

Exercices fewer et less

Exercices d'anglais - niveau Terminale

Ces exercices fewer et less vous entraînent à comparer des quantités avec précision : dénombrable ou indénombrable, égalité, multiplicateurs, nuances et structures corrélatives. Un graphique à commenter vous prépare aux documents chiffrés du bac.

Cette fiche d'exercices est à **télécharger en PDF et à imprimer gratuitement** : le bouton se trouve en bas de la page, sans inscription.



Les exercices

Onze exercices fewer et less pour comparer comme un anglophone

Exercice 1 : Fewer ou less

Complétez avec fewer ou less.

1. There are ___ cars in the city centre since the new tram opened.
2. We should all eat ___ sugar.
3. ___ people voted this year than in 2019.
4. I have ___ free time than last year.
5. The new fridge uses ___ energy.

6. There were ___ accidents on the motorway last winter.
7. She earns ___ than £20,000 a year.
8. ___ students chose German this year.

Exercice 2 : The fewest, the least, the most

Complétez avec the fewest, the least ou the most.

1. Of the three villages, Ashby has ___ shops: only one.
2. This is ___ expensive phone in the shop: it costs only £90.
3. Germany produces ___ wind energy in Europe.
4. The team that makes ___ mistakes usually wins.
5. Of all the options, cycling causes ___ pollution.
6. She is ___ talented player I have ever coached.

Exercices fewer et less : partie 2

Exercice 3 : As many, as much, as... as

Complétez avec as many, as much ou as + adjectif.

1. I don't have ___ money as my brother.
2. There aren't ___ tourists as last summer.
3. This exam was ___ (difficult) as the last one.
4. She reads ___ books as I do.
5. We don't drink ___ coffee as our parents.
6. Is London ___ (expensive) as New York?

Exercice 4 : Les multiplicateurs

Écrivez une phrase de comparaison avec twice, three times, four times ou half.

1. The city has 200,000 bikes today; it had 100,000 in 2015.
2. A coffee costs £4 in London and £1 in Lisbon.
3. Team A scored 30 goals; Team B scored 15.
4. Tom earns £3,000 a month; Sam earns £1,000.
5. There are 10 trains a day now; there used to be 20.

Exercices fewer et less : partie 3

Exercice 5 : Nuancer le comparatif

Choisissez le mot correct.

1. There are (far / very) fewer cars in the centre now.
2. This flat is (much / many) cheaper than the other one.

3. (Many / Much) more people cycle to work today.
4. The new version is (slightly / very) faster, but the difference is small.
5. Yesterday was cold, but today is (even / ever) colder.
6. We need (a lot / very) less plastic in our oceans.

Exercice 6 : The more..., the more...

Réunissez les deux phrases avec une structure corrélatrice.

1. You practise more. You improve more.
2. There are fewer cars. There is less pollution.
3. The film got longer. It became more boring.
4. You start early. It is better.
5. We consume less. We waste less.
6. The sun got hotter. We drank more water.

Exercices fewer et less : partie 4

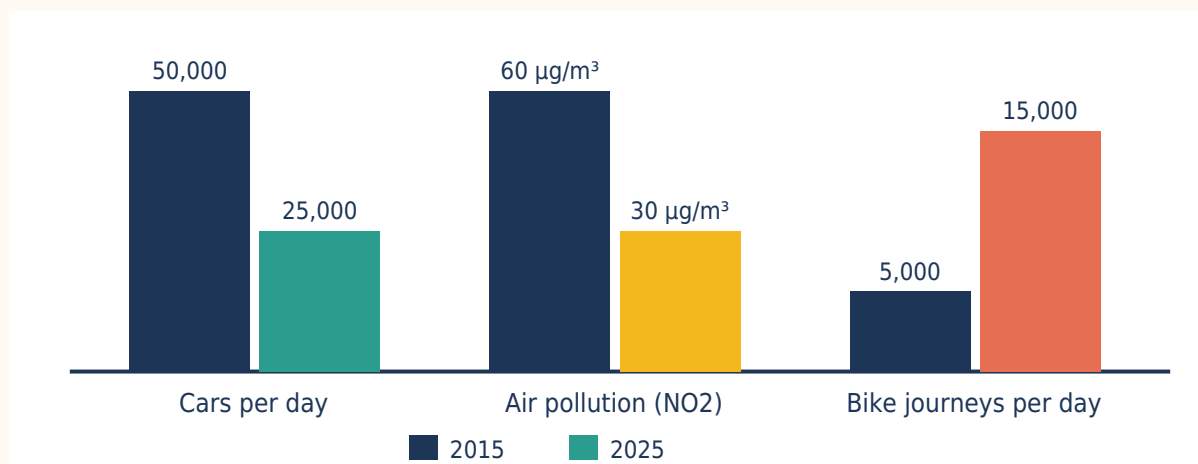
Exercice 7 : De plus en plus, de moins en moins

Complétez avec une structure progressive formée à partir du mot entre parenthèses.

