

Exercices comparatif anglais

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 1re

Ces exercices comparatif anglais suivent l'ordre du cours : formes irrégulières, multiplicateurs, quantifieurs, distributeurs, adjectifs composés et emphase, avec un graphique sur les émissions de CO2 à commenter.

De plus, 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

Des exercices comparatif anglais et quantifieurs

Exercice 1 : Comparatifs et superlatifs irréguliers

D'abord, mettez l'adjectif ou l'adverbe entre parenthèses au comparatif ou au superlatif.

1. The floods this year were (bad) ___ than last year.
2. It was (bad) ___ storm in the history of the region.
3. Solar panels work (well) ___ in the south than in the north.
4. This is (good) ___ solution we have found so far.
5. The new airport is (expensive) ___ project in the country.
6. Cycling is (dangerous) ___ than it used to be thanks to bike lanes. (moins)

7. She spends (little) ___ money on clothes than her sister.
8. Which planet is (far) ___ from the Sun?

Exercice 2 : Farther ou further ? Older ou elder ?

Ainsi, choisissez la forme correcte.

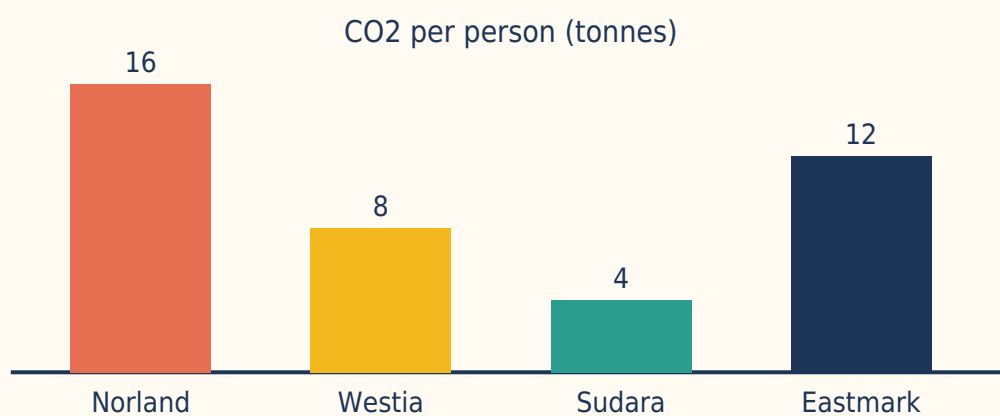
1. For (farther / further) information, ask at the desk.
2. My (older / elder) brother lives in Toronto.
3. He is two years (older / elder) than me.
4. The village is (farther / further) away than I thought.
5. The talks were postponed until (farther / further) notice.
6. She is the (oldest / eldest) of four children.

Toutefois, demandez de l'aide si un point reste flou.

Suite du travail : exercice 3 : exercices comparatif anglais

Exercice 3 : Commenter un graphique

Ensuite, observez le graphique (données fictives) puis complétez les phrases avec twice, three times, four times ou half + as much ... as.



Émissions annuelles par habitant.

1. A citizen of Norland emits ___ CO2 ___ a citizen of Westia.
2. Sudara emits ___ CO2 per person ___ Westia.
3. Norland emits ___ CO2 per person ___ Sudara.
4. Eastmark emits ___ CO2 per person ___ Sudara.
5. Sudara is ___ polluting country of the four. (superlatif : le moins)
6. Norland is ___ polluting country of the four.

Exercice 4 : Exprimer une proportion

Ensuite, réécrivez chaque phrase avec un multiplicateur + as ... as.

1. There were 30 protesters last week and 60 this week. (twice as many)
2. A plane uses more fuel than a train: three times more.
3. My flat is 40 m² and yours is 80 m². (half as big)
4. He earns 1,000 dollars; his boss earns 3,000. (three times as much)
5. Wind power produced 10% in 2015 and 20% in 2025. (twice as much)
6. This book has 600 pages; that one has 200. (three times as long)

En outre, un brouillon aide à organiser ses idées.

Suite du travail : exercice 5 : exercices comparatif anglais

Exercice 5 : The more..., the more...

Puis, combinez les deux idées avec the + comparatif ..., the + comparatif.

1. We travel more. We pollute more.
2. The city grows bigger. The traffic gets worse.
3. You practise more. You speak better.
4. The temperature rises. The ice melts faster.
5. A product is cheaper. People buy more of it.
6. The debate lasted longer. The candidates became angrier.

Exercice 6 : Few, a few, little ou a little ?

Ainsi, complétez avec few, a few, little ou a little.

1. There is ___ hope left: the species is almost extinct.
2. I've got ___ minutes, so I can help you.
3. Very ___ people attended the meeting; it was cancelled.
4. Add ___ salt to the soup, it's tasteless.
5. She has ___ friends in Montreal, so she doesn't feel lonely.
6. We have ___ time left: hurry up!
7. ___ countries have reached their climate targets, unfortunately.
8. He speaks ___ Spanish, enough to order a meal.

