

ADJECTIVES

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1 Adjectives

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- Predicate/indefinite/Demonstrative/ Interrogative/Possessive adjectives
- -ch, -sh
- Situational Dialogue: «*on a bus*»

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives describe nouns or pronouns. They may name qualities of all kinds, and they usually come right before a noun.

Gli aggettivi descrivono nomi o pronomi, possono nominare le qualità di ogni genere, si trovano solitamente prima di un sostantivo.

A common order of adjectives before a noun is the following:

- 1) **opinion, 2) dimension, 3) age, 4) shape, 5) colour, 6) origin, 7) material.**

L'ordine degli aggettivi usati prima del sostantivo è il seguente:

- 1) **opinione, 2) dimensione, 3) età, 4) forma, 5) colore, 6) origine, 7) materiale.**

Generally we use no more than three adjectives before a noun.

Generalmente usiamo non più di tre aggettivi prima del sostantivo.

ES. A wonderful new italian car.

_____ (opinion) - (age) - (origin)

ES. A fat, old, black cat

(dimension) - (age)- (colour)

CHOOSE THE RIGHT OPTION:

1. He is always painting and writing music. He is very _____

Creative/Intelligent/Sophisticated/Nationalistic

2. My father works from 6 am to 8 pm, six days a week. He is very_____.

Intelligent/**Hard working**/Nationalistic/Lazy

3. My cat sleeps all day. He's very_____.

Lazy/Decisive/Shy/Athletic

4. The _____boy ate all of the cookies without giving any to his sister.

Honest/**Greedy**/Outspoken/Creative

5. My brother makes decisions very quickly. He is very _____.

Decisive/Shy/Outgoing/Intelligent

6. Dolphins are highly _____animals and can communicate with humans.

Decisive/Self-indulgent/**Intelligent**/Outgoing

7. During the Olympic games and ther international sporting events, people become very_____.

Decisive/Shy/**Nationalistic**/Lazy

8. Michel's parents are very _____so they don't like his new fashion style, especially his tattoo!

Outspoken/**Conservative**/Intelligent/Decisive

1.1. ***Predicate adjective***

Aggettivi predicativi

Most adjectives can be used as predicate adjectives when an adjective follows a linking verb such as: *be* or *seem*.

La maggior parte aggettivi possono essere usati come aggettivi predicativi, quando un aggettivo segue un verbo di collegamento come: *essere* o *apparire*.

Examples:

These boys seem *angry*.

That building is *huge*.

PREDICATE ADJECTIVES

Circle the linking verbs in the following sentences, and underline the predicate adjectives.

Some predicate adjectives are compound.

Example 1. Your dog (appears) tired or ill.

1. The ocean looks calm tonight.
2. The governor seemed happy with the meeting.
3. After roller-skating, the children were hungry and tired.
4. Traffic on my street becomes quite heavy during rush hour.
5. The committee's plan (is) very complicated.
6. Stan does not (seem) scared of them.(spaventato)
7. The two teams (look) very similar in the time that they play.
8. When the monsoon season started her journey to India (became) dangerous.
9. My teacher seems very severe and unpleasant, actually she's only very shy.

10. That dog smells bad, someone should wash it!

EXERCISE

Underline each predicate adjective or compound predicate adjective in the following sentences. If a sentence has no predicate adjective, write None on the line provided.

- ___NONE___ 1. These books are about adventures.
- _____ 2. Scott O'Dell is a fantastic writer.
- _____ 3. His books have become famous.
- _____ 4. Island of the Blue Dolphins is excellent in my opinion.
- _____ 5. The main character is an American Indian girl.
- _____ 6. Alone on a deserted island, she feels lonely and scared.
- ___NONE___ 7. Fierce, wild dogs are inhabitants of the island, too.
- _____ 8. They seem very frightening to her.
- _____ 9. She then becomes intent on leaving the island in a canoe.
- _____ 10. Her journey becomes dangerous when the canoe springs a leak.

1.2. ***Indefinite adjectives***

Aggettivi indefiniti

An indefinite adjective describes a whole group or class of things or people that is not defined.

Un aggettivo indefinito descrive un intero gruppo o classe di cose o persone che non è definito.

the most common indefinite adjectives are: *all, another, any, each, every, few, least, less, little, more, most, other, several, some such, whole*.

