

CLASS: III

SUBJECT: English Language

TOPIC: Chapter 7, Adjectives (Continued)

TEACHER'S NAME: Pamel preet

Good morning students
Students this lesson is for Class III for the subject of English Language in which Chapter 7 Adjectives is continued on page number 38 of your textbook titled 'My Grammar Time' and is being submitted to you on 7.10.24

Kindly keep your English Language notebook ready as you will be asked questions at the end of this lesson.

Children, read these sentences.

1. Suresh is tall.
2. Prakash is taller than Suresh.
3. Akash is the tallest of the three.

In all the above three sentences, the adjective is tall, but it has been used in different forms.

* In the first sentence, the adjective tall is used in its simplest form. It just tells us about Suresh and does not make any comparison. Here, the adjective tall is said

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to be in the positive degree.

Examples: tall, smart.

★ In the second sentence, the adjective **taller**, is used to compare two persons, Prakash and Suresh. The adjective **taller** is said to be in the **comparative degree**. When we use the comparative degree, the adjective is followed by the word **than**.

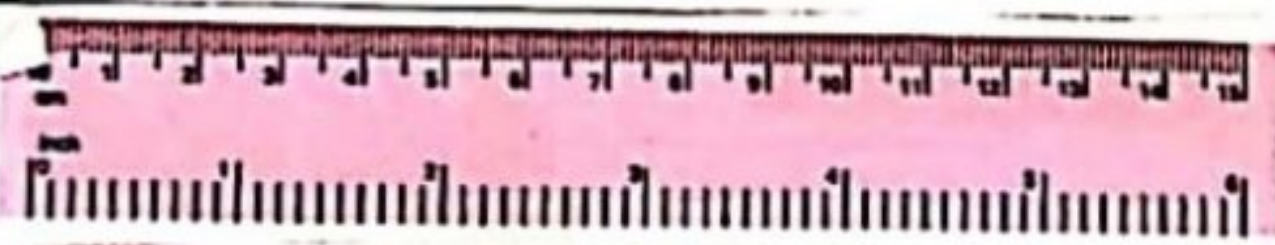
Examples: taller than, smarter than



is bigger than



Here, a camel is compared to a horse.



is longer than a



Here, a ruler is compared to a pencil.

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★ In the third sentence, the adjective **tallest** is used to compare more than two persons, Suresh, Prakash and Akash. The adjective **tallest** is said to be in the **superlative degree**. Remember that the adjective in the superlative degree is always preceded by **the**.
Examples: **the tallest**, **the smartest**

★ The positive, comparative and superlative degrees are known as **degrees of comparison**.

RULES FOR COMPARING ADJECTIVES

1. To compare two things, we add **-er** to the adjective.

Examples: high → higher
cool → cooler
smooth → smoother

2. To compare more than two things, we add **-est** to the adjective.

Examples: short → shortest
small → smallest

3. If an adjective ends in **-y**, we drop the **-y** and add **-ier** or **-iest** in its place.

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Positive	Comparative	Superlative
lazy	lazier	laziest
busy	busier	busiest
tiny	tinier	tiniest

4. Sometimes, while adding **-er** or **-est**, the last letter of the adjective is doubled

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
thin	thinner	thinnest
hot	hotter	hottest
red	redder	reddest

5. For some adjectives, we add **more** or **most** before the adjective.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
modern	more modern	most modern
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
interesting	more interesting	most interesting

6. Some adjectives change completely when turned into their comparative and superlative forms

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Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
many	more	most
little	less	least

Children, let me check whether you have understood the topic.

ExA Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.

1. Her dress is _____ than mine.
(beautiful / more beautiful)
2. Bala is very _____ today. (happy / happier)
3. This is the _____ place in the world
(colder / coldest)

Children while you write the answers, you may kindly pause this video for 3 minutes. You must have written the answers. Let us see the correct answers.

Ans 1. more beautiful

2. happy

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3 coldest.

HOMEWORK

Your homework is to do Exercises E, F and G on page number 39 and 41 in your book titled 'My Grammar Time'

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