



Hi, I am EeBee



Degrees of Adjectives

Learning Outcomes

- Students will understand the three degrees of adjectives: positive, comparative, and superlative.
- They will learn how to form comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives.
- They will identify and use adjectives in different degrees in sentences.
- They will apply the correct form of adjectives based on comparison.



Lead in

Look at the pictures carefully. Now answer the following questions.



1. Which tree is tall tree? _____
2. Which tree is taller than the mango tree? _____
3. Which tree is the tallest of the three? _____

Positive Degree

When we are discussing about the attributes of a person or a thing we use the **Positive degree of an adjective**.

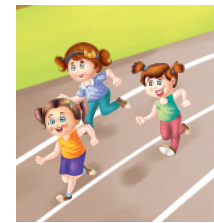
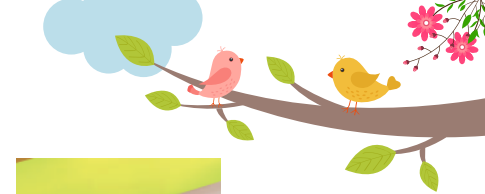
Comparative Degree

When we compare two persons or things we use **Comparative degree** of an adjective.

Superlative Degree

When we compare more than two persons or things, we use the **Superlative degree** of an adjective.





Read the following sentences.

1. Kanika is a **fast** runner.
2. Madhu runs **faster** than Kanika.
3. Niki runs the **fastest** of the three.

In the above sentences, the words **fast**, **faster** and **fastest** are used as adjectives.

All the three are different forms of the same adjective **fast**.

In sentence 1, we are not comparing Kanika with any other girl. We are just saying that Kanika is a fast runner.

In sentence 2, we are comparing two girls – Kanika and Madhu. We are saying that Madhu runs faster than Kanika.

In sentence 3, we are comparing more than two girls. We are saying that Niki runs the

Formation of Comparative and Superlative Degree

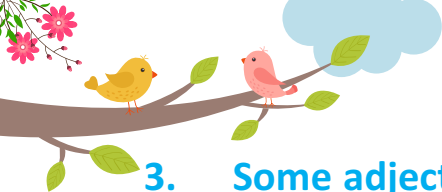
1. Most adjectives form their comparative degree by adding **-er** and superlative by adding **-est** to the positive degree.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
strong	stronger	strongest
short	shorter	shortest
young	younger	youngest
small	smaller	smallest
poor	poorer	poorest
rich	richer	richest
great	greater	greatest

2. Some adjectives ending in **e**, form their comparative degree by adding **-r** and superlative degree by adding **-st** to the positive degree.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
wise	wiser	wisest
brave	braver	bravest
large	larger	largest





3. Some adjectives end in **one vowel and one consonant**. Such adjectives form their comparative degree by **doubling the consonant** and adding **-est** to the positive degree.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
thin	thinner	thinnest
hot	hotter	hottest
fat	fatter	fattest

4. Some adjectives end in a **consonant +y**. Such adjectives form their comparative degree and superlative degree by changing **y** into **i** and adding **-er** and **-est** to the positive degree.

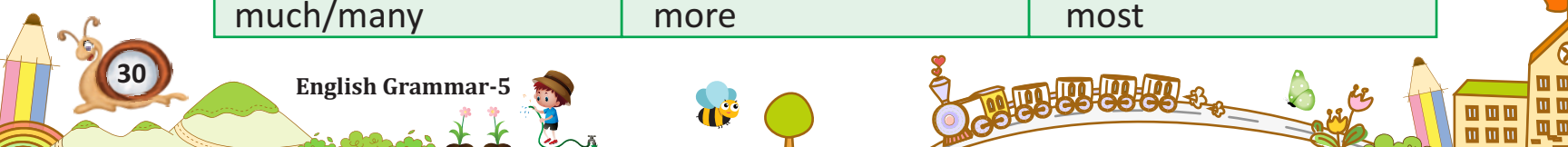
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
pretty	prettier	prettiest
happy	happier	happiest
easy	easier	easiest
busy	busier	busiest

5. Adjectives containing three or more syllables and some two syllable adjectives like careful, famous, modern etc. use **more** in the comparative and **most** in the superlative.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
powerful	more powerful	most powerful
important	more important	most important
intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent

6. Some adjectives form their comparative and superlative degree irregularly. They do not follow any rules given above.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest
little	less	least
bad	worse	worst
good	better	best
much/many	more	most





A. Complete the table below by filling the blanks appropriately.



Skills/Level
LISTENING/A1



Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1. tall	_____	_____
2. big	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	highest
4. easy	_____	_____
5. _____	heavier	_____
6. _____	_____	most powerful

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate degrees of comparison of the adjectives given in the brackets.



Skills/Level
READING/A1



1. She is _____ than her brother. (wise)
2. He is a _____ boy. (brave)
3. You are _____ than her. (obedient)
4. Teacher gave a _____ question to solve. (difficult)
5. A cat is _____ than a dog. (small)



Spot the Error

◉ Madhu is **more wiser** than Neha.

◉ The Statue of Unity is the **most tallest** statue in the world.





Points to Remember

- When we do not make any comparison, we use the **Positive degree** of an adjective.
- When we compare two persons or things we use **Comparative degree** of an adjective.
- When we compare more than two persons or things, we use the **Superlative degree** of an adjective.



My Activity Corner



Skills/Level
LISTENING/A1



Make sentences with the correct superlative adjectives using these clues.

- Russia — large — country — world

- Vatican city — small — country — world

- The Pacific Ocean — deep — ocean — world

- Jupiter — large — planet — solar system

- Angel Falls — high — waterfall — world



My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