Ex.:

***Some* people were happy with the decision.**

He had *another* book

INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES

In the following sentences, fill in the gaps with one of the following quantifiers:

A FEW | A GREAT DEAL | A LITTLE | A LOT | A LOT OF | A MAJORITY OF | ENOUGH |
MANY | MUCH OF | PLENTY | SEVERAL OF | SOME

1. I'm having A LOT OF of trouble passing my driving exam.
2. A MAJORITY OF the movies were rated PG.
3. SOME information proved to be outdated.
4. We're close to the project deadline, but there is still SOME/ENOUGH time left.
5. Although there are MANY/SEVERAL brilliant students in this state -- ---
only A FEW will choose to remain in the state after graduation.
6. We were able to destroy A MAJORITY OF the parasites with our antigen, but A FEW of
them survived to cause trouble.
7. MANY a student has passed through these doors.
8. Although A GREAT DEAL of the lawn is open to the sun, there are A LOT of shade trees
to make it comfortable.
9. I think he drank A LOT OF wine last night.
10. MUCH OF the evidence was taken from the police safe last night.

In the following sentences, fill in the gaps with one of the following quantifiers: **much, many, a lot of, most, a little, little, a few, few.**

1. It seems to me that we haven't had __MANY__ assignments in English this term.
2. How __MUCH__ material can we be expected to read in one week?
3. I've unfortunately had __MANY__ headaches already because of stress.
4. Our yard looks awful this summer. There are too __MANY_ weeds.
5. I didn't use __MUCH__ fertilizer last spring, and that has made a difference.
6. Also, I've paid very attention to how __LITTLE_ rain we've had.
7. I'm afraid it's rained _A LOT OF_ times this summer, and that is why the grass is turning brown and dying. Farmers are very upset.
8. How __MUCH_ good would it do if we watered the plants ourselves? .
9. _MOST__ of the advice I have ever received from so-called "experts" has been useless.
10. They said that just _A LITTLE_ help could make a big difference.
11. _FEW_ people know as much about computers as Thomas does.
12. It does us _LITTLE_ good when the banking system collapses.

1.3. *Demonstrative adjectives*

The four demonstrative adjectives (this, that, these, those) are identical to the demonstrative pronouns. They are used to distinguish the person or thing being described from other things of the same category.

I quattro aggettivi dimostrativi (questo, quello, queste, quelle) sono identici ai pronomi dimostrativi, sono utilizzati per distinguere la persona o la cosa che viene descritto da altri della stessa categoria.

This and *these* describe people or things that are nearby, while *that* and *those* describe people or things that are far away.

Questo\a e questi\è descrivono persone o cose che si trovano nelle vicinanze, mentre *quello*a e *quelli*è descrivono persone o cose che non sono vicini.

Examples:

I'm happy with *this* fantastic party.

He is studying for *this* exam.

They were watching *that* movie.

Demonstrative adjectives

Complete the sentences with *this*, *that*, *these* or *those*.

1. THIS ___ glass here is mine, but THAT _ one over there is his.
2. THESE ___ books here are hers, but THOSE ___ over there are mine.
3. She can't eat all of _THESE brownies.
4. A: (on the telephone) Hello? // B: Hi, Amy? // A: Yes, THIS _____ is Amy speaking. Who is calling? // B: Hi, Amy, _THIS ___ is Paul.
5. I found _THIS ___ earring in the bedroom. Is it yours?
6. _THESE_ cakes are delicious, Shawn. May I have another?
7. I can't finish _THESE ___ contracts today. I'll work on them tomorrow.
8. _THIS ___ picture here was taken in India. THOSE _____ mountains back there are the Himalayas.
9. I think _THAT ___ woodpecker is back. I hear it banging on the house.
10. Cathy, could you please make _THOSE _____ delicious brownies again? You know, the ones you brought to my birthday party.

1.4. *Interrogative adjectives*

Aggettivi interrogativi

The interrogative adjectives can be used as interrogative pronouns, primarily: which, what, whose, are used to begin a question.

Gli aggettivi interrogativi possono essere usati come pronomi interrogativi:

which, what, whose sono di solito posti all'inizio della domanda.

Ex.:

What song did they sing?

What did they sing?

Whose material is this?

Whose is this?

INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

Fill in the blanks with the proper interrogative adjective

__ WHICH __ coat is Paul's?

__ WHAT __ CD is Sarah listening to?

__ WHICH __ vitamins should be taken every day?

__ WHAT __ book are you reading lately?

__ WHAT __ program are you watching?

__ WHICH __ book on gardening do you recommend?

__ WHAT __ assignment are you working on now?

__ WHOSE __ car are you borrowing for the trip to Rome?

__WHICH__ team scored the highest points in the academic bowl?

__WHOSE__ recipe made the finals in the cook off?

1.5. Possessive adjectives

Aggettivi possessivi

The possessive adjectives: *my, your, his, her, its, our, their* describe who has, owns or has experienced something.

