

Lesson 3 and 4

Unit: 3.4

Theme: Adjectives

Objectives:

At the end of this lesson the students will:

- Identify adjectives in a sentence.
- Identify comparative and superlative adjectives.
- Choose and write the correct type of adjective.

Standards and Expectations: Language

3.LA.1 Demonstrate command of English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

3.LA.1g Form and apply the appropriate comparative and superlative adjectives (e.g., good, better, best), to modify a noun.

3.LA.2e Use conventional spelling for high-frequency and other studied words and for adding suffixes to base words (e.g., sitting, smiled, cries, happiness).

Adjectives

An adjective is a word or words that modifies the noun or pronoun. They are used to describe the noun or pronoun in a sentence. Adjectives can tell size, color, shape, taste, texture, and number, among others.

Examples:

They live in a **beautiful** house.



Ben is an **adorable** baby.



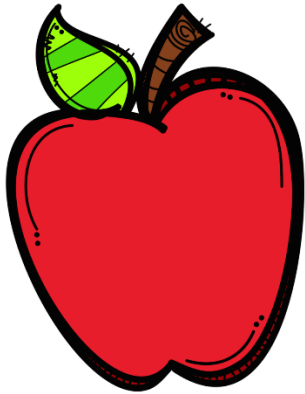
List of adjectives (examples)

| Color | Size | Taste | Odor | |
|---------|------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| black | big | tasty | fresh | |
| blue | huge | sweet | musty | |
| red | large | bitter | salty | |
| pink | little | sour | stinky | |
| green | short | delicious | floral | |
| Texture | Sound | Number | Weather | Shape |
| bumpy | pleasant | few | sunny | oval |
| furry | loud | many | rainy | squared |
| slimy | quiet | fifty | cloudy | triangular |
| smooth | harmonious | scarce | windy | circular |
| squishy | faint | two | foggy | round |

These are just a few adjectives that can help you become a better writer. Remember, adjectives make your writing more interesting and fun.

Practice A1

A. Look at the pictures carefully. Write three (3) adjectives for each picture.
You can use the table from page 2.



juicy

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____



- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____



- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____



- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Practice A1

B. Circle the adjective in each sentence.

1) The children danced to the groovy music

2) The pretty girl danced in her new dress.

3) The clean windows shines in the sunlight.

4) The green grass grows under the warm sun.

5) The fluffy pillows covered his small bed.

6) Mark rode his new green bicycle to the park.



C. Read the sentence carefully. Then, add an adjective in the space provided to make the sentence more interesting.

1) Dad parked his _____ new _____ car in the garage.

2) Mom served the _____ lasagna.

3) My sister went to the park with her _____ dog.

4) The girl is very _____.

5) Today is a _____ day.

6) I lost my _____ ball.



Comparative and superlative adjectives

There are two types of adjectives: comparative adjectives, and superlative adjectives. A **comparative adjective** is used to compare differences between two nouns. A **superlative adjective** is used to compare differences between three or more nouns.

Comparative adjectives

| One syllable | Ending in "y", change "y" to an "i" and add er | Two or more syllables |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Form + er | Form + ier | more + form |
| Taller | Easier | more beautiful |
| Bigger | Busier | more dangerous |
| Smaller | Prettier | more intelligent |
| Shorter | Funnier | more interesting |

Superlative adjectives

| One syllable | Ending in "y", change "y" to an "i" and add er | Two or more syllables |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Form + est | Form + iest | most + form |
| Tallest | Easiest | most beautiful |
| Biggest | Busiest | most dangerous |
| Smallest | Pretties | most intelligent |
| Shortest | Funniest | most interesting |

Practice A2

A. Complete the following table correctly. Write the missing adjectives or adjectives form.

| Adjective (base form) | Comparative | Superlative |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Hard | Harder | |
| 2. Loud | | Loudest |
| 3. | Quicker | Quickest |
| 4. Fast | | Fastest |
| 5. Beautiful | | |

B. Choose by making a circle to the correct adjective form for each sentence.

- 1) Who has the **easiest** (easier) job in our family?
- 2) Do you think a saw is (**most useful, more useful**) than a hammer?
- 3) My dog is (**cutest, cuter**) than yours.
- 4) I had the (**most wonderful, more wonderful**) time with you today.
- 5) He is the (**oldest, older**) person in his family.
- 6) James's bag is (**heavier, heaviest**) than mine.



