1. comparative adjectives indicating more / less
2. comparative adjectives indicating similarity or equality
3. irregular adjectives

comparative adjectives indicating more or less
Adjectives are frequently used to compare things, people, events, ideas etc. **Plus ... que** conveys the idea of 'more ... than', **moins ... que** the idea of 'less than.'

- Tex est **plus** intelligent que Joe-Bob.  
  Tex is more intelligent than Joe-Bob.
- Mais Joe-Bob est **moins** prétentieux que Tex.  
  But Joe-Bob is less pretentious than Tex.
- Bien sûr, il est **plus** difficile d'être poète que d'être écureuil!  
  Of course, it is more difficult to be a poet than to be a squirrel.

comparative adjectives indicating similarity or equality
**Aussi ... que** conveys the idea of 'as ... as'.

- Fiona est **aussi** belle que Tammy. Mais elles ne sont pas **aussi** séduisantes que Bette.  
  Fiona is as beautiful as Tammy. But they are not as seductive as Bette.

irregular adjectives
The adjectives **bon** and **mauvais** have irregular forms of comparison, **meilleur** and **pire**. However, the regular form **plus mauvais que** has become commonly accepted. Note that this irregularity is found in English too with 'better' (not *gooder) and 'worse' (not *badder).

- D'après Tex, Tammy est un bon parti. Mais Bette pense qu'elle serait un **meilleur** parti que Tammy.  
  According to Tex, Tammy is a good match. But Bette thinks she would be a better match than Tammy.
- Mais il est évident que le caractère de Bette est **plus mauvais que** celui de Tammy.  
  But it is obvious that Bette's personality is worse than Tammy's.

Listen to this dialogue:

- Bette: Tex, as-tu jamais vu une fille **aussi jolie que** moi?  
  Tex the philosopher: Ah! Physical beauty is less important than the beauty of the soul. Look Bette, I do not have time to think about things as trivial as that ...
Bette: D'accord, d'accord, mais je suis moins bête et plus sexy que Tammy, non?
Tex: Être ou ne pas être, là est la question ...