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Bad comparative and superlative degree

Worst comparative and superlative. Form the comparative and the superlative degree of the adjectives good cold bad. What is the comparative and superlative of bad. What is the comparative degree of funny. Bad ka comparative and superlative degree. Worst comparative degree. Bad in comparative degree.

The first things an English language student will learn are the parts of speech. The parts of speech are the categories a word is assigned to understand and recognize its syntactic functions. Once students of the English language master this knowledge, they need to learn how to modify them. Adjectives and adverbs, in particular, are used to modify other parts of speech. Most adjectives and adverbs have three forms, called regular, comparative, and superlative degrees. These are used to modify or make comparisons between two or more nouns and certain verbs. Let's take a closer look at the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives and adverbs and how to use them. Degrees of comparison refer to the amount of comparison you apply to an adjective or adverb when it is used to modify or compare in a sentence. Each of the three degrees of comparison has a name: Regular (also called positive), comparative, and superlative. The regular degree is the original adjective or adverb form. There are different ways to form the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives and adverbs to compare or modify nouns and verbs. The form of an adjective or adverb helps determine whether it is in comparative or superlative form. For example: Degrees of Adjectives RegularComparativeSuperlativeGood Simple ImpressiveBetter Simpler More impressiveBest Simplest Most impressive Degrees of Adverbs RegularComparativeSuperlativeWell Soon ImpressivelyBetter Sooner More impressivelyBest Soonest Most impressively Modifiers can be regular or irregular depending on how their comparative and superlative degrees are formed. Be careful not to exaggerate using a modifier, which can make your writing sound excessive or overly stressed.

IRREGULARS		
POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
GOOD	BETTER	THE BEST
BAD	WORSE	THE WORST
LITTLE	LESS	THE LEAST
FAR	FARTHER/FURTHER	THE FARTHEST/FURTHEST
OLD	OLDER/ELDER	THE OLDEST/ELDEST
MUCH	MORE	THE MOST
MANY	MORE	THE MOST

For example, avoid a superlative adjective modifier when one degree of comparison is all you need. Regular modifiers have two rules of formation. Use -er or more to form the comparative degree and -est or most to form the superlative degree of most one and two-syllable modifiers. The most common method is the use of -er and -est, but use more and most if -er and -est sound awkward. For example: RegularComparativeSuperlativeLoud Shiny FamousLouder Shinier More famousLoudest Shiniest Most famous The comparative and superlative degrees of all adverbs that end in -ly, regardless of the number of syllables, use more and most. For example:

RegularComparativeSuperlativeEvenlyMost evenly Use more and most to form the comparative and superlative degrees of all modifiers with three or more syllables. RegularComparativeSuperlativeDifficultMore difficultMost difficult Less and least are the opposite of more and most and are also used to form comparative and superlative degrees of most modifiers. RegularComparativeSuperlativeTall Hopeless AmbitiousLess tall Less hopeless Less ambitiousLeast tall Least hopeless Least ambitious The irregular forms of comparative and superlative degrees are called such because they are formed in unpredictable ways. Just like the regular form of the modifier, irregular forms also have two rules to remember. The forms of some irregular modifiers differ only in the regular degree, and their comparative and superlative forms must be memorized. For example, RegularComparativeSuperlativeBad Badly Far Far Good Little Ill Late Many Much WellWorse Worse Father Further Better Less Worse Later More More BetterWorst Worst Farthest Furthest Best Least Worst Last or Latest Most Most Best Bad is an adjective, so you should never use it to modify an action verb. Badly is an adverb, and you do not use it after a linking verb.

For example: IncorrectCorrectMichael plays baseball bad. Michael feels badly.Michael plays baseball badly. Michael feels bad. There are two simple rules to apply to comparative and superlative degrees when used in a sentence. Make sure to make logical comparisons and do not mistakenly compare two unrelated items, nor do you want to compare something with itself. Use the comparative degree to compare two people, places, or things. For example: My advanced class was more difficult to convince to keep a planner than my regular class. Her photography was much more detailed than the runner-up's piece, which is why she won first place. Use the superlative degree to compare three or more people, places, or things. He wanted to buy the most expensive car in the used car lot but settled on what fit his budget. This museum has the largest number of sculptures compared to anywhere else in the country. Comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs provide degrees of comparison between two or more nouns or adverbs. They can be regular or irregular, depending on how they are formed. Regular forms are easy to modify, but irregular forms usually require memorization to remember the differences between comparative and superlative forms. As well as serving as modifying words like beautiful and big, adjectives are also used for indicating the position on a scale of comparison. The lowest point on the scale is known as the positive form, the middle point is known as the comparative form, and the highest point is known as the superlative form. Here are some examples: Positive Comparative Superlative This book is long. This book is longer than that book. This is the longest book. The airport is far. The airport is farther than the train station. This is the farthest airport. My mom is a good cook. My mom is a better cook than your mom. My mom is the best cook. The comparative form When two objects or persons are being compared, the comparative form of the adjective is used. The comparative adjective can be formed in two ways: Adding -er to the positive form of the adjective. Adding the word more before the adjective.