Unit:3.4

Theme: Pronouns

Objectives:

At the end of this lesson the students will:

- Identify pronouns in a sentence.
- Write pronouns correctly in a sentence.
- Use reflexive pronouns correctly in a sentence.

Standards and Expectations: Language

- 3.LA.1** Demonstrate command of English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
- 3.LA.1c** Use reflexive pronouns (e.g., myself, ourselves).
- 3.LA.2e** Use conventional spelling for high-frequency and other studied words and for adding suffixes to base words (e.g., sitting, smiled, cries, happiness).

Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun. Pronouns are short words and can do everything that nouns can do. Without pronouns, we have to repeat nouns, and that would make our speech and writing repetitive, not to mention confusing.

Examples:

Sofia loves watching movies.

She loves watching movies.



Daniel will play basketball in the afternoon.

He will play basketball in the afternoon.



There are many types of pronouns. We are going to focus on two types of pronouns, subject pronouns, and reflexive pronouns.

Subject pronouns

| Quantity | Pronoun | Explanation |
|----------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Singular | He | It is used to substitute a male noun. |
| | She | It is used to substitute a female noun. |
| | It | It is used to substitute an animal, thing, or idea. |
| | I | It is used to substitute when you are talking about yourself. |
| | You | It is used to substitute a person in a second person point of view. |
| Plural | We | It is used to substitute a group of people including yourself. |
| | They | It is used to substitute a group of people NOT including yourself. |
| | You | It is used to substitute a person in a second person point of view. |

Example sentences:

James plays soccer on weekends.

He plays soccer on weekends.

Sarah lives near me.

She lives near me.

The dog was barking all night.

It was barking all night.

Gerald likes pizza.

I like pizza.

Patrick is my best friend

You are my best friend.

Sarah, James, and I work in the same place.

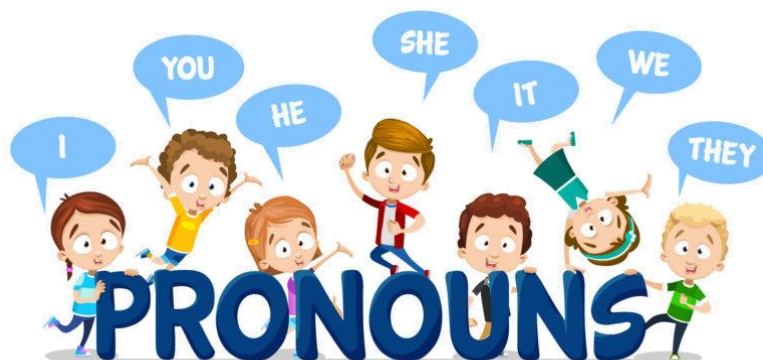
We work in the same place.

Camila and Raul are very crazy.

They are very crazy.

Ramon and Saul are good friends.

You are good friends.

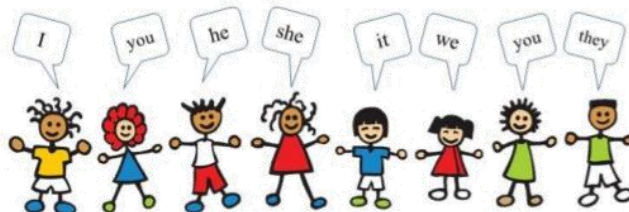


Practice B1

A. Choose the correct subject pronoun that substitutes the given noun(s).

| | |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. people a. he b. she c. they | 2. woman a. it b. we c. she |
| 3. teacher a. you b. it c. they | 4. cat a. we b. it c. you |
| 5. Bob and Joe a. they b. we c. it | 6. dog a. he b. you c. it |
| 7. Joan and I a. we b. they c. he | 8. girl a. they b. she c. we |
| 9. boy a. he b. she c. they | 10. friends a. it b. we c. they |

