

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of purple, ranging from light lavender to deep, dark purple. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The central area is a clean, light gray, providing a high-contrast backdrop for the text.

APC English

week 7 lesson 1

Adjectives

Introduction

- Introduction to adjectives
- Opposites
- Types of adjectives
- Emotions
- Comparatives & Superlatives
- Adjectives order

Adjectives

Parts of speech

Adjectives

To add more information to a word

To describe

To modify or describe a noun

the blue pen

John is my best friend

The big park was fun

Adjectives in sentences

- She is **happy**
- He is **tall**
- The sun is **hot**
- The cake is **delicious**
- The cat is **soft**
- The balloon is **red**

describing feelings (happy, sad, excited)
physical characteristics (tall, short, thin)

The Adjective is one of the parts of speech that describes some extra information about the noun or a pronoun in a sentence.

Size	Texture	Shape	Feelings	Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Big✓ Small✓ Large✓ Huge✓ Little✓ Short✓ Tall✓ Tiny	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Smooth✓ Soft✓ Hard✓ Woven✓ Rough✓ Slippery✓ Fuzzy✓ Crunchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Circle✓ Square✓ Flat✓ Sphere✓ Round✓ Cone✓ Oval✓ Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Angry✓ Happy✓ Funny✓ Kind✓ Silly✓ Sweet✓ Gentle✓ Sad	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Ancient✓ Early✓ Fast✓ late✓ quick✓ Rapid✓ Slow✓ Swift

Adjectives - opposites

Adjectives - opposites

- The elephant is big, but the mouse is small.
- In summer, the weather is hot, but in winter, it's cold.
- She was happy when she received a gift, but she became sad when it broke.
- The dishes are clean after washing, but they become dirty after a meal.
- My grandmother is old, but my little brother is young.

Adjectives - opposites

- Long - Short
- Big - Small
- Tall - Short
- Heavy - Light
- Fast - Slow
- Hot - Cold
- Hard - Soft
- Loud - Quiet
- High - Low
- Thick - Thin
- Rich - Poor
- Happy - Sad
- Strong - Weak
- Full - Empty
- Open- Closed
- Clean - Dirty
- Old - Young
- Wet - Dry
- Wide - Narrow
- Expensive - Cheap

Types of Adjectives

Types of adjectives

A proper adjective is one derived from a proper noun.

- ▶ The **English** language
- ▶ The **Indian** Ocean
- ▶ The **Victorian** attitude

Types of adjectives

A descriptive, qualitative or attributive adjective is one that shows the kind and quality of a person or thing.

- ▶ A **brave** person
- ▶ A **beautiful** child
- ▶ A **careful** mother

Some are derived from nouns

- ▶ a **law** college
- ▶ a **flower** garden

Types of adjectives

A quantitative adjective is one that shows how much (quantity) of a thing is meant.

- ▶ I did not eat **any** apple,
- ▶ he ate **much** bread,
- ▶ you drink **little** milk

A quantitative adjective is always followed by a singular material or abstract noun.

Types of adjectives

A numeral adjective is one that shows the number or serial order of persons or things.

- ▶ **Definite numerals** show some exact number.
- ▶ **Indefinite numerals** do not show an exact number e.g. **all, some, enough, none, many, few, several** etc.

Types of adjectives

Definite numerals show some exact number.

- ▶ **Cardinals** (One, two, three, four)
- ▶ **Ordinals** (First, second, third, fourth)
- ▶ **Multiplicative** (Single, double, triple, quadruple)

Types of adjectives

A **demonstrative adjective** is one that points out which person or thing is meant

- ▶ **this** boy
- ▶ **that** person
- ▶ **those** men

Types of adjectives

A Distributive adjective is one that refers to each one of a number.

- ▶ each
- ▶ every
- ▶ either
- ▶ neither

Types of adjectives

An **interrogative adjective** is used to ask a question.

- ▶ **Whose** pen is this?
- ▶ **What** book is that?
- ▶ **Which** flower do you like best?

Types of adjectives

Possessive adjective: The words my, our, your, his, her, its, their, when used before a noun, are called possessive adjectives.