For example: My essay is longer than yours. She is more beautiful than her sister. Here are the rules for choosing and forming the right form: Add When Example Forming and Exceptions -er Words of one syllable This is a longer book. Words ending with 'e', add 'r' to the end of the word (e.g., lame → lamer). Words with one vowel and one consonant at the end, double the consonant and add -er to the end of the word (e.g., big → bigger). Words with more than one vowel or more than one consonant at the end, add -er to the end of the word (e.g., hard → harder). -er Words of two syllables ending with 'y' This doll is prettier. Change 'y' to 'i', and add -er to the end of the word. more Words of two syllables not ending with 'y' He is more charming than his friend. Insert more before the adjective more Three syllable words or longer This is a more powerful cable. Insert more before the adjective When comparing two things, the word than is positioned between the adjective and the thing being compared. For example: Apples are tastier than oranges. This painting is more interesting than that painting. Superlatives The superlative is used to say what thing or person has the most of a particular quality within a group or of its kind. The superlative can be formed in two ways: Adding -est to the Positive form of the adjective. Adding the word most before the adjective. For example: This is the most beautiful dress I have ever seen. The biggest table in the room. Here are the rules for choosing and forming the right form: Add When Example Forming and Exceptions -est Words of one syllable This is the longest book. Words ending with 'e', add 'st' to the end of the word (e.g., large → largest).

Degrees of Adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Angry	Angrier	Angriest
Bad	Worse	Worst
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most Beautiful
Black	Blacker	Blackest
Clean	Cleaner	Cleanest
Clever	Cleverer	Cleverest
Cold	Colder	Coldest
Cool	Cooler	Coolest
Cruel	More Cruel	Most Cruel

Words with one vowel and one consonant at the end, double the consonant and add -est to the end of the word (e.g., big → biggest). Words with more than one vowel or more than one consonant at the end, add -est to the end of the word (e.g., blue → bluest). -est Words of two syllables ending with 'y' This doll is the prettiest. Change 'y' to 'i', and add -est to the end of the word. most Words of two syllables not ending with 'y' He is the most charming boy at school. Insert most before the adjective most Three syllable words or longer This is the most powerful story. Insert most before the adjective Superlatives are usually preceded by the word the. Positive form The positive form is used in cases where there are no differences between the two compared things or persons. To form the positive, we use the word as before and after the positive form of the adjective. For example: Danny is as smart as Phillip. She is as beautiful as her older sister.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
much	more	most
many	more	most
far	farther	farthest
old	older	oldest

This can also be applied in a negative context to indicate that the compared objects are not similar: Danny is not as smart as Phillip. She is not as beautiful as her older sister. Exceptions (irregular forms) Certain adjectives have irregular forms in the comparative and superlative degrees: Positive Comparative Superlative Good Better Best Bad Worse Worst Little Least Much/many/some More Most Examples of comparing adjectives This house is bigger than that one. This flower is more beautiful than that. He is taller than Mr. Hulas. He is more intelligent than this boy. Jonathan is the most handsome man on campus. This is the prettiest dress in the window. I lost my most comfortable shoes. My job is worse than yours.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bad	worse	worst
badly	worse	worst
far (distance)	farther	farthest
far	further	furthest
good	better	best
ill	worse	worst
late	later	later or latest
little (amount)	less	least
many	more	most
much	more	most
some	more	most
well	better	best

Comparing adjective exercises 1. Choose the comparative adjective in each group of sentences: Her hair is short. Her hair is shorter than it was before. Her hair is the shortest it has ever been. We live nearer the train station than we used to. Park in the lot nearest the train station. I know the train station is somewhere near. My dog might be ugly, but he is nice. That's the ugliest dog I've ever seen! Because he was uglier than the others, my dog won the ugly dog contest. Your presentation was more informative than most. She gave an informative talk on honeybees. That's the most informative speech I've ever heard Professor Brown give! Answers: A - 2 - shorter B: 1 - nearer C: 3 - uglier D: 1 - more informative 2. Which of the following sentences does not contain a comparing adjective? I'd like to have more participation from each of you this time around. If you'd have listened better, you wouldn't be confused right now. They live in the brick house on the corner. Answer:C 3.

10 Examples of Superlative Adjective Sentences

- 1 They are one of our **biggest** customers.
- 2 It was the **blackest** day of my career.
- 3 He took the **boldest** step of his life.
- 4 She is the **bravest** girl in our class.
- 5 Sirius is the **brightest** star in the sky.
- 6 It is one of the **cheapest** cars in the market.
- 7 He is the **cleverest** student in the class.
- 8 This town is the **coldest** place in America.
- 9 She is the **greatest** living actress.
- 10 He was one of the **kindest** persons I ever met.