PRONOUNS



B. Rewrite the sentences by changing the noun(s) to the correct pronoun.

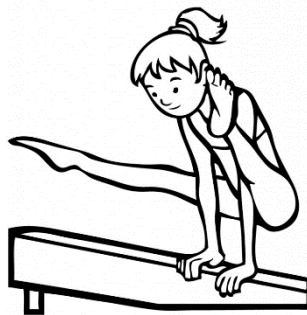
| | |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <u>The students</u> are young. | They are young. |
| 2. <u>The restaurant</u> is expensive. | |
| 3. <u>The dog</u> is angry. | |
| 4. <u>The boy</u> is big. | |
| 5. <u>The girls</u> are pretty. | |
| 6. <u>You and I</u> are happy. | |

Reflexive pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are words ending in -self (when in singular form) or -selves (when in plural form) that are used when the subject of the sentence and the object of a sentence are the same. The object of a sentence is the person or thing that receives the action of the verb. It is the who or what that the subject does something to.

Example:

I believe in **myself**.



Reflexive pronouns

| Quantity | Subject pronouns | Reflexive pronouns |
|----------|------------------|--------------------|
| Singular | He | Himself |
| | She | Herself |
| | It | itself |
| | I | Myself |
| | You | Yourself |
| Plural | We | Ourselves |
| | They | Themselves |
| | You | yourselves |

Practice B2

A. Circle the reflexive pronoun in each sentence below.

1. Make sure to remind yourself of the things you need to do.

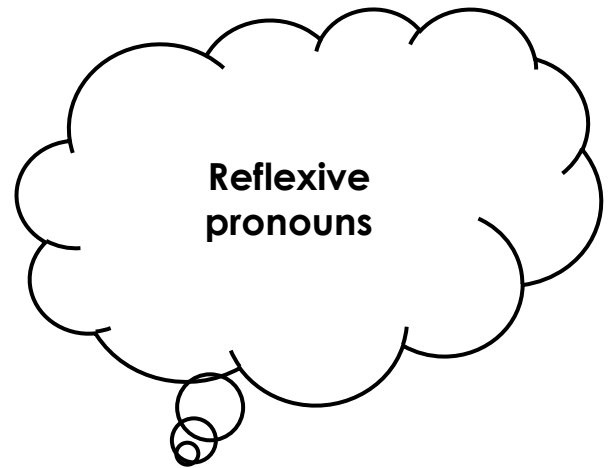
2. She thought to herself while she was in the library.

3. I saw myself in the mirror.

4. We blamed ourselves for the mistake.

5. Can you help yourselves?

6. They cannot look after themselves.



B. Choose the correct reflexive pronoun in each sentence below.

1. I had to remind _____ to speak clearly and loudly.
a. myself
b. itself
c. yourself

2. She thought to _____ while she was in the library.
a. myself
b. ourselves
c. herself

3. I saw _____ in the mirror.
a. myself
b. myself
c. itself

4. I took a picture of _____ with my new hat.
a. myself
b. themselves
c. myself

5. He gave _____ a pat on the back.
a. himself
b. myself
c. herself

6. We had to remind _____ that it was just a game.
a. myself
b. ourselves
c. itself

C. Fill in the blank using the correct reflexive pronoun. Remember, the subject of the sentence should be the same as the object of the sentence. The subject is underlined for you.

1. The children are enjoying themselves.
2. Susan wants to fix the computer _____.
3. I can't do the puzzle by _____.
4. Tom and Lisa are going to hurt _____.
5. Now you can ride by _____.
6. The boomerang returned by _____.

Reflexive pronouns are used when the subject and the object are the same.