- ▶ my, our, your, his, her, its, their
when used before a noun

Examples of Adjectives

Positive Feeling Words

happy

Negative Feeling Words

angry
bored
confused
hungry
sad
scared
tired
worried





excited



happy



hot



nervous



OK



sad



scared



sick



tired

Positive Feeling Words

happy
excited
OK

Negative Feeling Words

hot
nervous
sad
scared
sick
tired

Positive Feeling Words

happy

In love

Negative Feeling Words

angry

bored

confused

miserable

sad

scared

tired

Context-Specific Words

nervous

shocked

surprised



angry



bored



confused



happy



in love



miserable



shocked



surprised



tired



nervous



sad



scared


Practice

adjectives



There are twelve adjectives in this story. Underline them.

I went for a long walk in the countryside yesterday. It was a hot day, and soon I was tired and thirsty. There was a small house by the side of the road, and I decided to ask for a glass of cold water. I rang the bell and an old lady opened the big, wooden door. She looked kind and she offered me a glass of fresh juice. It tasted great!



Put adjectives from the box in these sentences.

hungry new terrible ~~expensive~~ sad wonderful Italian fresh difficult

- 0 Gold rings are normally expensive.
- 1 This food smells _____! I love fish and chips.
- 2 It was a _____ exam. I'm sure I haven't passed.
- 3 I've just bought a _____ sports car.
- 4 I met my wife in Rome, but she isn't _____.
- 5 He looks _____. I don't think he likes his job.
- 6 Are you _____? Shall I buy some sandwiches?
- 7 This orange juice tastes _____. Is it _____?

speaking / pronunciation practice

common consonant clusters

- black
- blue
- bloom
- blend
- blink
- blame
- bless
- blow
- blade
- blast

common consonant clusters

- chair
- change
- chocolate
- chill
- chase
- check
- children
- chop
- church
- choice

common consonant clusters

- clean
- clam
- clay
- clock
- cliff
- cloud
- clown
- clap
- clip
- clutch

common consonant clusters

- crowd
- crank
- crab
- crane
- crisp
- crown
- cry
- crash
- cross
- cruise

common consonant clusters

- dream
- drive
- drama
- drink
- dress
- dread
- drill
- drove
- drum
- dragon

common consonant clusters

- flower
- flame
- flight
- flag
- flour
- flock
- floor
- flourish
- flavour
- flap

common consonant clusters

- friend
- frame
- fruit
- frog
- French
- Friday
- frozen
- frown
- fry
- fragile

common consonant clusters

- dwell
- dwindle
- dwarf


Listening practice

Silent Night - adjectives

task

song

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nEH7_2c644Q

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speaking & listening
activity:
adjectives to
describe people

comparatives & superlatives

Comparative & Superlative Adjectives

	<u>comparative</u>	<u>superlative</u>
amounts	more	most
high	higher	highest
big	bigger	biggest
fast	faster	fastest
(good)	better	best
(bad)	worse	worst

COMPARATIVE and SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES



Comparatives & Superlatives



Comparatives & Superlatives



Adjectives

word	ending	<u>comparative</u>	<u>superlative</u>
		-er	-est
cute	-e	cuter	cutest
big	-g	bigger	biggest
short	-rt	shorter	shortest
sweet	-eet	sweeter	sweetest
shiny	-y	shinier	shiniest
magnificent		more magnificent	most magnificent

1 Look at the way we compare things:



£100 per night

£50 per night

The Plaza Hotel is **cheaper** than the Excelsior.
The Excelsior Hotel is **bigger** than the Plaza.
The Excelsior is **more expensive** than the Plaza.
The Plaza Hotel is **smaller** than the Excelsior.

2 Cheaper and more expensive are comparative adjectives. We form them like this:

► short adjectives (one syllable):

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE
old	older
long	longer
nice	nicer
new	newer
slow	slower
fat	fatter
hot	hotter
big	bigger

► long adjectives (two syllables or more):

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE
famous	more famous
difficult	more difficult
careful	more careful
expensive	more expensive

► adjectives ending with -y:

happy	happier
hungry	hungrier

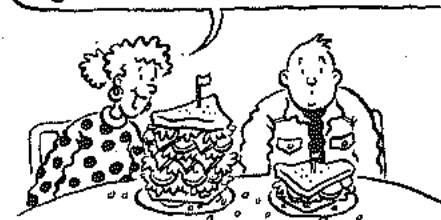
► irregular adjectives:

good	better
bad	worse

(For more information, see Table E, page 97.)

