

Understanding ADJECTIVES

WebQuest Description: You will navigate through this webquest to understand better ADJECTIVES so you could easily determine them.

Grade Level: 6-8

Curriculum: English / Language Arts

Keywords: Adjectives, Sentences, Words

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Introduction

How do we spot an adjective? For one thing, adjectives tell us about the nouns they qualify by answering questions like "what kind," "which one," and "how many": a serious student; the purple flower; three kisses. But in English there are adjectives and there are adjectives. Those in the second group are more adjectival than the others, in that the qualifications they express can themselves be qualified. The word more is our clue; true adjectives can compare one entity to another. For adjectives with two or more syllables, the comparative and superlative are formed with more and most (more captivating; the most enthralling). Monosyllables, and some disyllables that happen to end in -y, change form, with occasional accommodations in spelling, by adding -er and -est: smart, smarter, smartest; happy, happier, happiest. There are, of course, irregular members of this group; despite what your average three-year-old says, things go from good to better and best, not to gooder and goodest. But there is a caution; some adjectives have absolute meanings that can make them seem absurd if used comparatively. If a plant is dead, for example, another plant cannot be more dead. In addition, many true adjectives are gradable. That is, they can be upgraded (very pretty), downgraded (somewhat disorganized), or intensified (really tired). Usually, those that should not be compared, as correct, impossible, and mortal, are also not gradable. A vote, for example, cannot be very unanimous, too unanimous, or not unanimous enough; it is either unanimous or not. And only in The Wizard of Oz is the Wicked Witch not only merely dead, she's really most sincerely dead. That is not to say that there are no exceptions, as can be seen at the expanded usage note for the absolute adjective unique. Pronouns, as your, this, and each, can also function as adjectives. But it is the noun as modifier, like bottle and bus in bottle cap and bus station, that gives headaches to dictionary compilers. Faced with evidence, they must ask themselves if occasional use as a modifier makes a particular noun worthy of full adjective status. Bottle and bus certainly do not pass comparison or gradation tests; my cap isn't more bottle than yours, nor is it very bottle. These nouns are not listed as adjectives in this dictionary. Yet similar nouns, like coffee, kitchen, and summer, are. The number of items they can modify, the number of adjectival senses they have, and the degree to which such senses differ from their noun senses all play a part in the decision. That decision, however is never final. Meanings expand and evolve. Language changes as we speak.

Tasks

In this lesson, you will learn about how to use adjectives in English grammar. The tutorial starts with a definition and then I give you the rules for the form for describing singular and plural nouns. The position in a sentence is very important. I explain the attributive position and then the predicative or predicate position after a link verb. For this position, it is acting as a subject complement. Adjectives can also function as an object complement after the verbs "find", "make" and "keep". Finally, if we want to describe an indefinite pronoun, like for example "anything" or "something", then the adjective comes after it. For all of these different cases, I give a full explanation and lots of examples. This grammar lesson is particularly helpful for ESL students.

Process

Step 1: Identify the Nouns Since an adjective's main task is to modify a noun, adjectives are always placed before or after a noun. So it is important to identify the noun first. Just look for words that name people, places, or things. Jane bought a new dress. Her bag is red. Rita slept in my old room. Twelve students passed the final exam. **Step 2: Look at Nearby Words** Now that you have identified the nouns check if there are any words nearby that describe or modify the nouns. Note: Attributive adjectives are placed directly in front of the noun. But, predicative adjectives are not placed directly after the noun. When the adjective follows the noun, there is always a state verb between them. Jane bought a new dress. Her bag is red. Rita slept in my old room. Twelve students passed the final exam. **Step 3: Use Questions to Recheck Adjectives** answer the following questions about the noun: Which? What kind of? How many? See if the words you have identified as adjectives answer any one of these questions. If they can answer these questions, they are without a doubt adjectives. Jane bought a new dress. What kind of dress? a new dress Her bag is red. What kind of bag? a red bag Rita slept in my old room. Which room? my old room Twelve students passed the final exam. Which exam? final exam How many students? twelve students

Evaluation

Students will be evaluate base on their performance in the classroom. Students will be graded according to how they understand the topic and content well and how they responded to it. Students will be evaluate base on how they answer each activity, this will allow the teacher to see how well they grasp the concept that was taught. After students do the activity at the end of the class the teacher will grade them from how they did in the activity by putting if they did excellent, good, fair, poor and unsatisfactory.

