

NORTH-EX PUBLIC SCHOOL (Session 2020-21)
Class - VII
Subject - English
Chapter – 3 (Adjectives)
Topic – Comparison of Adjectives
Worksheet No - 6

*Note- Before attempting the question and answers you must check the link given below which will help you understand the chapter thoroughly.

<https://youtu.be/6-3b3PTwtws>

You can download the assignment or if you do not have the facility to get printout then you can ask your ward to copy the assignment in a simple notebook and must do question and answers in the notebook.

NOTES

- The Positive Degree (Base Form):** The adjective in its simplest form is said to be in the positive degree. It describes only the quality that an object has and there is no comparison involved.

the *smart* child, the *angry* father

- The Comparative Degree:** When two people or things are compared, the comparative form is used.

Dogs are supposed to be *smarter* than many other animals.

Which of these pens is *better*?

Can I have a *bigger* plate?

- The Superlative Degree:** When we compare more than two people or things, we use the superlative degree. The superlative means the highest degree of the quality that we are talking about.

Charu is the *tallest* girl in the class.

This is the *best* gift I have received.

Can you show me your *biggest* room?

Grammar Point

The comparative and superlative forms of most adjectives are formed by adding the suffixes *-er* and *-est* respectively. However, there are adjectives that form their comparatives in irregular ways.



Formation of the Comparative and the Superlative

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

positive	comparative	superlative
tall	taller	tallest
short	shorter	shortest
bold	bolder	boldest
kind	kinder	kindest

- When an adjective ends in *-e*, only *-r* and *-st* are added.

positive	comparative	superlative
brave	braver	bravest
white	whiter	whitest
wise	wiser	wisest

- When the adjective ends in *-y* with a consonant before it, the *y* changes to *i* and *-er* and *-est* are added.

positive	comparative	superlative
happy	happier	happiest
easy	easier	easiest
heavy	heavier	heaviest

- When the adjective ends in a consonant with a short vowel sound before it, the last consonant doubles and *-er* and *-est* are added.

positive	comparative	superlative
hot	hotter	hottest
thin	thinner	thinnest
fat	fatter	fattest
sad	sadder	saddest

- Many two-syllable adjectives that do not end in *y*, and all adjectives with more than two syllables make the comparative and the superlative by adding *more* before the comparative and *most* before the superlative.

positive	comparative	superlative
proper	more proper	most proper
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
expensive	more expensive	most expensive

■ Irregular Comparison

Certain adjectives do not form their comparatives and superlatives in any of the above ways. The three forms differ from each other in the positive, comparative and superlative.

positive	comparative	superlative
good	better	best
much	more	most
little	less	least
bad	worse	worst
old	older, elder	oldest, eldest
far	farther, further	farthest, furthest

Some adjectives have two forms in their comparative and superlative. They have different uses in each form.

1. **Old, older, elder, oldest and eldest:** *Elder* and *eldest* are used to talk of people, not animals or things and exclusively for members of a family. We cannot say *elder than*. *Older* and *oldest* are both used with people as well as things.

Tony is my *elder* brother.

The *oldest* boy in the class stood up to defend the children.

This is the *oldest* building in the village.

2. **Farther and further:** *Farther* is used for distance and *further* to mean 'in addition to'.

The airport was *farther* from the city than I thought.

I want to hear no *further* argument.

3. **Later, latter, latest, last:** We use *later* and *latest* with reference to time. *Latter* and *last* are used for positions.

It is *later* than I thought.

The *latter* part of the book was boring.

What is the *latest* score?

This is the *last* time I will help you.

Worksheet:

Q1. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives in the table below.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Black Unjust Lazy Tired Wonderful Brilliant Little Few Handsome Cute bright		

Q2. Fill in the blanks with the suitable forms of the adjectives given in brackets.

1. I have an _____ sister. (old)
2. Let's discuss this at a _____ date. (late)
3. The poor woman once had a _____ life. (happy)
4. That child is the _____ in the class.(young)
5. Please be _____ when you answer.(honest)
6. This is the _____ dress I have ever bought. (expensive)
7. He thinks he is the _____ boy in the class.(intelligent)
8. Chirag has many _____ friends. (old)
9. June is the _____ month of the year in many parts of India. (hot)
10. Gold is the _____ of all metals.(precious)

Answers

Answer 1.

Positive

Black
unjust
lazy
tired
wonderful
brilliant
little
few
handsome
cute
bright

comparative

blacker
more unjust
lazier
more tired
more wonderful
more brilliant
less
fewer
more handsome
cuter
brighter

superlative

blackest
most unjust
laziest
most tired
most wonderful
most brilliant
least
fewest
most handsome
cutest
brightest

Answer2.

1. elder
2. later
3. happier
4. youngest
5. honest
6. most expensive
7. most intelligent
8. older
9. hottest
10. most precious