3 To compare things, we use a comparative adjective + **than**:

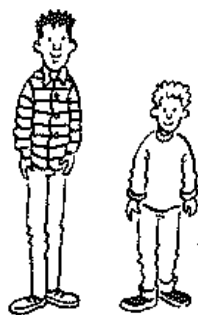
My sandwich is bigger than yours.



Tom is **richer** than Paul.
Paris is **more beautiful** than London.
My new car is **better** than my old one.

B Write comparative sentences about the pictures using *than* and the words in brackets ().
Use the Present Simple.

0



Tom Sam

1



Alaska Spain

2



Steve Jane

3



Washington New York

4



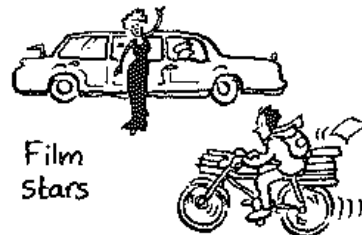
Mary Mike

5



I My brother

6



Film stars

Teachers

7



Peter

Chris

0 (be/tall/)

Tom is taller than Sam.

1 (be/cold)

2 (be/hungry)

3 (be/small)

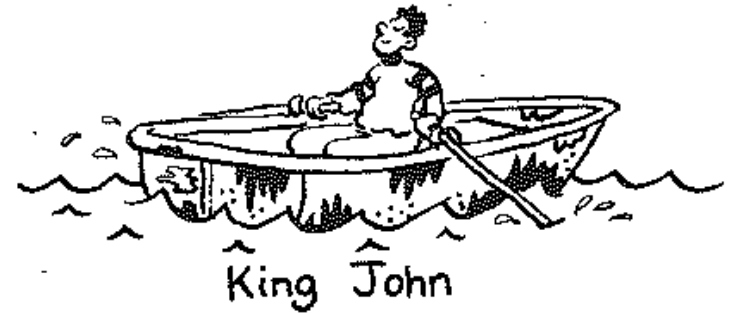
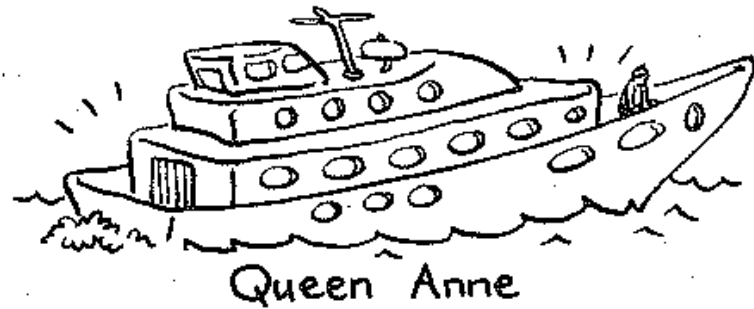
4 (be/happy)

5 (be/young)

6 (be/rich)

7 (be/friendly)

C Look at these two boats, the Queen Anne and the King John.



Now put words from the box in the sentences.

King John (x2)	bigger	slower	is	than
Queen Anne (x2)	longer	expensive	more	

- 0 The Queen Anne is bigger than the King John.
- 1 The King John is smaller _____ the Queen Anne.
- 2 The Queen Anne is _____ modern than the King John.
- 3 The King John _____ older than the Queen Anne.
- 4 The _____ is faster than the _____.
- 5 The Queen Anne is more _____ than the King John.
- 6 The King John is _____ than the Queen Anne.
- 7 The _____ is cheaper than the _____.
- 8 The Queen Anne is _____ than the King John.

A Put the words in brackets () in the right order to make sentences.

0 (the world – Antarctica – coldest – is – place – the – in)

Antarctica is the coldest place in the world.