1. Young people read ___ newspapers. (few)
2. Electric cars are becoming ___ popular. (more)
3. The planet is getting ___. (hot)
4. Shops accept ___ cash. (little)
5. The queue was getting ___. (long)
6. Bees are becoming ___ common in our gardens. (little)

Exercice 8 : Commenter un graphique

Observez les données de la ville de Greenford, puis écrivez les phrases demandées.



Greenford, centre-ville : moyennes quotidiennes en 2015 (bleu foncé) et en 2025 (couleur).

1. Comparez le nombre de voitures en 2015 et en 2025 avec fewer.

2. Comparez la pollution avec half as much.
3. Comparez les trajets à vélo avec three times as many.
4. Résumez le lien entre voitures et pollution avec the fewer..., the less....
5. Soulignez le nombre de trajets à vélo en 2025 avec no fewer than.
6. Décrivez la tendance avec more and more.

Exercices fewer et less : partie 5

Exercice 9 : Correction d'erreurs

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Corrigez-la.

1. There are less students in my class this year.
2. He is more tall than his brother.
3. The more you work, more you learn.
4. I have as much friends as you.
5. This car costs the double of mine.
6. It's the best film I have never seen.

Exercice 10 : Traduction du français vers l'anglais

Traduisez en choisissant soigneusement la structure de comparaison.

1. Il y a de moins en moins d'abeilles.
2. Plus on lit, plus on apprend.
3. Ce téléphone coûte deux fois plus cher que l'ancien.
4. Nous produisons beaucoup moins de déchets qu'avant.
5. Il y avait pas moins de 500 personnes.
6. Elle n'a pas autant de temps libre que moi.

Exercices fewer et less : partie 6

Exercice 11 : Production guidée

Comparez votre ville ou votre quartier aujourd'hui et il y a dix ans. Écrivez une phrase pour chaque consigne.

1. Une phrase avec fewer.
2. Une phrase avec less.
3. Une phrase avec (not) as many... as ou (not) as much... as.
4. Une phrase avec the more..., the more... (ou the fewer..., the less...).
5. Une phrase avec more and more ou fewer and fewer.

Exercice 12 : A number of, the number of, the amount of

Choisissez la forme qui convient.

1. (A number of / The number of) students taking Chinese has doubled.
2. (A number of / The number of) shops have closed since the mall opened.
3. A great (deal / number) of effort is needed.
4. The (amount / number) of plastic in the sea keeps rising.
5. A large (number / amount) of tourists visit the island every year.
6. A small (amount / number) of salt is enough.
7. (The majority / A great deal) of voters were under thirty.
8. The (number / amount) of accidents fell by 15%.

