. Les chats sont \_\_\_\_\_ marrants \_\_\_\_\_ les chiens.

6. J'ai \_\_\_\_\_ CD \_\_\_\_\_ mes amis.

7. Faire un pique-nique, c'est \_\_\_\_\_ ennuyeux \_\_\_\_\_ faire les magasins.