Gli aggettivi possessivi: *my, your, his, her, its, our, their* descrivono chi ha, possiede o ha sperimentato qualcosa.

Examples:

His motorbike is red.

Our dog is fifteen years old.

They told us that their holidays were fantastic.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Fill in the blanks with the proper possessive adjective

1. John and I have English class together _____ teacher is Ms Todisco.

a. **Our**

b. Her

c. His

d. My

2. Jose and Helen are students _____ older brother is a mechanic.

a. Our

b. Their

c. His

d. Her

3. My family has a dog. _____ dog's name is Pancho.

a. Her

b. Our

c. His

d. Hers

4. When Consuelo was in Mexico last Christmas she stayed at _____ grandmother's house.

a. Her

b. His

c. Their

d. Our

5. There are many students enrolled in school this year. _____ school has more than 800 students.

a. His

b. Her

c. Our

d. Its

6. Alexis and Iris are greek. _____ family is from Greece.

a. His

b. Their

c. Our

d. Her

ADJECTIVES

Gli aggettivi in ch e sh (french, dutch, english, irish, welsh) rimangono invariati se indicano un popolo intero:

Esempio: **the French, the English, the Welsh**

Altrimenti si compongono con l'aggiunta di man,

woman, girl, etc. al singolare e con l'aggiunta di men,

women, girls, people, etc. al pl., intesi come suffissi

(frenchmen, englishmen, etc.)

Gli aggettivi di nazionalità che: terminano in –an, -ese, -ss, come : American, Australian, Italian, Portuguese, Japanese, Swiss, etc. hanno la stessa forma anche come sostantivi.

Gli aggettivi in -ese e –ss sono invariabili se usati come sostantivi, quelli in –an, invece , se usati come sostantivi, prendono -s al plurale

Ex.:

He smokes Italian (agg.) cigarettes.

There were some Americans (sost.) with us

There were some Japanese (sost.) with us.

Ci sono infine gli aggettivi che hanno voci distinte per i sostantivi: Polish (agg.) Pole (sost.); Spanish(agg.) Spaniard (sost.); Swedish (agg.) Swede (sost.) L'aggettivo di nazionalità usato al singolare senza art. può indicare la lingua:

Esempio: **English (the English language), French (the French language), Spanish(the Spanish language).**

2 Situational dialogue

- **ON A BUS:** bus conductor still collect passengers' fares in most towns, but single –deck one-man buses are seen more and more, especially in country districts. In London, fast buses run non-stop between important places. The fare is fixed, and passengers pass through an automatic gate which opens
- when the correct coins are inserted:

1.

Does this bus go to the station?

No, you'll have to get off at the bank, and take a 192.

Can you tell me where to get off?

It's the next stop but one

2.

Am I OK for St. Mary's church?

No, we only go as far as the park, but you can walk from there.

How much further is it?

It's quite a way yet, but I'll tell you in good time.

3.

Am I going to the sea-front?

No, you're going the wrong way. You need to take a 140 from the Church.

Have we got much further to go?

It's the next stop.

4.

Is this the right bus for the Town Hall?

No, you should have caught a 12. Jump out at the bridge and get one there.

Could you tell me when will we get there?

It's three stops after this one.

3 Autovalutazione

TEST DI AUTOVALUTAZIONE

1. I'm having .. of trouble passing my driving exam

(a lot/much/many/one)

2. There are .. brilliant students in this state

(many/that/those/much)

3. Only..will choose to remain in the State after graduation.

(a few/ few/ much/a lot)

4. Don't you think...is a good idea?

(this/ those/ that/the one)

5. Which of ..boys is your brother?

(those/this/these/that)

6...cat is eight years old

(our/yours/ours/theirs)

7. My cousin bought a ..motor-car.

(french/french one/this/that)

8. There were some..at our hotel.

(french people/the french/french/ french ones)

9...are said to have been a highly civilized people.

(The chinese/ the chineses/ Chinese ones/ chineses)

10. The French fought many wars against..

(The German/ the Germans/ german people/ german men)

Autovalutazione

(risposte corrette)

- **Answer key:**
- **1.a lot 2. many 3.a few 4. this 5. those 6. our 7.french 8. french people 9. the Chinese**
- **10. The Germans.**