

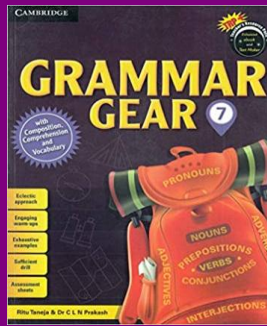


पुना International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

WELCOME TO
PUNA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL






GRAMMAR GEAR GRADE 7

3. FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES

Form adjectives from the nouns:

the fool -	foolish
the child -	childish
the fun -	funny
the friend -	friendly
the month -	monthly
the danger -	dangerous
the fame -	famous



Comparatives & Superlatives



Adjectives are words that describe nouns. We can make adjectives by adding prefixes and suffixes.

SUFFIXES TO FORM ADJECTIVES

Formation

We can use suffixes to change nouns and verbs into adjectives, or to change the meaning of an adjective.

Some suffixes have a general meaning whilst others simply transform words into adjectives.

She adopted a dog without a **home**.
→ She adopted a homeless dog.

SUFFIX		NOUN – ADJECTIVE	NOUN – ADJECTIVE	NOUN – ADJECTIVE
-AL	relating to	accident – accidental region – regional	brute – brutal person – personal	region – regional universe – universal
-ARY	relating to quality or place	custom – customary compliment – complimentary	moment – momentary honour – honorary	caution – cautionary diet – dietary
-FUL	full of	beauty – beautiful skill – skillful	wonder – wonderful success – successful	awe – awful delight – delightful
-IC	having the nature of; caused by	athlete – athletic photograph – photographic	base – basic science – scientific	history – historic rhythm – rhythmic
-ICAL	having the nature of	magic – magical practice – practical	logic – logical statistic – statistical	history – historical alphabet – alphabetical
-ISH	origin, nature	fool – foolish sheep – sheepish	child – childish pink – pinkish	self – selfish girl – girlish
-LESS	without	power – powerless use – useless	friend – friendless home – homeless	worth – worthless penny – penniless
-LIKE	like	like – lifelike child – childlike	lady – ladylike bird – birdlike	war – warlike spring – springlike
-LY	like	friend – friendly day – daily	cost – costly order – orderly	month – monthly coward – cowardly
-OUS	quality, nature	poison – poisonous courtesy – courteous	danger – dangerous mystery – mysterious	nerve – nervous victory – victorious
-Y	like	rain – rainy mess – messy	fun – funny dirt – dirty	dirt – dirty spot – spotty

SUFFIX	VERB – ADJECTIVE	VERB – ADJECTIVE	VERB – ADJECTIVE
-ABLE able, can do	agree – agreeable pass – passable	expand – expandable remark – remarkable	laugh – laughable pay – payable
-IBLE able, can do	access – accessible flex – flexible	force – forcible permit – permissible	sense – sensible force – forcible
-ANT performing agent	please – pleasant resist – resistant	rely – reliant vacate – vacant	ignore – ignorant comply – compliant
-ENT performing agent	excel – excellent urge – urgent	depend – dependent differ – different	confide – confident equal – equivalent
-IVE causing effect	attract – attractive posses – possessive	create – creative prevent – preventive	select – selective destruct – destructive
-ING causing effect	amuse – amusing relax –relaxing	excite – exciting surprise –surprising	confuse – confusing amaze – amusing
-ED receiving effect	amuse – amused relax – relaxed	excite – excited surprise – surprised	confuse – confused overwhelm – overwhelmed
-EN receiving effect	freeze – frozen braze – brazen	lighten – lightened shorten – shortened	darken – darkened widen – widened

Degree of comparison

Positive Degree

Comparative Degree

Superlative Degree

Positive Degree: An adjective is said to be in the positive degree when there is no comparison.

Example:

- **James is tall.**
- **The house is big.**
- **This flower is beautiful.**

Comparative Degree: An adjective is said to be in the comparative degree when it is used to compare two nouns/pronouns.

Example:

- Riya is **taller** than Jiya.
- This **house** is **bigger** than that one.
- She is **nicer** than him.



Superlative Degree: An adjective is in superlative degree when it is used to compare more than two nouns/pronouns. We use the article '**the**' before the superlative degrees.

Example:

- Peter is the **smartest** boy in class.
- Alice is the **sweetest** girl in the neighbourhood.
- The **blue whale** is the **largest** of all animals.



Rule 1.

Adjectives of one syllable

- Adjectives of one syllable add **-er** and **-est**.
- Adjectives ending on 'e' just add **-r** and **-st**.
- Some adjectives double the final consonant.

Adjective

small

warm

old

nice

big

Comparative

smaller

warmer

older

nicer

bigger

Superlative

smallest

warmest

oldest

nicest

biggest

Rule 2.

Adjectives of two syllables

- Some adjectives of two syllables add **-er** and **-est**.
- For adjectives ending in 'y' – cut y then add **-ier** and **-iest**.
- Adjectives ending in **-ful**, **-less**, **-ing**, **-ed** use **more** and **most**.
- Some other adjectives of two syllables use **more** and **most** (modern, famous, normal, correct, ...).

Adjective

narrow

happy

useful

boring

modern

Comparative

narrower

happier

more useful

more boring

more modern

Superlative

narrowest

happiest

most useful

most boring

most modern

Rule 3.

Adjectives of three or more syllables

- Adjectives of three or more syllables use **more** and **most**.

Adjective

beautiful
dangerous
exciting

Comparative

more beautiful
more dangerous
more exciting

Superlative

most beautiful
most dangerous
most exciting

Rule 4.

Irregular adjectives

➤ You will have to memorize these.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good (well)	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
much, many	more	most
far	farther, further	farthest
late	later	last, latest
old	older, elder	older, oldest

Let's

practice!

➤ For each pair of sentences below, complete the second sentence with the adjective form of the italicized noun or verb in the first sentence.

1. This birdhouse is made of *wood*. My grandfather used to make _____ birdhouses.
2. I don't desire fortune or *fame*. Not all rich and _____ people are happy.
3. I don't desire *fortune* or fame. If you have good friends, you are a _____ person.
4. I *rely* on my iPad for recipes while cooking. My iPad is a _____ and durable gadget.
5. I have a deep *passion* for running. I am _____ about all forms of exercise.
6. Lucy *studies* for at least three hours every night. She is the most _____ person in her class.
7. The *poison* in this rare mushroom can cause serious kidney damage. Fortunately, most mushrooms aren't _____.

Here are the correct answers (in bold) to the exercise

1. My grandfather used to make **wooden** birdhouses.
2. Not all rich and **famous** people are happy.
3. If you have good friends, you are a **fortunate** person.
4. My iPad is a **reliable** and durable gadget.
5. I am **passionate** about all forms of exercise.
6. She is the most **studious** person in her class.
7. Fortunately, most mushrooms aren't **poisonous**.

➤ **Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets (comparative or superlative).**

1. My house is (big) _____ than yours.
2. This flower is (beautiful) _____ than that one.
3. This is the (interesting) _____ book I have ever read.
4. Non-smokers usually live (long) _____ than smokers.
5. Which is the (dangerous) _____ animal in the world?
6. A holiday by the sea is (good) _____ than a holiday in the mountains.
7. It is strange but often a coke is (expensive) _____
_____ than a beer.

PRESENTED BY :
SHALINI HINGORANI

**thank
you!**