Category and Score	Excellent/Advanced 4 pts	Good/Proficient 3 pts	Keep Trying/Partially Proficient 2 pts	Needs Help/Not Proficient 1 pts	Score
Writing Strategies	Excellent/Advanced I used adjectives to describe the object/person. All of the adjectives I used correctly describe the object/person.	Good/Proficient I used some adjectives to describe the object/person. Most of the adjectives I used correctly describe the object/person.	Keep Trying/Partially Proficient I used a few adjectives to describe the object/person. Few of the adjectives I used correctly describe the object/person.	Needs Help/Not Proficient I could not use adjectives to describe the object/person. Few or no adjectives I used correctly describe the object/person.	score
Conventions	Excellent/Advanced No errors in punctuation, spelling, capitalization, and sentence structure.	Good/Proficient 1-3 errors in punctuation, spelling, capitalization, and sentence structure.	Keep Trying/Partially Proficient 4-6 errors in punctuation, spelling, capitalization, and sentence structure.	Needs Help/Not Proficient More than 6 errors in punctuation, spelling, capitalization, and sentence structure.	score
Organization	Excellent/Advanced Writing is legible and consistent with appropriate spacing.	Good/Proficient Most writing is legible with appropriate spacing.	Keep Trying/Partially Proficient Some writing is legible.	Needs Help/Not Proficient Writing is illegible.	score
					score
				Total Score	score

Conclusion

before you browse another site: 1. Review the rubric to ensure you have addressed all the components.2.Ask your teacher for more questions.I hope that you enjoyed my webquest on "Adjectives". The adjective song is a very catchy song that can help you remember how to identify adjectives and what it is. Learning adjectives is an very important part of the language art area because it allow you to describe different words and learn how to identify nouns and pronouns. In conclusion, i hope you learn something from this topic and various activities and as we are at the end of the lesson i do hope it was a fun and informative lesson to you.

Teacher Page

I would like to thank University of Cebu-Main Campus and especially our beloved Dr. Richard Alcantara for instructing us for our webquest!

Standards

This webquest will help students understand how important adjectives are in their writing. They will learn what an adjective is and how they make their writing more interesting. We also hope that it will help you think of new and creative ways to add a little entertainment and excitement to future writing assignments. This web quest was designed to make learning about adjectives fun and informational, to help kindle the imaginations of your students. There are plenty of fun games, puzzles, and challenging tasks that should have your students excited to learn and teach other students the joy of adjectives. There is enough material here to cover several class periods depending on how far you have students go with each link. The actual group project can be completed in one session. Standards The grade level that this web quest is geared toward, is K-2. According to the Arizona Department of Education, by grade level 2, students should be able to comprehend that print represents spoken language, and that it conveys meaning. Students should be able to generate series of rhyming words, and distinguish between long and short syllables, and should be pronouncing multi-syllable words with correct content and meaning. Credits Authors: Monica Hooker, Jennifer Markley, Debra Lee- Scofield, and Amanda Smith Websites: www.azed.gov/standards-practices/language-arts-standards/arizona-academic-standards
<http://www.ezschool.com/Games/Adjectives.html> <http://www.grammaruntied.com/adjectives/adjpractice.html>
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<http://www.softschools.com/quizzes/grammar/adjectives/quiz219.html> http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NKuuZEey_bs
<http://www.vocabulary.com.il/third-grade-vocabulary-games/>

Credits

Credits to Dr. Richard Alcantara Educational Technology 2D (8:01-9:31PM)

Other