

	GIMNASIO SABIO CALDAS (IED) Nuestra escuela: una opción para la vida PLAN ESCOLAR NO PRESENCIAL	Código	PENP - 01
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Fecha de envío	21 septiembre de 2020	Fecha de entrega	25 de septiembre de 2020	
Tiempo de ejecución de la actividad		Una hora		
TEMA	Grammar Adjectives and their connotations Vocabulary Cooking Skill Listening Speaking Reading Writing			
Contextualización				

DEFINITION

Adjectives are words that describe or modify another person or thing in the sentence

She is tall and fat

Adjectives usually go before the nouns they modify.

- She is a **nice** girl. (Here the adjective nice modifies the noun girl and goes before it.)
- He is an **intelligent** boy.
- That was a **clever** idea.

When two or more adjectives come before a noun, they are usually separated by commas.

- A large, round table
- A short, fair, pretty girl

Note that we do not put a comma after the last adjective in the series.

When the last two are adjectives of color, they are usually separated by **and**.

- A black **and** white cow (NOT black white cow)
- Red **and** blue socks

When two or more adjectives come in the predicative position, we use **and** between the last two.

- It was **hot and sultry**.
- The boy was **handsome, smart and polite**.
- The clouds looked **white and fluffy**.

Sometimes we put an adjective after the noun for the sake of emphasis.

- There lived an old man **strong and wicked**. (More emphatic than 'There lived a strong and wicked old man.')

DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives can express degrees of modification:

- Gladys is a *rich* woman, but Josie is *richer* than Gladys, and Sadie is the *richest* woman in town.

The degrees of comparison are known as the **positive**, the **comparative**, and the **superlative**. (Actually, only the comparative and superlative show degrees.) We use the comparative for

comparing two things and the superlative for comparing three or more things. Notice that the word *than* frequently accompanies the comparative and the word *the* precedes the superlative. The inflected suffixes *-er* and *-est* suffice to form most comparatives and superlatives, although we need *-ier* and *-iest* when a two-syllable adjective ends in *y* (happier and happiest); otherwise we use *more* and *most* when an adjective has more than one syllable.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
rich	richer	richest
lovely	lovelier	loveliest
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful

Certain adjectives have irregular forms in the comparative and superlative degrees:

Irregular Comparative and Superlative Forms		
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
much many some	more	most
far	further	furthest

Descripción de la actividad sugerida

The student must develop anagrams for classifying adjectives and focus on his/her context with the purpose to improve his/her Reading, writing, and speaking skill. (The students who didn't enter to the class must upload to the classroom)

Webgrafía/material fotocopiado (Anexo)

1. <https://www.indeed.com/career-advice/resumes-cover-letters/what-is-a-cv>

Criterios de Evaluación

The student must read some examples done to apply the anagrams and the adjectives worked in class.