

SUBJECT: ENGLISH LANGUAGE

CLASS: IV

DATE: 21.10.24

CHAPTER: 13, DEGREES OF COMPARISON

TEACHER: PAMEL PREET

Good morning students

Students this lesson is for Class IV for the subject of English Language in which Chapter 13, Degrees of Comparison is covered starting on page number 51 of your textbook titled 'My Grammar Time' and is being submitted to you on 21.10.24

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

Look at the examples given below:

Sam is rich.

My uncle is richer than him.

My brother is the richest man in the town.

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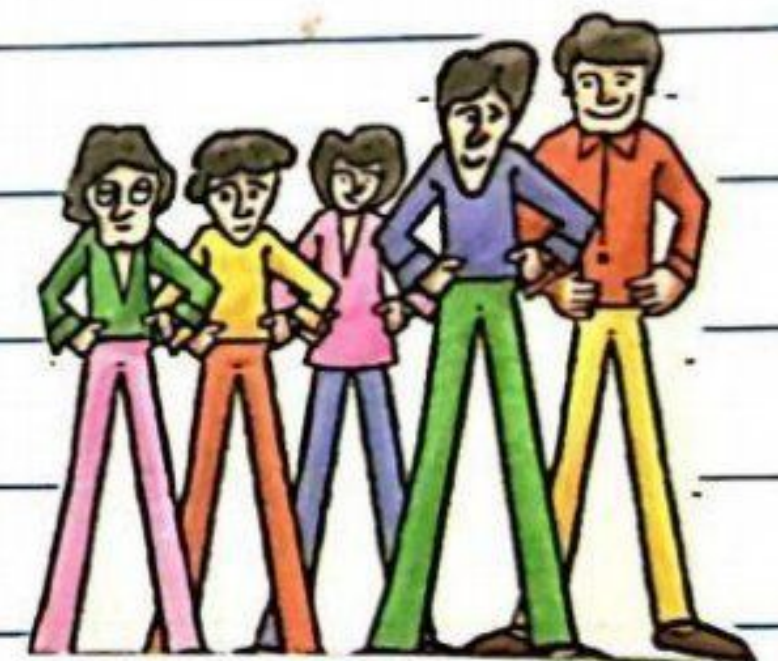
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Adjectives change in form (rich, richer, richest) to show comparison. These three forms are called **Degrees of Comparison**.

Children look at the pictures given below and read the sentences.



1. Varun is **tall**. Ali is **taller** than Varun. Ashok is the **tallest** of all the boys.



2. The blue shirt is **expensive**. The green shirt is **more expensive**. The red shirt is the **most expensive** of

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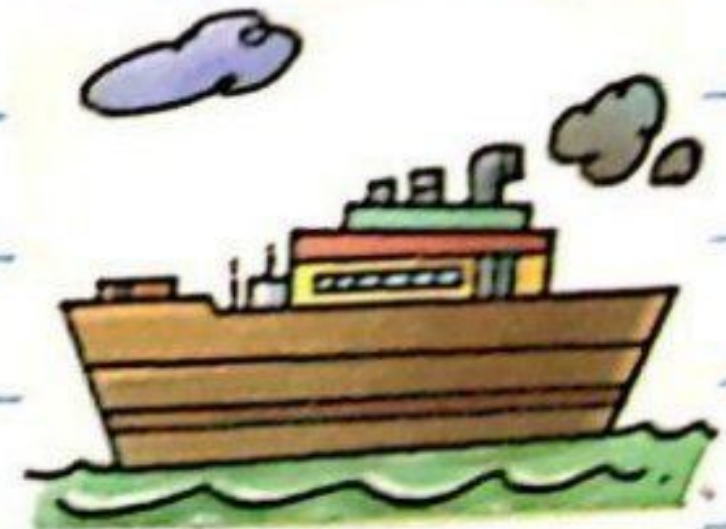
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than the blue one.
all the shirts.

3.



A car is heavy.

A truck is
heavier than
a car.

A ship is
the heaviest
of all.

In the examples, the adjective tall, heavy and expensive have been used to describe one person or a thing.

