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| **Lesson Title:** Revision of Comparative and Superlative Adjectives | | **Theme:** Grammar | |
| **Practice Activity:** PHL-09-144 | | **Class:** JSS 3 | |
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| **Learning Outcomes**  By the end of the lesson, you will be able to:  1. Write adjectives in the comparative and superlative degrees.  2. Differentiate between adjectives that add -er and -est from those that add ‘more’ and ‘most’ before them and those that change their forms for the comparative and superlative. | | | |

**Overview**

An **adjective** is a word that modifies a noun. It tells us, for example, how a person or a place looks. Or it could tell us about the quality of a thing. Comparative and superlative adjectives compare nouns.

The **comparative form** compares two nouns. The **superlative form** compares one noun with every other noun in a group.

Example:

* The bank is **big**.
* The supermarket is **bigger**.
* The hotel is the **biggest** building in the area.

In the first sentence, we are not comparing the bank to anything else. We only describe its size. The second sentence uses the comparative form of the adjective: bigger. We use it to compare the size of the supermarket to the size of the bank. In the third sentence, we use the superlative form: biggest. We are comparing the size of the hotel to the size of all the buildings in the area.

Adjectives with one syllable have comparative and superlative forms with -er and -est. For example, the comparative and superlative forms of ‘big’ are ‘bigger’ and ‘biggest’. Remember a **syllable** is a unit of pronunciation. A syllable usually only has one vowel sound.

Many adjectives with two syllables also use -er or -est to form the comparative and superlative. For example, the comparative and superlative forms of ‘simple’ are ‘simpler’ and ‘simplest’.

Some two-syllable adjectives do not take -er or -est to form comparatives and superlatives. These words take ‘more’ or ‘most’ to form their comparatives and superlatives. For example, ‘joyful’ becomes ‘more joyful’ or ‘most joyful’.

Words with three or more syllables always form their comparative and superlative by taking ‘more’ and ‘most’. For example, ‘more beautiful’ and ‘most beautiful’.

Some adjectives do not follow any of these rules. These are:

* bad, worse, worst
* good, better, best
* little, less, least
* much, more, most
* far, further, furthest

**Practice**

**Activity 1**

Identify the comparative or superlative form of the adjective that best completes each sentence.

1. I have a (bigger/biggest) umbrella than you.
2. That was the (bumpiest/bumpier) bus ride ever.
3. The test is (more important/most important) than playing dice.
4. That mouse is the (tinier/tiniest) I’ve ever seen.
5. That is the (shinier/shiniest) car here.
6. I had the (best/better) netball game I’ve ever played.
7. You are (more generous/most generous) for offering to help out.
8. My pond is (deeper/deepest) than yours.

**Activity 2**

Write the superlative form of each adjective of the following adjectives

1. beautiful
2. funny
3. dangerous
4. hot
5. weak
6. thick
7. smart
8. calm

**Activity 3**

Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences below with the correct form of the adjective in brackets.

1. You are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person I know. (nice)
2. The orange car is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the blue car. (fast)
3. I had the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time with my best friend. (wonderful)
4. Yesterday was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than today. (hot)
5. Do you think a hammer is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than a machete? (useful)

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**Activity 1**

1. bigger
2. bumpiest
3. more important
4. tiniest
5. shiniest
6. best
7. most generous
8. deeper

**Activity 2**

1. most beautiful
2. funniest
3. most dangerous
4. hottest
5. weakest
6. thickest
7. smartest
8. calmest

**Activity 3**

1. nicest
2. faster
3. most wonderful
4. hotter
5. more useful