

MOVE ON!

Sentence Skills





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Sentence Patterns

Mr. James has one child. → Andrea has two children.
There is a big deer over there. → A lot of deer live in the woods.

Mr. Wang drinks a cup of coffee every morning.
There wasn't much time before the movie began.

Sentence Patterns

The angry man made me feel afraid.
She seems sad after the death of her dog.



A marble is shiny. A mirror is shinier than a marble. A diamond is the shiniest of them all.
The coffee tastes bad. The ginseng tea tastes worse. The medicine tastes the worst of all.

Sentence Patterns

A turtle is a slow animal. → A turtle moves slowly.
The sunset was quite beautiful. Mr. James ran to the store very quickly.

The late guests finally arrived at the party. → The guests arrived late for the party.
The early class begins at 7 a.m. → She gets up early every day.

Sentence Patterns

Our parents take us to church every Sunday. → Our parents took us to church last Sunday.
We often ride the bus to school. → Yesterday, we rode the bus to school.

Sentence Patterns

Grandma is drawing a bird. → Who is drawing a bird? What is Grandma drawing?
Bob eats breakfast in the kitchen in the morning. → Where/ When does Bob eat breakfast?

The movie was great! → How was the movie?

John is nine years old. → How old is John?

A burger costs NT\$90. → How much does a burger cost?

There are 8 pieces in a big pizza. → How many pieces are there in a big pizza?

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Sentence Patterns

The bird flies. → The little bird flies. → The green bird flies. → The bird flies quickly. → The bird flies high in the sky. → The little green bird flies quickly high in the sky.

The person went into the store. The person wanted to buy something. Things are expensive. → Joy went into the department store. She wanted to buy a dress. But clothes are so expensive.

Matthew is studying. Matthew is listening to music. → Matthew is studying and listening to music.

I have a flower. Ellen has two flowers. → I have a flower, and Ellen has two flowers. The sun is shining. It's very cold today. → The sun is shining, but it's very cold today.

Jane likes to go to the library. Jane has free time. → Jane likes to go to the library when she has free time.

The baseball game was canceled. It rained. → The baseball game was canceled because it rained.

The lion stands. → The lion stands on a stool.
The bear climbs. → The bear climbs up the tree.



Sentence Patterns

Rachel at the park. (x) Likes skating (x)
Rachel likes skating at the park. (O)

The dog barks + loudly (how) + early in the morning (when).
The cat hugs her baby + because she loves it (why).

Hi, everybody! My name is Rachel. I'm from Seattle, Washington. I'm thirteen years old. I live in an apartment with my family. I like to help my parents with housework.

My home is in Africa. I'm big and black. I have long, curved horns on my huge head. I'm stronger than a bull. I'm faster than a tiger. What am I? I am a buffalo.

Dear Joy, My birthday is coming. I will be 15 years old. I'm having a birthday party on next Saturday at 2 p.m. The party will be held at my house. I really hope you can come.
Your pal, Pedro Correa

Sentence Patterns

I have a little sister, They call her Peep, peep, peep; She wades in the water so Deep, deep, deep.
She climbs the mountains so High, high, high; Poor little creature, She has but one eye.

The girl is very pretty/ attractive. The play is about to begin/ start.

There was a light/ heavy rain last night. The refrigerator was full/ empty.

We go to school every day. I'd like two ice cream cones, please. Luke wants an ice cream cone, too.

Sometimes Joy eats some cookies with the tea. Then she goes to her bedroom and does her homework.

2 Adjectives

Descriptive Words

Adjectives usually come before the nouns they describe and come after verbs like **be**, **seem**, or **feel**.



Look at the following examples:

