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APC English

week 5 lesson 2

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)

What is an Adjective

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
✓ Big	✓ Smooth	✓ Circle	✓ Angry	✓ Ancient
✓ Small	✓ Soft	✓ Square	✓ Happy	✓ Early
✓ Large	✓ Hard	✓ Flat	✓ Funny	✓ Fast
✓ Huge	✓ Woven	✓ Sphere	✓ Kind	✓ late
✓ Little	✓ Rough	✓ Round	✓ Silly	✓ quick
✓ Short	✓ Slippery	✓ Cone	✓ Sweet	✓ Rapid
✓ Tall	✓ Fuzzy	✓ Oval	✓ Gentle	✓ Slow
✓ Tiny	✓ Crunchy	✓ Wide	✓ Sad	✓ 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

comparatives & superlatives

COMPARATIVE and SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

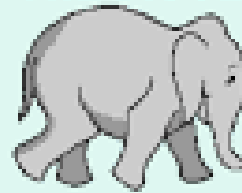
BIG



BIGGER



THE BIGGEST



www.facebook.com/myenglishmentor101

Comparatives & Superlatives



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

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

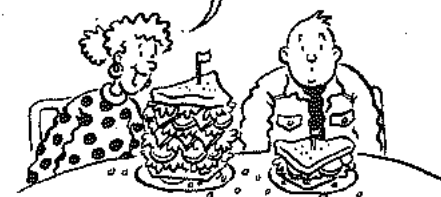
► irregular adjectives:

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.



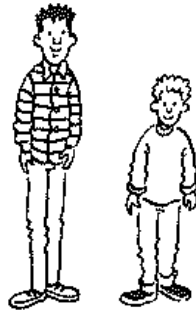
Tom is **richer** than Paul.
 Paris is **more beautiful** than London.
 My new car is **better** than my old one.

Practice

adjectives

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



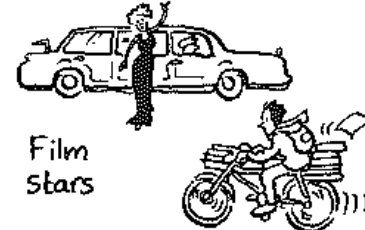
Mary Mike

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)

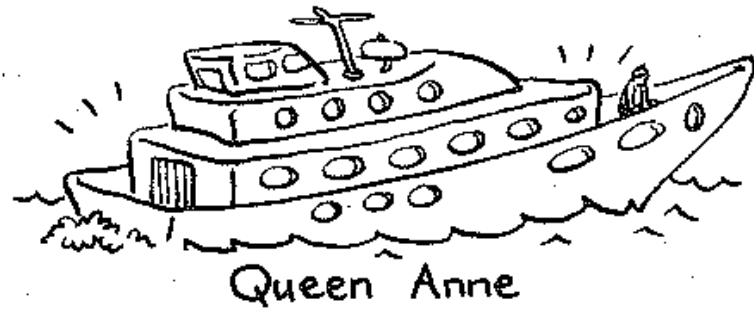
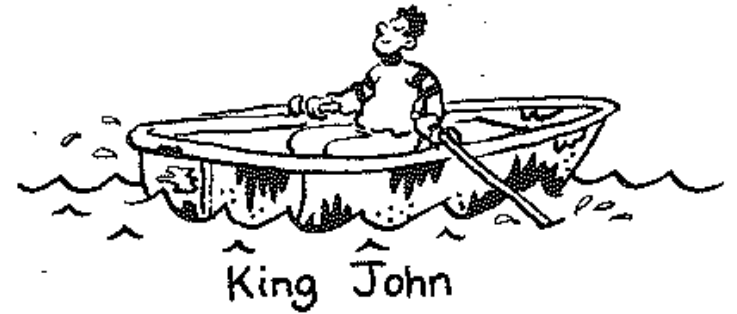
4 (be/happy)

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.

- 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.*

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)

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

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!

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graded listening

instructions

1. Listen,
2. Listen again
3. Listen parts (1/3, 2/3, 3/3) - write what you hear
4. See questions
5. Listen again
6. Read text
7. confirm answers

questions

1. Where is the holiday?
2. What are amazing?
3. What is meant by “just do it”?

speaking / pronunciation practice

Lesson 10

/θ/ vs. /s/

/θ/ vs. /f/

/θ/ vs /t/

/ð/ vs. /z/

/ð/ vs. /v/

/ð/ vs /d/

1. /θ/ vs /s/ — most common substitution
2. /θ/ vs /f/ — second most common substitution

/θ/ vs. /f/ — tongue between the teeth vs. lower lip touching the upper teeth

/ð/ vs. /z/ — tongue between the teeth vs. voiced hissing sound.

