

MCQ about comparative forms

1. He doesn't look _____ as his sister. a) younger b) more young c) as young d) the youngest
 2. A cigar is _____ a cigarette a) longer than b) more long than
c) more longer than d) longer as
 3. A chair is _____ a sofa. a) less comfortable than b) comfortableness than
c) less comfortable as d) comfortable less than
 4. You've got the same car _____ ours. a) than b) that c) like d) as
 5. Pat is _____ of the two. a) older b) more old c) as old d) the older
 6. They are _____ they look a) happier than b) more happy than
c) more happier than d) happier as
 7. A sports car is not _____ fast _____ a racing car. a) so / than b) so / as c) so / like d) so / that
 8. Your perfume smells _____ my mother's. a) as if b) the same c) like d) as
 9. Today's episode is _____ than last week's. a) more bad b) worst c) worse d) badder
 10. We live a little _____ the park. a) more far than b) farer than c) further than d) farther than
 11. Emily is _____ at English _____ Stephany. a) more good / than b) best / than
c) better / than d) more better / than
 12. This tool is _____ yours. a) more practical than b) practicer than
c) best than d) more practical as
 13. There were _____ people _____ they expected. a) much more / than b) a lot more / as
c) so many / than d) many more / than
 14. _____ I smoke, _____ I feel. a) the less / the best b) the less / the better
c) the least / the best d) less / better
 15. The noise was getting _____. a) more and more loud b) louder and louder
c) louder and more louder d) more louder and louder
 16. She has won twice _____ money _____ me at the casino! a) more / than b) as / as
c) very much / as d) as much / as
 17. One of her two daughters is a lawyer, but _____ is still at college. a) the younger one
b) the more young one c) the most young one d) the youngest one
 18. How come I've got _____ money in my bank account?? a) less and less b) fewer and fewer
c) the less and less d) least and least
 19. _____ you try, _____ it will get. a) the more hard / the more easy b) more hard / more easy
c) the harder / the easier d) harder / easier
 20. Their behaviour is _____ I thought! a) as bad than b) much worst than
c) much worse than d) badder than

Name:

Date:

[illegible]

MCQ about comparative forms (correction)

1. He doesn't look _____ **as** his sister. a) younger b) more young **c) as young** d) the youngest

Comparatif d'égalité (certes, dans une phrase négative) : AS + adjectif court ou long + AS (chapitre 55 A de la grammaire)

2. A cigar is _____ a cigarette a) **longer than** b) more long than
c) more longer than d) longer as

Comparatif de supériorité, à partir d'un adjectif court (p.187 de la grammaire, règle 24)
Attention à ne pas mettre deux fois le comparatif : **more** longer than

3. A chair is _____ a sofa. a) **less comfortable than** b) comfortableness than
c) less comfortable as d) comfortable less than

Comparatif d'infériorité: LESS + adjectif court ou long + THAN (chapitre 56A de la grammaire)

4. You've got the **same** car _____ ours. a) than b) that c) like **d) as**

Le sens de l'adjectif 'same' fait penser au comparatif d'égalité => AS

5. Pat is _____ **of the two**. a) older b) more old c) as old **d) the older**

Plus difficile car ceci est une forme spécifique du comparatif de supériorité: THE + ADJECTIF AU COMPARATIF si on compare 2 personnes / objets; à partir de 3 personnes / objets, on utilise le superlatif (§2 du chapitre 56B de la grammaire)

6. They are _____ they look a) **happier than** b) more happy than
c) more happier than d) happier as

Comparatif de supériorité, à partir d'un adjectif court (p.187 de la grammaire, règle 24)
Attention à ne pas mettre deux fois le comparatif : **more** happier than

7. A sports car is not _____ fast _____ a racing car. a) so / than b) **so / as** c) so / like d) so / that

Spécificité du comparatif d'égalité dans une phrase **négative** uniquement : on peut mettre « not SO + adjectif court ou long + AS » à la place de « not AS + ADJ + AS » (§1 du chap 55 A de la grammaire)

8. Your perfume smells _____ my mother's. a) as if b) the same c) **like** d) as

Smell LIKE : ça ressemble à (mais ce n'est qu'une comparaison)

Smell OF: ça a l'odeur de (et l'odeur émane effectivement de ce qui est mentionné ensuite)

9. Today's episode is _____ than last week's. a) more bad b) worst c) **worse** d) badder

Comparatif irrégulier de BAD (§2 du chap 55 B de la grammaire)

10. We live a little _____ the park. a) more far than b) farer than c) further than d) **farther than**

Comparatif irrégulier de FAR (§2 du chap 55 B de la grammaire)

Nuance entre FARTHER et FURTHER : Farther pour de la distance physique, FURTHER pour un sens plus imagé, moins littéral, par ex. une idée / un concept éloigné(e) de ...

11. Emily is _____ at English _____ Stephany. a) more good / than b) best / than
c) **better / than** d) more better / than

Comparatif irrégulier de GOOD

12. This tool is _____ yours. a) **more practical than** b) practicaller than
c) best than d) more practical as

Comparatif de supériorité, à partir d'un adjectif LONG

13. There were _____ people _____ they expected. a) much more / than b) a lot more / as
c) so many / than d) **many more / than**

Comparatif de supériorité portant sur le quantifieur devant PEOPLE (qui est un pluriel, donc on choisit MANY et non MUCH) : « beaucoup plus de gens qu'attendu »

14. _____ I smoke, _____ I feel. a) the less / the best b) **the less / the better**
c) the least / the best d) less / better

Structure pour faire un parallélisme entre deux évolutions

Construction : the + comparatif de supériorité..... the + comparatif de supériorité

Pour retenir la construction, pensez à l'expression « the more, the merrier » : plus on est de fous (ici, plus on est nombreux), plus on rit (en anglais, plus on est joyeux)

15. The noise was getting _____. a) more and more loud b) **louder and louder**
c) louder and more louder d) more louder and louder

Structure pour exprimer un changement progressif. Ici avec un adjectif court

16. She has won twice _____ money _____ me at the casino! a) more / than b) as / as
c) very much / as d) **as much / as**

Comparatif d'égalité portant sur le quantifieur devant MONEY (qui est un indénombrable, donc on choisit MUCH) ; en anglais on dit « deux fois autant d'argent » (pour « deux fois plus d'argent » en français)

17. One of her two daughters is a lawyer, but _____ is still at college. a) **the younger one**
b) the more young one c) the most young one d) the youngest one

Comme à la phrase 5, il s'agit d'une forme spécifique du comparatif de supériorité: THE + ADJECTIF AU COMPARATIF si on compare 2 personnes / objets

18. How come I've got _____ money in my bank account?? a) **less and less** b) fewer and fewer
c) the less and less d) least and least

Structure pour exprimer un changement progressif en version comparatif d'infériorité. Ici devant un nom indénombrable => LESS (FEWER est utilisé devant un nom au pluriel)

19. _____ you try, _____ it will get. a) the more hard / the more easy b) more hard / more easy
c) **the harder / the easier** d) harder / easier

Structure pour faire un parallélisme entre deux évolutions

Construction : the + comparatif de supériorité..... the + comparatif de supériorité

20. Their behaviour is _____ I thought! a) as bad than b) much worst than
c) **much worse than** d) badder than

Comparatif irrégulier de BAD + on « quantifie » le comparatif de supériorité avec MUCH

« much worse » = bien pire