



# Hi everyone

What did we have last time, who can tell me?

عمّ تحدثنا في المحاضرة السابقة؟ من يخبرنا؟

A student: we talked about trade

تحدثنا عن التجارة

Good morning everyone:

The Handout:

## The Adjectives

An adjective modifies a noun or pronoun by providing descriptive or specific detail about the noun. Adjectives usually precede the noun or pronoun they modify. Adjectives do not have to agree in number or gender with the nouns they describe. Adjectives answer the following questions: What kind?, How many? and which ones ?

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## Adjectives before the Noun/Attributive Adjectives/Absolute Adjectives

An adjective usually comes directly before the noun it describes or modifies.

- old man
- green coat
- cheerful one

"One" is a pronoun. (Don't forget that adjectives modify pronouns too.) When adjectives are used like this, they're called attributive adjectives.

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## Proper Adjectives

A proper adjective is derived from a proper noun.

- French class
- Spanish food
- European car

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## Limiting Adjectives

A limiting adjective restricts the meaning of the word it modifies.

- That car
- This room
- The tree

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## Adjectives after the Noun/Predicative Adjectives

An adjective can come after the noun.

- Jack was old.
- It looks green.
- He seems cheerful

\*\*\*\*\*.

In the three examples above, the adjectives follow linking verbs. The most common **linking verb** is the verb to be (in all of its forms, e.g., am, is, are, was, were, will be, was being, has been). Other common linking verbs relate to the five senses (to look, to feel, to smell, to sound, and to taste). To appear, to become, and to seem are common. (When adjectives are used like this, they're called **predicative adjectives**.)

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## Adjectives Immediately after the Noun/Postpositive Adjective:

Sometimes, an adjective comes immediately after a noun. In general, postpositive adjectives sound unnatural in English, but

there are a few set phrases that conventionally comprise modifiers following nouns.

- The Princess Royal
- The best seats available
- The worst manners imaginable

**Note:** the difference between “the best seats available” and “the best seats are available”: Both of them are correct but the first one is a phrase and you feel like there is something missing.

**Question :** in what situation you can use “the best seats available” or “the worst manners imaginable”

**Answer :** it’s like an explanation for something. Just like “the kid is behaving badly”, we say “he has the worst manners imaginable”.

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When adjectives are used like this, they're called **postpositive adjectives**. Postpositive adjectives are more common with pronouns.

- I am looking for someone interesting.
- Something evil
- I prefer to eat something spicy.

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### **Nouns Used as Adjectives**

Many words that are usually nouns can function as adjectives.

- Autumn colors
- Boat race
- Computer shop
- Electricity board

Here are some real-life examples:

- Not all face masks are created equal.
- You cannot make a revolution with silk gloves.

When used like adjectives, **nouns are known as attributive nouns**.

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## Participles Used as Adjectives

A participle can take two different forms: past participle and present participle. These two forms can **function** as either an **adjective** or a **verb**.

Past participle usually has one of these various endings: -ed, -d, -t, -en, or -n.

- I had **broken (V)** the clock. [had broken = past perfect]

Past participle in the previous example forms a verb tenses, like the perfect tense. Whereas in the following example broken is a past participle functions as an

adjective because is modifies the noun clock.

- I felt sorry for this **broken** clock.

The past participle (ending in -ed) is used to talk about how someone feels:

- I was really **bored** during the flight .
- She is **interested** in history.
- John is **frightened** of spiders.

Present participle, ends in -ing, can also be used to form verb tenses, like the progressive tense:

- Right now, the athlete is snowboarding. [is snowboarding = present continuous]

Present participle, on the other hand, functions as an adjective. We usually use the present participle to talk about the person, thing, or situation which has caused the feeling:

Here are some examples of participles as adjectives:

- It was such a long, boring flight (so I was bored).
- I read a really interesting book about history (so I was interested).
- Many people find spiders frightening (so they're frightened when they see spiders).

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## When Nouns Become Adjectives and Adjectives Become Nouns:

Sometimes, a word that is normally used as a noun can function as an adjective, depending on its placement. For example:

- Never try to pet someone's **guide** dog without asking permission first.

**Guide** is a noun. But in this sentence, it modifies dog. It works as an **adjective**.

Some words that are normally adjectives can function as nouns:

- Jenne is working on a fundraiser to help the homeless.

In the context of this sentence, homeless is functioning as a noun.

Don't think of adjectives and nouns only as particular classes of words. But the terms —adjective|| and —noun|| aren't just about a word's form—they're also about its function.

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## Comparative and Superlative Adjectives/Degrees of Comparison:

Adjectives come in three forms: **absolute**, **comparative**, and **superlative**.

