NORTH-EX PUBLIC SCHOOL (Session 2020-21)

Class - VII Subject - English Chapter – 3 (Adjectives)

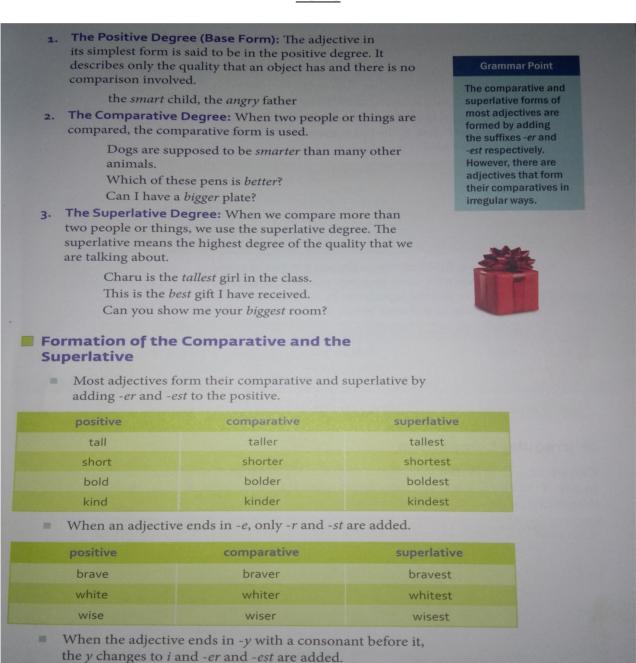
Topic – Comparison of Adjectives Worksheet No - 6

*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



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, later, 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	a date. (late)
3.	The poor woman on	ce 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	comparative	superlative
Black	blacker	blackest
unjust	more unjust	most unjust
lazy	lazier	laziest
tired	more tired	most tired
wonderful	more wonderful	most wonderful
brilliant	more brilliant	most brilliant
little	less	least
few	fewer	fewest
handsome	more handsome	most handsome
cute	cuter	cutest
bright	brighter	brightest

Answer2. 1. elder 2. later

- 3. happier4. youngest5. honest6. most expensive7. most intelligent8. older

- 9. hottest
- 10. most precious