

1 Introduction to adjectives

a Fill in the missing words.

An adjective a person, a place, a thing or an					
You compare adjectives by adding or					
When you want to compare adjectives that have three or more,					
you have to use or the					
However, some adjectives are, for example good,					

- **b** Turn to your partner and describe him or her using at least five positive adjectives.
- **c** Circle the adjectives you find in the text below.

Anna is a strong and independent woman. She likes to chase big, scary, black bears in the wild forest, wear red-checkered shirts and brown leather boots. At weekends, she goes fishing with her best friend, Susy. Sometimes, they make a great fire, and roast white, sugary marshmallows. Both of them find this super cozy, as the fire is hot and nice and the marshmallows tasty.



2 Independent work

a Fill in the correct form of the adjective and the missing words.

The girl is beautiful.	The beautiful girl		
The candy is sweet.	The car	ndy.	
The teachers are nice.	te	achers	
Our country is great.	CC	ountry.	
The animal	A wild animal.		
The	A white shirt.		
The	The red cars		



In the film, we learned that adjectives can be used to compare people, animals, things and places. Try it out below. Beware of the irregular adjectives. Check your dictionary when in doubt.
Pete is cool. However, Andy is (kulere).
Mandy is sweet, but Georgiy is the (søteste) of them all.
Kristin is smart, but Stine is (smartere).
Bridget has a large nose, but her mother's nose is the
Eva is a big girl, but her dog is
The chocolate cake is very sweet, but the carrot cake is
It was a beautiful day, but night time was even
He is a good at football, but his sister is
We have little to eat, but they have
It was a bad English test, but my science presentation was
All in all, it was (den verste) experience of my life.
I am (allergisk) to mosquitoes. However, my brother is
than me. Strangely, my dog is
Gina has (mange) pairs of high-heeled shoes. Her sister,
Andrea, has (flere), but their brother has
(flest).
Grapes contain a lot of sugar. Bananas are also sweet, but contain
(mindre) sugar. Water melon contains
(minst) sugar of the three.

b Comparing with adjectives. Fill inn.

С	Degrees of intensity Below is a list of ten adjectives. Write one sentence for each adjective and think about how the pair differs in meaning/degree.
	 Hungry/starving Big/gigantic Bad/horrible Smart/brilliant Sad/miserable

3 Pair work

a Adjective poem

Student A reads eleven random adjectives to student B. Try to use both regular and irregular ones. Student B notes down the adjectives in the blank spaces in the order they are mentioned. After all the blanks have been filled in, student B reads the text to student A.

My	_ love poem to my	loved	one!
You are as	as the sun.		
When I think of your	eyes, you m	ake my wan	it to run.
Run into your	arms, and dream of	f your	charms.
I like how you do you	ur dance,		
Baby, give me one _	chance!		
All I want for this	school year,		
Is your	voice in my	ear.	
So	_ baby, if you love	me,	
take a	risk and let us BE!		

b Write your own adjective story.

Use the title below to create a short adjective story. Make sure there are at least 15 blank spots for adjectives. Ask your partner to list 15 random adjectives. Fill these into your story. Don't reveal the story to your partner before the adjectives are filled in. When the story is completed, read it aloud to your partner.

Title: The Creature in my School Locker

c Describing with adjectives.

Adjectives are used to describe and compare. Now, you are going to help your partner draw a picture only you can see. Find a picture online or in one of your school books or get one from your teacher, but choose one that isn't too difficult to draw. Then switch roles. Who is closest to the original?

Example: In my picture, there is a tree and a house. The tree is taller than the house. The house is placed to the left of the tree and it has five windows. Etc.

4 Class activities

a Guessing game

Go into groups of four-six. One student will receive an adjective from the teacher and run back to the group. Back in the group, the student must explain the adjective using other words than the adjective itself. The first group member to guess the adjective, runs back to the teacher to receive another adjective. The first team in class to finish the entire list, is the winner.

Example: Say you receive the adjective "little". Then you can say "it is another word for small" or "Red Riding Hood was ...?" "not big, but ..."

b Creative writing.

"John is a creepy guy who loves blue eyeshadow".



Can you make this description more lifelike? What does John think about, where does he live, what are his hobbies? You need to use at least one adjective per sentence. Here are some tips: scary, sleazy, hairy, stingy, annoying, horrid, terrifying, nit-picking, frightening

c Describing with adjectives

Your teacher will show you an image. You have sixty seconds to write as many adjectives as you can to describe the picture. After one minute, compare lists with the rest of class. Take turns reading one adjective out loud. You get one point for each adjective no one else has.

The winner is the one with most points.