/ð/ vs. /v/ — tongue between the teeth vs. lower lip touching the upper teeth.

the difference between /θ/ vs. /s/

thin	sin
think	sink
thank	sank
thought	sought
thigh	sigh
thick	sick
theme	seam
thumb	sum
thought	sort

theme	seam
thigh	sigh
thaw	saw
path	pass
mouth	mouse
worth	worse
bath	bass

the difference between /θ/ vs. /f/

thin	fin
three	free
thought	fought
thank	frank

thirty	forty
death	deaf

cloth	cough
thread	Fred

thigh	fly
thick	flick
thumb	from
thorn	form
theme	fame

the difference between /θ/ vs /t/

thank	tank
thin	tin
three	tree
thick	tick
thigh	tie
thought	taught
theme	team
bath	bat
math	mat
path	pat

the difference between /ð/ vs. /z/

then	zen
breathe	breeze
clothe	close
bathe	bays
seethe	seize
teethe	tease

the difference between /ð/ vs. /v/

than van

that vat

loathe love

breathe brave

bathe brave

clothe glove

soothe move

other over

weather weaver

feather fever

the difference between /ð/ vs /d/

they	day
then	den
those	doze
there	dare
though	dough
breathe	breed
bathe	bayed
lather	ladder
worthy	wordy

others

Free	Three
Fin	Thin
Boat	Both
Van	Than
Breeze	Breathe
Worse	Worth
Close	Clothes
<i>(verb)</i>	

Listening practice

Silent Night - adjectives

song

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

Adjectives and Feelings

Positive Feeling Words

happy

Negative Feeling Words

angry

bored

confused

hungry

sad

scared

tired

worried



angry



bored



confused



happy



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

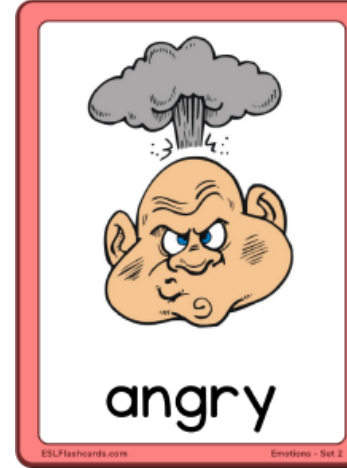
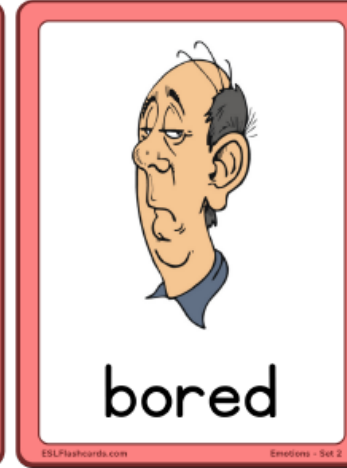
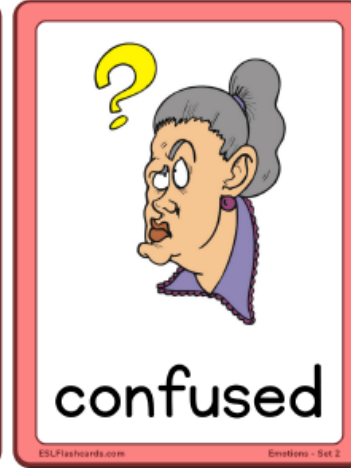
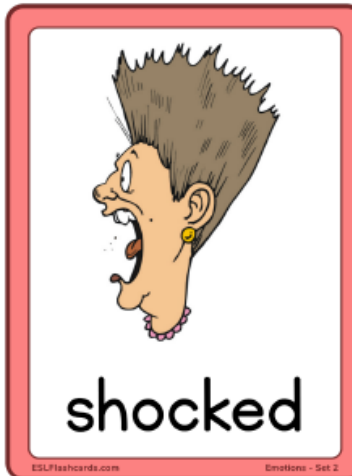
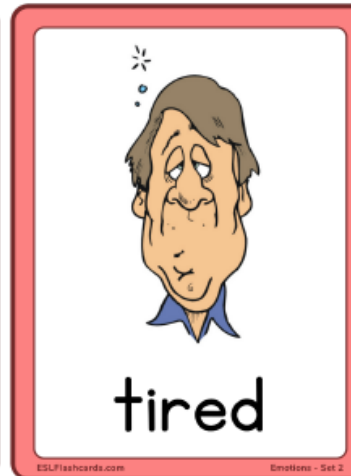
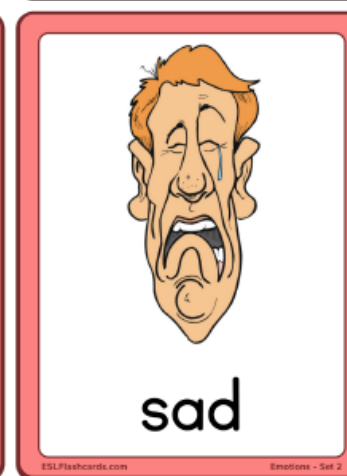
Negative Feeling Words

