

Adjectives

Sus principales características





“

“Gratitude is not only the greatest of virtues, but the parent of all the others.”

- *Marcus Tullius Cicero*

Structure



Adjectives in general

Why, when and how do we use it?

-ed vs -ing

Bored vs boring

Gradable vs Non-Gradable

Absolute or relative adjectives

Comparative vs Superlative

What's the difference?

Adjective Order

How to position your adjectives in a sequence

The Holidays

Vocabulary, phrasal verbs and idioms



12

Types of adjectives

1,500

Number of adjectives you should know to speak English well

160,000

Total estimated number of adjectives in English



Adjectives provide details about people, places, and things. Adjectives are used to alter nouns and pronouns. An adjective can denote the colour, size, condition, sense, quantity, appearance, time, or personality of a noun or pronoun. Also, adjectives are capable of expressing comparisons by degrees.

E.g. A **tiny** dog or a **loud** baby

In the most simple terms, an adjective is a word used to describe a noun. These words can add a more descriptive flavour to a sentence.

It is a tree.

It is a **large** tree.

It is a **large, leafy** tree.

Understanding

Adjectives

Adjectives

-ed vs -ing

eclap



Adjectives that end in *-ed* (e.g. *bored, interested*) and adjectives that end in *-ing* (e.g. *boring, interesting*) are often confused.

The children were really **excited about Christmas**.

The children think that Christmas is **exciting**.



Different types of adjectives

Understanding the differences



There are 12 types of adjectives in English.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Comparative | bigger than | 7. Proper | Spanish food |
| 2. Superlatives | the biggest | 8. Participial | Swimming lessons |
| 3. Predicate | John is tall | 9. Limiting | Some eggs |
| 4. Compound | brand-new | 10. Descriptive | Scary movie |
| 5. Possessive | My parents | 11. Interrogative | What colour is best? |
| 6. Demonstrative | This weekend | 12. Distributive | Each student |



Adjectives that end in –ed generally describe emotions. They are used to tell us how people feel.

I was so **bored** in that lesson I almost fell asleep.

He was **surprised** to see Lissa after all those years.

She was really **tired** so she went to bed early.

Adjectives

Ending in – ed



Adjectives

Ending in – ing



Adjectives that end in –ing generally describe the thing that causes the emotion.

Have you seen that movie? It's really **frightening**!

I could listen to Brian for hours. He's so **interesting**.

I can't sleep. That noise is really **annoying**.

- ed vs - ing



- ed

annoyed
bored
confused
disappointed
excited
interested
surprised
tired
worried

- ing

annoying
boring
confusing
disappointing
exciting
interesting
surprising
tiring
worrying

Gradable

Adjectives

Most adjectives are gradable, which means they have different levels of that quality.

A bit cold

Somewhat cold

Very cold

Extremely cold

... Rather cold?



Remember that you can make adjectives stronger or weaker with modifiers



Some adjectives are non-gradable. For example, something can't be a bit dead or very dead. These adjectives describe absolute qualities. To make them stronger we use modifiers like: *absolutely, totally or completely*.

Thank you. This gift is **absolutely** perfect.

Their house was **totally** destroyed by the fire.

My work is **completely** finished, so I can finally relax.

Non-gradable

Adjectives

Comparative Adjectives



Size matters

We use comparative adjectives to show change or make comparisons. In general, comparative adjectives end in -er or use the words “more” or “less.”

This car is **bigger** but it's **more expensive**.

My sister is 2 years **older** *than* me.

Spain is a **smaller** country *than* the United States.

If the comparative adjective is a one-syllable word, -er is usually added. If the adjective ends in a -y, the -y is usually changed for an -i and an -er is added. **More** is added if the adjective has two or more syllables.

Superlative adjectives

Examples

We usually add –est to one-syllable words to make the superlative. If an adjective ends in a – y, we change it to an ‘i’ and we add an –est to make the superlative

We add most to make superlative for most two or more syllable adjectives.

It was the **happiest** day of my life!

The Teide is the **highest** mountain in Spain.

That is the **most interesting** book I have ever read.



