



Classroom Comparison List

Object	Size	Movement	Weight	Other Features
Chair	Big	Stationary	Heavy	Wooden, Red
Book	Small	Stationary	Light	Blue, Thick
Pencil	Long	Easily moved	Light	Yellow, Thin
Window	Large	Stationary	Heavy	Glass, Transparent
Desk	Large	Stationary	Heavy	Metal, Brown
Ruler	Small	Easily moved	Light	Plastic, Straight
Whiteboard	Large	Stationary	Heavy	White, Smooth
Crayon	Small	Easily moved	Light	Colourful, Soft
Door	Tall	Movable	Heavy	Wooden, Brown
Backpack	Big	Carried	Heavy	Colourful, Zippered
Ball	Medium	Rolls quickly	Light	Round, Bouncy
Shoes	Small	Worn on feet (allows you to move fast)	Light	Black, Shiny

How to Use:

1. **Choose two objects** from the list (or from around the classroom) and compare them using **comparative adjectives**.
 - Example: "The chair is bigger than the book."
2. **Choose three or more objects** and use **superlative adjectives** to describe the "winner" of the comparison.
 - Example: "The desk is the biggest object in the room."



Comparative and Superlative Adjective Chart

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	biggest
small	smaller	smallest
fast	faster	fastest
slow	slower	slowest
light	lighter	lightest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
tall	taller	tallest
short	shorter	shortest
long	longer	longest
large	larger	largest
colourful	more colourful	most colourful
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
expensive	more expensive	most expensive
comfortable	more comfortable	most comfortable
fun	more fun	most fun

Rules for Forming Comparative and Superlative Adjectives:

1. Comparative Form:

- For most one-syllable adjectives, add **-er** (e.g., “big” → “bigger”).
- If the adjective ends in **-y**, change the **y** to **i** and add **-er** (e.g., “heavy” → “heavier”).
- For longer adjectives (two syllables or more), use **more** before the adjective (e.g., “more colourful”).

2. Superlative Form:

- For most one-syllable adjectives, add **-est** (e.g., “big” → “biggest”).
- If the adjective ends in **-y**, change the **y** to **i** and add **-est** (e.g., “heavy” → “heaviest”).
- For longer adjectives (two syllables or more), use **most** before the adjective (e.g., “most colourful”).

How to Use:

1. **Print and provide** this chart to students to refer to when forming comparative and superlative adjectives.
2. Encourage students to choose adjectives from this chart when comparing objects or describing which object is the “best” or “most” in the classroom.



How to Win the Adjective Olympics

Step 1: Comparative Round

First, students compare **two objects** using comparative adjectives (e.g., “The desk is bigger than the chair”). This helps them understand how two things differ in size, speed, weight, or other characteristics.

Step 2: Superlative Round

- For the superlative round, students must compare **three or more objects** and determine the “winner” based on superlative adjectives.
- Example: “The door is the tallest item in the classroom.”

Step 3: Declaring the Winner

- After comparing the objects using superlative adjectives, students decide which “wins” based on the chosen criteria (size, speed, weight, etc.). For example, they can declare, “The desk is the biggest item,” or “The ruler is the longest.”
- The object with the superlative adjective (e.g., biggest, fastest, heaviest) becomes the **Adjective Champion** for that round.

Step 4: Award a Medal

To make it fun, students can “award” a medal (either by drawing it or using a sticker) to the object or character that wins the competition. Based on their ranking of the objects, they can draw a gold, silver, or bronze medal next to their winning item.

Example:

The objects being compared are the **desk**, **chair**, and **pencil**. Here’s how students could work through the steps:

- **Comparative Round:** “The desk is bigger than the chair.”
- **Superlative Round:** “The desk is the biggest of the three.”
- **Winner Announcement:** “The desk is the winner because it is the biggest!”

The **Adjective Champion** is the item or character that stands out the most based on the superlative adjective. Students will feel more engaged as they “compete” to find the best object or character in each comparison.