



Degrees of Comparison

What is Degree of Comparison?

When we compare two or more persons, places, things, or animals, we use different forms of adjectives. These forms are called Degrees of Comparison.

❖ Examples:

1. Rupa is fat. (No comparison – just a statement)
2. Gunjan is fatter than Rupa. (Comparison between two)
3. Seema is the fattest girl in the class. (Comparison among more than two)

Three Types of Degrees of Comparison

Degree	Usage	Example
Positive	No comparison; describes one noun	Rupa is a fat girl.
Comparative	Compares two nouns	Gunjan is fatter than Rupa.
Superlative	Compares more than two nouns	Seema is the fattest of all.

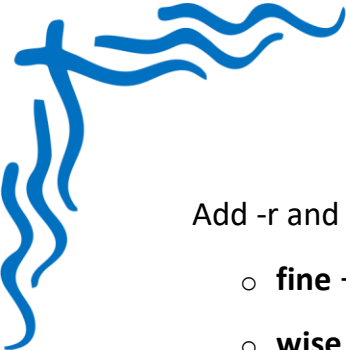
Formation Rules

1. Most adjectives

Add -er for comparative and -est for superlative.

- **tall** → taller, tallest
- **sweet** → sweeter, sweetest

2. Adjectives ending in -e



Add -r and -st

- **fine** → finer, finest
- **wise** → wiser, wisest

3. Adjectives ending in consonant + y

Change y to i, then add -er / -est

- **happy** → happier, happiest
- **lazy** → lazier, laziest

4. Adjectives with short vowel + consonant

Double the consonant and add -er / -est

- **big** → bigger, biggest
- **sad** → sadder, saddest

5. Long adjectives (2+ syllables)

Use more / most

- **beautiful** → more beautiful, most beautiful
- **interesting** → more interesting, most interesting

Irregular Forms

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
much	more	most
old	older	oldest



Grammar Tips

- Use “than” after the comparative form.
 - Rahul is taller than Ramesh.
- Use “the” before the superlative form.
 - She is the tallest in the group.

Common Error to Avoid

- Amit is more stronger than Ajay.
 - **Correct:** Amit is stronger than Ajay.

(Never use “more” with -er adjectives)

Exercise Types Found in the Chapter

- **Fill in the degrees:**
Positive – Comparative – Superlative
(e.g., short – shorter – shortest)
- **Fill in blanks using appropriate degrees:**
e.g., Munni is younger than Sony.
- Sentence formation using degrees of adjectives.

Summary: Key Points to Remember

- Degrees of comparison are used to compare nouns.
- Three degrees: Positive, Comparative, Superlative
- Regular rules and irregular adjective forms exist.
- Use "than" for comparative, and "the" for superlative.
- Avoid double comparison (e.g., more stronger ✕)