1 Lily likes her **pretty pink** dress.



2 The **young** boy is **smart**.

3 There are **six colorful** balloons in the sky.



4 I saw **many** ducks in the pond.

5 How do you feel? I feel **wonderful**.

6 The **angry** man made me feel **afraid**.

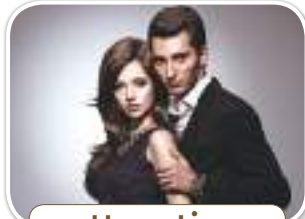


7 She seems **sad** after the death of her dog.

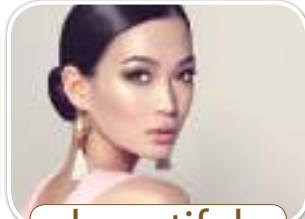
Emotions

scared angry sorry excited satisfied confused

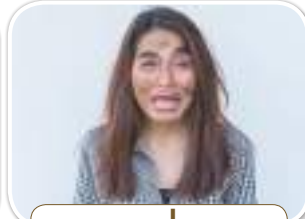
Positive and Negative Qualities of a Person



attractive



beautiful



ugly



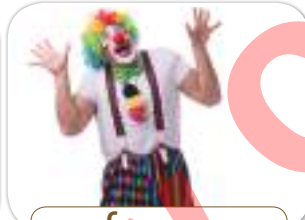
heavy



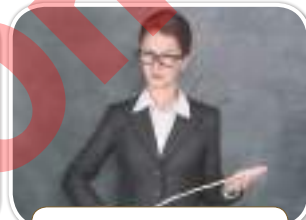
strong



weak



funny



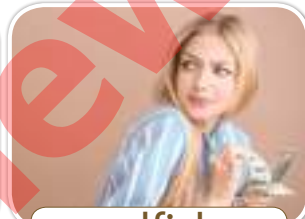
mean



generous



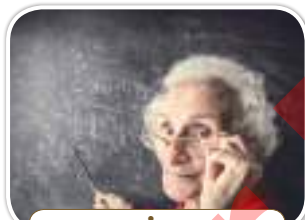
stingy



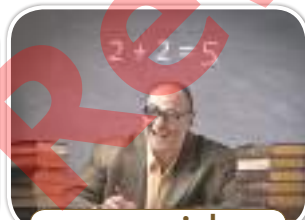
selfish



thoughtful



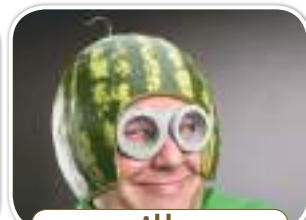
wise



stupid



smart



silly



cruel



sweet



strange



old-fashioned



lazy



hardworking

Part 1

Grammar and Usage

unit

2

Adjectives

Your Turn!

A Read the following story and circle all of the adjectives. Then, answer the questions on page 25.



Joy was unhappy. She didn't know which dress to wear to the party. Her pretty blue dress looked too old-fashioned. The red silk dress felt too tight. The black winter one was too heavy and made her feel hot. Finally, Joy put on her green dress. She looked really nice in that dress. So she decided to wear it.

Next, she had to choose her shoes. The black ones were new and shiny. But the old brown shoes were more comfortable, so she decided to wear those. Joy looked at herself in the big round mirror.

She looked attractive, but something was still missing. She felt confused.



Joy thought and thought. What was needed was a hat, so she put on her funny old hat with the long gray feather and looked again. Now she looked really special. She hoped everyone at the party would think so, too.

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Adjectives

Questions

1 Write down all the adjectives that you could find in the story.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2 What did Joy wear to the party in the end?

.....
.....

Adjectives that Compare

In *MOVE ON! Sentence Skills 1*, we introduced some basic rules about comparative and superlative forms of adjectives. Here are some more examples.

- 1 If an adjective ends with an **e**, drop the **e** before adding the **-er** or **-est** ending.

Base Form

large

simple

wise

blue

white

cute

huge

Comparative

larger (than)

simpler (than)

wiser (than)

bluer (than)

whiter (than)

cuter (than)

huger (than)

Superlative

the largest

the simplest

the wisest

the bluest

the whitest

the cutest

the hugest



Look at the following examples:

- 1 This question is **simple**.
That question is **simpler than** this question.
The other question is **the simplest** of the three.
- 2 This owl is **wise**.
That owl is **wiser**.
But **the wisest owl** of all is up there on the tree.



2 If an adjective ends with a single vowel followed by a consonant, double the consonant before adding the **-er** or **-est** ending.

Base Form

big

fat

hot

thin

Comparative

bigger (than)

fatter (than)

hotter (than)

thinner (than)

Superlative

the biggest

the fattest

the hottest

the thinnest



Look at the following example:

1 A dolphin is big.



A shark is bigger than a dolphin.



A whale is the biggest of all.



