<u>Describing an object</u>

Describing encourages students to expand the length of their utterances or how much they speak. They practice thinking about an object as a whole. Students are asked to describe often in the classroom so let's look at how you can encourage them to give a complete description of an object.

Describing an object can include:

- What category is the object in?
- What does the object do?
- What does it look like?
    - What color is it?
    - What size is it?
    - What does it smell/taste like?
    - What sound does it make?
    - What is it made of?
    - What parts does it have?
    - What shape is it?
- Where can you find it?
- Anything else you know about it?

Example- Write a description of a calculator in your own words.

A Calculator

Basically, a calculator is an electronic device. It is used for doing calculations. These days we have all kinds of calculators in the market. The ordinary calculators perform simple arithmetical operations. Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division are used for basic calculations. Human minds can err but not the calculators. Speed and accuracy are the watchwords of a calculator.

Explaining the Object

Difference Between Describe and Explain
Describe: Describe means to give a lot of details and paint a verbal picture of a situation or idea.

Explain: Explain means to make an idea or situation clear to someone by describing it in more detail or revealing relevant facts

Answers
Describe: Describe answers the questions what, when , where and who.

Explain: Explain answers the questions how and why.

Content
Describe: Describing includes describing the sight, sounds, smell, taste, etc.

Explain: Explaining includes providing reasons and evidence.

Skills
Describe: Describing need observation skills.

Explain: Explaining requires both observational and analytical skills.

Defining an Object

The process of supplying short definitions quickly is important for communicating with non-specialist audiences. In professional and technical writing environments, you may spend most of your time communicating w

Classifying an Object

Objects can be created and classified in a number of ways. You can define a classifier first and then create instances of that classifier. Alternatively, you might develop several separate objects that turn out to have a similar specification, which you then formally define as a classifier. You would then classify the existing objects as instances of that new classifier.

Basic of Classification of Objects

The classification of various objects into groups can be done on the basis of their similarities and dissimilarities such as: living or non-living; plant or animal, nature of material, use colour, shape, size, appearance, hardness, texture, etc. Thus, the various objects can be classified (or grouped) as follows:

(i)   All the objects can be classified into two main groups: Living objects and Non-living objects.

(ii)   Living objects can be classified further into two groups: Plants and Animals.

(iii)   Non-living objects can be classified into many groups on the basis of their nature of material, use, colour, shape, size, appearance, hardness, texture, etc.

It should be noted that the classification of objects into groups can be done only when the objects have some similarities and some dissimilarities (differences). The objects cannot be classified into groups if all of them are similar or all of them are dissimilar (different). Thus, if we have some objects which are similar in all respects, they cannot be classified into different groups.