

Degrees of Comparison

October 26, 2013

Degrees of Comparison

- Degrees of comparison are used when we compare one person or one thing with another.

- There are three Degrees of Comparison in English :
 - 1) Positive degree
 - 2) Comparative degree
 - 3) Superlative degree

1) Positive degree

When we speak about only one person or thing, we use the Positive degree. Examples :

- *This car is so expensive.*
- *Sendy is a beautiful girl.*

Each sentence mentioned above talks about only one person and one noun.

2) Comparative degree

When we compare two persons or two things with each other, we use both the Positive degree and Comparative degree. Examples :

- *This house is bigger than that one.* (Comparative)
- *This house is not as big as that one.* (Positive)

The term “bigger” is comparative version of the term “big”. Both these sentences convey the same meaning.

3) Superlative degree

When we compare >2 persons or things with one another, we use all the three Positive, Comparative and Superlative degrees. Examples :

- *This is the biggest house in the street.* (Superlative)
- *This house is bigger than any other house in this street.* (Comparative)
- *No other house in this street is as big as this one.* (Positive)

The term *biggest* is the superlative version of the term *big*. All the three sentences mean the same meaning.

Degree of Comparison

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Fast	Faster	Fastest
Short	Shorter	Shortest
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Happy	Happier	Happiest
Beautiful	More Beautiful	Most Beautiful
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Little	Less	Least
Many	More	Most

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Dialogue

Ryan : Did you know?

Zayn : What?

Ryan : David's car is more luxury than Villa's car!

Zayn : Are you sure?!

Ryan : Yeah!

Zayn : I think Villa's car is the luxuriest one in this town.

Ryan : You're false.

Zayn : I think so.

Direct and Indirect Speech

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Direct and Indirect Speech

- When we want to restate what a speaker uttered, we use indirect speech. In this type of speech, which is also called reported speech, we use no quotation marks and we have to change the pronouns and possessive adjectives from one person to another. To make the restatement remain logical, we have to follow the rule of sequence of tenses.

Sequence of Tenses

Direct speech	Indirect speech
<input type="checkbox"/> Simple present tense	<input type="checkbox"/> Simple past tense
<input type="checkbox"/> Simple past tense	<input type="checkbox"/> Past perfect tense
<input type="checkbox"/> Present continuous tense	<input type="checkbox"/> Past continuous tense
<input type="checkbox"/> Present perfect tense	<input type="checkbox"/> Past perfect tense
<input type="checkbox"/> Past perfect tense	<input type="checkbox"/> Past perfect tense
<input type="checkbox"/> Simple future tense	<input type="checkbox"/> Past future tense

Change in Adverbs

Direct speech	Indirect speech
<input type="checkbox"/> Here	<input type="checkbox"/> There
<input type="checkbox"/> Now	<input type="checkbox"/> Then
<input type="checkbox"/> Ago	<input type="checkbox"/> Before
<input type="checkbox"/> Today / tonight	<input type="checkbox"/> That day / that night
<input type="checkbox"/> Yesterday	<input type="checkbox"/> The day before
<input type="checkbox"/> Tomorrow	<input type="checkbox"/> The next day
<input type="checkbox"/> Last week / last month	<input type="checkbox"/> The week before / the month before
<input type="checkbox"/> Tomorrow morning / afternoon	<input type="checkbox"/> The following morning / afternoon
<input type="checkbox"/> Next week / month	<input type="checkbox"/> October 26, 2013

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