

**Extra Notes and Homework (Grade 8) –  
WEEK 3**

**INSTRUCTION: Make sure to copy the given notes and exercises in your respective copybooks.**

**ADJECTIVES**

An **adjective** is a word that modifies a noun. Adjectives can denote a **quality** of the noun being modified or they can **extend, complement** or **quantify the size** or **extent of the noun**. Adjectives are words that name or indicate **qualities, features, characteristics** or **properties** of the noun which they modify.

**Grades of Adjectives**

**Gradable adjectives can vary in degree or intensity and therefore can have comparative and superlative forms.** See below for rules on how to form the comparative and superlative forms.

**The positive grade:** which we saw previously, is the quality in the simplest grade.  
**fast, hard, smart, pretty, clean, large, small, old, easy...**

Examples :

- **the tall man**
- **a happy child**
- **a dark street**

**1. The Comparative Grade**

When making comparisons, we can highlight the **superiority, inferiority** or **equality** of one quality or another. The structure of each of these grades of comparison is different.

**1. Comparisons of superiority.** In comparisons of superiority, the adjective, which is in the comparative form (see below), is followed by **“than”**.

**Examples:**

1. Juan runs **faster than** Mark.
2. Angela’s room is **cleaner than** Sue’s.

**2. Comparisons of inferiority.** To form this type of comparison we can use the conjunctions **“not as...as”** or **“less...than”**. In both cases, the adjective is in the positive grade.

**Examples:**

1. Mark is not **as fast as** Juan.
2. Sue’s room is **less clean than** Angela’s.

**3. Comparisons of equality.** With the adjective in the positive grade, we use the conjunction **“as...as”** to form comparisons of equality.

**Examples:**

1. Mark is **as fast as** Juan.
2. Sue’s room is **as clean as** Angela’s.

**Note:** We can modify a comparison using a quantifier such as **“much”, “a lot”, “a little”,** etc.

**Examples:**

1. Juan is a **lot faster than** Mark.
2. I am a **little taller than** Beth.

**2. The Superlative Grade**

The superlative grade denotes a quality at its **highest degree** and is formed using the article **“the”** in front of the superlative form of the adjective (see below).

Examples :

- **Juan is the fastest.**
- **Angela’s room is the cleanest.**
- **I am the tallest.**

**Note:** If the adjective is possessive, we don’t use **“the”**. In addition, we don’t use **“the”** when comparing something with itself.

Examples :

- **His smartest** student is Lisa.
- **New York is coldest** in January.

## Form

Below are the rules for forming the comparative and superlative forms of gradable adjectives.

1. For one syllable adjectives :

Comparative	Superlative
add : “-er” faster	add : “-est” fastest

2. For one syllable adjectives that end in “-e”:

Comparative	Superlative
Add : “-r” nicer	Add : “-st” nicest

3. For one syllable adjectives that end in “consonant + vowel + consonant

Comparative	Superlative
add : consonant + “-er” hotter	add : consonant + “-est” hottest

4. For two syllable adjectives that end in “-y”:

Comparative	Superlative
substitute “y” for: “-ier” funnier	substitute “y” for: “-iest” funniest

5. For adjectives of two syllables or more:

Comparative	Superlative
add: “more”/ “less” more beautiful less beautiful	add: “the most”/ “the least”: the most beautiful the least beautiful

6. Irregular adjectives :

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	further	Furthest

### Exercise 1

1. Make the comparative form. If it's possible, use 'er'. If not, use 'more'.

1. Dogs are \_\_\_\_\_ (intelligent) than rabbits.

2. Lucy is \_\_\_\_\_ (old) than Ellie.

3. Russia is fa\_\_\_\_\_ (large) than the UK.

4. My Latin class is \_\_\_\_\_ (boring) than my English class.

5. In the UK, the streets are generally \_\_\_\_\_ (narrow) than the streets in the USA.

6. London is \_\_\_\_\_ (busy) than Glasgow.

7. Julie is \_\_\_\_\_ (quiet) than her sister.

8. Amanda is \_\_\_\_\_ (ambitious) than her classmates.

9. My garden is a lot \_\_\_\_\_ (colourful) than this park.

10. His house is a bit \_\_\_\_\_ (comfortable) than a hotel.

### Exercise 2

Write the words in the correct order.

#### Example:

than / father / is / mother / is / my / younger / my

**My mother is younger than my father.**

1. cheapest / store / table / is / the / in / this / the
2. as / cookies / good / mine / as / are / Sue's / not
3. football / more / than / basketball / is / popular
4. more / is / dress / a lot / this / than / black / expensive / the / dress
5. sister / faster / Sue / than / her / speaks

### Exercise 3

Write the adjectives in the correct order.

Example:

Spanish / beautiful / a / woman / young:

A beautiful young Spanish woman.

1. glass / a / round / small / table
2. French / city / a / old / wonderful
3. a / blue / cotton / bath / towel / large
4. fat / brown / cats / two
5. red / new / a / car / fast
6. day / a / cold / winter / long
7. small / three / books / black
8. big / red / a / apple / delicious
9. man / an / Canadian / old / intelligent
10. wooden / a / chair / old / big

### Exercise 4:

Choose the correct adjective to complete the sentence: new / old / blue / small / big / long / short / hot / beautiful / red

Example:

An ant is very small.

1. It's a sunny day and the sky is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Look at my \_\_\_\_\_ car. I got it yesterday.
3. It was a very \_\_\_\_\_ summer.
4. He is reading a very \_\_\_\_\_ book. It's almost 600 pages.
5. She has \_\_\_\_\_ long brown hair.