De même, expliquez la règle à quelqu'un d'autre.

Exercice 7 : Both, either ou neither ?

Ensuite, complétez avec both, either ou neither.

1. ___ candidates agree that taxes must fall.
2. You can pay ___ in cash or by card.
3. ___ of the two proposals is acceptable: they are both too costly.
4. I've read ___ reports and they say the same thing.

5. ___ my mother nor my father speaks English.
6. Which train? — ___ one: they both go to Ottawa.

Suite du travail : exercice 8 : exercices comparatif anglais

Exercice 8 : Each ou every ?

Ensuite, complétez avec each ou every.

1. The summit takes place ___ two years.
2. The teacher gave ___ of the three students a different text.
3. ___ citizen has the right to vote.
4. She checks the news ___ morning.
5. ___ side of the coin is different.
6. There are protests in almost ___ city in the country.

Toutefois, un excès de fatigue brouille les réflexes.

Exercice 9 : Les adjectifs composés

Puis, transformez la description en adjectif composé placé devant le nom.

1. a boy who is ten years old → a ___ boy
2. a strike that lasts three days → a ___ strike
3. an artist who is well known → a ___ artist
4. a car that is friendly to the environment → an ___ car
5. a heatwave that breaks records → a ___ heatwave

Ensuite, imaginez-vous dans les conditions réelles d'une classe.

6. a teacher with an open mind → an ___ teacher
7. a walk of five kilometres → a ___ walk

En outre, un bon rythme vaut mieux qu'une longue séance.

8. a job that is badly paid → a ___ job

Suite du travail : exercice 10

Exercice 10 : Intensité et emphase

Ainsi, réécrivez les phrases 1-4 avec do, does ou did d'insistance ; complétez 5-6 avec extremely ou barely.

1. I believe young people can change things.
2. She cares about animal rights.

3. They warned us about the storm.
4. He works hard, even if you don't think so.
5. The fog was so thick that we could ___ see the road.
6. Rising sea levels are ___ worrying for island nations.

Ensuite, repérez les exercices que vous maîtrisez le mieux.

Exercice 11 : Traduire en anglais

Ensuite, traduisez en employant les structures du chapitre.

1. Les États-Unis émettent deux fois plus de CO2 que la France par habitant.
2. Plus il fait chaud, plus nous consommons d'énergie.
3. Peu de pays ont respecté leurs engagements.
4. Ni l'une ni l'autre solution n'est parfaite.
5. C'est la pire inondation du pays depuis cinquante ans.
6. Un rapport de deux cents pages a été publié.

Exercice 12 : Corriger les erreurs

Ensuite, chaque phrase contient une erreur. Recopiez-la correctement.

1. Electric cars are more cheaper to run.
2. Toronto is the biggest city of Canada.
3. She is a sixteen-years-old student.
4. Every students must hand in the essay.
5. Neither of them didn't vote.
6. There are less cars in the city centre now.

Mais évitez de recopier une phrase sans la comprendre.

Suite du travail : exercice 13

Exercice 13 : Production guidée

À partir du graphique de l'exercice 3, rédigez un paragraphe de 80 à 100 mots qui compare les quatre pays. Employez au moins un superlatif, un multiplicateur (twice / half as much as), une structure the more..., the more..., un quantifieur (few, a few, little) et un distributif (both, each, neither).

Conseils de méthode : exercices comparatif anglais

Avant de commencer

Ainsi, le thème « exercices comparatif anglais » demande de la méthode. Ensuite, notez les mots qui vous manquent dans un carnet. Par exemple, une faute d'accord se corrige en quelques secondes. Enfin, vérifiez vos réponses avec le corrigé à part. Donc préparez votre matériel avant de commencer. Ainsi, l'habitude s'installe sans effort. En effet, une réponse trop courte fait perdre des points.

Pendant le travail

Par exemple, dix minutes par jour suffisent pour progresser. Mais passez à la suite quand le temps file. Ainsi, vous gagnez du temps pour les questions plus difficiles. De plus, variez les exercices pour garder l'attention. Puis, rédigez chaque réponse avec des phrases complètes. Donc fixez-vous un objectif simple pour chaque séance.

Exercice 14 : Quantifieurs et noms

Choisissez la forme possible (une seule convient).

1. There is (plenty of / a great number of) time before the train leaves.
2. (Several / A little) pupils forgot their books.
3. There is (hardly any / hardly many) traffic at night.
4. We don't have (many / much) information about the trip.
5. (A great deal of / A great many) people signed the petition.
6. She made (a lot of / much) mistakes in the dictation.
7. How (many / much) luggage did you bring?
8. He has (a good deal of / a good many) experience.

