

Réale:

On utilise le comparatif pour comparer 2 choses et mettre en valeur la supériorité, l'infériorité ou l'égalité d'un terme par rapport à un autre.

	Adjectifs courts (1 – 2 syllabes)	Adjectifs longs (3+ syllabes)
supériorité (plus que)	ADJ + -ER than fast > X is faster than Y.	MORE + ADJ than expensive > X is more expensive than Y.
égalité (aussi que)	as ADJ as big > X is as big as Y.	
infériorité (moins que)	less ADJ than beautiful > X is less beautiful than Y.	

Exemples:

Jean is taller than Catherine.

Philippe is less tall than Jean.

Leïla is as tall as Jean.

young --> younger ; tall --> taller ; old --> older

NOTES

> Si l'adjectif se termine par "-y", le "-y" se transforme en "-i":

heavy --> heavier

early --> earlier

busy --> busier

healthy --> healthier

chilly --> chillier

> Si l'adjectif se termine déjà par "-e", on ne rajoute que "-r":

wise --> wiser

large --> larger

simple --> simpler

late --> later

> Si l'adjectif se termine par Consonne-Voyelle-Consonne, on redouble la consonne finale:

big --> bigger

thin --> thinner

hot --> hotter

> Comparatifs irréguliers, à apprendre par coeur:

good --> better

bad --> worse

far --> farther



Comparez ces 2 voitures fictives en utilisant les adjectifs ci-dessous:

MERCEDES	Mini
(big car)	(small car)
\$200,000	\$10,000

1. expensive, 2. cheap, 3. powerful, 4. large, 5. comfortable, 6. fast

REPONSES (exemples de réponses; il y a d'autres réponses)

1. The Mercedes is more expensive than the Mini. 2. The Mini is cheaper than the Mercedes. 3. The Mercedes is more powerful than the Mini. 4. The Mercedes is larger than the Mini. The Mini is not as large as the Mercedes. 5. The Mercedes is more comfortable than the Mini. The Mini is less comfortable than the Mercedes.6. The Mercedes is faster than the Mini.