angry
bored
confused
miserable
sad
scared
tired

Positive Feeling Words

happy
In love

other
nervous
shocked
surprised



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
horrified
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

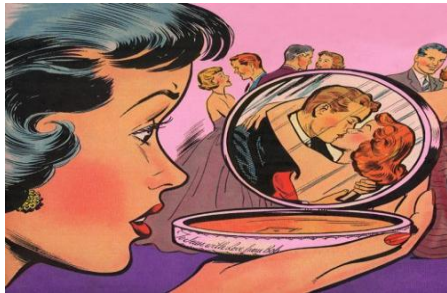
Context-Specific Words

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

Practice

feelings

What are they feeling?



Put the words in the correct column.

curvy

gorgeous

calm

ruthless

naughty

thirsty

confused

proud

grumpy

creative

skinny

witty

well-built

envious

horrible

impartial

bored

redhead

moody

handsome

plump

cruel

lively

frank

cross

amusing

bored

anxious

bald

tired

fit

plain

short

slender

comfortable

stubborn



Describing people

feelings

appearance

personality

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reading practice

reading practice

Celebrating Halloween

exercise

<https://www.alps.academy/english-reading-practice/>

Reading Text #3

Celebrating Halloween

Celebrating Halloween

[download reading exercise 3.pdf](#)

During Autumn in the United States, people enjoy a fun holiday called Halloween on the night of October 31st. Although it was once a religious holiday, today, it's all about decorations, costumes, candy, and excitement.

Many folks love to carve pumpkins. They take an orange pumpkin or a similar vegetable and carefully carve a special design into it like a scary face. After that, they place a lit candle inside, turning it into a lantern. When the sun goes down, these carved creations glow brightly in the dark.

English Reading Practice: Reading Comprehension Exercises

If you want to learn English or improve you English then practice your reading skills with reading comprehension practice.



Reading Text #3

Celebrating Halloween

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Many folks love to carve pumpkins. They take an orange pumpkin or a similar vegetable and carefully carve a special design into it like a scary face. After that, they place a lit candle inside, turning it into a lantern. When the sun goes down, these carved creations glow brightly in the dark.

Halloween enthusiasts also enjoy decorating their homes. You'll see figures of spooky creatures like vampires, ghosts, and zombies. Some even go for creepy stuff like bugs, spiders, and fake gravestones.

Most of the time, Halloween is for the kids. Children put on costumes, which can be anything from their favorite movie characters to mythical monsters, and go from house to house. They knock on doors, and when they're answered, they say "Trick or Treat." In return, they receive delicious candies.

Not many grown-ups celebrate Halloween, but those who do often attend fun parties. So, whether you're young or old, Halloween offers something enjoyable for everyone.

1. Where does Halloween take place?

- a) Ireland
- b) United States
- c) Canada
- d) Australia

2. What kinds of spooky creatures are often featured at Halloween?

- a) Witches and wizards
- b) Vampires, ghosts, and zombies
- c) Fairies and elves
- d) Pirates and superheroes

3. What is commonly carved to create a Halloween lantern?

- a) Watermelon
- b) Orange pumpkin
- c) Cabbage
- d) Pineapple

4. One can expect to see all of the following types of decorations on Halloween except:

- a) Spiders and other bugs
- b) Trees, lights and snowmen
- c) Gravestones and zombies
- d) Vampires

5. What do children receive when they say "Trick or Treat" during Halloween?

- a) Toys and games
- b) Delicious candies
- c) Money and gifts
- d) Colorful balloons

Thank you!
any questions?