



CORNERSTONE JUNIOR SCHOOL - MUKONO

P.O. Box 704 Mukono. Tel: 0772485711/0786809463,
Email: cornerstonejuniorschool@gmail.com

P.4 GRAMMAR SELF- STUDY LESSONS SET 2

LESSON 1

TOPIC : ADJECTIVES
SUB – TOPIC : COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES
CONTENT : COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

LEARNING OUT COMES

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- form the comparative and superlative degree of adjectives
- construct sentences using the comparative and superlative degree.
- answer the given activity about the degree of adjectives

Comparison of adjectives

Comparison of adjectives means comparing adjectives using degrees. i.e positive degree, comparative degree and superlative degree.

Positive degree; this is used when talking about one noun.

Comparative degree; this is used when describing two nouns.

Superlative degree; It is used when talking about more than two nouns.

Adjectives which have two syllables, we just add 'r' or 'st' to form the comparative and superlative degree respectively. Commonly these adjectives end with letter 'e'

Examples

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
large	larger	largest
brave	braver	bravest
wide	wider	widest
wise	wiser	wisest
safe	safer	safest
rude	ruder	rudest
simple	simpler	simplest
white	whiter	whitest
idle	idler	idlest
humble	humbler	humblest
stale	staler	stalest
polite	politer	politest
nice	nicer	nicest
fine	finer	finest

safe	safer	safest
fierce	fiercer	fiercest
huge	huger	hugest
noble	nobler	noblest
loose	looser	loosest
late	later	latest
ripe	riper	ripest
blue	bluer	bluest

Exercise:

Complete the table correctly

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
kind	_____	kindest
_____	cheaper	cheapest
few	fewer	_____
deep	_____	deepest
_____	braver	bravest
cold	colder	_____
light	_____	lightest
_____	larger	largest

Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the given sentences

1. This mango is _____ than yours. (ripe)
2. Our village is the _____ in this district. (safe)
3. My teeth are _____ than the teacher's. (white)
4. King Solomon was the _____ man in the bible. (brave)
5. Mr. Kalengo was the _____ teacher to arrive at school. (late)
6. They have picked the _____ basin. (red)
7. Simon is _____ than Peter. (clever)
8. My brother is the _____ boy in this class. (polite)
9. My father is as _____ as my mother. (humble)

LESSON 2

TOPIC : ADJECTIVES

SUB – TOPIC : COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

LEARNING OUT COMES

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- form the comparative and superlative degree of adjective
- construct sentences using the comparative and superlative degree.
- answer the given activity about the degree of adjectives

Read and spell these words

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. ugly | 7. true |
| 2. beautiful | 8. falls |
| 3. dead | 9. rich |
| 4. alive | 10. poor |
| 5. easy | 11. proud |
| 6. difficult | 12. humble |

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

When an adjective ends with “y” , this letter is changed to “i” before adding – er or – est.

Examples

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
heavy	heavier	heaviest
lazy	lazier	laziest
happy	happier	happiest
lucky	luckier	luckiest
noisy	noisier	noisiest
ugly	uglier	ugliest
easy	easier	easiest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
early	earlier	earliest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
dry	drier	driest
healthy	healthier	healthiest
tiny	tinier	tiniest
empty	emptier	emptiest
sunny	sunnier	sunniest
busy	busier	busiest
early	earlier	earliest
jolly	jollier	jolliest
hungry	hungrier	hungriest
funny	funnier	funniest
friendly	friendlier	friendliest
clumsy	clumsier	clumsiest
ready	readier	readiest
dusty	dustier	dustiest
muddy	muddier	muddiest
hilly	hillier	hilliest

tasty	tastier	tastiest
guilty	guiltier	guiltiest
naughty	naughtier	naughtiest
sketchy	sketchier	sketchiest
fishy	fishier	fishiest

Adjectives which end with consonant vowel consonant, we double the last letters and then add “-er” or “-est” to form the comparative and superlative degree respectively

Examples

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
hot	hotter	hottest
big	bigger	biggest
fat	fatter	fattest
wet	wetter	wettest
thin	thinner	thinnest
red	redder	reddest

Exercise

Use the correct form of the word given in the brackets to complete these sentences

1. A monkey is the _____ animal I have ever seen (ugly)
2. She is _____ than I am (happy)
3. January is the _____ month of the year (hot)
4. Thin is _____ as tall is to tallest .(thin)
5. We have the _____ compound in the whole village (large)
6. He is the _____ woman (lazy)
7. Tom is _____ than a bee. (busy)
8. The _____ tree in our compound fell down. (big)

