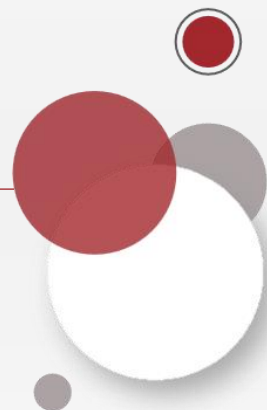




UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI TORINO

SET English Module

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Lesson 14

- A) Adjectives
- B) Each-Every
- C) Containers



A) Adjectives



before: the noun

after: be/get/become/seem

Opposites

noun

adjective

height = high/low (buildings, bridges, walls etc)
tall/short (for people)

weight = light/heavy

width = narrow/wide

length = long/short



noun *adjective*

depth = deep /shallow

pressure = high/low

dimension = large/small

sound = soft/loud

frequency = weak/strong

colour = light/dark

speed = fast /slow



Eg. (new/live in/house/they/a) They live in a new house

- 1) (like/jacket/I/that/green) I
- 2) (music/like/do/classical/you?) Do.....?
- 3) (had/wonderful/a/I/holiday)
- 4) (went to/restaurant/a/Chinese/we)

easy



Eg.

The small intestine in humans is approximately 7 metres long and 2.5 centimetres wide.

The box is 1 metre high, 2 metres wide and 1 metre long.

The river Po is 1,300 metres deep, 500 metres wide and 800 metres long.



Sample question:

The wall is 5 metres (A).....and 10 metres (B).....

- 1) high, deep
- 2) width, length
- 3) wide, height
- 4) broad, high
- 5) high, long



.....more about adjectives:

opinion + fact adjective

Eg:

nice long summer holiday

interesting young man

delicious hot soup

beautiful large round wooden table



Order of adjectives:

1) size + 2) age + 3) what colour? + 4) where from? +
5) what is it made of ?

A tall woman

big blue eyes

small African basket

old black cotton t-shirt

non native

non smoker

non European



two-piece suit
three-layered cake
well-fed pet

How could you say “cells which produce chlorophyl”?

- 1) cell-producing chlorophyl
- 2) chlorophyl-producing cells
- 3) chlorophyl-produced cells
- 4) producing chlorophyl cells
- 5) cell-produced chlorophyl



Exercise:

Choose the correct word.

- 1) This tea tastes a bit. (strange/strangely)
- 2) I always feelwhen the sun is shining. (happy/happily)
- 3) The children were playing.....in the garden.(happy/happily)
- 4) The man becamewhen asked to leave the restaurant.
(violent/violently)
- 5) You look!Are you all right? (terrible/terribly)
- 6) Hurry up! You are always so(slow/slowy)



Answers:

- 1) strange
- 2) happy
- 3) happily
- 4) violent
- 5) terrible
- 6) slow



B) Each/Every

Similar in meaning and often one or the other can be used.

Each when we think of things separately.

Each is more usual for small numbers. Each = $x + x + x + x$

Every when we think of things as a group and is usual for a large number.

Jane has read **every** book in the collection. **Each** book has a different plot.



Every (not each) is also used to express how often something happens.

The train passes every half hour.

The rubbish is collected every week.

There were four plates on the table.plate was a different colour.

- 1) Both
- 2) Either
- 3) Each
- 4) Every
- 5) All



Exercise:

- 1) The Olympic Games are heldfour years.
- 2) In a tennis game there are 2 or 4 players.player has a racket.
- 3) John plays volleyball.....Thursday evening.
- 4) The book is divided into five parts andof these has three sections.
- 5) I get paidfour weeks.
- 6) I tried phoning several times, buttime there was no answer.
- 7) Those postcards cost 80 pence.....



Answers:

- 1) every
- 2) each
- 3) every
- 4) each
- 5) every
- 6) each
- 7) each



C) Containers

Contents come in different containers. Which would you be surprised to see?

- 1) a jug of milk
- 2) a tube of toothpaste
- 3) a bottle of wine
- 4) a packet of biscuits
- 5) a sack of eggs



Some other containers are:

easy

can of tomatoes

tin of tuna

carton of juice/milk/eggs

sack of potatoes/onions

box of cereal

bag of flour/sugar

jar of jam



That is the end of lesson 14.

This is the end of the base module.

All the best with your studies.



1 ✓

2 ✓

3 ✓

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