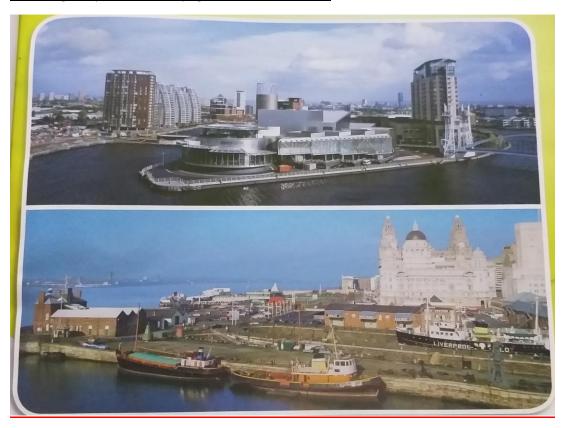
### **LES CLASSES DE 3ème**

## We will work on changes and comparing. Let's get started.

Look at these two pictures and say what you can. They are two different places, try comparing the two.

You can go to your textbook page 39 for a closer look.



<u>Example:</u> Both pictures are sea side constructions, but the picture below has boats.


#### Lesson: Let's talk about how to compare: You can go to page 46 for more help

Il y a plusieurs façons de comparer.

Comparatif d'égalité	On le forme avec : <b>as</b> + <u>adjectif</u> + <b>as</b> Les éléments qu'on compare sont au même niveau d'égalité.	Exemple: -My house is as big as your houseThe hotels in Kourou are as famous as the hotels in Cayenne.
Comparatif de supériorité	Tout dépend de la longueur de l'adjectif.  Adjectives courts: un syllabe ou deux syllabes si le mot se termine par Y. Adjective + -er + than  Adjectives longs: Deux syllabes ou plus.  More + adjectif + than	Exemple: My town is bigger than your town.  Mana is more populated than Saul.
Le superlatif	Tout dépend de la longueur de l'adjectif.  Adjectives courts : un syllabe ou deux syllabes si le mot se termine par Y. The + adjectif + -est  Adjectives longs : Deux syllabes ou plus.  The most + adjectif	Exemple:  My car is the fastest in this village.  My garden has the most beautiful flowers.

ATTENTION! Les adjectifs de deux syllabes qui se terminent par Y : Le Y est remplacé par le i.

<u>Exemple</u>: Funny: funnier/ funniest Happy: happier / happiest

Il y a aussi des adjectifs irréguliers. Good=Best Bad=Worse Far=Further

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Now	let's practise	with exercise 1	. page 46: Mets	l'adiectif au	comparatif ou	au superlatif

1 Liverpool is	(far) north than Manchester.	
2 Liverpudlians are supposed to be	e(friendly) N	Mancunians.
3 The port of Liverpool is	(dynamic) Manches	ster.
4 2008 was	(busy) year for tourism in Liverpo	pol.
5 The city was	(big) tourist attraction in the	country in 2008.
6 Indeed, it was	(popular) destinations for	foreign visitors.
7 Thanks to the Beatles, Liverpool'	s musical past is	(old) Manchester's.
8 Today, these two modern cities a	are among	(interesting) places to visit in the country

#### Let's compare two municipalities, Saint Laurent and Maripasoula.

The territory of Maripasoula is bigger than Saint Laurent.

Saint Laurent is as <u>multicultural</u> as Maripasoula.

Saint Laurent is more populated than Maripasoula.

Saint Laurent has the <u>largest</u> number of schools.

Maripasoula has the most beautiful waterfall

# Now we will move on to Changes: Then and now

<u>These are picture from Shenzhen China. Top: 1990 / bottom: today. Say what has change and how it was before.</u>



Example: In 1990 Shenzhen was peaceful, today is it noisy.


**<u>Lesson: Talking about before; Used to + verb.</u>** You can go to page 42 for more help.

La forme **used to** exprime une vérité du <u>passé</u>, une action qui n'a plus cours. Il y a l'idée d'une rupture entre le passé et le présent.

<u>Exemple</u>: French Guiana **used to** be populated by only Native Americans. But now it a multicultural country.

15 years ago, children from Grand Santi **used to** go to middle school (collège) in Saint Laurent. But today there is a middle school in Grand Santi.

Now let's practise with exercise 2 page 46: Complète les phrases en expliquant ce que tu avais l'habitude de faire ou ce qui se passait avant.

Exemple: When I was 16 years old, I used to baby-sit kids.
1 When I was 10, I <b>used to</b>
2 When I was a baby, I <b>used to</b>
3 People in my town <b>used to</b>
4 In the 19 <sup>th</sup> century, people <b>used to</b>
5 In primary school, the teacher <b>used to</b>
FINAL TASK: Choose two cities, countries or villages: you have to compare to two and talk about how they used to be and how they are now.
The name of the two places: and
<del></del>