

## UbD Lesson Plan

**Course Name:** Academic Writing Skills 1: Paragraphs

**Code:** 0910307

**Lecture 5:** Parts of Speech 2: Adjectives and Adverbs

Time: 90'

**Lecturer:** Mr. Thongsy XUAMOLEE

**Year:** 2

**Semester:** I

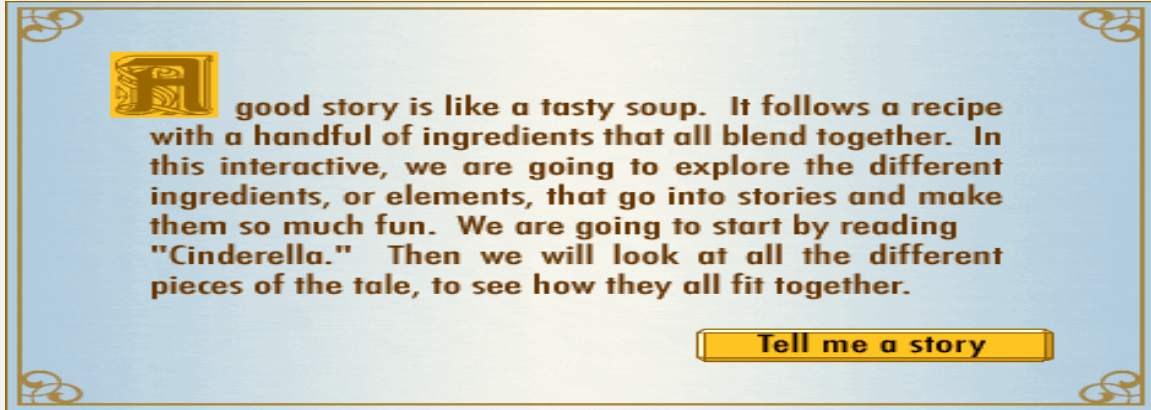
**Academic Year:** 2021-2022

Stage 1 – Designed Results	
<b>Objectives:</b> After the completion of the lecture, students will be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) define adjectives and adverbs;</li><li>2) identify adjective and adverbs;</li><li>3) explain the use of adjectives and adverbs; and</li><li>4) apply adjectives and adverbs in their writing properly.</li></ol>	
<b>Understandings:</b> Students will understand the use of adjectives and adverbs.	<b>Essential Questions:</b> What is an adjective? What is an adverb? How is the adjective different from the adverb?
<b>Knowledge:</b> Students will know adjectives and adverbs and the use of them effectively.	<b>Skills:</b> Students will be able to define, explain, apply adjectives and adverbs properly.
Stage 2 – Assessment Evidence	
<b>Performance Tasks:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Write the definitions of an adjective and an adverb</li><li>2. Explain the use of an adjective and an adverb</li></ol>	<b>Other Evidence:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Quizzes, tests, observation, or homework.</li><li>2. Criteria for achievement.</li></ol>

3. Create sentences by using the adjectives and adverbs in the box.

### Stage 3 – Learning Plan

**Activity 1:** Teacher gives students a short text to find out adjectives and write them down into their note book or paper, then compare with their classmates (Time: 10 minutes).



**A** good story is like a tasty soup. It follows a recipe with a handful of ingredients that all blend together. In this interactive, we are going to explore the different ingredients, or elements, that go into stories and make them so much fun. We are going to start by reading "Cinderella." Then we will look at all the different pieces of the tale, to see how they all fit together.

**Tell me a story**

**Activity 2:** Teacher present the adjective and the adverb to the students prior to do activities in classroom (Time: 45 minutes)

#### 1. Adjectives

##### 1.1 What is an adjective?

An adjective is a word that describes a noun or a pronoun, e.g. cute, huge, tall, short, long, etc.

Many adjectives are formed by adding -able, -ful, -ish, -less, or -y to the end of nouns and verbs.

Ex.

- Agree + able = agreeable
- Help + ful = helpful
- Fool + lish = foolish
- Care + less = careless
- Noise + sy = noisy

**Notice:** the articles (a, and, the) and the possessive pronouns (my, your, his, her, its, our, their, whose) are also adjectives.

## 1.2 How is it used?

Adjectives usually precede a noun or a pronoun they modify.

Sometimes, however, they appear after a linking verb (all form of verb to be, feel, seem, taste, appear, etc.) and describe the noun or the pronoun on the other side.

Ex.

- Noy has a **beautiful** girl friend. (Beautiful is describing a girl friend and it appears before the girl friend)
- **Noy** is **tall**. (Tall is describing Noy, but it is after verb to be – is)

## 1.3 Types of adjectives

1) Descriptive adjectives: name a quality of the noun or pronoun that they modify. Examples, brown dog, bigger horse, etc.

