



≡ What is Adjective? ≡



An **adjective** is a word that **DESCRIBES** a noun.



beautiful flower



huge elephant



interesting book



happy girl



Adjective



describes



Noun

Adjectives: what kind, how many, what colour etc





Adjectives usually come before nouns.



Adjective **describes** the noun.

beautiful



garden



small



planet



stormy



day



strong



fort



Adjective



comes before



Noun





Adjectives can also come after verbs.



Examples:

- ★ The soup tastes **delicious**.
- ★ The flower smells **sweet**.
- ★ The child looks **happy**.
- ★ The sky became **dark**.
- ★ The dress feels **soft**.



Adjectives describe nouns even after verbs!



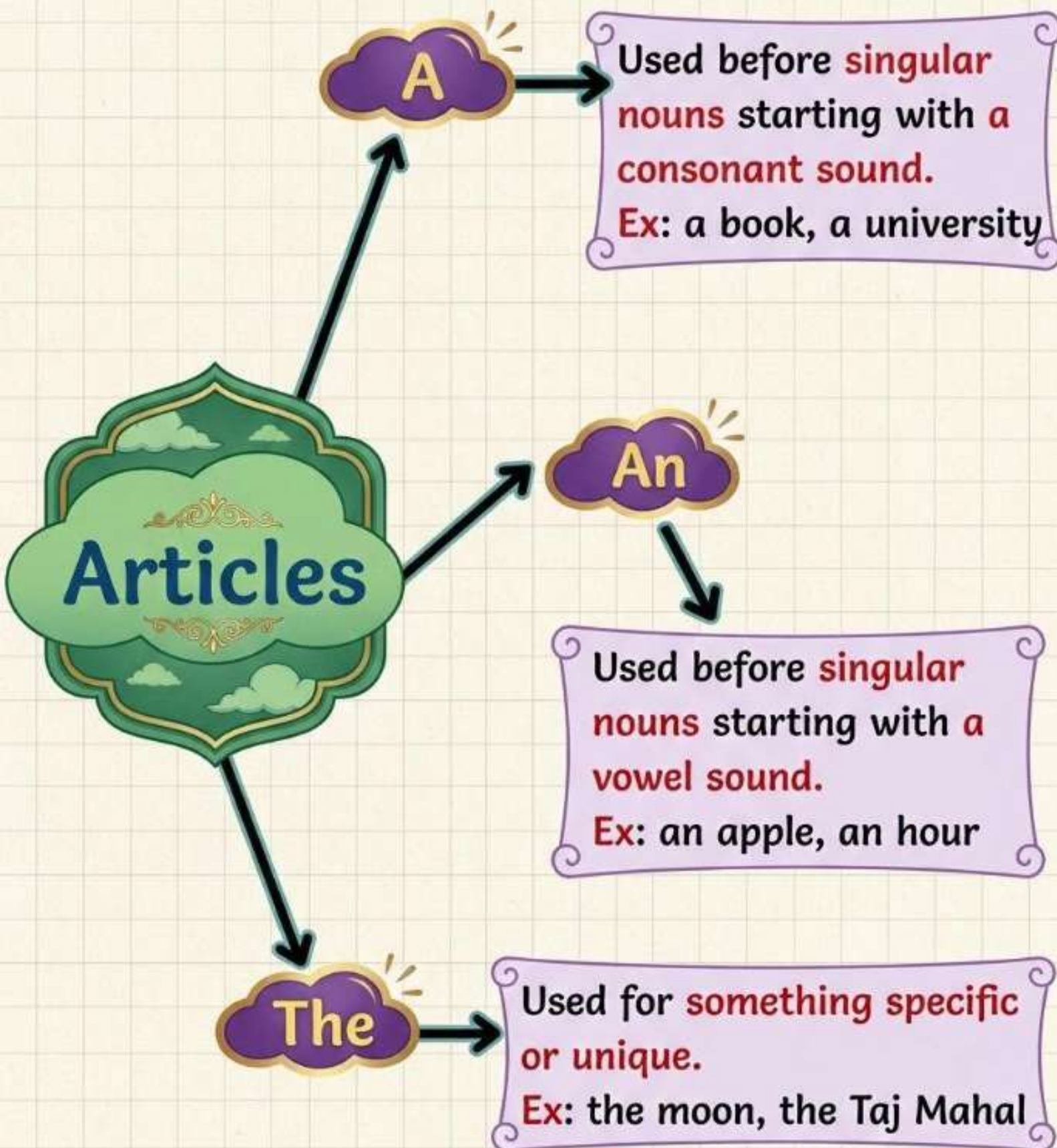
★ Adjectives can come **before** or **after** verbs. ★

Adjectives describe nouns. They can come **before** nouns or **after** verbs.

