

L'ADJECTIF



LES ADJECTIFS QUALIFICATIFS

A à Z : 7 - 8 - 28 - 66 - 70



"That's odd, it's an imitation one."

81

Les éléments des phrases suivantes ont été mélangés. Remettez-les en bon ordre.

Ex. : bought/light blue/John/tie/a.
→ John bought a light blue tie.

1. parents/village/live/small/my/a/in.
2. trees/are/tall/along/there/streets/the.
3. cottage/I/round/corner/like/old/the/the.
4. lovely/there/park/is/river/along/a/the.
5. walks/in/there/evening/the/pleasant/to have/it is.
6. very old/the/stands/a/hill/of/on top/church.
7. the/building/near/white/Market Place/is/school/the.
8. happy/my/say/are/parents/they.

82

Faites des phrases du type A > B (comparatif de supériorité).

Ex. : English is (> easy) Chinese.
→ English is easier than Chinese.

1. I think the book is (> interesting) film.
2. Their house is (> big) mine.
3. Peter has always been (> good at maths) anyone.
4. He said that cats were (> intelligent) dogs.
5. The weather can't be (> bad) it is today!
6. Mr Simpson is much (> old) his wife.
7. Her dress is (> expensive) Ann's.
8. He has always told us that health was (> important) money.

L'ADJECTIF

LES ADJECTIFS QUALIFICATIFS. (p. 66)

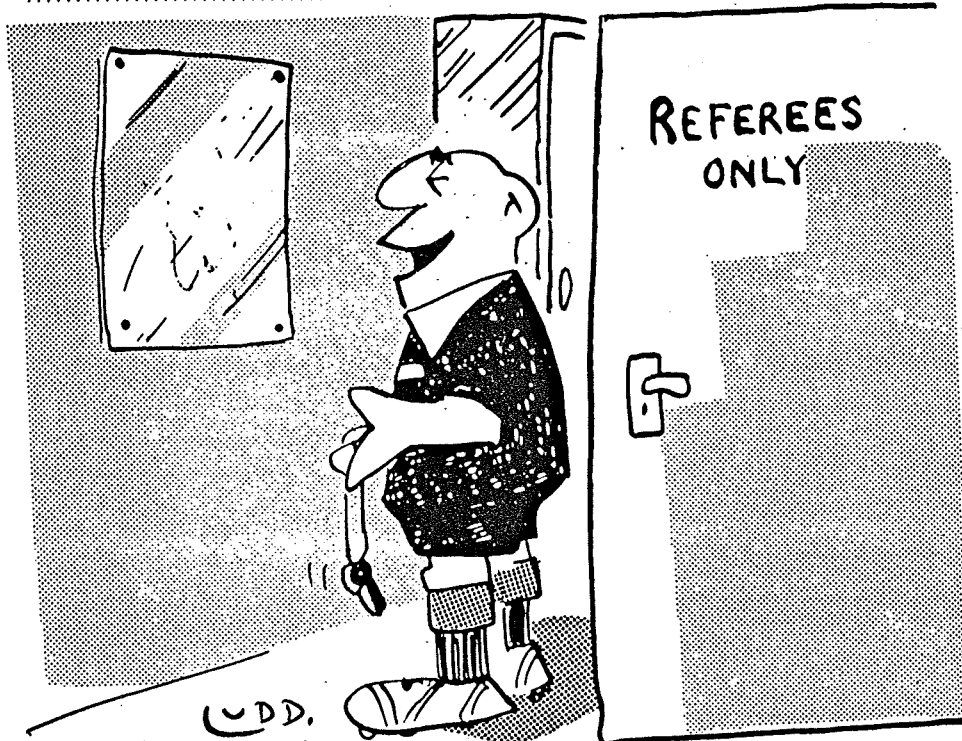
81. 1. My parents live in a small village. -2. There are tall trees along the streets. -3. I like the old cottage round the corner. -4. There is a lovely park along the river. -5. It is pleasant to have walks there in the evening. -6. The very old church stands on top of a hill. -7. The white building near Market Place is the school/ The school is the white building near Market Place. -8. My parents say they are happy. (AZ 7)