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Choose the superlative adjective in each group of sentences: That's the best ice cream I've ever tasted! You're a lot nicer than your sister. This is delicious cake. This presentation seems longer than usual. Of all the hairstyles in the room, hers is most stylish. I'm often trying to do better than others. Lake Silfra has some of the clearest water on the world. This shop carries nicer things than it used to. My cat has three adorable kittens. Be careful; that's a fragile vase. You're more cheerful than you used to be. This is the most exciting thing that has ever happened to me. Answers: A - 1: best B - 2: most stylish C - 1: clearest D - 3: most exciting 4. Which of the following sentences contains a superlative adjective? I can run further than before. She has the pinkest cheeks I've ever seen! Jimmy is a cute baby.

Answers: : B - pinkest 5. Choose the positive adjective in each group of sentences: Your face is red. You have the reddest face! If you don't wear sunscreen, your face will get redder. This is the best book I've ever read. I like this book better than the last one I read. That's a good book. Most chocolate is sweet. Milk chocolate is sweeter than dark chocolate. I'm not sure which chocolate is sweetest. This is a charming house. Our new home is so much more charming than our old one. She's the most charming person I've ever met. Answers: A - 1: red B - 3: good C - 1: sweet D - charming 6. Choose the correct comparing adjective for each sentence: My mother is a _____ woman. The surgeon worked _____ to stabilize the patient. Quickly Most quickly More quickly We ran _____ than we did last week. After the party, the house was the _____ it's ever been. Answers: A - smart B - quickly C - faster D - messiest 7. Name the type of comparing adjective in each sentence: Jinx is a hairy dog. She has the bluest eyes I've ever seen. He made me madder than I've been in a long time. We felt more excited than ever when we heard the news. Answers: A - positive B - superlative C - comparative D - comparative 8. Choose the sentence with the positive form comparing adjective: This book is more interesting than that one. The story we heard this week was as interesting as last week's. This is one of the most interesting stories I've ever heard. Answer: B 9. Which of the following sentences contains a comparing adjective in the comparative form? We've had a run of bad luck lately. This is the worst snowstorm we have had in ten years. Your injury is worse than mine. Answer: C - worse 10. Which of the following sentences contains a comparing adjective in the superlative form? She is not as mean as her older sister is. This is the least exciting movie I've ever seen. Mr. Brown is more boring than Mr. Phillips. Answer: B - least exciting Not all things are created equal: some are good, others are better, and only the cream of the crop rise to the level of best. These three words—good, better, and best—are examples of the three forms of an adjective or adverb: positive, comparative, and superlative. What is the positive form? The positive form of an adjective or adverb is the basic form listed in a dictionary—e.g., red, awful (adjectives); soon, quickly (adverbs). You'll be able to memorize some rules for creating the comparative and superlative forms, but you'll also need to know how to handle irregular constructions.

For the most part, adjectives and adverbs show degrees of quality or amount with the endings -er and -est or with the words more and most or less and least. How do I use the comparative form? The comparative form is the greater or lesser degree of the quality named—e.g., redder, more or less awful, sooner, more or less quickly. You use this form when contrasting only two things: This camera is more expensive than the other. My brother's car is newer than mine. The ending -er is used to create the comparative of adjectives and adverbs ending in -y, -le, or -er. For example, happy becomes happier. This applies only to one-syllable adjectives and those that end in -y, -le, or -er and have two syllables, like happy, brittle, or clever. You can also look in a dictionary if you need a reminder. If the ending -er can be used, a dictionary will usually list it. Otherwise, you'll use more or most to form the comparative. For example, intelligent becomes more intelligent. How do I use the superlative form? The superlative form is the greatest or least degree of the quality named, e.g., reddest, most or least awful, soonest, most or least quickly. You use this form when contrasting three or more things: The black cat is the smallest of the four. This is the most delicious pie I've ever had! The ending -est is used to create the superlative of adjectives and adverbs ending in -y, -le, or -er. Just as with the comparative, this applies only to one-syllable adjectives and those that end in -y, -le, or -er and have two syllables. For example, happy becomes happiest. Otherwise, you'll use more or most to form the comparative. For example, intelligent becomes most intelligent. What about irregular adjectives and adverbs? There are a few irregular adjectives and adverbs. For those, you must memorize how these change the spelling of their positive form to show comparative and superlative degrees.

Some common irregular adjectives are good, better, best and bad, worse, worst. Some have more than one option: little can become littler or less (comparative), and littlest or least (superlative). Many, some, or much become more in the comparative and most in the superlative.

Some common irregular adverbs are well, better, best and badly, worse, worst. That said, do have a better understanding of comparatives and superlatives now?