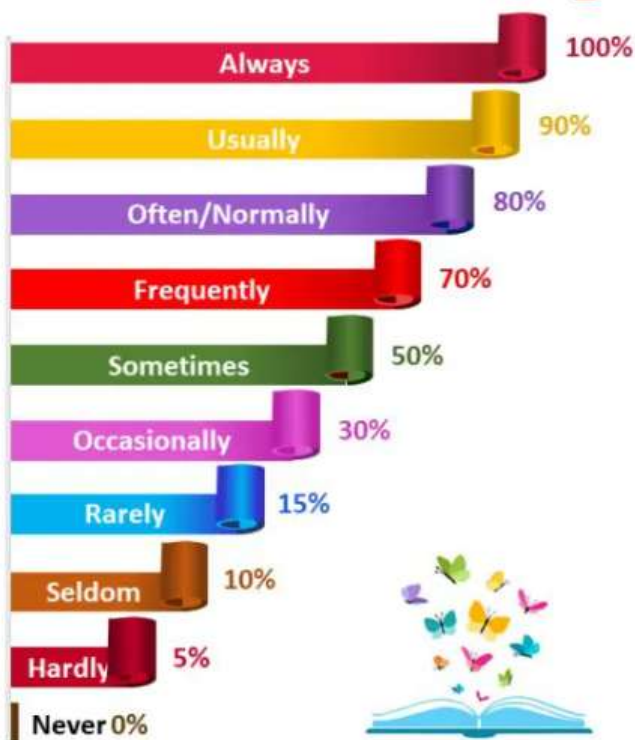
Sentence & Picture	Adjective	Noun (Subject)	Adjective Position
1 The boy is happy . 	happy	boy	After the verb
2 A red kite is flying. 	red	kite	Before the noun
3 The milk tastes fresh . 	fresh	milk	After the verb
4 The old woman smiled. 	old	woman	Before the noun
5 The elephant became angry . 	angry	elephant	After the verb

★ Remember: Adjectives can come **before** nouns or **after** verbs!

ARTICLES (A, AN, THE – RULES & EXAMPLES)



Adverbs of Frequency



An adverb of frequency is a word that tells us how often something happens. It gives us information about the frequency or regularity of an action or event, whether it's something that happens all the time, rarely, or somewhere in between.

Types of Adverb of Frequency

Definite

Daily, Hourly, Weekly, Monthly, Annually

- I get paid **monthly**.
- The train arrives **hourly** at the station.
- She receives a **yearly** bonus.

Indefinite

Always, Usually, Often, Frequently, Rarely

- She **always** arrives on time.
- He **often** forgets his keys at home.
- She **rarely** eats fast food.

Negative

Never, Hardly ever, Seldom, Almost never

- He **never** eats spicy food.
- They **hardly ever** miss a soccer match.



ALSO - TOO - AS WELL

ALSO

It's commonly used in writing as it's more formal. Also is used in the mid or front position.

- She *also* went to Paris.

TOO

It's commonly used in speaking and usually used in end position. It's informal.

- She went to Paris, *too*.

AS WELL

It's commonly used in speaking and goes at the end of a sentence.

- She went to Paris *as well*.

Capital Letters

Names of People

Sam and
Sarah Smith
are going to
school.



Names of Pets

This is my
pet dog,
Roxie.



Days of the week

Months of the year



Today is Monday and
the month is April.

The word I

May I ride
my bike?



Beginning of a sentence

This is my
cuddly teddy
bear.



Names of Holidays

This is my
Christmas
tree.



Names of countries, places and languages

We live in
Australia.



In Paris they
speak French.



Book titles

This book is called
Alice in Wonderland.



DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES



A **demonstrative adjective** is an adjective used to specifically describe the position of something or someone in space or time. The most commonly used demonstrative adjectives are this, that, these, and those..

Examples



singular

plural

This near

This book.

That far

That book.

These near

These books.

Those far

Those books.



HAVE vs. HAVE GOT

HAVE

HAVE GOT

Positive

S + have/has

S + have got ('ve got)/
has got ('s got)

Negative

S + do not (don't)/ does not
(doesn't)+have

S + have not (haven't)/
has not (hasn't) + got

Question

Do/Does + S + have...?

Have/Has + S + got...?

How to Use HAVE vs. HAVE GOT

- To talk about the things we possess

E.g. I have/have got a new mobile phone.

- To talk about our relationships with other people

E.g. Jane has/has got a brother.

- To talk about what we look like

E.g. She has/has got blue eyes.

- To talk about sickness or temporary state

E.g. I have/ I've got a cold.

- Use have (not have got) to talk about things we do (meals, holidays...)

E.g. I have a cup of coffee at seven o'clock.

- We don't use got in short answers

E.g. A: Have you got a dog? - B: No, I haven't.





LIKE vs. AS



Know the difference, speak with confidence!

LIKE

Used before a
noun or pronoun.



She sings
like a
professional.



He looks
like his
father.

★ **FORMULA:** Like + noun/pronoun

AS

Used before a
subject + verb.



Do **as**
I told you.



She danced
as she
practiced.