Complete the table correctly

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
_____	happier	happiest
rude	ruder	_____
dry	_____	driest
_____	safer	safest
heavy	heavier	_____
proud	_____	proudest
_____	bigger	biggest
sweet	sweeter	_____
fat	_____	fattest
_____	faster	fastest

LESSON 3

TOPIC : ADJECTIVES

SUB – TOPIC : COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

LEARNING OUT COMES

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- form the comparative and superlative degree of adjective
- construct sentences using the comparative and superlative degree of adjectives.
- answer the given activity about the degree of adjectives

Read and spell these words correctly

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. absent | 9. wide |
| 2. present | 10. narrow |
| 3. smart | 11. shallow |
| 4. shabby | 12. deep |
| 5. comfortable | 13. light |
| 6. uncomfortable | 14. heavy |
| 7. inside | 15. careful |
| 8. outside | 16. careless |

Adjectives with more than one syllable, we use 'more' or 'most' to form the comparative and superlative degree respectively

Examples

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
careful	more careful	most careful
comfortable	more comfortable	most comfortable
wonderful	more wonderful	most wonderful
famous	more famous	most famous
important	more important	most important
polite	more polite	most polite
active	more active	most active
useful	more useful	most useful
expensive	more expensive	_____
handsome	_____	_____
hardworking	_____	_____
courageous	_____	_____
interesting	_____	_____
difficult	_____	_____
poisonous	_____	_____
energetic	_____	_____
industrious	_____	_____
knowledgeable	_____	_____

grateful	_____	_____
talkative	_____	_____

Irregular adjectives

Irregular adjectives are adjectives which form their comparative and superlative degree by changing completely.

Examples

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good (well)	better	best
bad (ill)	worse	worst
many	more	most
much	more	most
little	less	least
far	further	furthest (time)
far	farther	farthest (distance)
a lot of	more	most

Exercise

Use the correct form of the word given in the brackets

- I am the _____ girl in our class (thin)
- My handwriting is _____ than yours .(good)
- The cook gave me the _____ ideas (good)
- That girl is the _____ in our class(careless)
- This story is the _____ in this paper. (interest)
- Their home is _____ than ours.(far)
- Tom is the _____ of the two boys. (lazy)
- He is my _____ brother. (old)
- The patient's condition is _____ than it was yesterday (bad)
- I am the _____ boy in this class. (handsome)
- Georgina has _____ work than Immaculate. (little)

Complete the table correctly

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
short	_____	shortest
tall	taller	_____
_____	happier	happiest
good	_____	best
hot	hotter	_____
_____	braver	bravest
beautiful	_____	most beautiful
heavy	heavier	_____
_____	worse	worst

wide	_____	widest
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LESSON 4

TOPIC : ADJECTIVES
SUB – TOPIC : OPPOSITE OF ADJECTIVES
CONTENT : OPPOSITES OF ADJECTIVES

LEARNING OUT COMES

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- give the opposites of adjectives
- construct sentences using the opposites of adjectives
- answer the given activity about the opposites of adjectives

Read and spell these words correctly

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. wooden | 8. once |
| 2. golden | 9. twice |
| 3. woolen | 10. thrice |
| 4. metallic | 11. thirty |
| 5. ninth | 12. thirtieth |
| 6. twelfth | 13. forty |
| 7. fifth | 14. fortieth |

OPPOSITES OF ADJECTIVES

Opposite is a word that expresses meaning opposed to the meaning of another word. Another word to mean opposite is **antonym**

Examples

Adjective	Opposite
ugly	beautiful / handsome
easy	difficult
soft	hard
dry	wet
hot	cold
warm	cool
dead	alive
busy	idle
sweet	sour/ bitter
bright	dull
true	false
quick	slow
near	far
rich	poor
proud	humble
loud	soft

kind	unkind/ cruel
better	worse
quiet	noisy
old	new/ young
long	short
clever	stupid
first	last
fat	thin
many	few
weak	strong
open	close
lazy	hardworking (industrious)
happy	sad/ unhappy
absent	present
top	bottom
cheap	expensive (dear)
empty	full
high	low
rough	smooth / calm
smart	shabby
comfortable	uncomfortable
first	last
guilty	innocent
permanent	temporary
tight	loose
straight	crooked
inside	outside
late	early
modern	ancient
possible	impossible
legal	illegal
literate	illiterate
wide	narrow
clean	dirty
polite	rude (impolite)
deep	shallow
sharp	blunt
black	white
wise	foolish
many	few
little	much
rich	poor
high	low
above	below

before	after
strong	weak
quick	slow
selfish	generous
legible	illegible
light	heavy (dark)
asleep	awake
up	down
useful	useless
careful	careless
hopeful	hopeless
helpful	helpless
merciful	merciless
grateful	ungrateful
simple	hard
tall	short
skilful	unskillful
fresh	stale
ripe	unripe
safe	unsafe (dangerous)
disciplined	undisciplined

