



## Target

Add comparatives and superlatives to your written work to make it more interesting.

## Step 1

Where to start.

Practise at home by revising the resources in your book and the sheets explaining the different formations below.

Try teaching someone in your family the rules. Did you know that you we Learn 10% of what we read, 20% of what we hear but 95% of what we teach others?

## Step 2

Putting it into practice

Your challenge is to include at least one of these structures in every piece of work. When you do this highlight it in your work and get your teacher to check it. Avoid using the same structure more than one a week to ensure you practise a variety of forms.

### What else can I do to help me learn it?

Practising regularly is the key to success here. Try making some flashcards highlighting the key structures. These are great for learners who work very well with visual clues.

#### What are these and when are they used?

The comparative form of adjectives is used to compare things, e.g. 'x is smaller than y'. The superlative is used to say something is 'the smallest', 'most popular', 'best', etc.

#### Why are they important?

Comparatives and superlatives make descriptions more detailed and interesting.

#### Things to look out for

You need to make the adjective agree with the noun as usual.

#### How do they work?

##### Comparatives

- *plus ... que ...* (more ... than)  
*L'anglais est **plus utile que** les maths.* English is more useful than maths.
- *moins ... que* (less ... than)  
*Je suis **moins intelligente que** toi.* I am less intelligent than you.
- *aussi ... que* (just as ... as)  
*Les fruits sont **aussi bons que** les légumes.* Fruit is just as good as vegetables.

##### Superlatives

- *le/la/les plus/moins ...* (the most/least ...): *le garçon le **plus bête*** the silliest boy
- *Le/la/les* agrees with the noun: *les animaux les **plus rapides*** the fastest animals
- If an adjective normally comes before the noun, the superlative also comes first:  
*le **plus grand** problème* the biggest problem
- Just like in English, *bon* and *mauvais* are irregular:  
*bon* good      *meilleur* better      *le/la/les meilleur(e)(s)* the best  
*mauvais* bad      *pire* worse      *le/la/les pire(s)* the worst

### À vos marques ...

#### 1 Copy and complete each sentence with *plus/moins/aussi*, according to your own opinion.

- 1 Le français est [ ] intéressant que les maths.
- 2 Ma maison est [ ] grande qu'un palais.
- 3 Je suis [ ] intelligent(e) qu'Einstein.
- 4 La France est [ ] intéressante que la Russie.
- 5 Le collègue est [ ] ennuyeux que les vacances.
- 6 Les éléphants sont [ ] beaux que les girafes.

### Prêts?

#### 2 Translate these sentences into French.

- 1 I am taller than my brother.
- 2 My brother is more intelligent than my sister.
- 3 Tennis is just as interesting as football.
- 4 Oranges are better than bananas.
- 5 Geography is worse than history.
- 6 Prince Harry is less handsome than my brother.

### Partez!

#### 3 Write a superlative sentence using the words given. Make sure you make the adjectives agree!

Example: le vin – délicieux – du monde: C'est le vin le plus délicieux du monde.

- 1 le cirque – impressionnant – du monde
- 2 la ville – animé – d'Angleterre
- 3 le pub – petit – d'Europe
- 4 les livres – précieux – du monde
- 5 la cuisine – bon – de France
- 6 les films – mauvais – de l'année