

WHILE-TASK: DESCRIPTION OF ITEMS

Linguistic focus	Speaking
Thematic focus	Description
Language level/target group	A2

Teacher instructions

In the book, there is a passage that reads „**Close your eyes and see if you can tell what things are just by touching them**” (page 12); this sentence is the focus of the learning chunk on touching.

To activate the students, the teacher shows different objects, e.g., an apple or a pencil, and asks them what adjectives they would use to describe these items. The students collect adjectives, e.g., big/small, long/short, rounded/with edges, etc. in a mind map. This can also be complemented with other words and phrases used for describing objects.

Afterwards, the students (in pairs) are given a sack of (small) items by the teacher. The items should not have any sharp edges or points that could harm students. They then have to sense with their hands what the items feel like and describe what they feel to their partner. The partner then tries to guess what item it could be. The aim is to guess all items correctly based on their description. The partner has to write down the objects and the adjectives they used on the worksheet (see Happy 11.1).

Additional material to be used

- Worksheet on objects and their adjectives [Happy 11.1]
- Scaffolding sheet: Adjectives [Happy 11.2]

[Happy 11.1]

Name:

Date:

OBJECTS AND THEIR DESCRIPTIONS

Task 1

Feel the objects in the bag (without looking at them) and describe what you feel to your partner. Your partner has to guess the object and note down the adjectives you used.

Object	Adjectives to describe the object

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are words that describe nouns (things, people, places) and tell us more about them.

HOW SOMETHING FEELS (TEXTURE), TASTES, LOOKS, ETC.



Some adjectives like *smooth* or *soft* need to be learned by heart.

But some adjectives can be formed by adding suffixes like *-y* or *-ful* to the end of the word.

Examples: color+*ful*= colorful

silk+*y*= silky

Some of these adjectives have special cases.

beaut*y*+*ful*= beautiful.

*The [y] at the end of the noun becomes an [i].

shin*e*+*y*= shiny.

*The [e] at the end of the noun is deleted.

fur+*y*=fur*y*.

*The [r] is added.

To compare nouns that have the same property but in different intensities, you can add *-er* or *-est* to the end of the word.

Examples: My ring is shin*ier* than yours. But Lisa's is the shin*iest*.

-er is used when comparing two things.

My ring and your ring.

-est is used to show which is the most shiny.

Lisa's ring.