

Adjective Endings

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-ful	Full of, tending or liable to	Beautiful, wonderful
-able, -ible	Tending to, capable or worthy of	Payable, sensible
-al, -ial, -ical	Having the quality of, relating to	Brutal, social, historical
-ant, -ent	Being or performing	Important, independent
-an, -ian	Related to, one who is or does	Human, agrarian
-ic	Pertaining, relating to	Chronic, fantastic
-ile	Capable of, tending to	Fragile, futile
-ive	Performing or tending toward	Sensitive, supportive
-ish	Having the quality of	Selfish, bookish
-ous, -ose	Relating to, full of	Generous, adventurous
-y	Tending to, characterized	Sleepy, hungry
-less	Unable to act, lacking, without	Endless, sleepless

Adjectives And Regular Adverbs

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What is an Adjective- It is a word or set of words that **modifies** a noun or pronoun.

What is an Adverb- It is a word or set of words that **modifies** verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

List of adjectives and regular adverbs -

Adjectives	Adverbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
Angry	Angrily	Correct	Correctly	Generous	Generously
Bad	Badly	Curious	Curiously	Gentle	Gently
Brave	Bravely	Eager	Eagerly	Glad	Gladly
Busy	Busily	Easy	Easily	Happy	Happily
Calm	Calmly	Excited	Excitedly	Honest	Honestly
Careful	Carefully	Extreme	Extremely	Hungry	Hungrily
Certain	Certainly	Fortunate	Fortunately	Immediate	Immediately
Kind	Kindly	Natural	Naturally	Polite	Politely
Lazy	Lazily	Painful	Painfully	Quick	Quickly
Loud	Loudly	Perfect	Perfectly	Quiet	Quietly
Rude	Rudely	Safe	Safely	Selfish	Selfishly
Separate	Separately	Serious	Seriously	Slow	Slowly
Sudden	Suddenly	Terrible	Terribly	Tired	Tiredly

Adjectives That Describe People's Personality

Artistic – Someone who is good at creative activities.

E.g. – Jeff is very artistic. He is really good at painting.

Bad tempered – Somebody who gets angry a lot.

E.g.- Sam is really bad-tempered. He is always shouting at his wife.

Big-headed – Someone with a very high opinion of themselves.

E.g.- Mary is bit big-headed. She thinks more of herself than others do.

Boring- Used to describe someone who is not interesting.

E.g. – Jenny is a bit boring today because she doesn't like to stay at home.

Bossy – Used to describe someone who tries to control other people.

E.g.- Jenifer is a bit bossy. She is always ordering her husband about.

Creative- Someone who is an original thinker.

E.g.- My little brother is very creative. He is always working with new ideas.

Gregarious- Someone who is very sociable.

E.g.- Monica is very gregarious. She has lots of friends.

Intelligent- Someone who is very clever and genius.

E.g. – Sam is a very intelligent boy. He always gets higher marks for all subjects.

Applications Of “The” With Places

We <u>don't normally use</u> “The” with following places.		We <u>normally use</u> “The” with following places.	
Description	Examples	Description	Examples
Names of Continents.	Asia, Europe, Africa, North America	Names of countries with <u>special words</u> such as Kingdom, Republic, States etc.	The united Kingdom The Dominican Republic
Names of countries.	China, Italy, Japan, India, France	<u>Plural names</u> of countries.	The Philippines, The Netherlands
Names of cities and towns.	Tokyo, London, Hanoi, Bangkok, Lamphun	Names of oceans and seas.	The Indian Ocean, The Black sea,
Names of regions, states etc.	West Africa, South Asia, Texas, Arizona	Names of Canals.	The Panama canal, The Suez canal
Names of islands.	Sumatra, Sri Lanka, Cuba, Java	Names of <u>groups of</u> islands.	The British Isles, The Bahamas
Names of mountains	Everest, Etna, Kilimanjaro	Names of mountain <u>rangers</u>	The Alps, The Andes, The Himalayas
Names of roads, streets etc.	Bristol street, York street, Morrison road, Kandy road	Names of rivers.	The Volga river, The Thames river.
Names of squares.	Times square, Xinghai Square, Tiananmen Square	Most names of hotels, restaurants and pubs.	The Hilton Hotel, The Chinese Dragon Pub
Names of airports .	Heathrow International airport, Charles de Gaulle International airport	Names of cinemas, theatres, art galleries etc.	The Odeon cinema, The National theatre.
Names of railway stations .	Grand central terminal, Shinjuku station,	Names of Museums.	The National Museum, The Acropolis Museum
Names of universities.	Cambridge university, Oxford university, Harvard university	Names of deserts.	The Sahara desert, The Kalahari desert
Names of zoos.	San Diego Zoo, Toronto zoo, Yokohama zoo	Names of regions and places with <u>“of”</u>	The great wall of China The university of London

10 Grammar Mistakes ESL Students Make

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1. Choosing the Wrong Tense- E.g.- I have been to New York last summer.

In this case, the student fails to see that because he/ she is referring to something that happened at a specific moment in the past, he/ she should use the **Past Simple**, not the Present Perfect. Students may remember the correct form of the verb (and remember the correct past participle for a specific verb, for example); the problem is that they simply use the wrong tense to express themselves.

2. Using the Wrong Preposition- E.g.- What happened with you last weekend?

Happened with, to or on – prepositions are one of the most confusing aspects of learning English grammar, as there are rarely clear-cut rules.

3. Confusing the Infinitive, Gerund or Base Form of the Verb-

E.g.- I must to buy a new English book.

Students often use the infinitive with modals like must, when they should simply use the base form of the verb. Others use gerunds when they should use infinitives (*I decided going to the park*).

4. Omitting Articles- E.g.- I bought new car yesterday.

Get the feeling something's missing? Well, ESL students are not as intuitive. Whether it's the definite or indefinite article, they sometimes seem to avoid them like the plague.

5. Misusing Adverbs and Adjectives- E.g.- I want to speak English good.

If your ESL students want to speak English **well**, they'll need to make sure their adverbs and adjectives are in tip top shape.