Exercise

Give the opposites of these words

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. bright | 6. smooth |
| 2. near | 7. smart |
| 3. top | 8. expensive |
| 4. rough | 9. late |
| 5. empty | 10. early |

Re-write these sentences giving the opposite of the underlined words.

- Our skins are rough.
- The head boy was so smart today.
- My uncle is a thin man.
- Some children come with very many books.
- I was so unhappy when Jackson was beaten.
- Ndagire is older than Nvanungi.
- The story he told us was false.
- The P.4 class is so noisy today.
- We crossed the river when it was very rough.
- Stealing is an illegal act

LESSON 5

TOPIC : ADJECTIVES
SUB – TOPIC : APPLICATION OF DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES
CONTENT : COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES USING STRUCTURES

LEARNING OUT COMES

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Construct sentences using positive degree of adjectives
- Join sentences usingas.....as.....

Read and spell these words correctly

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. butcher | 6. lying |
| 2. doctor | 7. crying |
| 3. barber | 8. cutting |
| 4. teacher | 9. broke |
| 5. bursar | 10. has broken |

Positive degree

Using:asas

In positive degree, we use “..as..... as...” to illustrate the equality of the nouns being compared. We use this word order;

as + adjective + as

Examples

- a) Johnson is tall. Joseph is tall.
Johnson is **as tall as** Joseph.
- b) George is brown. John is brown.
Georg is **as brown as** John.

Exercise

Join these sentences usingasas

1. Kalebo is fat. Vivian is fat
2. Bwayo is weak. Lutaaya is weak.
3. Sarah is bright. Melody is bright.
4. Musa is strong. Elly is strong.
5. Kiondo is lazy. Ojulu is lazy.
6. Charity is thin. is thin.

LESSON 6

TOPIC : ADJECTIVES

SUB – TOPIC : APPLICATION OF DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

CONTENT : USING.....not asas.....

LEARNING OUT COMES

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- construct sentences using positive degree of adjectives
- join sentences usingnot asas.....

Read and spell these words correctly

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. first | 9. aunt |
| 2. second | 10. cobbler |
| 3. third | 11. butcher |
| 4. fourth | 12. barber |
| 5. unkind | 13. fishmonger |
| 6. cruel | 14. kitten |
| 7. January | 15. mister |
| 8. uncle | 16. shyer |

Positive degree

Using:not asas.....

This structure is used to give difference in the degree of comparison. We normally begin by talking about the noun with less degree than the other.

Examples

1. Mary is tall. Cathy is taller.
Mary is not as tall as Cathy.
2. Diana is more beautiful. Dina is beautiful.
Dina is not as beautiful as Diana.
3. Tracy not ugly. Tonny is ugly.
Tracy is not as ugly as Tonny.
4. Betty is hard working. Tronah is very hard-working.
Betty is not as hard-working as Trinah.

Exercise

Join the following sentences usingnot as.....as.....)

1. I am not short. Mary is short.
2. Tom is greedy. Treasure is very greedy.
3. Pauline is fat. Dorothy is very fat.

4. Mary is brown. Rose is browner.
5. Her mother is very beautiful. My mother is beautiful.
6. Their home is far. Our home is not far.
7. This table is high. That table is higher.
8. Shanty is organized. Henry is not organized.

LESSON 7

TOPIC : **ADJECTIVES**
SUB – TOPIC : **APPLICATION OF DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES**
CONTENT : **USING.....than.....**

LEARNING OUT COMES

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- construct sentences using the comparative degree of adjectives
- join sentences usingthan.....

Read and spell these words correctly

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. fat | 7. bad |
| 2. fatter | 8. worse |
| 3. fattest | 9. worst |
| 4. good | 10. prettier |
| 5. better | 11. prettiest |
| 6. best | 12. pretty |

Using.....than.....