2) Proper adjectives: are derived from proper nouns. Examples, Lao class, Thai food, etc.

3) Limiting adjectives: restricts the words their modify. Examples, that car, this book, etc.

4) Interrogative adjectives: are used to ask questions. Examples, whose ....? Which.....?etc.

5) Coordinate adjectives: mean two or more adjectives that are used to modify a noun and separated by a comma rather than a conjunction. Examples, a cold, rain day, a hot, sunny day, etc.

## 1.4 Degree of adjectives

Degree of adjectives are words that are used to compare one thing to another.

There are 3 degrees of adjectives:

### 1) Positive

Positive is the base of the adjective. It denotes the mere existence of a quality.

Ex.

- Noy is wearing a **red** dress.
- Leopard is a **fast** animal, etc.

## 2) Comparative

Comparative is used to compare one noun or pronoun to another noun or pronoun. In this case, only compare 2 things / items.

Ex.

- This box is ***bigger than*** that one.

- I am ***shorter than*** you, etc.

## 3) Superlative

Superlative is used to compare two or more nouns or pronouns. It is also used to compare one thing against the rest of a group.

Ex.

- She is ***the tallest*** student in the class.










- who is ***the most intelligent*** in the school, etc.

### 1.5 Determiners as adjectives

Determiners such as:

- 1) Articles: (*a, an, the*)
- 2) Possessive pronouns: (*my, our, your, their, his, her, its*)
- 3) Relative pronouns: (*whose, which, whichever, what, whatever*)
- 4) Demonstratives: (*this, that, these, those*)
- 5) Indefinite pronouns: (*any, each, other, some, many, etc.*)
- 6) Cardinal numbers: (*one, two, three, four, etc.*)
- 7) Ordinal numbers: (*first, second, third, etc.*)
- 8) Possessive proper nouns: (*Noy's, Kham's, etc.*)

## 1.6 Order of adjectives

Order of Adjectives									
Determiner	Opinion	Size	Shape	Age	Color	Origin	Material	Purpose	Noun
A		small			red				suitcase 
The				new	blue		silk		T-shirt 
An	ugly						wooden		chair 
This			round	new				kitchen	table 
A	comfortable			new			velvet		dress 
These	lovely			old			ceramic		mugs 
That	beautiful					German		sports	car 
Those	amazing		heart-shaped		red				balloons 
A	wonderful			old		French			clock 

## 2. Adverbs

### 2.1 What is an adverb?

An adverb is a word that describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, e.g. late, yesterday, too, very, etc. Most adverbs usually end in -ly, e.g. quickly, beautifully, exactly, happily, etc.

### 2.2 How is it used?

An adverb is used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb to give more details.

Ex. - Mrs. Noy carefully does her homework in order to get high score.

(Carefully is an adverb that describes a verb – does and it appears before the verb).

- This book is very beautiful. (Very is an adverb that describes an adjective – beautiful and it also appears before the adjective).

- Mrs. eats very quickly. (Very is an adverb that describes another adverb – quickly and it also appears before the adverb it modifies).

**Activity 3:** Teacher gives the students some exercises to do to check their understanding  
(Time: 20 minutes)

**Exercise 1: Complete the sentences with an adjective or an adverb**

- 1) Children are .....at Chinese. (good)
- 2) My brother .....works at all. (hard)
- 3) Have you been to the class ..... (late)
- 4) Thong .....walked to the classroom this morning. (quick)
- 5) Noy always dresses ..... (beautiful)
- 6) They saw a .....butterfly on a rose. (beautiful)
- 7) A .....horse is needed for everyone now. (quick)
- 8) It has been raining .....for two days. (heavy)
- 9) He is always very ..... (polite)
- 10) She is a ..... student. (polite)

**Exercise 2: Describe your best friend as a short paragraph. (Try to use many adjectives and adverbs as you can)**

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**Activity 4:** Q & A (Time:10 minutes)

**Activity 5:** Setting assignments (Time: 5 minutes)

1. Teacher tells the students to write a list of 20 adjectives and 20 adverbs with meanings in Lao.
2. The students choose 5 of each to write sentences by themselves.

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### Assessment

The lecture content will be assessed based on the following criteria:

Souphanouvong University		Faculty of Education				
Name:	Examiner:					
Key components of this assignment	F	D/D <sup>+</sup>	C/C <sup>+</sup>	B/B <sup>+</sup>	A	

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*Submission*, 5(3), 272-278.

At the faculty of Education, date: 2021/10/01

**Lecturer**



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