



Hi, I am EeeBee

Adjective : Degrees of Comparison

Learning Outcomes

- Students will understand what adjectives are and how they describe nouns.
- They will learn the three degrees of comparison: positive, comparative, and superlative.



Lead in

See the picture and fill in adjective in the blanks.



Aman and Raman are _____ friends. Aman is _____ than Raman.
They went to a park. Many _____ flowers were there in the park. Many _____ butterflies were flying over the flowers.

Adjectives

Adjectives are words used to qualify nouns or pronouns.

Kinds of Adjectives

Adjectives are of the following types:

1. Adjectives of Quality
2. Adjectives of Quantity
3. Adjectives of Number
4. Demonstrative Adjectives
5. Distributive Adjectives
6. Interrogative Adjectives
7. Possessive Adjectives

1. Adjectives of Quality

Adjectives of quality tell us the quality or a kind of person or a thing we are talking about.

Examples:

1. Sujit is a **clever** boy.
2. Disha is an **intelligent** girl.



2. Adjectives of Quantity

Adjectives of Quantity denote how much of a thing is meant.

Examples :

1. Mr Bhandari has **enough** money to start the business.
2. The kind woman gave **some** rice to the poor boy.

3. Adjectives of Number

Adjectives of Number denote how many persons or things are meant, or the order in which persons or things stand.

Examples :

1. There are **forty** boys in our class.
2. Suman stood **1st** in her class.

4. Demonstrative Adjectives

Demonstrative Adjectives point out which person or thing is referred to.

Examples :

1. I want **that** dress.
2. Why didn't you choose **this** option?

5. Distributive Adjectives

Distributive Adjectives denote each one of a number.

Examples :

1. **Each** girl sang a song.
2. She gave a sweet to **each** child.

6. Interrogative Adjectives

Interrogative Adjectives are used with nouns to ask a question.

Examples :

1. **Whose** bike is that?
2. **Which** book do you like to read?

7. Possessive Adjectives

Possessive Adjectives are used with nouns to show who possesses something.

Examples :

1. We have done **our** homework.
2. It is **my** turn now.

A. Circle the adjectives in the following sentences and mention their kinds.

1. There is no milk in the bottle. _____
2. Which song is Neha listening to? _____
3. The empty plate was sign that the hungry boys enjoyed their meal. _____
4. The movie had a happy ending. _____

Adjectives : Degrees of Comparison

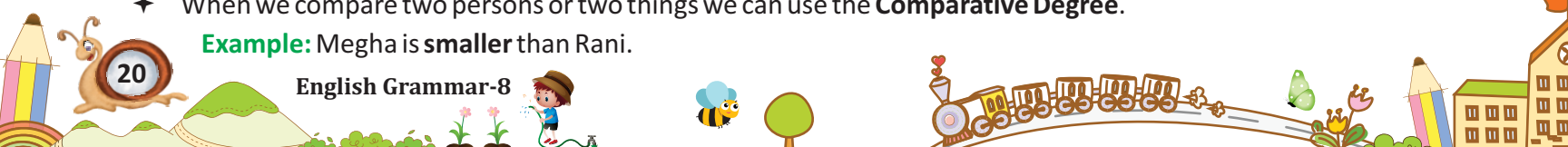
When we compare two more things or people then the adjectives that describe them change their forms. There are three degrees of comparison : **Positive**, **Comparative** and **Superlative**.

- ✦ When we describe only one person or thing, we use the **Positive Degree**.

Example: Rani is a **small** girl.

- ✦ When we compare two persons or two things we can use the **Comparative Degree**.

Example: Megha is **smaller** than Rani.





✦ When we compare more than two persons or two things we use the **Superlative Degree**.

Example: Priya is the **smallest** of all.

Formation of Degrees of Comparison

1. By addition of '-er' and '-est' to the positive degree

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
bright	brighter	brightest
black	blacker	blackest
bold	bolder	boldest
clever	cleverer	cleverest
POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
long	longer	longest
kind	kinder	kindest
high	higher	highest
great	greater	greatest
fast	faster	fastest
cold	colder	coldest

2. By addition of '-r' and '-st' to the positive degree ending in 'e'

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
noble	nobler	noblest
nice	nicer	nicest
large	larger	largest
fine	finer	finest
brave	braver	bravest

3. When the positive ends in 'y' and has a consonant before it, we change 'y' into 'i' and then add 'er' and 'est'.

By deleting the final 'y' and adding 'ier' and 'iest'