82. 1. I think the book is more interesting than the film. -2. Their house is bigger than mine. -3. Peter has always been better at maths than anyone. -4. He said that cats were more intelligent than dogs. -5. The weather can't be worse than it is today! -6. Mr Simpson is much older than his wife. -7. Her dress is more expensive than Ann's. -8. He has always told us that health was more important than money. (AZ 66)

Faites des phrases du type $A > B$ (comparatif de supériorité), $A \neq B$ (comparatif d'inégalité), $A = B$ (comparatif d'égalité), ou $A < B$ (comparatif d'infériorité)

Ex. : She said that girls were (= clever) boys.
→ She said that girls were as clever as boys.

1. Peter says that Geography is ($>$ hard) history.
2. Our car is ($<$ comfortable) Mr Brown's.
3. I think that things are (\neq good) they used to be.
4. That bus is (= late) usual.
5. Is it true that girls are ($>$ sensitive) boys?
6. Your suitcase is (\neq heavy) I thought it was.
7. This food is ($<$ good) I expected.
8. I think that John is (= clever) his brother.



"Mirror, mirror on the wall - who is the fairest one of all?"

Mettez les adjectifs entre parenthèses au superlatif de supériorité.

Ex. : This is (interesting) film I've ever seen.
→ This is the most interesting film I've ever seen.

1. The school is (big) building in the street.
2. The (tall) boy in our school is a basketball player.
3. Oxford is (old) university in Britain.
4. She thinks that (elegant) dresses are Dior's.
5. For him, being in good health is (important) thing.
6. And now, here is (late) news.
7. I think Ann is (pretty) girl in town.
8. That is probably (good) book I have ever read.

Transformez les phrases suivantes.

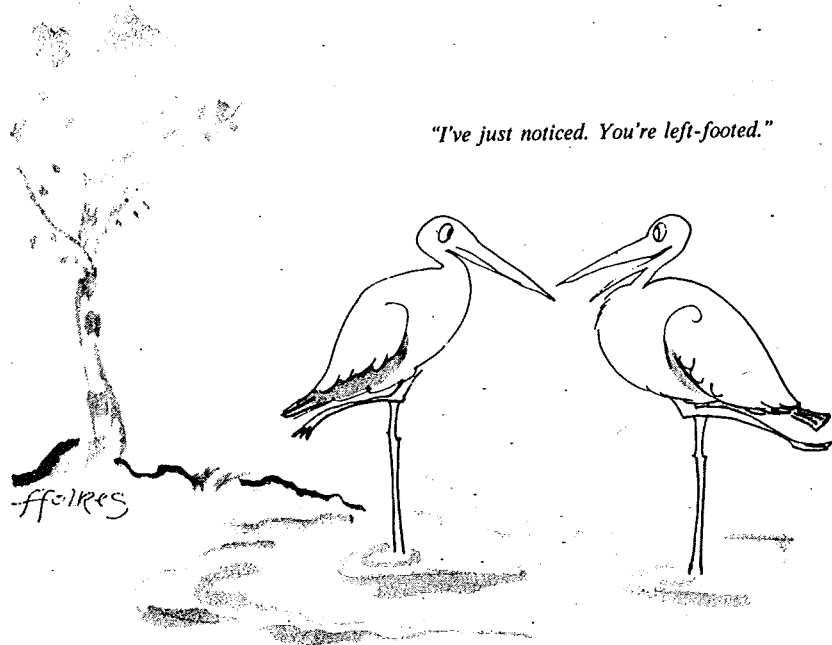
Ex. : He's walking faster every minute.
→ He's walking faster and faster.

1. Your English is getting better every day.
2. I think my job is getting more interesting.
3. Cars are getting more comfortable these days.
4. Don't you think we are going slower?
5. For him, money is getting more important.
6. He's getting up earlier every morning.
7. Our house is getting older.
8. She opened her eyes wider every minute.

