3.5 DEGREES OF COMPARISON

- **▶** Positive
- **▶** Comparative
- **▶** Superlative

1. The positive degree

It denotes the mere existence of quality

Eg: Mathavan is a rich man.

2. The comparative degree

It is used to compare two persons or things having the same quality.

Eg. Mumbai is bigger than Chennai.

3. The superlative degree

It is used when more than two persons or things are compared. It singles one from all the best.

Eg: Lal is the tallest boy in the class.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
asas/ soas /	er + than /Any other	Thest
No other	Ex: Everest is taller than	Ex: Everest is the tallest
Ex: No other peak in the	any other peak in the	peak in the world.
world is so tall as Everest.	world.	
Thest	er + than /Most	One of thest
Ex: Everest is the tallest	other/many other	Ex: Iron is one of the
peak in the world.	Ex: Iron is cheaper than	cheapest metals.
	most other metals	
Not soas	than	
Ex: Pongal is not so	Ex:Deepavali is more	

expensive as Deepavali	expensive than Pongal.	
asas	Not than	
Ex: This building is as	Ex: The Taj Mahal is	
attractive as the Taj Mahal.	not more attractive than	
	this building.	

Examples:

Fat	Fatter	Fattest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Far	Farther	Farthest
Dry	Drier	Driest
Costly	Costlier	Costliest
Нарру	Happier	Happiest
Good/well	Better	Best
Late	Later	Latest
Little	Less LAM, KAMYAKA	Least
Many/much/some	More	Most
Bad/badly/ill	Worse	Worst
Faithful	more faithful	Most faithful
Attractive	More attractive	Most attractive
Brilliant	More brilliant	Most brilliant

Example:

- 1) Australia is the largest island in the world.
- 2) No other poet in Tamil is <u>so great as</u> Thirvalluvar.
- 3) Very few students in the class is <u>as intelligent as</u> Ram.

4) The Taj Mahal is one of the most beautiful buildings.
5) Ooty is <u>cooler than</u> kodaikanal.
6) Jegan is <u>as tall as</u> Mohan.
7) Gold is <u>more valuable than</u> most other metals.
8) This tree is <u>bigger than</u> any other tree.
Exercise:
1) Somu is the (old) man in the town.
2) Orange is not(sweet) than apple.
3) The camel is the (useful) animal in the desert.
4) She is not (cheerful) her husband.
5) No other mountain is (large) the Himalayas.
6) Iron is one of the(cheap) metal in the world.
7) This building is (attractive) the Taj mahal.
COMPOUND WORDS
Definition OBSERVE OPTIMIZE OUTSPREAD
☐ Words can be combined to form compound words. These are very common, and new combinations are invented almost daily. (sunflower, ice cream, basketball, bread box)
☐ They normally have two parts. The second part identifies the object or person in question (what or who) (gentleman)
\Box The first part tells us what kind of object or person it is, or what its purpose is.
(What type/Purpose) (bodyguard)

$\hfill \Box$ A compound words is made up of two or more words that are used together.
Compound words can be one word or two words. In short, Compound words are
formed by joining two main words.
Example:
Ink bottle Noun + Noun
White shirt Adjective + Noun

Earthquake Noun + Verb

Password Verb + Noun

Washing machine Gerund + Noun

Type I:

Examples:

- 1. Box top top of the box
- 2. Cylinder walls walls of the cylinder
- 3. Copper wire wire made of copper

Type II:

- i. Choose the appropriate word from the given options and make a compound word from the following words:
- 1. Home
- a) wash b) line c) made d) way
- 2. Life
- a) long b) hood c) loss d) hand
- 3. Key

a) cluster b) made c) knife d) hole
4. Under
a) lie b) level c) ground d) scruff
ANSWERS:
1.Made 2. long 3. hole 4. ground
Type III:
(Ball, key, ticket, paper, plastic, board Brush, basket, flight, tooth, pin)
1. You should play regularly to become a tall and slim person.
2. I can't use my computer now because the and mouse need to be replaced.
3. I can attend the international conference which is to be held in Australia if the company is ready to pay for my
4. My dentist advised me to use a good to avoid dental problems.
ANSWERS:
1. Basket Ball 2. Key board 3. Flight Ticket 4. Tooth Brush
Type IV:
Fill in the blanks with suitable compound nouns forming them:
1 (man of primitive days) found out by trial and error how to carry out a certain number of simple (changes of chemical) but under the ancient (civilization of Egyptian) men learned how to work, copper, tin, iron and (metals which are precious).
2. The 20th century has witnessed a great (revolution of scientific matters). Its magnitude is very much greater than the (Revolution of Industry) of the 19 th century (research in space) has developed in leaps and bounds

(communication of wireless and satellite) system have brought societies and nations very close.

3. Passport (or) ------ (license for driving) is an important document. Passport and driving license are used as proper ----- (proofs of identity) when one applies for either passport or driving license one has to produce certificate or proper -----(proofs of residence). Generally ------ (certificates of SSLC and HSC) are demanded by authorities.

ANSWERS:

- 1. Primitive man, Chemical changes, Egyptian Civilization, Precious Metals
- 2. Scientific revolution, Industrial revolution, Space research, wireless and Satellite communication.
- 3. Driving License, Identity Proof, Residential Proof, SSLC and HSC Certificate.

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