1 (city – the – Manchester – in England – is – friendliest)

2 (in New York – expensive – restaurant – The Manhattan – the – is – most)

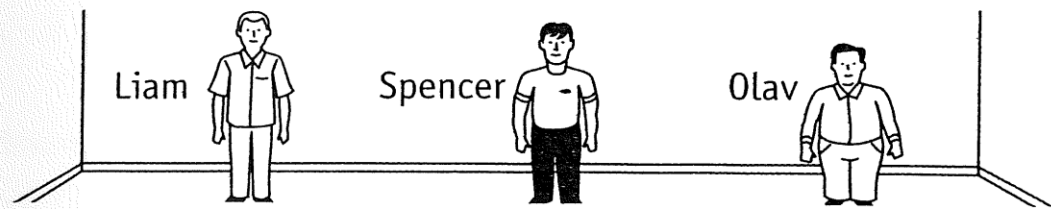
3 (is – river – the world – the – The Nile – longest – in)

4 (town – most – in Spain – Granada – beautiful – is – the)

5 (painting – The Mona Lisa – the – famous – in – is – most – the world)

6 (the – Europe – mountain – in – highest – Mont Blanc – is)

Complete the sentences. Use comparatives and *than*.



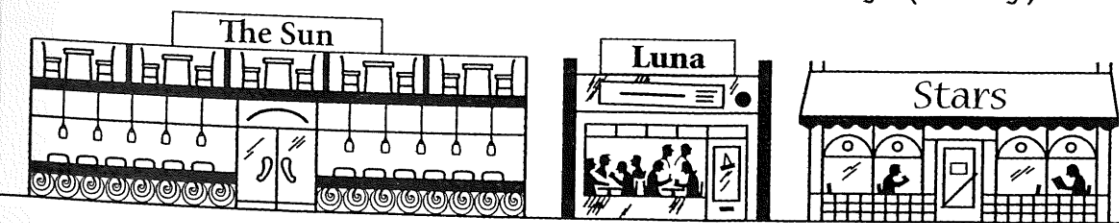
- 1 Olav is shorter than Liam. (short)
Liam is _____ Olav. (slim)

bus: 5 hours - £42	train: 3 hours - £64	plane: 1 hour - £155
-----------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------

- 2 The train is _____ the plane. (slow)
The plane is _____ the train. (expensive)

Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
26°C	18°C	12°C

- 3 Tuesday was _____ Wednesday. (hot)
Wednesday was _____ Tuesday. (cloudy)



- 4 The Sun Café is _____ Luna. (large)
Stars is _____ The Sun Café. (popular)

1

Write complete sentences about the pictures in exercise 2. Use superlatives.

- 1 Spencer / handsome man / room
Spencer is the most handsome man in the room.

2

- 2 the bus / cheap / form of transport

3

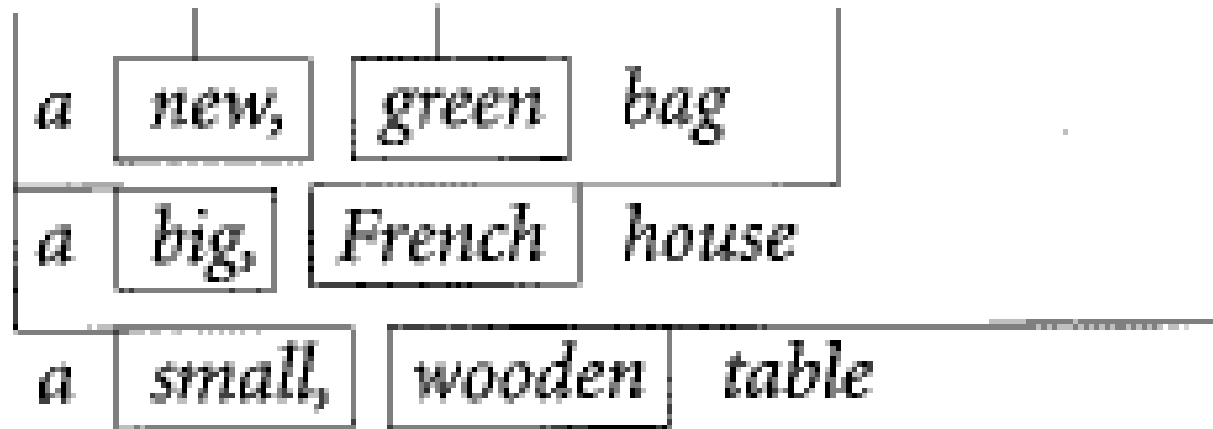
- 3 Thursday's weather / bad

4

- 4 Luna / popular / café / street

Order of Adjectives

SIZE + AGE + COLOUR + NATIONALITY + MATERIAL



We often use 'materials' as adjectives:

a cotton shirt a silver ring a plastic bag

Adjectives - order

House - old, big, white

How do we know the order?

