

# Comparatives and superlatives

## Explanation

**Comparative adjectives** are used to compare two things.

**Example** Mrs Jones is **old**. ← adjective

Mrs Jones is **older** than Mr Sugden. ← comparative adjective

**Superlative adjectives** are used to show that one thing is beyond all others.

**Example** Mrs Jones is the **oldest** person on our street.

## Activities

**1** Complete this list of **comparative** and **superlative adjectives**.

a clever → cleverer → cleverest

b strong → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

c fast → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

d good → better → \_\_\_\_\_

**2** Complete these boastful sentences by adding a **comparative** adjective and a suitable ending.

a My dad is cleverer than the winner of Mastermind.

b Our dog is \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_.

c My sister is \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_.

d Our car is \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_.

**3** Choose the best **superlative** from the box to complete these adverts.

a Wheaty Flakes – the \_\_\_\_\_ cereal yet.

b Don't miss the \_\_\_\_\_ film of the year.

c Test-drive the \_\_\_\_\_ car on the track.

d This is the \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream ever tasted.

**fastest**

**creamiest**

**crunchiest**

**funniest**

With longer words, **comparatives** are made using the words **more/less**, and **superlatives** using **most/least**.

**Example** **more** beautiful    **less** intelligent    **most** anxious    **least** surprising

# Singular and plural

## Explanation

**Nouns** can be singular or plural. **Singular** means there is **one** of something. **Plural** means there is **more than one**. Often plurals are made by **adding -s** or **-es** to the end of the noun. But some nouns have a different word ending for the plural.

**Example** one dog → lots of dogs  
one child → lots of children

## Did you know?

Words like 'herd' and 'flock' are called **collective nouns**. They refer to a **singular** group that has **many** (**plural**) members.

### Example

a **pack** of wolves  
a **swarm** of bees  
a **pride** of lions  
a **pod** of dolphins  
a **troop** of monkeys

## Activities

**1** Underline the nouns in this shopping list that are **plurals**.

I need to buy a large pizza, loaves of bread, bottles of pop, a carton of milk, lime jellies, a pack of streamers, cookies, party hats and a cake.

**2** Write the correct **singular** or **plural** form of the **nouns**. Use a dictionary to help if you are not sure.

- a** a tooth → many \_\_\_\_\_
- b** this woman → those \_\_\_\_\_
- c** one \_\_\_\_\_ → two gentlemen
- d** one foot \_\_\_\_\_ → a pair of \_\_\_\_\_
- e** a lone \_\_\_\_\_ → a herd of deer
- f** a single mouse → several \_\_\_\_\_
- g** a goose → some \_\_\_\_\_
- h** one \_\_\_\_\_ → various people

**3** Complete these sentences using suitable singular and plural nouns.

- a** The farmer has a \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ and a number of \_\_\_\_\_.
- b** At the market I bought a few \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_.
- c** Waiting at the traffic lights, I saw several \_\_\_\_\_ but only one \_\_\_\_\_.
- d** On the beach, I found countless \_\_\_\_\_ but just one \_\_\_\_\_.