



# Degrees of Comparison

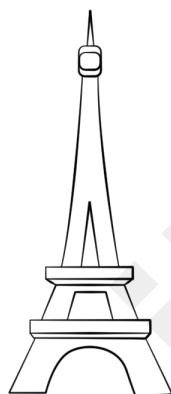
## Learning Outcomes

- Students will understand how to form each degree of comparison.
- Students will practice using adjectives in different degrees in sentences.

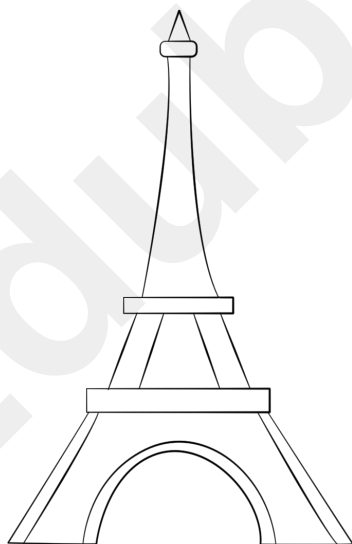


## Lead in

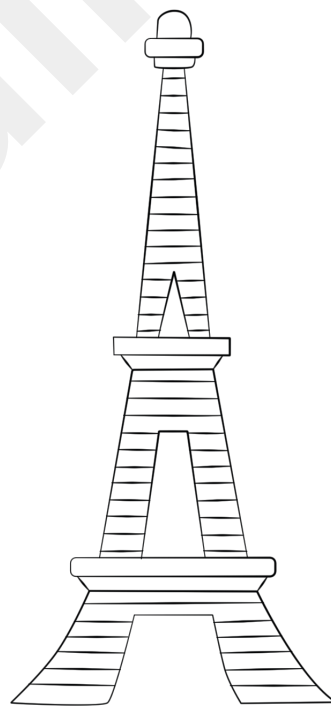
Colour and understand.



Tall



Taller



Tallest

Sometimes we compare two or more persons, things, places, animals, etc. We use different forms of adjectives for this. This is called degrees of comparison.

**Read the following sentences.**

1. Rupa is fat.
2. Gunjan is fatter than Rupa.
3. Seema is the fattest girl of the class.





Sentence 1 simply states that Rupa is fat, that is, Rupa has the quality of fatness. It does not compare her with any other girl regarding height.

Sentence 2 compares two girls Rupa and Gunjan, with regard to the quality of fatness and says that Gunjan is fatter than Rupa.

Sentence 3 compares more than two girls and says that Seema is the fattest girl of the class.

We notice, that in all the three cases we are using different forms of the same adjective (fat), **fat – fatter – fattest**

- ⊙ When we use adjective to compare things or person, it is said that we are using **Degrees of Comparison**.
- ⊙ When we want to describe a person or thing but there is no comparison, we use the **Positive Degree**.  
**Example :** Rupa is a fat girl.
- ⊙ When we compare two persons or things we use **Comparative Degree**.  
**Example :** Gunjan is fatter than Rupa.
- ⊙ When we want to compare more than two persons or things we use the **Superlative Degree**.
- ⊙ Seema is the fattest girl of the class.

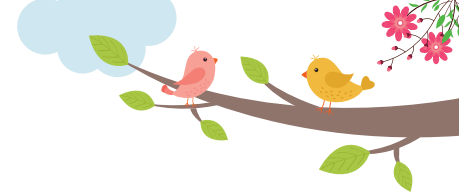
### Formation of Degrees of Comparison

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1.	<b>Most adjectives</b> tall small sweet high	<b>add - er</b> taller smaller sweeter higher	<b>add - est</b> tallest smallest sweetest highest
2.	<b>Adjectives ending in - e</b> wise strange fine	<b>add - r</b> wiser stranger finer	<b>add - st</b> wisest strangest finest
3.	<b>Adjectives ending in consonant + y</b> lazy heavy happy	<b>y - ier</b> lazier heavier happier	<b>y - iest</b> laziest heaviest happiest





## Grammar Byte



⦿ Although grey ends in -y - still its degrees are **Grey-Greyer-Greyest**.

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <p>4. <b>Adjectives with a single consonant at the end</b></p> <p>big<br/>sad<br/>fat</p> | <p><b>double the consonant add-er</b></p> <p>bigger<br/>sadder<br/>fatter</p>      | <p><b>double the consonant add-est</b></p> <p>biggest<br/>saddest<br/>fattest</p>  |
| <p>5. <b>Big words</b></p> <p>powerful<br/>faithful<br/>interesting</p>                   | <p><b>use more</b></p> <p>more powerful<br/>more faithful<br/>more interesting</p> | <p><b>use most</b></p> <p>most powerful<br/>most faithful<br/>most interesting</p> |

The following adjectives are compared irregularly.

### Positive

good  
bad  
little  
much  
old

### Comparative

better  
worse  
less  
more  
older

### Superlative

best  
worst  
least  
most  
oldest

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable degrees of comparison.

### Positive

short

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

thin

hot

beautiful

courageous

\_\_\_\_\_

### Comparative

merrier

younger

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Superlative

thickest

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Skills/Level  
WRITING/A1





happy  
kind

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## B. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of adjectives given in the brackets.

1. Iron is \_\_\_\_\_ than silver. (heavy)
2. Munni is \_\_\_\_\_ than Sony. (young)
3. Rahul is \_\_\_\_\_ than Varun. (lazy)
4. He is \_\_\_\_\_ than I am. (fat)
5. Madhu is the \_\_\_\_\_ girl in the class. (clever)
6. Ibrahim is the \_\_\_\_\_ boy in the class. (tall)



Skills/Level  
WRITING/A1



## Grammar Byte

- ◉ In sentences, **than** is used after the comparative degree and **the** is used before the superlative degree.



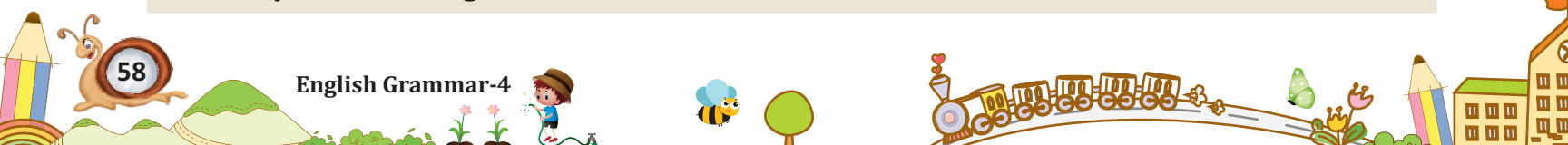
## Spot the Error

Amit is more stronger than Ajay. (Wrong)



## Points to Remember

- ◉ When we use adjectives to compare things, persons, places, animals, etc. it is said that we are using **Degrees of Comparison**.
- ◉ There are three degrees of comparison– **Positive Degree**, **Comparative Degree** and **Superlative Degree**.
- ◉ When we want to describe a person or thing, but there is no comparison, we use the **Positive Degree**.
- ◉ When we compare two persons or things, we use the **Comparative Degree**.
- ◉ When we want to compare more than two persons or things, we use the **Superlative Degree**.







## My Activity Corner

Form sentences using the following words.



sweet



sweeter



sweetest



kind



kinder



kindest



## My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

