

# I<sup>st</sup>

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**Positive Degree:** The positive degree is used without making any comparison.

**Comparative Degree:** Many adjectives form the comparative by adding -er.

Ex,

dark - darker, deep - deeper

**Superlative Degree:** If the positive degree ends in -e, you just add -r to form the comparative, and -st to form the superlative.

Ex,  
Brave - Braver - Bravest

Fine - Finer - Finest

- Adjectives with two syllables that end in -y have a special rule for the comparative and superlative forms. You change the -y to -i, and then add -er or -est. For example,

Busy - Busier - Busiest

Easy - Easier - Easiest

- But some adjectives which end in -y, do not form comparatives and superlatives.

in the same way. For example,

grey - grayer - greyest  
sly - slyer - slyest

- When the adjectives having only one syllable, end with a consonant and have a vowel before the consonant, you double the last letter of these adjectives before adding -er to form the comparative, and -est to form the superlative. For example,

Big - Bigger - Biggest  
fat - Fatter - Fattest

- Many other adjectives with two syllables and all adjectives of more than two syllables use more to form their comparative, and most to form their superlative. For example,

active - more active - most active  
harmful - more harmful - most harmful

- Some adjectives that have irregular comparative and superlative forms. you do not add -er or use more for the comparative; and you don't add -est or use most for the superlative. For example,

Bad - Worse - Worst  
 Good - Better - Best

### Exercise

Write the comparative and superlative degree of the following.

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1.	young	_____	_____
2.	rude	_____	_____
3.	deep	_____	_____
4.	lovely	_____	_____
5.	pretty	_____	_____
6.	dim	_____	_____
7.	wed	_____	_____
8.	costly	_____	_____

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## Chapter: 16 Indefinite and definite Articles

### Introduction and explanation

**Indefinite Articles:** A/An are called indefinite articles as they do not point out to any particular or definite person or thing.

**Definite Articles:** Article 'The' is called the 'definite article' as it is used when we speak of some particular person or thing.

### Important points:

- Articles a/an are used only before countable nouns. Ex, I bought an apple from the fruit shop.  
John dropped a candy on the ground.

- Article a/an are used before a countable noun in the singular number  
Ex. she carried an umbrella to the market
- Article 'a' is used before the nouns starting with a consonant sound while 'an' is used before a noun starting with a vowel sound. Ex: Give me a glass of water. (Here, 'glass' begins with a consonant sound.) She ate an orange. ('Orange' begins with a vowel sound.) He is an honest man. (Though 'honest' begins with a consonant but has a vowel sound, so an is used before it.)
- Article 'the' is used with a common nouns to indicate a whole class.
- 'The' is used before common nouns which are names of things unique of their kind.
- 'The' is used before adjectives in the superlative degree and before ordinal