The big old white house

Adjectives - order

The big old white house



big
old

white



order

Determiner

Opinion

Size

Age

Shape

Color

Origin

Material

purpose

Adjectives - order

The big old white brick house

the

big

old

white

brick

order

Determiner

Opinion

Size

Age

Shape

Color

Origin

Material

purpose

Adjectives - order

The big old tall
white brick house

the

big

old

tall

white

brick

order

Determiner

Opinion

Size

Age

Shape

Color

Origin

Material

purpose

examples

the
beautiful
big
old
tall
white
Thai
brick
farm

order
Determiner
Opinion
Size
Age
Shape
Color
Origin
Material
purpose

Same group - use a comma

A tall, thin man

a

tall, thin

order
Determiner
Opinion
Size
Age
Shape
Color
Origin
Material
purpose

Adjectives- using a comma

Same 'category'

Try swapping them

A tall, thin man

A thin, tall man

called coordinated adjectives

Practice

order of adjectives

3a Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

bad new white small blue nice long

Adjective order			
1 quality	2 size	3 age	4 colour
good	big	old	black
<u>bad</u>	_____	_____	_____
beautiful	_____		brown
_____	short		_____
horrible			red

Look at these sentences. If you think the adjectives are in the wrong order, change the order. If you think the order is correct, put a tick (✓).

0 She lost a gold, small ring at the disco yesterday night.

small, gold

0 I have an old, Italian painting in my living-room.

✓

1 I'm looking for my cotton, green shirt and my brown, leather shoes.

2 George has a Spanish, modern villa near the sea. He goes there every summer.

3 I live in an old, white house near the river. I've got a black, large dog!

4 I had an interesting talk with a Polish, young student last week.

5 We are having lunch in a big, Japanese, new restaurant in the centre of town.

6 I left all my books in a red, plastic bag on the bus. I was so stupid!

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Thank you!
any questions?

feelings

Positive Feeling Words

amazed
attractive
bold
brave
bubbly
cheerful
comfortable
delightful
excited
festive
free
jolly
optimistic
proud
wonderful

Negative Feeling Words

aggravated
awful
chilly
dejected
dirty
dreadful
heavy
irritated
pessimistic
tearful
tense
terrible
tired
ugly
weak

Context-Specific Words

anxious
awestruck
bashful
cautious
composed
easygoing
horrificed
intelligent
numb
puzzled
quizzical
ravenous
reluctant
settled
shy

emotions

Positive Words

appreciative
blissful
contented
ecstatic
elated
glad
happy
joyful
jubilant
merry
respectful
sweet
serene
upbeat
vivacious

Negative Words

angry
disenchanted
distressed
glum
gloomy
grumpy
grouchy
miserable
mad
moody
nervous
sad
sadistic
selfish
sour

Context-Specific Words

accepting
calm
confident
cool
earnest
easy
evenhanded
indifferent
neutral
nostalgic
passive
reserved
satisfied
sentimental
surprised

tones

Positive Words

agreeable
bright
clever
encouraging
fresh
gentle
hopeful
kind
loving
open
pleased
supportive
sympathetic
warm

Negative Words

annoyed
bitter
disgruntled
disgusted
evil
guilty
hostile
hurtful
nasty
obnoxious
oppressive
overbearing
resentful
sarcastic

Context-Specific Words

acerbic
ambivalent
ardent
cautionary
conciliatory
knowledgeable
mysterious
pragmatic
regretful
resigned
satirical
secretive
solemn
strong

- 1 We use adjectives to describe people and things. Here are some examples:

old small friendly rich cheap

Look at these sentences:

*I've bought an **old** table for my kitchen.*

*My home town is **small** and **friendly**.*

*We had lunch in a **cheap** restaurant.*

- 2 The form of adjectives never changes:
*a **rich** man a **rich** woman two **rich** men*

- 3 We put an adjective before a noun:

ADJECTIVE + NOUN		
<i>I saw a</i>	beautiful	<i>cat.</i>

We put an adjective after **be**:

be + ADJECTIVE		
<i>They are</i>	hungry.	

