

Introduction: Moe and Calvin

1. Describe the picture

We can see two boys in front of the school lockers.

Moe looks **angry and violent**. He is **threatening** Calvin.

He says: "Hey twinkie, wanna see if there's an afterlife?"

That means he wants to **hurt** him.

Calvin looks **afraid, defenceless, and alone**.




He is the **victim**, and Moe is the **bully**.

2. Compare the two boys

- Moe is **stronger** and **more aggressive** than Calvin.
 - Calvin is **smaller** and **more frightened** than Moe.
 - Moe is **less kind** and **more violent**.
 - Calvin is **more sensitive** and **less confident**.
 - Moe seems **more powerful**, but Calvin is **kinder**.
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

Je retiens – Les comparatifs en anglais



 Pour comparer deux personnes ou deux choses :

1. **Adjectif court** → *adj + -er + than*
 Moe is **stronger** *than* Calvin.
(Moe est plus fort que Calvin.)
 2. **Adjectif long** → *more / less + adj + than*
 Calvin is **more** scared *than* Moe.
(Calvin est plus effrayé que Moe.)
 3. **Égalité** → *as + adj + as*
 Calvin is **as** intelligent *as* Moe.
(Calvin est aussi intelligent que Moe.)
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Exceptions à retenir

Adjectif	Comparatif	Traduction
good	better than	meilleur que
bad	worse than	pire que
far	farther / further than	plus loin que

  On **double** la consonne finale si l'adjectif est court, se termine par **consonne-voyelle-consonne**
big → *bigger*, *hot* → *hotter*.

  Les **adjectifs en -y** (2 syllabes souvent) → -y devient **-ier** :
happy → *happier*, *funny* → *funnier*