Absolute adjectives describe something in its own:

- A **cool** guy
- A **messy** desk

**Comparative Adjectives**, unsurprisingly, make a comparison between two or more things. For most one-syllable adjectives, the comparative is formed by adding the suffix -er (or just -r if the adjective already ends with an e). For two-syllable adjectives ending in -y, replace -y with -ier

- A **cooler** guy in the neighborhood is a song writer.
- A **more mischievous** cat does not have an owner.

**Superlative Adjectives** indicate that something has the highest degree of the quality in question. One-syllable adjectives become superlatives by adding the suffix -est (or just -st for adjectives that already end in e). Two-syllable adjectives ending in -y replace -y with -iest. Multi-syllable adjectives add the word most. When you use an article with a superlative adjective, it will almost always be the definite article (the) rather than a or an.

- The **coolest** guy in the neighborhood is a song writer.
- The **most mischievous** cat does not have an owner.

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### Order of adjectives:

When more than one adjective comes before a noun, the adjectives are normally in a particular order. Adjectives which describe opinions or attitudes (e.g. amazing) usually come first, before more neutral, factual ones (e.g. red):

- She was wearing an **amazing red** coat.
- Not: ... red amazing coat

| order | relating to | examples                   |
|-------|-------------|----------------------------|
| 1     | opinion     | unusual, lovely, beautiful |
| 2     | size        | big, small, tall           |

| order | relating to      | examples                              |
|-------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 3     | physical quality | thin, rough, untidy                   |
| 4     | shape            | round, square, rectangular            |
| 5     | age              | young, old, youthful                  |
| 6     | color            | blue, red, pink                       |
| 7     | origin           | Dutch, Japanese, Turkish              |
| 8     | material         | metal, wood, plastic                  |
| 9     | type             | general-purpose, four-sided, U-shaped |
| 10    | purpose          | cleaning, hammering, cooking          |

If you don't want to emphasize any one of the adjectives, the most usual sequence of adjectives is:

Here are some examples of longer adjective phrases. A noun phrase which included all these types would be extremely rare.

• She was a 1 beautiful, 2 tall, 3 thin, 5 young, 6 black-haired, 7 Scottish woman.

• What a 1 amazing, 2 little, 5 old, 7 Chinese cup and saucer!

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Now let's go read the text book and apply what we took.

Do you know what is the meaning of discrimination?

Treating somebody or a particular group in society less fairly than others.

How many kind of discrimination do we have?

Color, gender, gender, race, age or religion

Do you think we have discrimination in textbooks?

**Student:** Yes, we have something about slave.

**Teacher:** we also have sexism when they use the pronoun he. To avoid this, they can use (s/he) or they.

What is the meaning of textbooks? School books

Now, let's start reading.

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1. Textbooks, along with other reference books, are like holy books for most South Korean students. A few years ago, a student who got a perfect score on the Korean Scholastic Aptitude Test said that if others wanted to do as well as she did, "all they have to do is dive into the textbooks."

تُعتبر الكتب المدرسية بالإضافة إلى الكتب المرجعية الأخرى كتباً مقدسة بالنسبة لمعظم طلاب كوريا الجنوبية. منذ بضع سنوات قالت الطالبة التي نالت درجة تامة في امتحان القبول الجامعي الكوري أنه إن أراد الآخرون أن ينالوا درجة ممتازة كما فعلت "كل ما عليهم فعله هو التعمق في الدراسة من الكتب المدرسية"

**Reference books:** books containing information, facts which are used to do research/ source books. كتب مرجعية

Holy books like Qur'an, the Bible... كتب سماوية

Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT): it is a collage **admission test**. It has **three skills**: critical reading, writing an essay, and mathematics. There are 7 tests annually. (it is a very difficult test)

**Dive into textbooks**: read it deeply and read a lot.

Why do we have quotations mark in this paragraph?

Because we have a direct speech, the exact words of someone.

• The main idea of the text: Textbooks are beneficial/ useful/

The importance of textbooks

2. But textbooks, it turns out, are not infallible. The National Human Rights Commission recently told the Ministry of Education to take ‘proper measures’ in 13 cases in various textbooks used by elementary, middle and high school students that were described as misleading or unfair to certain groups.

ولكن اتضح أن الكتب المدرسية ليست معصومة عن الخطأ. اخبرت لجنة الأمم المتحدة القومية وزارة التعليم بأن تتخذ "الإجراءات المناسبة" في 13 حالة في كتب مدرسية مختلفة مستخدمة من قبل طلاب المدارس الابتدائية والإعدادية والثانوية والتي اتصفت بأنها مضللة أو ظالمة بالنسبة لبعض الجماعات.

