



higher education
& training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Tshwane South
TVET College

"achieve the future"

SUBJECT: English

LEVEL: Foundational (PLP)

MODULE/CHAPTER NO: MODULE 3 unit 6

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After completing this topic, you will be able to:

- Recall the new words in your vocabulary and describe the meaning of each
- Describe and use adjectives in conversation
- Use adjectives in sentences

vocabulary

Interested (in)
International
Etcetera = etc
Birthday
North
Sun
More than
Sports
Better
Weather
The most
Winter

Comparative Adjectives

- An adjective of quality changes its form when it is used to compare one noun with another. It is called the degree of comparison of adjective.
- There are three degrees of comparison
 - the positive degree
 - the comparative degree
 - the superlative degree
- **Positive degree** of comparative is used to refer to one object, person or place without making any comparison.

For example:

She has a **big** house

- **The comparative degree** refers to a greater degree of adjective as compared to the positive degree. It is used to compare two objects, people, or places.

For example her house is **bigger** than my house.

Comparative Adjectives

- **The superlative degree** refers to the greatest degree of adjective. It is used to compare more than two objects, people or places.

For example:

His house is **the biggest** of all.

Remember the following rules if you want to add the comparative or superlative degrees of adjectives:

- we add **-er** and **-est** to most one or two syllable words that end in consonants.

e.g

Positive	comparative	superlative
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dull	dull er	dull est
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Rules to form the comparative or superlative

- When the positive ends in **-e**, we add only **-r** and **-st** to the adjective.

e.g

large larger largest

- When the positive ends in **-y**, we drop the **-y** and add **-ier** and **-iest**.

e.g

lucky luckier eluckiest

- When the positive is a word of **one syllable** that ends in **vowel + consonant**, we double the **ending consonant** and then add **-er** and **-est**

e.g

Red redder reddest

Rules to form the comparative or superlative

- When the positive is **long** i.e. is a word of two or more syllable, we add **more** and **most** before the adjective to form comparative and superlative.

e.g

Usefull **more** usefull **most** usefull

- There are some adjectives that do not form the comparative and superlative from their positives. They have irregular degrees of comparison.

e.g

Good better best

- We use **than** with a comparative degree; we use **the** with a superlative degree

- E.g

John is **shorter than** James

Mary is **the shortest** girl in her class