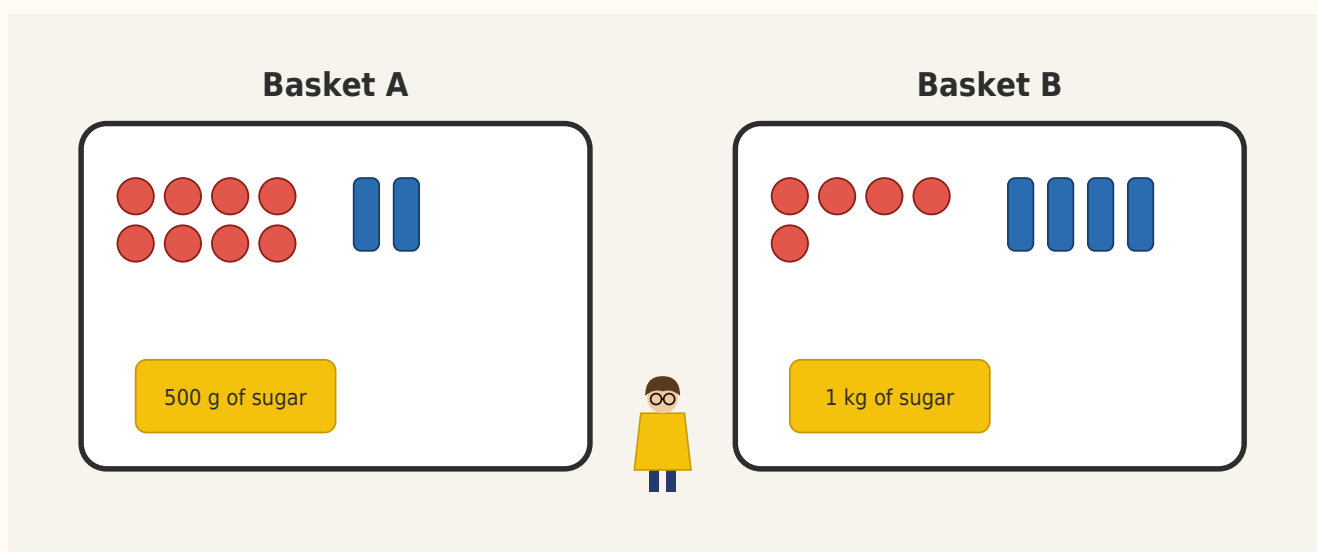
Exercice 13 : Much, many, a lot of

Complétez avec much, many, a lot of ou lots of. Indiquez la forme la plus naturelle.

1. How ___ money did you spend?
2. There aren't ___ chairs left.
3. We have ___ homework this weekend.
4. She doesn't have ___ patience.
5. Too ___ people were talking at the same time.
6. There is so ___ traffic in the city.
7. ___ of my friends play rugby.
8. How ___ brothers and sisters do you have?

Exercice 14 : Comparer deux paniers

Observez l'image, puis complétez avec fewer, less, more, ou écrivez la phrase demandée.



Panier A et panier B.

1. Basket A has ___ apples than basket B.
2. Basket B has ___ apples than basket A.
3. Basket A has ___ bottles of juice than basket B.

4. Basket B has ___ sugar than basket A.
5. Basket A has ___ sugar than basket B.
6. Write a sentence with twice as many about the bottles.
7. Write a sentence with half as much about the sugar.

Exercice 15 : No more than, at least, fewer than

Réécrivez chaque phrase avec l'expression entre parenthèses, sans changer le sens.

1. The bus carries 40 people at most. (no more than)
2. There were 99 people at the concert. (fewer than)
3. The tickets cost £10 or more. (at least)
4. The recipe needs two eggs; you can't use fewer. (at least)
5. Fewer than 20% of the voters came. (more than 80%)
6. The walk takes 19 minutes. (less than)
7. Only three people replied. (fewer than)

Exercice 16 : Les pronoms après than et as

Réécrivez chaque phrase dans un style soutenu en ajoutant le verbe après than ou as.

1. He is older than me.
2. She doesn't run as fast as him.
3. They have more experience than us.
4. You speak better French than her.
5. I earn less than them.
6. He is not as tall as me.
7. We worked harder than them.

Exercice 17 : Lire un tableau

Observez le tableau, puis répondez en anglais.

Two towns compared

Town	Waste (kg per person a year)	Cars (per 100 people)	Public parks
Oakby	300	35	12
Marlow	420	52	7

Oakby et Marlow en chiffres.

1. Which town produces the most waste per person?
2. Complete: Oakby has ___ cars than Marlow.
3. Complete: Marlow has ___ parks than Oakby.
4. How many fewer cars per 100 people does Oakby have?
5. Write a sentence with nearly twice as many about the parks.
6. Write a sentence about the waste with the word more.

Exercice 18 : Inverser la comparaison

Réécrivez chaque phrase en inversant la comparaison, sans changer le sens.

1. Tom has more books than Anna.
2. This printer uses less ink than that one.
3. There are fewer cyclists in winter than in summer.
4. Our team scored more goals than yours.
5. Lucy has less free time than her brother.
6. London has more museums than Bath.
7. Diesel cars produce more pollution than electric ones.

Exercice 19 : By far, one of the, far, slightly

Complétez avec : by far, one of the, the second, much, slightly.

1. Tokyo is ___ the most populated city in the group; nobody comes close.
2. This is ___ most popular sports in the UK.
3. Today is ___ colder than yesterday; the difference is huge.
4. It's only ___ more expensive, about 20p.
5. Mount Everest is the highest mountain; K2 is ___ highest.
6. She is ___ the best player in the squad.
7. Cycling to school is ___ cheaper than going by bus.

Exercice 20 : Production guidée

Using the table of exercise 17 and your own ideas, write about 100 words to recommend which town to live in. Use at least four of these expressions: fewer, less, more, as many as, twice as, the most, by far.