83. 1. Peter says that Geography is harder than history. -2. Our car is less comfortable than Mr Brown's. -3. I think that things are not as/not so good as they used to be. -4. That bus is as late as usual -5. Is it true that girls are more sensitive than boys? -6. Your suitcase is not as/not so heavy as I thought it was. -7. This food is better than I expected. -8. I think that John is as clever as his brother. (AZ 66 - 28)

84. 1. The school is the biggest building... -2. The tallest boy in our school... -3. Oxford is the oldest university... -4. She thinks that the most elegant dresses... -5. ...good health is the most important thing. -6. ...here is the latest news. -7. ...Ann is the prettiest girl... -8. That is probably the best book... (AZ 66)

85. 1. Your English is getting better and better. -2. I think my job is getting more and more interesting. -3. Cars are getting more and more comfortable, these days. -4. Don't you think we are going slower and slower? -5. ...money is getting more and more important. -6. He's getting up earlier and earlier. -7. Our house is getting older and older. -8. She opened her eyes wider and wider. (AZ 70)



86 Formez des adjectifs composés comme dans l'exemple ci-dessous.

Ex. : She's a girl with blue eyes.
→ She's a blue-eyed girl.

1. Mr Brown is a man with broad shoulders.

2. John always uses his left hand.

3. She is very tolerant. She's a girl with a broad mind.

4. Richard is a boy with dark hair.

5. Peter is a man with only one arm.

6. She wears glasses because she's a woman with short sight.

7. He was very sad. He was a man with a broken heart.

8. They are people with a good nature.

87 Complétez les phrases suivantes avec **WHICH** ou **WHAT**.

Ex. : is it made of? → *What* is it made of?
..... way shall we go, up or down the street?
→ *Which* way shall we go ... ?

1. one will you have – the big one or the small one?
2. sort of films do you like seeing?
3. was the weather like in Britain last week?
4. did you do that for?
5. is better – peas or carrots?
6. is the matter with her?
7. of the two boys do you like better?
8. stupid game is he playing now?

88 Posez des questions qui correspondent aux réponses suivantes.

Ex. : I prefer the blue one.
→ *Which* one do you prefer?

1. It's Mary Norton's umbrella.

2. I'm looking at that very nice car over there.

3. She likes Richard better.

4. We listened to a programme about the Beatles on the radio.

5. He's interested in pop music.

6. She's tall and thin; she's got long fair hair and blue eyes.

7. I'll take the little red one.

8. It's made of plastic.

86. 1. Mr Brown is a broad-shouldered man. -2. John is left-handed. -3. ...She's a broad-minded girl. -4. Richard is a dark-haired boy. -5. Peter is a one-armed man. -6. ...she's a short-sighted woman. -7. ...He was a broken-hearted man. -8. They are good-natured people. (AZ 1 - 8)

LES ADJECTIFS INTERROGATIFS. (p. 71)

87. 1. Which -2. What -3. What -4. What -5. Which -6. What -7. Which -8. What.

88. 1. Whose umbrella is it? -2. What are you looking at? -3. Which boy does she like better? -4. What did you listen to? -5. What is he interested in? -6. What does she look like? 7. Which one will you take? -8. What is it made of?

LES ADJECTIFS POSSESSIFS A à Z : 251

89 Complétez les phrases suivantes à l'aide de l'adjectif possessif qui convient.

Ex. : Mrs Smith was accompanied by husband.
→ Mrs Smith was accompanied by *her* husband.

- Excuse me, Tom. Can I borrow pen?
- Bob and sister have just sent a letter to mother.
- Yes, that car is nice, but I don't like colour.
- Look! Mary's just had hair cut.
- Hey! Don't take book. I need it.
- Mr Jenkins has bought wife some flowers.
- My neighbours would like to sell house.
- A man was standing there, with hands in pockets.

LES ADJECTIFS NUMÉRAUX A à Z : 218

90 Traduisez les groupes de mots suivants. Les nombres doivent apparaître en toutes lettres.

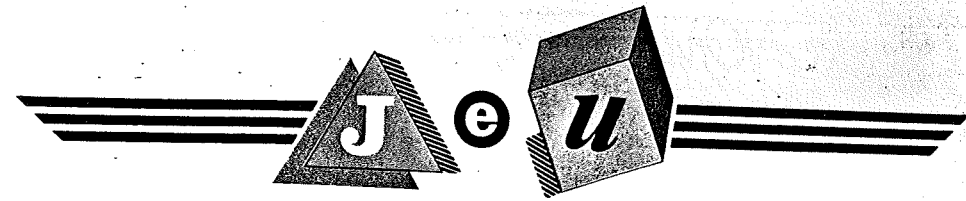
Ex. : 1.450 one thousand, four hundred and fifty
7,25 seven point twenty five.