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Adjectives

3 If an adjective ends with a consonant and **y**, change the **y** to **i** before adding **-er** or **-est**.

Base Form

angry

busy

easy

funny

happy

lazy

pretty

shiny

tiny

ugly

Comparative

angrier (than)

busier

easier

funnier

happier

lazier

prettier

shinier

tinier

uglier

Superlative

the angriest

busiest

easiest

funniest

happiest

laziest

prettiest

shiniest

tiniest

ugliest



Look at the following examples:

1 A marble is **shiny**.

A mirror is **shinier than** a marble.

A diamond is **the shiniest** of them all.



2 A butterfly is **busy**.

A bee is **busier than** a butterfly.

An ant is **the busiest** of them all.

4 Some long adjectives use **more** and **the most**.

Base Form	Comparative	Superlative
<u>beautiful</u>	<u>more beautiful (than)</u>	<u>the most beautiful</u>
<u>dangerous</u>	<u>more dangerous</u>	<u>the most dangerous</u>
<u>exciting</u>	<u>more exciting</u>	<u>the most exciting</u>
<u>expensive</u>	<u>more expensive</u>	<u>the most expensive</u>
<u>interesting</u>	<u>more interesting</u>	<u>the most interesting</u>
<u>wonderful</u>	<u>more wonderful</u>	<u>the most wonderful</u>

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Adjectives

Look at the following examples:

- 1 A cell phone is **expensive**.
A computer is **more expensive than** a cell phone.
A car is **the most expensive** of the three.



- 2 Skiing down a mountain is **dangerous**.
Climbing a mountain is **more dangerous**.
Jumping out of an airplane is **the most dangerous** of all.



5 Some adjectives do not follow any pattern. They have special ways of forming the comparative and the superlative.

Base Form

bad
good

Comparative

worse (than)
better

Superlative

the worst
the best

 Look at the following examples:

1 The coffee tastes **bad**.

The ginseng tea tastes **worse**.

The medicine tastes **the worst** of all.



2 The white pillow feels **good**.

The yellow pillow feels **better**.

The blue pillow feels **the best**.



Your Turn!

A Choose and fill in the correct adjective in each blank.

1 We just had the hottest
(hotter, hottest) summer in history.



2 Rachel was _____
(happier, happiest) about the trip than we were.

3 Mom's garden this year is _____
(more beautiful, most beautiful) than last year.

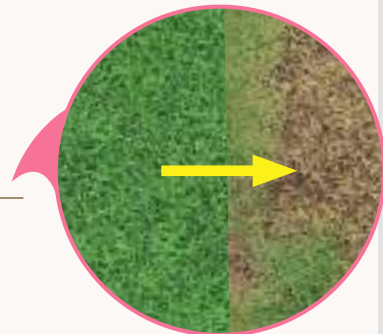
4 That was the _____
(worse, worst) movie I ever saw.

5 He is the _____
(thinner, thinnest) boy in the group.



6 That story was _____ (more, the most)
exciting story I've ever read.

7 The grass here is _____
(green, greener) than the grass there.



Part 1

Grammar and Usage

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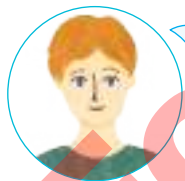
2

Adjectives

B Read and complete the chart.

short		the shortest
fat	fatter	
	easier	the easiest
funny	funnier	
beautiful	more beautiful	
bad		the worst
thin	thinner	
	better	the best
weak		the weakest
expensive		the most expensive
big		the biggest

C Answer the questions based on your family.



1 Who is the youngest in your family?



2 Who is the tallest in your family?



3 Who is the happiest person in your family?

D The passage below has some mistakes which are highlighted. Write the correct word above the wrong one.



Part

1

Grammar and Usage

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Adjectives

largest

The ~~larger~~ mountains in the world are the Himalayan Mountains. These ~~highest~~ mountains are found in Nepal. They are ~~high~~ than the Rocky Mountains in North America. They are ~~highest~~ than the Andes Mountains in South America. The ~~higher~~ mountain of the Himalayas is Mount Everest. It is ~~tall~~ than Mount Denali in Alaska. Mount Denali is the ~~taller~~ mountain in North America. Mount Everest is also ~~high~~ than Aconcagua in Chile. That is the ~~higher~~ mountain in South America.