We sometimes use these verbs instead of **be**:

look feel taste smell sound

Here are some examples:

*She **looks** happy.*

*This cheese **tastes** wonderful.*

*I **feel** cold.*

- 4 When we use two adjectives before a noun, we put in a comma (,):

*He's a **nice, old** man.*

When we use two adjectives without a noun, we use **and**:

*You look **tired and hungry**.*

- 5 When we use more than one adjective, there is a general guide to the correct order:

SIZE + AGE + COLOUR + NATIONALITY + MATERIAL

a	new,	green	<i>bag</i>
a	big,	French	<i>house</i>
a	small,	wooden	<i>table</i>

We often use 'materials' as adjectives:

*a **cotton** shirt a **silver** ring a **plastic** bag*

- 6 Here are some common 'nationality' adjectives:

American	German	Portuguese
Australian	Greek	Russian
Chinese	Indian	Turkish
Dutch	Italian	South African
English	Japanese	Spanish
French	Polish	Swedish

- 1 Read this telephone conversation:
A: *Tourist Information. Can I help?*
B: *Yes, please. I'm coming to Wentbridge this weekend, and I'm looking for a good hotel.*
A: *Well, the Scotsman is **the oldest** hotel in Wentbridge, but it's also **the most expensive**. The Castle is **the most beautiful**. The Prince is **the newest** and **the biggest** ...*

- 2 **Oldest, most expensive, newest** are superlative adjectives. We form superlative adjectives with **-est** or **most**. Look at this table:

ADJECTIVE	SUPERLATIVE
cheap	the cheapest
big	the biggest
sad	the saddest
famous	the most famous
difficult	the most difficult
hungry	the hungriest

Good and bad are irregular:

good	the best
bad	the worst

- 3 We usually use **the** before the superlative:
*London is **the biggest** city in England.*
*The Taj Mahal is **the most beautiful** building in the world.*

Note that we use **in** (not ~~of~~) for places after the superlative:

*...the **richest** man **in** Europe.*
(Not... ~~of Europe~~.)

We do not always use a noun after a superlative adjective:

*George and Mary have three children. Mike is **the oldest**.*

A: *Which table did you buy?*

B: ***The most expensive**.*

- 4 We often use the Present Perfect with **ever** after the superlative:
*That was the **best** film I've ever seen.*
A: *How was your holiday?*
B: *Fantastic! Iceland is the **most beautiful** country I've ever visited.*

B Fill the gaps in these dialogues, using *the* and the superlative form of the word in brackets.

- 0 A: Which cities did you visit?
B: Bath, Oxford and York.
A: And which did you like best?
B: I thought that Bath was the most beautiful (beautiful).
- 1 A: Have you finished all your exams?
B: Yes, I did the last one today.
A: Was it difficult?
B: Yes. It was _____ (bad).
- 2 A: It's your birthday, isn't it?
B: Yes. I'm 25 today.
A: Shall we go to Maxime's tonight?
B: Are you sure? It's _____ (expensive) restaurant in town!
- 3 A: Can I help you?
B: Yes, I want to fly to Los Angeles.
How much are _____ (cheap) tickets?
- 4 A: Did you enjoy that?
B: Yes. It was _____ (delicious) meal I've ever eaten.
- 5 A: What are you going to see?
B: We're going to see 'The Winner'.
It's _____ (good) film in London at the moment.
- 6 A: You must visit the castle before you leave.
B: Why?
A: It's _____ (old) castle in England.
- 7 A: Would you, or John or Michael, like the last sandwich?
B: Me please; I'm _____ (hungry).
- 8 A: Which jumper is _____ (nice)?
B: I don't know. They're all wonderful!