English

Comparing Adjectives
Dear Learner,

Hi Learner! In your previous module, you learned to identify adjectives. This module will help you learn to compare two or more nouns or pronouns using adjectives.

Let’s Try This

Write the correct adjectives on the blanks. The simple forms are in the parenthesis.

The first one is done for you.

(stong) 1. Pedro is strong.
         Arman is stronger than Pedro.
         Lindo is the strongest boy in our place.

Start here:

(cold) 1. It is ________ today.
       It was ________ yesterday than today.
       Monday was the _________ day of the week.

(tall) 2. Delfin is ________.
       Ramon is ________ than Delfin.
       Celso is the ________ boy in our class.

(sweet) 3. Candies are ________.
        Chocolates are ________ than candies.
        Ice cream is the ________ among the three.
Were you able to write the correct adjectives? These are the correct answers:

1. cold
colder
coldest
2. tall
taller	tallest
3. sweet
tsweeter
tallest

Don’t worry if you were not able to write all the correct adjectives. This module will help you do it.

Let’s Study This

Read the dialog. Jess and Alex are talking about Alvin, Peter and Aljun.

Jess: Alvin is a tall boy.
Alex: Yes, Alvin is a tall boy.
Jess: But Peter is taller than Alvin.
Alex: Have you seen Aljun? You should have seen him.
Jess: Why?
Alex: Aljun is the tallest of them all.

Answer the questions:

1. Was Alvin compared to anybody? __________
2. With whom was Peter compared? __________
3. With whom was Aljun compared? __________
4. Who is tall? __________
5. Who is taller? __________
6. Who is the tallest? __________

Read the sentences again.

1. Alvin is tall.
2. Peter is taller than Alvin.
3. Aljun is the tallest of them all.
Which sentence describes only one person? Sentence 1 describes only one person (Alvin).

What kind of adjective is used in Sentence 1? In Sentence 1, the adjective tall is used. It is in the positive degree. It is in its simplest form.

Which sentence compares two persons? Sentence 2 compares two persons (Peter and Alvin).

What adjective is used? The adjective taller is used in Sentence 2. What was added to the word tall? -er was added to the word tall to form the comparative degree.

We add -er to the simple form of the adjective when we compare two things. The word than follows the comparative degree. Which sentence compares three persons (Alvin, Peter and Aljun)

What happens to the adjectives tall? tall becomes tallest?

We added -est to the simple form of the adjective when we compare three or more things or persons. The adjective is in the superlative degree.

We also use the before the adjectives in the sentence.

Read these sentences.

1. Lita is small.
2. Anita is smaller than Lita.
3. Lucia is the smallest of them all.

Here are examples of adjectives in their positive, comparative and superlative forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. cheap</td>
<td>cheaper</td>
<td>cheapest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. thin</td>
<td>thinner</td>
<td>thinnest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. old</td>
<td>older</td>
<td>oldest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>cold</td>
<td>colder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>clean</td>
<td>cleaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>warm</td>
<td>warmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>dark</td>
<td>darker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>heavy</td>
<td>heavier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>longer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>bright</td>
<td>brighter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>easy</td>
<td>easier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>pretty</td>
<td>prettier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>wide</td>
<td>wider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>nice</td>
<td>nicer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>fast</td>
<td>faster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>big</td>
<td>bigger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>busy</td>
<td>busier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>stronger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>happy</td>
<td>happier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We add –er and –est to adjectives having one or two syllables to form their comparative and superlative degrees.

In one to two-syllable adjectives ending in –y, we change –y to l and add –er or –est.

Let’s Study More

Study the following sentences.

1. Chicos are expensive.
2. Mangoes are more expensive than chicos.
3. Grapes are the most expensive of the three.
What are the adjectives used in Sentence 1, 2 and 3?

**Expensive** is used in Sentences 1.
**More expensive** is used in Sentence 2.
**Most expensive** is used in Sentence 3.

How many syllables are found in the adjectives **expensive**?
There are three syllables in the word expensive.

How do we form the **comparative degree** of adjective with you or more syllables?
We add **more** before the adjective to form the **comparative degree**.

How do we form the **superlative degree** of adjectives with two or more syllables?
We add **most** before the adjective to form the **superlative degree**.

Read some more examples of adjectives with two or more syllables:

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. obedient</td>
<td>more obedient</td>
<td>most obedient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. honest</td>
<td>more honest</td>
<td>most honest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. responsible</td>
<td>more responsible</td>
<td>most responsible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. industrious</td>
<td>more industrious</td>
<td>most industrious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. polite</td>
<td>more polite</td>
<td>most polite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. beautiful</td>
<td>more beautiful</td>
<td>most beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. intelligent</td>
<td>more intelligent</td>
<td>most intelligent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You already learned to compare two or more things or persons using adjectives.