Exercice 15 : Some, any, no, none

Choisissez la forme qui convient.

1. Is there (some / any) milk left?
2. I'd like (some / any) tea, please.
3. There is (no / none) bread.
4. "How many questions did you answer?" "(None / No)."
5. Would you like (something / anything) to drink?
6. I didn't see (nobody / anybody) in the garden.
7. (Anyone / Someone) can join; it's free.
8. We have (no / none) time left.

Exercice 16 : All, whole, most

Choisissez la forme correcte.

1. (All / Whole) the students passed.

2. I spent the (all / whole) day in the library.
3. (Most / Most of) people prefer tea.
4. (Most / Most of) the people in my street are retired.
5. She read the (whole / all) book in one night.
6. (All / Every) of them agreed.
7. We saw (the whole / whole) town.
8. (Most of / Most) them were late.

Exercice 17 : Quantifieur + of + pronom

Complétez avec le quantifieur entre parenthèses suivi de of et du pronom qui convient (it, them, us).

1. There were twenty guests and ___ came. (all)
2. We took lots of photos but ___ were blurry. (some)
3. I like these cakes, but I can only eat ___. (half)
4. I asked my classmates and ___ knew the answer. (none)
5. I love this pizza; I've eaten ___ already. (most)
6. We are in the same team and ___ play every Saturday. (most)
7. "Did any of you see the match?" "No, ___." (none)

Exercice 18 : Une enquête en classe

Observez le graphique, puis répondez.

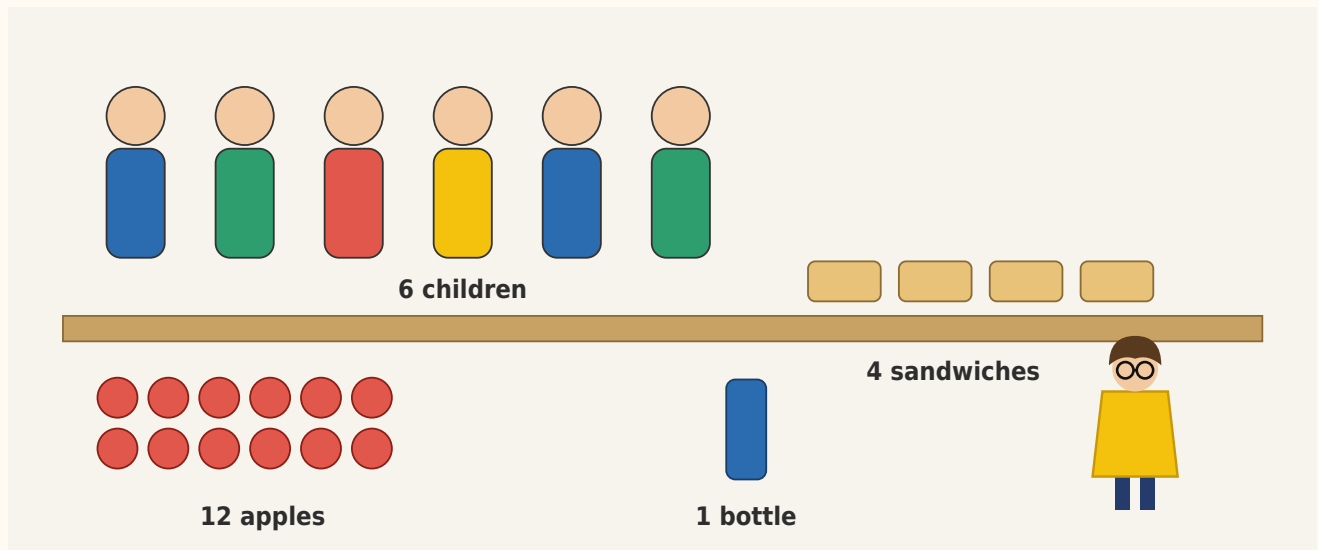


Lire pour le plaisir : les réponses de la classe.

1. How many students read every day?
2. True or false? Most students never read.
3. Complete: ___ of the students read often or every day. (half / a quarter / all)
4. Write a sentence with only a few about the students who never read.
5. Write a sentence with not all about the students who read every day.

Exercice 19 : Un pique-nique

Observez l'image, puis complétez avec enough, not enough, plenty of, fewer ou too many.



Le pique-nique de la classe.

1. There are ___ apples: each child can eat two.
2. There are ___ sandwiches for everyone.
3. There is not ___ water for six children.
4. There are ___ sandwiches than children.
5. Que faut-il ajouter pour que chaque enfant ait un sandwich ? Répondez en une phrase.

Exercice 20 : Production guidée

Write a short report of about 120 words on the leisure habits of your class. Use at least six of these expressions: most of, a few, several, plenty of, hardly any, the whole, each, neither, none of.