

Layout	Content	Expression
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Visually Attractive ➤ Catchy title? ➤ Sketch on simple visuals ➤ Fonts of different shapes and size 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Themes/Subject ➤ Description/details related to the theme ➤ Date-time-venue ➤ Name of Issuing authority/ organisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Organising and sequencing of content ➤ Appropriate language ➤ Creativity

Grammar

Degrees of Comparison

Comparison can be made using the three forms of an adjective.

Adjective is a word that describes or qualifies a noun. It gives more information about a noun.

eg. The tiger is a **strong** animal. Meena is a girl.

There are three degrees of comparison (1) Positive (2) Comparative (3) Superlative

eg. Kumar is a **kind** man.

eg. A tsunami is **more destructive** than a cyclone.

eg. Mount Everest is the **highest** peak in the world.

Read the following examples

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
No other girl in the class is as tall as Ramya.	Ramya is taller than any other girl in the class.	Ramya is the tallest girl in the class.
Very few girls in the class are as tall as Ramya.	Ramya is taller than most other girls in the class.	Ramya is one of the tallest girls in the class.

The Positive Degree is used to express or describe a quality.

The Positive Degree of an adjective states the characteristic of the noun.

- It is a **tall** building.
- Mango is **sweet** to taste.

The **Comparative Degree** is used when two things (or two sets of things) are compared.

- This building is **taller** than any other building.
- Mango is **sweeter** than pineapple.

The **Superlative Degree** is used when more than two things are compared.

- This is the **tallest** building.
- Mango is the **sweetest** fruit.

Examples

- Prabhu is young. (Positive Degree)
- Prabhu is younger than Amirtha. (Comparative Degree)
- Prabhu is the youngest of all. (Superlative Degree)

A. Work with a partner and fill in the table with information about your locality. You may add more information, if necessary. When you finish filling the table, write a short paragraph comparing the two places.

Locality	Your Place	Your Partner's Place
➤ proximity to the railway station		
➤ proximity to the airport		
➤ number of malls		
➤ number of temples		
➤ important heritage centres		
➤ sea, lakes, rivers or ponds		
➤ traffic		
➤		
➤		