★ **FORMULA:** As + subject + verb



QUICK TIP

Like + noun/pronoun
(thing or person)

Example: like a teacher

As + subject + verb
(action or full clause)

Example: as you wish

✗ COMMON MISTAKES

- ✗ Do **like** I said.
- ✗ Do **like** your teacher.
- ✗ She acted **like** she was sad.



- ✓ Do **as** I said.
- ✓ Do **as** your teacher.
- ✓ She acted **as if** she was sad.

Remember:
Like is
for similarity.
As is for
action.

LOOK VS WATCH VS SEE

3 little words that you use every day – but not in the same way!

LOOK

to pay attention with your eyes



Examples:

- Look at the picture!
- Look out!
- Look how cute this puppy is!



LIFE HACK

You can LOOK in any direction: up, down, around, inside...

It's quick!

WATCH

to look at something for a period of time



Examples:

- I'm watching a movie.
- We watched the game yesterday.
- Don't watch too much TV!



LIFE HACK

Think: movies, series, YouTube, sports...
It takes time!

SEE

to become aware of something



Examples:

- I see a bird in the tree.
- Did you see that?
- I didn't see you there!



LIFE HACK

You SEE something with your eyes, but you understand it.

You notice it!

Don't forget!

Quick Trick

LOOK = glance  (quick)
WATCH = focus  (time)
SEE = notice  (understand)

EXTRA EXAMPLES

- Look at me!
- I'm watching a new series.
- I see what you mean.

LESSON: LIKE vs PREFER

LIKE



I like pizza.

- ✓ She likes dancing.
- ✓ We like movies.



General

PREFER



I prefer tea to coffee.

- ✓ She prefers cats to dogs.



Comparison

CHALLENGE TIME!

I _____ tea to coffee.



A) like

B) prefer

Choose A or B!



Prefer and Would Rather



Prefer	Would Rather
When you prefer to do something, it means what you prefer in general.	It is used when someone likes one option better than another.
We can use an infinitive with to.	We use the infinitive without to.
Example: I don't like apple juice. I prefer to drink orange juice.	Example: Would you rather have orange juice or apple juice? I would rather have orange juice.



GUIDE TO TYPES OF SENTENCES

CLASSIFICATION BY PURPOSE



1. DECLARATIVE (Statements)

Give information or state a fact.
End with a **PERIOD (.)**

Example:

The sky is blue.



2. INTERROGATIVE (Questions)

Ask for information.
End with a **QUESTION MARK (?)**

Example:

Where are you going?



3. IMPERATIVE (Commands)

Give an order, request, or direction.
End with a **PERIOD (.)**
or **EXCLAMATION POINT (!)**

Example:

Please close the door.
Stop!



4. EXCLAMATORY (Emotions)

Express strong feelings
or excitement.
End with an **EXCLAMATION POINT (!)**

Example:

What a wonderful surprise!



CLASSIFICATION BY STRUCTURE



1. SIMPLE SENTENCE

Contains one independent
clause.

Example:

I like coffee.



2. COMPOUND SENTENCE



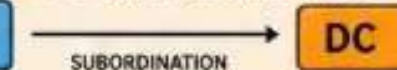
Two independent clauses joined
by a conjunction (e.g., and, but, or, nor, so, yet).

Example:

I like coffee, and Mary likes tea.



3. COMPLEX SENTENCE



One independent clause and at least
one dependent clause.

Example:

Because it was raining,
we stayed inside.



4. COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE



At least two independent clauses and
at least one dependent clause.

Example:

I forgot my umbrella because I was in a hurry,
but I managed to stay dry.



QUICK SUMMARY TABLE

TYPE	PURPOSE	END	EXAMPLE
Declarative (Statements)	Give information or state a fact.	.	The sky is blue.
Interrogative (Questions)	Ask for information.	?	Where are you going?
Imperative (Commands)	Give an order, request, or direction.	./!	Please close the door. Stop!
Exclamatory (Emotions)	Express strong feelings or excitement.	!	What a wonderful surprise!

Remember: Every sentence has a purpose and a structure.
Use the right type for clear and effective communication!

Paragraph Rules

1. Start a New Paragraph When...



- the setting changes
- character speaks, or comes along - a new idea is introduced
- time moves forward or backward
- a new event happens
- the narrator changes
- the topic or a new subtopic is introduced

2. Be sure the paragraph focuses on **ONE** idea and state that idea in a topic sentence.



3. Place the topic sentence effectively within the paragraph. Let the paragraph's purpose and its supporting details guide the writing.



4. Let the details illustrate **OR** clarify the idea expressed in the topic sentence.



5. Make the relationship between the details and the main idea clear to the reader.



6. Be sure the multiple paragraphs in the writing are related, fit together well, and explain the main idea collectively.



WHO

is a person



Who's she? She's my mum.

WHAT

is a thing or an action



What are you doing? I'm playing football.

WHEN

is a time



When is your party? It's tonight, at 8 o'clock.

WHERE

is a place



Where is the park? Next to the swimming-pool.

HOW

is the way something is or
the way sth happens



How are you? I'm happy.

WHY

is the reason



Why are you happy? Because it's the last day of school