

Degrees of Adjectives For Class 5

Adjectives are words that describe words in a noun phrase or an expression. Adjectives can also make comparisons between two or more people or things. In this topic, we will study the comparison of adjectives. The comparison of adjectives has been compared by the positive degree, comparative degree, and superlative degree.

Positive degree

When we talk about one individual person or thing, we use a positive degree. These are some positive degrees.

1. Tall
2. Small
3. Big
4. Health
5. Fast
6. Narrow
7. Quietly
8. Far
9. Glad
10. Bad

Examples:

1. Mayank is a **tall** boy.
2. She is wearing a **beautiful** dress.
3. Mira is an **intelligent** girl.
4. He is a **great** player.
5. He runs **fast**.
6. She is very **loud**.
7. Her house is **near** the clinic.
8. She is sitting **quietly**.
9. He is **late** for his school.
10. His school is **far** from his place.

Comparative degree

When we compare something between two individuals or things we use comparative degree. These are some comparative degrees.

1. Bigger

2. Colder
3. Sweeter
4. Hotter
5. Smaller
6. Bigger
7. Tastier
8. More improvement
9. Nearer
10. Easier

Examples:-

1. Sia is **faster** than her sister.
2. He works **smarter** than him.
3. Mira speaks **louder** than her friend.
4. Her house is **nearer** to the shop.
5. The juniors are sitting **more quietly** than the seniors.
6. Today's homework was **easier** than yesterday's homework.
7. Kiara is **taller** than me.
8. He always performs **better** in his exam.
9. Pranav is **more friendly** to him.
10. Her room was **smaller** than her friend's.

Superlative degree

When we compare more than two people or things we use superlative degree. These are some superlative degrees.

1. Coldest
2. Worst
3. Most
4. Biggest
5. Most delicious
6. Sweetest
7. Latest
8. Best
9. Least
10. Oldest

Examples:

1. Raghu runs **fastest** than all.
2. She is the **richest** of her friends.
3. My brother is the **tallest** in our house.
4. She speaks the **loudest** in the class.
5. Mayank is the **bravest** boy in our class.

6. She prepares the **most delicious** fruit.
7. Peter is **least bothered** about him.
8. Reema gives her **best** in the exams.
9. Susan is one of my **closest** friends.
10. They complete the project in the **easiest** way.

Formation of comparative and superlative

Read the tables given below.

1. Most of the adjectives of one syllable or more than that form comparative by adding 'er' and superlative by adding 'est' to the positive.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
great	greater	greatest
young	younger	youngest
clever	cleverer	cleverest
small	smaller	smallest
tall	taller	tallest

2. When the adjective ends with e, only 'r' is added to the comparative and 'st' to the superlative.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
brave	braver	bravest
fine	finer	finest
large	larger	largest
wise	wiser	wisest

able

abler

ablest

3. When the adjective ends with y, preceded by constant, the y is changed into 'i' before 'er' is added to the comparative, and 'est' to the superlative.

Positive	Comparitive	Superlative
heavy	heavier	heaviest
easy	easier	easiest
happy	happier	happiest
healthy	healthier	healthiest
pretty	preetier	prettiest

4. When the positive adjective of one syllable ends in a single constant, preceded by a short vowel, the constant is double 'er' is added to the comparative, and 'est' to the superlative.

Positive	Comparitive	Superlative
Red	redder	reddest
sad	sadder	saddest
big	bigger	biggest
hot	hotter	hottest

thin

thinner

thinnest

5. Adjectives of more than two syllables form the comparative and superlative by adding more and most before an adjective.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
delicious	more delicious	most delicious
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
difficult	more difficult	most difficult
polite	more polite	most polite
courageous	more courageous	most courageous

Degrees of Adjectives Worksheet Class 5

Exercise: 1

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the degrees in the brackets.

1. My bicycle is _____ than yours but _____ than him. (big, small)
2. Priya is the _____ girl amongst her friends. (rich)
3. Tarun is the _____ boy in the class. (Intelligent)
4. My brother is _____ in our family. (young)
5. She speaks _____ in class. (Loud)
6. Her mother cooks _____ food than all. (tasty)
7. She carries a _____ box from the shop. (Big)She needs _____ to score good marks. (improvement)
8. The jewellery is _____ than yours. (Expensive)
9. He works _____ than his friends. (Smart)

Answers



1. Bigger, smaller
2. Richest
3. Most intelligent
4. Youngest
5. Loudest
6. Tastier
7. Biggest
8. More improvement
9. Most expensive
10. Smarter

Exercise: 2

Fill in the blanks with the comparative degree in the brackets.