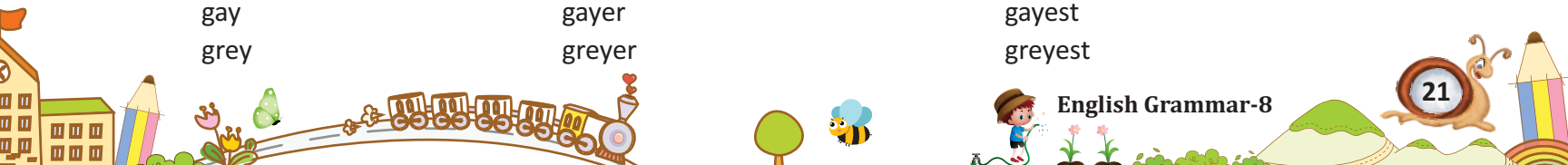
POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
heavy	heavier	heaviest
happy	happier	happiest
easy	easier	easiest
dry	drier	driest
costly	costlier	costliest

4. When the positive degree ends in a consonant with a vowel before it, we double the consonant and then add '-er' and '-est'

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
hot	hotter	hottest
fat	fatter	fattest
dim	dimmer	dimmest
big	bigger	biggest

5. By addition of '-er' and '-est' to the positive degree when it ends in '-y'

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
gay	gayer	gayest
grey	greyer	greyest





6. by placing 'more' and 'most' before the positive form

POSITIVE

important
difficult
brilliant
beautiful
attractive
active

COMPARATIVE

more important
more difficult
more brilliant
more beautiful
more attractive
more active

SUPERLATIVE

most important
most difficult
most brilliant
most beautiful
most attractive
most active

Some adjectives do not follow any of the rules explained earlier. They are compared irregularly

POSITIVE

good
evil
bad

COMPARATIVE

better
worse
worse

SUPERLATIVE

best
worst
worst

POSITIVE

old
old
near
many
much
little
late
late
well
far
ill

COMPARATIVE

elder
older
nearer
more
more
less
later
later
better
farther
worse

SUPERLATIVE

eldest
oldest
nearest
most
most
least
last (position)
latest (time)
best
farthest
worst



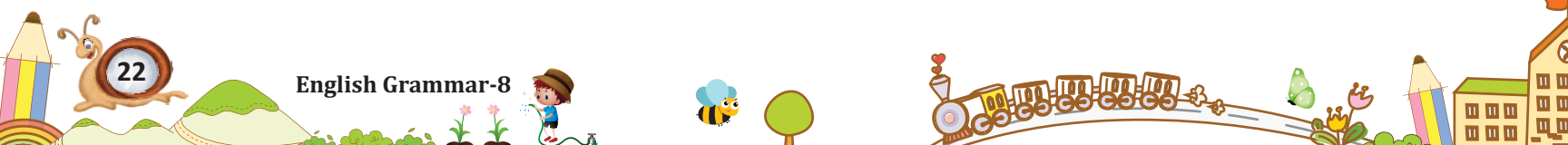
Skills/Level
WRITING/A2



B. Form comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
pretty	_____	_____
wise	_____	_____
fine	_____	_____
beautiful	_____	_____
young	_____	_____
short	_____	_____
good	_____	_____

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
careful	_____	_____
happy	_____	_____
large	_____	_____
intelligent	_____	_____
fat	_____	_____
sweet	_____	_____



C. Fill in the blanks with suitable degree of comparison of the words given in the brackets.

1. June 21 is the _____ (long) day of the year.
2. Mr Ambani is _____ (wealth) than Mr Adani.
3. The Taj Mahal is the _____ (famous) epitome of love.
4. Lisha is _____ (intelligent) than Priya.
5. Ashok is _____ (brave) than Rohan.
6. Soma is _____ (tall) than Madhu.



Skills/Level
READING & WRITING/B1



Points to Remember

- Adjectives are used to qualify **Nouns or Pronouns**.
- There are three degrees of comparison of an **Adjective – Positive, Comparative and Superlative**.



My Activity Corner

Fill in the blanks with most appropriate adjectives given in the box.

live, heavy, tall, several, long, that

1. It is a _____ tree.
2. I have read _____ book.
3. She has _____ hair.
4. There are _____ boys in the field.
5. This is a _____ wire.
6. The ship sustained _____ damage.



My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



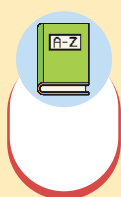
Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab



WRITE YOUR SCORE