

Summer Week 1 - English
Lesson 1

Can I find interesting
adjectives using shades of
meaning?

Fast Five: Correct the mistakes in these sentences. (Answers on next page)


- 1) Once upon, a time, there was a Little old lady named sarah.
- 2) i didnt want to go outside!
- 3) I do hope the sun stays out for a while," said grandma

Fast Five: Answers

- 1) Once upon_ a time, there was a little old lady named Sarah.
- 2) I didn't want to go outside!
- 3) "I do hope the sun stays out for a while," said Grandma.

What is an adjective?

An adjective is a describing word. Can you think of any examples?



Big, small, nice, happy,
sad, tall, short, blue,
red...

Have a look at this sentence.

It was a nice, warm day outside.

Now have a look at this sentence: Which one do you think is better?

- It was a gorgeous, scorching day outside.

The second sentence is better.

The second sentence is better because it has more interesting adjectives in it.

To help us think of better adjectives, we can use shades of meaning.

The first word we are going to look at is **dry**.

The ground was **dry**.

In the thesaurus, other words for dry are: 'hard' 'arid' and 'parched'.

Which is the 'driest' word? Rank them, starting with **dry**.

Answers

1. Dry
2. Hard
3. Parched
4. Arid

Here is an example of completed shades of meaning.

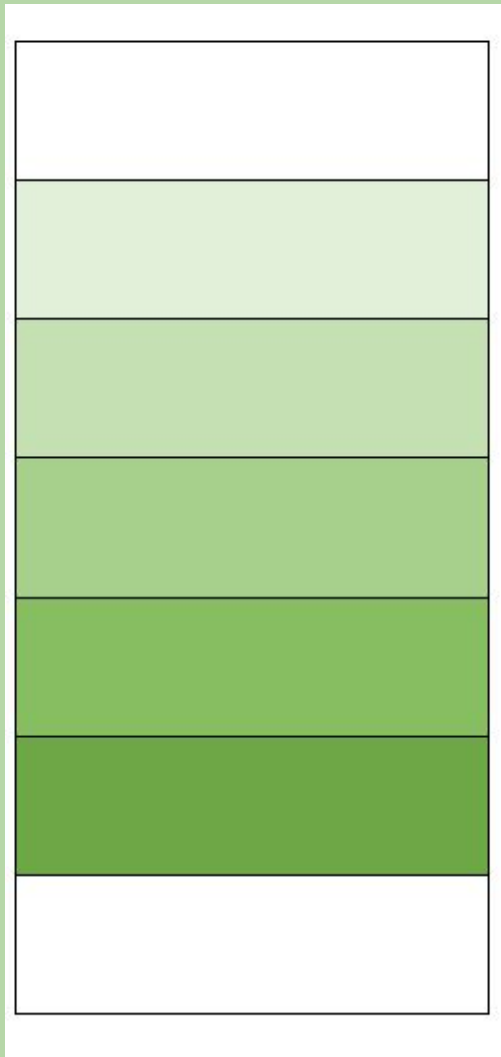
Shades of Meaning		
teeny	pretty	happy
tiny	beautiful	joyful
little	gorgeous	proud
small	glorious	exciting
hop	funny	bad
jump	witty	terrible
leap	silly	awful
skip	humorous	horrible
walk	sweet	love
stroll	friendly	adore
tiptoe	helpful	idolise
stride	kind	affection

Adjectives get more interesting as the colour gets darker.

Here's how our ranking for **dry** would work in a shade of meaning:



Can you put these words for **nice** into the shade of meaning below? (Answers on next page.)



1. Nice

Nice

2.

Kind

3.

Lovely

4.

Gentle

5.

Pleasant

6.

Delightful

7.

Good

Possible Answers

1. Nice
2. Good
3. Kind
4. Gentle
5. Pleasant
6. Lovely
7. Delightful

Activities

Red - Use the words and the synonyms that you have been given to order the words into your shades of meaning.

Yellow - Use the words and synonyms that you have been given to start filling in your shades of meaning. For each shade of meaning, you need to think of **1 of your own synonyms**.

Green - Use your **own knowledge of synonyms** for the words you have been given to fill in your shades of meaning. If you get stuck, you can have a look at the red or yellow activities to help.