



MODULE

8

AMAZING ANIMALS

GRAMMAR



Comparative adjectives and positive adjectives.

What is Comparative Adjectives?

We use comparative adjectives to compare two people, animals, places or things.

One syllable adjectives: add “-er”

- cold → colder
- high → higher

One syllable adjectives ending in a vowel + consonant: double the consonant and add “-er”

- big → bigger
- hot → hotter

Noun 1 + verb + comparative adjective + than + noun 2

- The Southern states are colder than the Northern states.
- Giraffes are taller than horses.
- Elephants are bigger than hippopotamuses.

Examples:

One-syllable adjectives	fat – fatter, bright – brighter, warm – warmer
Two-syllable adjectives	ugly – uglier, lucky – luckier, early – earlier
Three or more syllables adjectives	dangerous – more dangerous, popular – more popular
Irregular adjectives	bad – worse, good – better, little – less

Comparative: Long adjectives

Use “more” to make comparative form.

Two-syllable adjectives that do not end in “-y”	Dogs are more playful than cats.
Adjectives of three-syllable or more	Parrots are more colourful than crows.

Positive vs. Comparative

The positive form is used to show no differences between the two things or persons. To form the positive, use the word “as” before and after the adjective.

Example:

- Cheetahs are **as fast as** jaguars.

When two things or persons are being compared, the comparative adjective can be formed in two ways; add “-er” to the adjective or add the word “more” before the adjective.

Examples:

- Cheetahs are **faster** than jaguars.
- Butterflies are **more beautiful** than moths.