

## Lesson 11: Adjectives

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#### Reading (Reading)

<p>He is a <b>good</b> person. (He is a good person.)</p>	<p>He has a <b>beautiful</b> face. (He has a beautiful face.)</p>
<p>You are a <b>nice</b> girl. (You are a nice girl.)</p>	<p>This is a <b>big</b> house. (This is a big house.)</p>
<p>That was a <b>large</b> bridge. (That was a large bridge.)</p>	<p>I read a <b>new</b> textbook. (I read a new textbook. – Past Tense)</p>

He is **good**.

(He is good.)

His face is **beautiful**.

(His face is beautiful.)

The girl was **nice**.

(The girl was nice.)

This house is **big**.

(This house is big.)

That bridge was **large**.

(That bridge was large.)

That textbook is **new**.

(That textbook is new.)

## Grammar Focus (Grammar Focus)

- ❖ Adjectives give us more information. They modify or describe features and qualities of people, animals and things. They are usually placed before nouns.

E.g.) It's a big table. (It's a big table.)

They have a beautiful house. (They have a beautiful house.)

- ❖ An adjective can come after some verbs, such as: "be" ("be"), "become" ("become"), "feel" ("feel"), "get" ("get"), "look" ("look"), "seem" ("seem"), "smell" ("smell"), "sound" ("sound"). Even when an adjective comes after the verb and not before a noun, it always refers to the subject of the clause, not the verb. These verbs are "stative" verbs, which express a state or change of state, not "dynamic" verbs which express an action.

E.g.) He is tall. (He is tall.)

She was rich. (She was rich.)

## Speaking (Speaking)

- 1) I was a loud child. (I was a loud child.)
- 2) We live in a cold place. (We live in a cold place.)
- 3) Are they busy people? (Are they busy people?)
- 4) He has small glasses. (He has small glasses.)
- 5) It wasn't an old credit card. (It wasn't an old credit card.)
- 6) He is bad. (He is bad.)
- 7) She wasn't a hard worker. (She wasn't a hard worker.)
- 8) Is this building new? (Is this building new?)
- 9) South Africa is hot. (South Africa is hot.)
- 10) Was this task easy? (Was this task easy?)

## Gap Filling (Gap Filling)

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words in English.

- 1) I have \_\_\_\_\_ clothes. (I have nice clothes)
  
- 2) He is a \_\_\_\_\_ basketball player. (He is a tall basketball player.)
  
- 3) Was this \_\_\_\_\_ girl your classmate?  
(Was this beautiful girl your classmate?)
  
- 4) This \_\_\_\_\_ bag is not mine. (This small bag is not mine.)
  
- 5) My teacher is \_\_\_\_\_. (My teacher is old.)
  
- 6) This work wasn't \_\_\_\_\_. (This work wasn't easy.)
  
- 7) Were you \_\_\_\_\_ at the party? (Were you happy at the party?)
  
- 8) This mango is \_\_\_\_\_. (This mango is big.)

## Sentence Making (Sentence Making)

- 1) good, uniform (Make a sentence with the words “good” and “uniform”.)
- 2) new, bus (Make a sentence with the words “new” and “bus”.)
- 3) easy, homework (Make a sentence with the words “easy” and “homework”.)
- 4) happy, time (Make a sentence with the words “happy” and “time”.)
- 5) cold, area (Make a sentence with the words “cold” and “area”.)
- 6) bad, habit (Make a sentence with the words “bad” and “habit”.)