



Comparing Things in French: More and Most

KS4 FRENCH

GRAMMAR

COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

Ages 13-16



3 min read

Comparing Things in French

When you want to compare things in **French**, you need special words to say someone or something has **more** of a quality, or has the **most** of all. Just like in English, French has rules for making these comparisons clear and interesting.

The good news is that **French comparisons** work quite similarly to English. Instead of just saying "big" or "beautiful," you can say "bigger" or "more beautiful" to compare two things.

The Word for More: Plus

In French, the word '**plus**' means '**more**'. When you want to compare two things, you use this pattern: **plus + adjective + que**. For example, "Une girafe est plus grande qu'un chat" means "A giraffe is more tall than a cat" (or simply "A giraffe is taller than a cat").

Think of it like building blocks: you start with your word (**plus**), add a describing word (the adjective), then finish with "than" (**que**) to show what you're comparing it to.

You might say "Ce gâteau est plus délicieux que celui-là" (This cake is more delicious than that one) or "Paris est plus intéressant que ma ville" (Paris is more interesting than my town).

The Superlative: The Most

When you want to say something has the **most** of a quality—the absolute best, biggest, or smartest—you use the **superlative**. In French, you use '**le plus**', '**la plus**', or '**les plus**' depending on whether the noun is masculine, feminine, or plural.

The pattern is: **le/la/les plus + adjective**. For instance, "C'est le film le plus intéressant du cinéma" means "It is the most interesting film in the cinema." Or "Elle

est l'élève la plus intelligente de la classe" means "She is the most intelligent student in the class."

Think of it like a podium: **plus** means second place (more than one other thing), while **le/la/les plus** means first place (more than everything else).

Remember These Tricky Ones

Some adjectives are **irregular**, meaning they don't follow the normal pattern. The most important ones are: '**bon**' (**good**) becomes "meilleur" (better) and "le meilleur" (the best), and '**mauvais**' (**bad**) becomes "pire" (worse) and "le pire" (the worst).

Learning these will make your French sound much more natural!