

# French 2

## Chapter 6.2 Grammar Review

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### The Comparative

1. The *Comparative* compares two or more things or people.  
Ex: The cow is *cleaner/more clean* than the chickens.  
Ex: Life in the country is *calmer/more calm* than in the city.
2. **ADJECTIVE AGREEMENT:** When using adjectives, the *Comparative* will continue to agree in gender in number, however if you use “**c’est**” there is **NO** agreement.  
Ex: *La ville est plus bruante que la ferme* → Adjective agreement  
Ex: *C’est plus bruyant que la ferme.* → No adjective agreement
3. **COMPARATIVE WITH ADJECTIVES:** When comparing two or more things or people using adjectives, use the following expressions (*plus/moins/aussi...que*):

|                                |              |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>plus + adjective + que</i>  | more... than |
| <i>aussi + adjective + que</i> | as... as     |
| <i>moins + adjective + que</i> | less... than |

- Ex: La vache est *plus grosse que* l’âne → The cow is fatter than the donkey.  
Ex: L’âne est *moins gros que* la vache → The donkey is less fat than the cow  
Ex: La chèvre est *aussi petite que* le mouton → The goat is as small as the sheep

4. **COMPARATIVE WITH NOUNS:** When comparing more than one noun use the following expressions (*plus de/moins de/autant de... que*). **NO** article is use after the “*de*”. When the possessor/location of the noun is the same, add “*de*” after “*que*”:

|                                    |                    |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>plus de + noun + que (de)</i>   | more... than       |
| <i>moins de + noun + que (de)</i>  | fewer... than      |
| <i>autant de + noun + que (de)</i> | as much/many... as |

- Ex: Il y a *plus de* poules *que de* lapins → There are more hens than rabbits.  
Ex: Elle a *moins d’*ânes *que de* canards → She has less donkeys than ducks  
Ex: Elle a *autant de* chevaux *que moi* → She has more horses than me.  
Ex: Tu as *plus de* tracteurs *que mon frère* → You have more tractors than my brother.

## The Superlative

1. The *Superlative* uses an adjective to indicate *the least* or *the most* of something. Remember that when using adjectives you must still have agreement in gender and number with the modified noun.

Ex: Cette *ferme* est la plus *vivante* de cette region. (ferme = f; belle = f.)

2. The *Superlative* always uses a *Definite Article* before *plus/moins* + adjective. Add “*de*” after the adjective when talking about what it’s the most/least “*of*”:

|                |  |                         |
|----------------|--|-------------------------|
| <i>le / l’</i> | + <i>plus / moins</i> + adjective (+ <i>de</i> ) | the least / the most... |
| <i>la / l’</i> |  |                         |
| <i>les</i>     |  |                         |

Ex: C’est le cheval *le plus* calm → It’s the *calmest* horse

Ex: C’est le cheval *le plus* calm *de* la ferme. → It’s the *calmest* horse in the farm.

3. Notice that when using adjectives that precede the noun (**B.A.G.S. adjectives**), the noun must be included in the structure:

Ex: C’est *la plus belle ferme* *de* Lyon. → It’s the *most beautiful* farm in Lyon.

Ex: C’est *le plus joli cheval* *de* la grange → It’s the *prettiest* pig in the barn.

## Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

1. The *Comparative* and *Superlative* forms of *bon* and *mauvais* are irregular! Below are their appropriate forms:

|             |                |                           |
|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| <b>good</b> | <b>better</b>  | <b>best</b>               |
| bon(ne)(s)  | meilleur(e)(s) | le(la/les) meilleur(e)(s) |

|               |              |                    |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------|
| <b>bad</b>    | <b>worse</b> | <b>worst</b>       |
| mauvais(e)(s) | pire(e)(s)   | le(la/les) pire(s) |

Ex: Moi, je pense que la vie à la champagne est *meilleure* que la vie en ville.

2. Notice it’s common to use *moins bon(ne)(s)* in place of *pire(s)*:

Ex: Moi, je trouve que la vie à la champagne est *pire / moins bonne* que la vie en ville.

3. **MEILLEUR(E)(S) & PIRE(S)**: *Meilleur(e)(s)* and *pire(s)* go before the noun:

Ex: L’été que j’ai passé chez mes grands-parents était *le meilleur (le pire)* été de ma vie!!!