This degree is used when comparing two things which are different. We use the comparative degree to express the difference.

Examples:

- a) Rose is fat. Mary is fatter.
Mary is fatter than Rose.
- b) A lion is rough. A leopard is very rough.
A leopard is rougher than a lion.

Exercise

Join these sentences usingthan

1. English is easy. Maths is easier.
2. Tom is old. John is very old.

3. My sister is heavy. My cousin is heavier.
4. I am tall. Nakiggwa is taller.
5. Joseph is a lazy pupil. Tomusange is a lazier pupil.
6. Rose is thin. Janet is thinner.
7. Nankinga is hard-working. I am more hard-working.
8. Alvin is bright. Joel is brighter.

LESSON 8

TOPIC : ADJECTIVES

SUB – TOPIC : FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES

LEARNING OUT COMES

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Form the adjectives from other words

Read and spell these words correctly

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1. warmth | 9. oxen |
| 2. length | 10. mouse |
| 3. height | 11. mice |
| 4. width | 12. daily |
| 5. heavy | 13. shabbier |
| 6. heavier | 14. interesting |
| 7. thieves | 15. mouse traps |
| 8. quickly | 16. photos |

Formation of adjectives

Most of the adjectives are formed from nouns, verbs or adverbs. They are formed in different ways. **Some adjectives are formed by adding ‘.....ous’**

Examples

Word	Adjective
anxiety	anxious
poison	-
danger	dangerous
mountain	mountainous
courage	courageous
religion	-
victory	victorious
caution	cautious
advantage	advantageous
miracle	-
mystery	mysterious

luxury	luxurious
fame	famous
rebel	rebellious

Complete the above table following the given example

Some adjectives are formed by adding ‘.....ful’

Examples

Word	Adjective
mercy	merciful
skill	-
joy	joyful
peace	peaceful
hope	hopeful
colour	colourful
beauty	-
fruit	fruitful
thank	-
faith	faithful
success	successful
harm	harmful
use	useful
help	helpful
care	-
sorrow	sorrowful
wonder	wonderful

Complete the above table following the given example

Exercise

Use the correct form of the word given in the brackets

1. We have many _____ leaders. (religion)
2. A lion is a very _____ animal. (danger)
3. He is a very _____ girl. (mercy)
4. John is very _____. (skill)
5. Uganda is a very _____ country. (peace)
6. A pen is a _____ object. (use)
7. That work is _____. (wonder)
8. My mother is a very _____ woman. (beauty)
9. He is a very _____ driver. (care)
10. It is not good to play with _____ objects. (danger)

LESSON 9

TOPIC : ADJECTIVES

SUB – TOPIC : FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES

LEARNING OUT COMES

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- form the adjectives from other word
- construct sentences using the formed adjectives
- complete sentences using the correct adjectives

Read and spell these words

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. carefully | 6. strength |
| 2. revision | 7. mutton |
| 3. libraries | 8. Reverend |
| 4. cleverer | 9. puppy |
| 5. poisonous | 10. puppies |

Some adjectives are formed by adding ‘.....y’

Examples

Word	Adjective
fault	faulty
juice	juicy
rain	rainy
fruit	-
cloud	cloudy
dirt	dirty
guilt	
milk	milky
salt	salty
sun	sunny
sand	sandy
wind	-
silk	silky
wealth	wealthy
health	healthy

Complete the above table following the given example

Some adjectives are formed by adding ‘.....ble’

Examples

Word	Adjective
knowledge	knowledgeable

enjoy	enjoyable
misery	-
response	responsible
value	valuable
comfort	-
sense	sensible

Complete the above table following the given example

Some adjectives are formed by adding '.....sh'

Examples

Word	Adjective
girl	girlish
woman	womanish
fool	-
blue	bluish
child	childish
man	-

Complete the above table following the given example

Some adjectives are formed by adding '.....less'

Examples

Word	Adjective
care	careless
job	jobless
colour	colourless
care	-
harm	harmless
help	helpless
hope	-

Complete the above table following the given example

Exercise

Use the correct form of the word given in the brackets

1. This pineapple is _____ (juice)
2. Her shirt is very _____ (dirt)
3. Tom is a very _____ boy. (care)
4. He is a _____ boy (response)
5. Our teacher is so _____ (child)
6. The weather is _____ (sun)

7. It is _____ now.(rain)
8. That girl is very _____.(hope)
9. He was appointed our Head Boy because he is _____.(response)
- 10.** The weather today is _____. (rain)