INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED ENGLISH

CLAUDIA VILLEGAS MERCADO
TOPICS:

ADJECTIVES

PRESENT PERFECT
ADJECTIVES: Kind of Adjectives

- Demonstrative (eg. this)
- Distributive (eg. each)
- Quantitative (eg. some)
- Interrogative (eg. what)
- Possessive (eg. my)
- Of quality (eg. dry)

PRACTICE: ORDER THE ADJECTIVES INTO THE CATEGORIES MENTIONED BEFORE

HEAVY-----
YOUR-----
EVERY-----
WHICH-----
THOSE-----
MANY-----
OUR-----
GOOD-----
FAT-----

ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY

• These are the words that we use to give quality to objects, for example the material, size, perception, etc.

• Examples:
  1. A small suspicious oficial
  2. Blue velvet courtains

Note: In English, ADJECTIVES are always before the noun.

ADJECTIVE ORDER

• Adjectives can be used to describe lots of things, from physical size, age, shape, colour, material, to more abstract things like opinion, origin and purpose.

• We can use adjectives together to give a detailed description of something.

- See more at: http://www.learnenglish.de/grammar/adjectiveorder.html#sthash.NIT23ahi.dpuf
# ADJECTIVE ORDER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd*</th>
<th>3rd</th>
<th>4th</th>
<th>5th</th>
<th>6th</th>
<th>7th</th>
<th>8th</th>
<th>OBJECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opinion</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Shape</td>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Origin</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nice</td>
<td>small</td>
<td>old</td>
<td>square</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>plastic</td>
<td>british</td>
<td>racing</td>
<td>car</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ugly</td>
<td>big</td>
<td>new</td>
<td>flat</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>cotton</td>
<td>american</td>
<td>running</td>
<td>shoes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXAMPLES:**
She had a big, ugly, old, baggy, blue, stripey, cotton, British, knitting bag
# ADJECTIVE ORDER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opinion</th>
<th>An opinion adjective explains what you think about something (other people may not agree with you). For example: silly, beautiful, horrible, difficult</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>A size adjective, of course, tells you how big or small something is. For example: large, tiny, enormous, little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>An age adjective tells you how young or old something or someone is. For example: ancient, new, young, old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape</td>
<td>A shape adjective describes the shape of something. For example: square, round, flat, rectangular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>A colour adjective, of course, describes the colour of something. For example: blue, pink, reddish, grey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Origin</td>
<td>An origin adjective describes where something comes from. For example: French, lunar, American, eastern, Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>A material adjective describes what something is made from. For example: wooden, metal, cotton, paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>A purpose adjective describes what something is used for. These adjectives often end with “-ing”. For example: sleeping (as in “sleeping bag”), roasting (as in “roasting tin”)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Put the adjectives in order.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>An</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>car.</td>
<td>teacher.</td>
<td>clock.</td>
<td>chair.</td>
<td>dress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian / sports / fantastic</td>
<td>French / nice / old</td>
<td>alarm / red / small</td>
<td>old / rocking / wooden</td>
<td>cotton / pretty / yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bowl.</td>
<td>jacket.</td>
<td>boat.</td>
<td>grapes.</td>
<td>chair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African / interesting / old</td>
<td>black / leather / smart</td>
<td>red / sailing / beautiful</td>
<td>Chilean / delicious / green</td>
<td>plastic / red / strange</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ADJECTIVE ORDER
VISIT THIS PAGES TO PRACTICE ADJECTIVE ORDER:

- http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=6877
INTENSIFIERS

• We use words like very, really and extremely to make adjectives stronger:

• *It’s a very interesting story*
  Everyone was *very* excited.
  *It’s a really interesting story.*
  Everyone was *extremely* excited

• We call these words **intensifiers**.

  - See more at: http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/es/english-grammar/adjectives/intensifiers#sthash.fuliokNN.dpuf
INTENSIFIERS: more examples

I **strongly** disagree.
It's **extremely** hot in Africa.
You play soccer **very** well.
Do you **really** mean it.
It's **fairly** interesting.
It's **quite** calm here.
He's **pretty** intelligent.
These students are **rather** noisy.
I **so** wanted to buy the dress.
She writes poems **too** often.
It's **absolutely** amazing.
I am **a little** angry with her.
INTENSIFIERS
DO MORE PRACTICE HERE:

• http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/es/english-grammar/adjectives/intensifiers
• http://random-idea-english.blogspot.mx/2011/03/lesson-on-intensifiers.html
Perfect Tenses in English

**Simple Past**
Acción que empezó y acabó en el pasado.

I studied English last Saturday/ 2 hours ago.
Estudié inglés el sábado pasado/ hace dos horas
PERFECT TENSE EXERCISES

• http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/verbs14.htm
• http://www.e-grammar.org/future-perfect-simple-continuous/
• https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verb-tenses_present-perfect_quiz.htm
SOURCES

BOOK:

ON LINE:
http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/es/english-grammar/adjectives/intensifiers
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