We use the positive degree of an adjective when we are not making any comparison. So this degree is used with one person or thing only.

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For example :

1. Mr. Mehta is a rich man.
2. Kanpur is a big city.

In these two examples, we have not compared Mr. Mehta with any other man or Kanpur with any other city.

In the previous examples, the adjectives taller, heavier and more expensive have been used to compare two persons or things. These adjectives are called comparative adjectives.

We use the comparative degree of an adjective when we comparing two persons or things.

For example :

1. Mr Jain is richer than Mr. Mehta.
(comparison between two persons)
2. Delhi is bigger than Kanpur.
(comparison between two cities)

In the examples, the adjectives tallest, heaviest and most expensive have been used to compare

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three or more persons or things. These adjectives are called superlative degree.

We use the superlative degree of an adjective when we are comparing more than two persons or things.

For example :

1. Mr. Gupta is the richest of all my friends.
2. (comparison of more than two persons)
2. Mumbai is the biggest of all Indian cities.
(comparison of more than two cities)

RULES TO FORM ADJECTIVES

- ★ We usually form adjectives by adding -er or -est to show comparison.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
long	longer	longest
cold	colder	coldest
light	lighter	lightest

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- ★ If an adjective ends in **y**, the **-y** is dropped and **-ier** or **-iest** is added.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
angry	angrier	angriest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
easy	easier	easiest

- ★ If an adjective ends in **e**, we add **-r** or **-st**.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
wise	wiser	wisest
large	larger	largest
noble	nobler	noblest

- ★ Sometimes, before adding **-er** or **-est** to an adjective, the last letter is repeated.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
big	bigger	biggest
thin	thinner	thinnest
sad	sadder	saddest

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Some adjectives change completely in the comparative and superlative form.



BAD



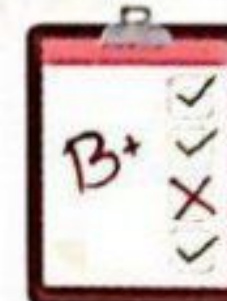
WORSE



WORST



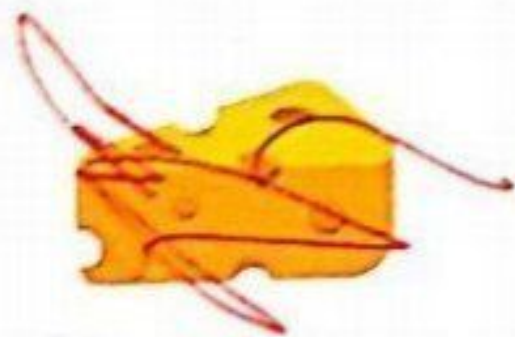
GOOD



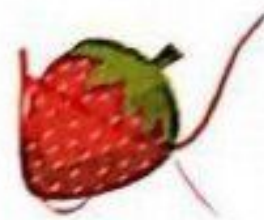
BETTER



BEST



LITTLE



LESS



LEAST

Some large adjectives do not change form at all. More, most, less and least are used before them.

POSITIVE

COMPARATIVE

SUPERLATIVE

beautiful

more beautiful

most beautiful

dangerous

more dangerous

most dangerous

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Remember Children!

- ★ We do not use two comparatives or two superlatives together with the same adjective.

Example

1. Sana is more taller than Juhi. (x)

2. Sana is taller than Juhi. (✓)

- ★ We use the word 'than' with the comparative degree and the word 'the' with the superlative degree.

Now children let me check whether you have understood the topic.

Q Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of adjectives given in the brackets.

1. These mangoes are _____ than those ones.
(sweet / sweeter / sweetest)
2. Today the weather is _____.
(cold / colder / coldest)
3. Madhya Pradesh is the _____ state in India.
(large / larger / largest)

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children while you write the answers, you may kindly **take the break** for 3 minutes. You must have written the answers. Let us see the correct answers.

Ans1 sweeter

2 cold

3 largest

HOMEWORK

Your homework is to do Ex A, B, C, D and E on page number 53 and 54 in your book titled 'My Grammar Time'

—last page—