1. Reema is _____ than her sister. (happy)
2. He is _____ than his brother. (taller)
3. Mira is _____ than me and Sneha. (pretty)
4. His car is _____ than his cousin's. (big)
5. The homework is _____ then yesterday. (difficult)
6. The project is _____ profitable. (Less)
7. They perform _____ In their exam. (well)
8. The soup is _____ than the coffee. (hot)
9. He makes his room _____ than others. (messy)
10. Susan is my _____ sister. (old)

Answers

1. Happy
2. Taller
3. Prettier
4. Bigger
5. More difficult
6. Less
7. Better
8. Hotter
9. Messier
10. Elder

Exercise: 3

Fill in the blanks with a superlative degree in the brackets.

1. Myra is the _____ girl. (talent)
2. He is _____ boy in the class. (smart)
3. They are having _____ experience than they ever had. (Bad)

4. He gives his _____ in the exams. (well)
5. The grocery shop is _____ in the street. (late)
6. Raghav is _____ concerned about his studies. (much)
7. They are _____ bothered about the project. (Little)
8. This watch is _____ in the market. (cheap)
9. Kiran is _____ girl in our class. (Intelligent)
10. It is the _____ way to solve the question. (Easy)

Answers

1. Most talented
2. Smartest
3. Worst
4. Best
5. Last
6. Most
7. Least
8. Cheapest
9. Most intelligent
10. Easiest

Exercise: 4

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of degree.

Positive

Comparative

Superlative

kind

happier

thin

thinnest

cleverest

beautiful

heaviest

hotter

hottest

little

least

more

late

last

much

most

difficult

younger

Answers

Positive

Comparitive

superlative

kind

kinder

kindest

happy

happier

happiest

thin

thinner

thinnest

clever

cleverer

cleverest

beautiful

more beautiful

most beautiful

heavy

heavier

heaviest

hot

hotter

hottest

little

less

least

many

more

most

late

later

last

much

more

most

many

more

most

difficult

more difficult

most difficult

young

younger

youngest

Irregular comparison

The adjectives are compared irregularly, that is the comparative degree and superlative degree are not formed by the positive degree.

Positive
comparative
Superlative

good

better

best

bad

worse

worst

little

less

least

many

more

most

late

later

latest

Transformation of degrees of comparisons

Now we will study the sentences and how the degree can be changed without changing the meaning. The transformation of degrees of comparisons where the sentences are changed without changing the meaning.

Examples:-

1. He is the brave boy in the class.
He is bravest than all the boys in the class.
2. Sia is taller than Geeta.
Geeta is not taller than Sia.
3. Her performance is better than other girls.
Her performance is best than other girls.
4. Raghu is faster than his friend.
His friend is not fast as Raghu.
5. This building is taller than other buildings.
This building is one of the tallest buildings.
6. Her room is messier than other rooms.
Her room is so messy than other rooms.
7. Emily is the most popular girl in our school.
In our school, Emily is more popular than the other girls in the school.
8. Sumit is the tallest boy in his family.
Sumit is taller than all the other boys in the family.
9. Abhi is the most intelligent boy in the school.
Abhi is more intelligent than other boys in the school.
10. She performed better in the exams.
She performs best in the exams.

In the above sentences, you can see that the adjectives have been changed into a degree of comparison without changing the meaning of the sentence.

Exercise:

Change the degree of comparison in each of the following sentences without changing the meaning.

1. Aditya is the fastest runner.
2. Jio is tall as her friend.
3. A box is not big as a table.
4. He is not good as his friend.



5. Reading is easier than learning.
6. Anushka is more intelligent than her friend.
7. Ajay is not as strong as Bheem.
8. Parul is smarter than Radha.
9. Rahul is not the richest as his friend.
10. The diamond is more attractive than gold.

Answers

1. Aditya is a faster runner than others.
2. Her friend is not taller than Jia.
3. A Table is bigger than a box.
4. His friend is better than him.
5. Learning is not easy as reading.
6. Her friend is not more intelligent than Anushka.
7. Bheem is stronger than Ajay.
8. Radha is not smart as Parul.
9. His friend is richer than Pranav.
10. The gold is not as attractive as diamond.