Adjectives



Exceptions - irregulars

These are the most common irregular exceptions

Good	better	the best
Bad	worse	the worst
Far	farther	farthest





Duality

These adjectives can use **more** or have an **-er**

- Common
- Cruel
- Gentle
- Handsome
- Narrow
- Pleasant
- Simple
- Stupid
- Polite



We often have 2 adjectives or more in front of a noun.

The first general rule is: **opinion** *before* fact

She bought a **beautiful** red dress.

He has two **adorable** little puppies.

They constructed an **ugly** modern building.

Adjective Order

General





The rule is more complicated when there are several fact adjectives. In this case the rule is:

Opinion	size	age	shape	colour	origin	material	purpose	<u>noun</u>
	small		round			wooden		<u>chair</u>
beautiful		new		white		silk	wedding	<u>dress</u>

Adjective Order

Specific



Adjective order

Little red riding hood

Vs

The Big Bad Wolf

Adjectives

Translations



PHRASE	SIGNIFICADO
This text is very confusing.	Este texto es muy confuso.
We were very embarrassed.	Estábamos muy avergonzados.
It is colder in Teruel than in Ávila.	Hace más frío en Teruel que en Ávila.
Bangkok is the craziest city that I know.	Bangkok es la ciudad más loca que conozco.
The movie was more boring than a night with your family.	La película fue más aburrida que una noche con tu familia.
What is the most exclusive hotel in the world?	¿Cuál es el hotel más exclusivo del mundo?
She has long, brown curly hair.	Tiene el pelo largo, moreno y rizado.
He was a chubby, hairy baby.	Era un bebe regordete y peludo.

The Holidays

Vocabulary, Phrasal Verbs & Idioms



The Holidays





The logo for 'eclap' features a stylized orange and yellow 'e' followed by the word 'eclap' in a lowercase, sans-serif font.



Are your eyes *bigger than your stomach* when you have enjoy your meals at Christmas?

Or do you eat *like a bird*?

Do you usually *turn over a new leaf* on New Year's Day?

The background of the entire page is a festive Christmas scene. It features several wrapped gifts with gold ribbons and bows. One gift is red and white, another is green with gold stars, and a third is green with gold polka dots. The scene is decorated with green pine branches, gold stars, gold confetti, and candy canes. The overall color palette is dark green, gold, red, and white.

Gathering

When friends and family get together

E.g. My family has a big gathering on Christmas eve.

Toast

To honour someone or something with a drink

E.g. Brian would like to suggest a toast to the New Year

A collection of Christmas decorations including red and white striped candy canes, red and white swirl lollipops, a white Christmas ball, a red Christmas ball, green pine branches, and snow-dusted pinecones.

Fireworks

A display of pyrotechnics

E.g. My family likes to watch the Fireworks on New Year's Eve

A NY resolution

A promise you make to yourself

E.g. Jose made a New Year's resolution on the first of January.

Holidays Phrasal Verbs



Count down

To do something quickly



Look forward to

To be waiting and to be excited about something



To wrap up

To cover something in paper or cloth



Holidays Phrasal Verbs



Stay up

To stay awake longer than usual.



Put up

To place decorations around your home



Give away

To donate, to give to someone for free



Idiomatic Expressions

The holidays



1. **Talk turkey:**

To discuss things frankly and directly.

2. **Blessing in disguise:**

An apparent misfortune that eventually has good results.

3. **Cold turkey:**

To quit something suddenly.

4. **To be stuffed:**

That feeling you have after you eat a big thanksgiving lunch.

5. **Shop till you drop:**

When you shop until you're exhausted.



Idiomatic Expressions

- A. This the season to be jolly. The holiday season is a time when everyone feels happy.
- B. My son was so excited when opened his Christmas gift. His face lit up like a Christmas tree.
- C. I got a huge, unexpected bonus in October. Christmas came early this year.
- D. Most people ring in the New Year celebrating with their family and friends.
- E. It would be like turkeys voting for Christmas if we are asked to work over the Christmas break.



HAPPY Thanksgiving

Thanks!

Do you have any questions?