- 13 :
- 689 :
- 3.523 :
- 3/5 :
- 9,81 :
- 4.790 :
- 10.202 :
- 3,14 :
- 1/100,000 :

91 Écrivez les opérations suivantes en toutes lettres.

Ex. : $12 - 5 = 7$: twelve minus five equals seven

- $9 + 6 = 15$
- $5 \times 12 = 60$
- $24 : 3 = 8$
- $43 - 21 = 22$

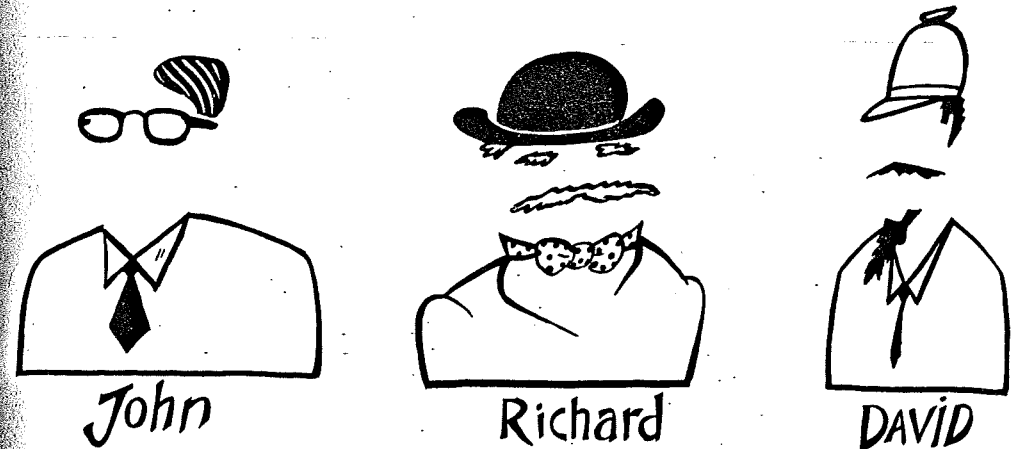


LET'S COMPARE

1. Lisez attentivement ce petit paragraphe :

John, Richard and David work in a bank. John is thin, and Richard is thinner than John. But even Richard isn't as thin as David. David is the thinnest man in the bank.

Maintenant, complétez les silhouettes de John, Richard et David.



2. Faites de courts paragraphes comme au n° 1 :

– Rome, London and Paris are in Europe. They're big cities.

– A Rolls Royce, a Triumph and a Mini are English cars. They're comfortable.

LES ADJECTIFS POSSESSIFS. (p. 72)

89. 1. your -2. his; their -3. its -4. her -5. my -6. his -7. their -8. his; his-

LES ADJECTIFS NUMÉRAUX. (p. 72)

90. 13: thirteen records; 689: six hundred and eighty-nine pounds; 3,523: three thousand, five hundred and twenty-three inhabitants; 3/5: three fifths of a cake / of the cake; 9.81%: nine point eighty-one per cent; 4,790: four thousand, seven hundred and ninety kilos; 10,202: ten thousand, two hundred and two runners; 3.14: three point fourteen centimeters; 1/100,000: one one hundred thousandth scale.

91. 1. nine plus six equals fifteen. -2. five multiplied by twelve equals sixty / twelve fives are sixty. -3. twenty-four divided by three equals eight. -4. forty-three minus twenty-one equals twenty-two.

Jeu (p. 73) : LET'S COMPARE

1. Vous avez dessiné John mince, Richard encore plus mince, mais c'est David qui est le plus mince des trois.

2. Rome is big, and Paris is bigger than Rome. But even Paris isn't as big as London. London is the biggest city in Europe.

A Mini is comfortable, and a Triumph is more comfortable than a Mini. But even a Triumph isn't as comfortable as a Rolls Royce. A Rolls Royce is the most comfortable English car.