You are now ready to answer the next activity.
Let’s Do This

Write the correct adjectives in the blanks. The simple forms are in the parenthesis.
The first one is done for you.

(old) 1. Father is old.
   Uncle Aranan is older than father.
   Grandfather is the oldest in the family.

   Start here:

(big) 1. Alma’s bag is ____________.
   Lina’s bag is ____________ than Alma’s bag.
   Rosita’s bag is the ___________ of the three.

(long) 2. The cat’s tail is ________.
   The dog’s tail is ___________ than the cat’s tail.
   The cow’s tail is the __________ of them all.

(young) 3. Roger is ____________.
   Ruben is ____________ than Roger.
   Roberto is the ___________ in our class.

(beautiful) 4. Sampaguita flowers are ________________.
   Daisies are ____________ than sampaguita flowers.
   Roses are the ____________ of the three.

(intelligent) 5. Carlo is ________________.
   Alex is ________________ than Carlo.
   Eric is the ____________ of the three.

Finished?
Check your answers against the Answer Key.

What’s your score?

If your score is 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15, go to the next module.
If your score is 10 or below, answer Let’s Do This Again.
Let’s Do This Again

Give the comparative ad superlative forms of the adjectives in the basket.
Write you answer on the chart below.

<table>
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</thead>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Finished?

Look at the Answer Key again then check your answers.

How much did you get? ____________

If you get 8, 9 or 10, answer the next module.
If you got 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7, answer Let’s Test Your Skill.
Let’s Think It Over

What are the three degrees of comparison of adjectives?

What do we use in each degree?

Remember:

➢ The positive degree is used when simply describing persons or things.
Examples: The atis is tall.
Anita is young.

➢ The comparative degree is used when comparing two persons or things.
   ❖ The comparative degree of adjectives with one or two syllables is formed by adding –er.
   Examples: bright – brighter
   louder – louder

   ❖ The comparative degree of adjectives with two or more syllables is formed by adding more before adjectives.
   Examples: obedient – more obedient
   industrious – more industrious

➢ The superlative degree is used when comparing three or more persons or things.
Examples: The acacia is the tallest of them all.
Eric is the most intelligent of the three.

   ❖ The superlative degree of adjectives with two or more syllables is formed by adding –est to the adjectives.
   Examples: long – longest
   big – biggest

   ❖ The superlative degree of adjectives with two or more syllables is formed by adding most before the adjective.
   Examples: beautiful – most beautiful
   intelligent – most intelligent
A. Study the group of sentences. 
Fill in each blank with the correct form of the adjectives before the number. 
Look at the example.

(sweet) 1. Ripe mango is sweet. 
Chico is sweeter than ripe mango. 
Atis is the sweetest of all. 

Begin here:

(fast) 1. The bus is __________. 
The train is __________ than the bus. 
The airplane is the __________ of them all. 

(short) 2. My pencil is ___________. 
Anita’s pencil is __________ than mine. 
Mila’s pencil is the __________ of the three. 

(hot) 3. Today is a __________ day. 
Yesterday was __________ than today. 
Last Friday was the __________ day of this week. 

(attractive) 4. Blue is ___________. 
Green is ___________ than blue. 
Red is the __________ of the three. 

(deep) 5. The river is __________. 
The sea is __________ than the river. 
The ocean is the __________ body of water. 

Finished?

Check your answers. Look at the Answer Key again.

How much did you get? __________

If you got 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15, go to the next module.

If you got 10 or below, answer letter B of this test.
B. Write sentences about the given pictures below.

1. Use tall.

1. __________________ _________________________.
2. __________________ _________________________.
3. __________________ _________________________.

2. Use big.

1. __________________ _________________________.
2. __________________ _________________________.
3. __________________ _________________________.

Finished?

Check your answers against the answer key.

What’s your score? __________

Very Good!

Here’s a big smile for you!
Let’s Do This

1. big
   bigger
   biggest

2. long
   longer
   longest

3. young
   younger
   youngest

4. beautiful
   more beautiful
   most beautiful

5. intelligent
   more intelligent
   most intelligent

Let’s Test Your Skill

A. 1. fast
   faster
   fastest

2. short
   shorter
   shortest

3. hot
   hotter
   hottest

4. attractive
   more attractive
   most attractive

5. deep
   deeper
   deepest

Let’s Do This Again

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. more helpful</td>
<td>1. most helpful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. shorter</td>
<td>2. shortest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. cheaper</td>
<td>3. cheapest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. more difficult</td>
<td>4. most difficult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. colder</td>
<td>5. coldest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. 1. Liza is tall.
   Alma is taller than Liza.
   Gina is the tallest of the three.

2. The tennis ball is big.
   The volleyball is bigger
   than the tennis ball.
   The basketball is the
   biggest of them all.