



7

Adjectives: Degrees of Comparison



THINK



Critical Thinking



Scientific Temper



Environmental Literacy

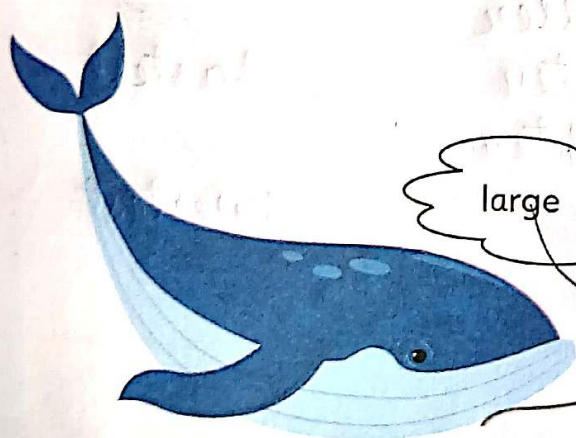


Global Awareness

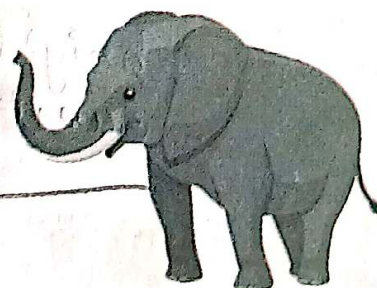
Look at these pictures of animals. Match the words that describe them.



tall taller tallest



large larger largest



Now, tick the correct word.

The words used to compare the animals are adjectives.

LEARN

We use adjectives to compare two or more things. There are three degrees of comparison.

- We use the **positive degree** of an adjective to describe a noun, like **large**, **tall**, etc.

- We use the comparative degree of an adjective, like larger, taller, etc., to compare two nouns. We usually add -er after an adjective to show the comparison.
- We use the superlative degree of an adjective, like largest, tallest, etc., to compare three or more nouns. We usually add -est after an adjective to show the comparison.

PRACTISE

A. Complete the table with the correct forms of adjectives.



positive	comparative	superlative
high	higher	highest
brave	braver	bravest
wide	wider	widest
short	shorter	shortest
old	older	oldest
small	smaller	smallest
fast	faster	fastest
bright	brighter	brightest
sweet	sweeter	sweetest

LEARN

- Sometimes, in the comparative and superlative degrees, we double the last letter. For example, hot-hotter-hottest, thin-thinner-thinnest.
- If an adjective ends in -y, we change it to -i before adding the -er in the comparative and the -est in the superlative. For example, happy-happier-happiest, lonely-lonelier-loneliest.
- In some cases, we use the words more and most before an adjective to make the comparative and superlative forms, respectively. For example, intelligent-more intelligent-most intelligent, expensive-more expensive-most expensive.



PRACTISE

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct degrees of the adjectives in the brackets.



1. This trunk is bigger than the other one. (big)
2. Rishira feels she is the luckiest person after winning the award. (lucky)
3. Please help me carry this heavy chair. (heavy)
4. Today is the hottest day of this month. (hot)
5. This is the most important moment of the match. (important)
6. Garima is most talented than her batchmates. (talented)
7. Aruni is the most helpful child in the class. (helpful)
8. She feels fit after doing yoga. (fit)
9. A shark is more dangerous than a tiger. (dangerous)
10. This is the most boring movie I have ever watched. (boring)

REMEMBER

- In the comparative degree, we usually add **than** after the comparative form of the adjective. For example: The sloth is **slower than** the tortoise.
- In the superlative degree, we usually add **the** before the superlative form of the adjective. For example: The blue whale is **the largest** animal in the world.

PRACTISE

C. Rewrite the sentences, correcting the words in colour.



1. Mona was **tallest**, but Kirti was taller.

Mona was tall, but Kirti was taller.

2. The king is a **bravest** ruler.

The king is a brave ruler.

3. The second book was **interesting** than the first one.

The second book was more interesting than the first one.

4. Deeksha scored the **high** marks in her class.

Deeksha scored the highest marks in her class.

5. Vibhu is **oldest** than his brother.

Vibhu is older than his brother.

6. The exams this year were **easy** than last year.

The exams this year were easier than last year.

7. The blue watch was **most accurate** than the red one.

The blue watch was more accurate than the red one.

8. Kavya's voice is the **more melodious** among all the singers.

Kavya's voice is the most melodious among all the singers.

PLAY



Critical Thinking

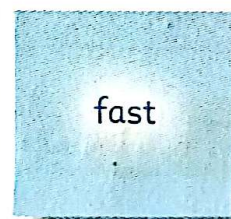
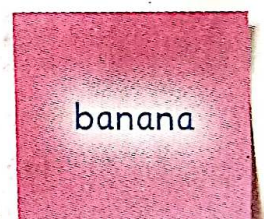
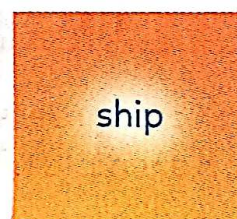
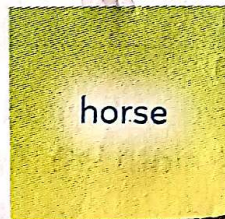


Communication

Work in groups of three. Make two sets of chits—one with nouns and the other with adjectives.



One person will choose one chit each from the noun set and the adjective set. Then, they will use the positive degree of the chosen adjective to describe the noun. The next person will use the comparative degree and the third will use the superlative degree. If the adjective is not suitable for the noun, you can draw again.



If a player chooses the chits of *ship* and *healthy*, then they will draw chits again. If they choose *ship* and *large*, then they can proceed and say: A boat is large.

The next player will say: An aeroplane is larger than a boat.

The third player will say: A ship is the largest of the three.