• Focus on the word “but” here which is to show contrast.

**Infallible**: faultless, no mistakes/ the opposite of fallible; not infallible=fallible: There is a mistake.

(two negative “not+ in” = positive)

**Proper**: suitable/ appropriate/ standardize.

**Misleading**: misguiding/ deceptive/ incorrect.

The main idea: Textbooks are fallible.

3. The head of the commission, Kim Chang Kuk, said, “After carefully going through the textbooks, we found cases that could harm students’ development of conscientiousness and sense of human rights.” The Education Ministry accepted all the suggestions and the books will be revised.

قال رئيس اللجنة كيم شانغ كوك: "بعد مراجعة الكتب المدرسية بدقة وجدنا أموراً قد تؤذي تطور الطلاب واجتهادهم وحسهم بحقوق الانسان". قبلت وزارة التعليم بجميع الاقتراحات وسيتم إعادة النظر في هذه الكتب

**Teacher:** Is conscientiousness an adjective or a noun?

**Students:** Noun.

**Teacher:** Why?

**Students:** Because we have (ness) in the end of it. This suffix is for noun.

**Teacher:** What is the adjective of this word?

**Students:** Conscientious.

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**Conscientiousness:** to do something carefully.

**Revised:** to change /improve/ modify.

What is the main idea of this paragraph?

The need for revising the textbooks

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4. One case the commission found fault with was in a high school social studies book that teaches about gross domestic product.

إحدى الحالات التي وجدتها اللجنة أنها خاطئة كانت في كتاب دراسات اجتماعية في مدرسة ثانوية والذي يدرس إجمالي الناتج المحلي.

**Social studies book:** study of people in society.

**Gross domestic product (GDP):** the total income/ value in one country maybe in one year. الدخل القومي.

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5. The book used an example of a housekeeper and her employer. "If somebody gets married to his housekeeper, the GDP decreases, the textbook says. To illustrate, next to the passage was a drawing of a man—kneeling and offering a ring—as he proposed to a woman busily scrubbing the floor.

استخدم الكتاب مثلاً عن مدبرة منزل وموظفها. يقول الكتاب: "إن تزوج أحدهم من مدبرة منزله فإن إجمالي الناتج المحلي سينخفض". وللتوضيح يوجد إلى جانب الشرح رسم لرجل جاث على ركبته يقدم خاتماً يطلب يد امرأة مشغولة بتنظيف الأرضية.

**Illustrate:** to provide explanation, photos, pictures, and graphics to make things clear.

**Kneeling:** sitting on his knees.

**Proposed:** asked.

**Scrubbing:** clean the floor using a brush.

Here, they show discrimination by underestimating the role of women.

6. The commission said that the word "house-keeper" disparages the role while the picture promotes prejudices about women. Above all, the commission said, the example did little to explain how GDP is calculated.

قالت اللجنة أن كلمة "مدبرة منزل" تحط من قدر هذا الدور بينما تولد الصورة الشعور بالإجحاف نحو المرأة. وفوق كل ذلك قالت اللجنة أن المثال لم يشرح بما يكفي كيفية حساب إجمالي الناتج المحلي.

**Disparage:** belittle/ underestimate.

**Prejudices:** to show preference/ Bias for someone or a group of people rather than the others.

7. Another thing the commission caught in its net was a definition of the disabled. A social studies textbook for those in high school says:

"If the disabled can do work that is equal in quality and ability to what normal people can do, the disabled should not be treated unfairly."

The commission pointed out that using the word normal" implied that all people excluded from that category were abnormal, and thus the use of the word is improper for textbooks.

أمر آخر اكتشفته اللجنة في شبكتها هو تعريف للعاجزين. يقول كتاب الدراسات الاجتماعية لطلاب الثانوية:

"إذا كان بإمكان العاجزين القيام بعمل بنفس كفاءة وقدرة الناس الطبيعيين فإنه لا يجب معاملة هذا العاجز بظلم".

أشارت اللجنة إلى أن استخدام كلمة "طبيعي" أوحى معنى أن جميع الناس المبعدين عن هذه المجموعة هم أناس شاذين غير طبيعيين وبالتالي فإن استخدام هذه الكلمة غير مناسب في كتاب مدرسي.

**Disabled:** (in this text is noun). {when we add (the) to the adjective, it becomes a noun which means a group of people that have this adjective; in our text, they are the group of disabled people.

Disabled: have a physical or mental problem.

**Excluded:** left out. (the opposite of it is: included).

## 8. The commission also considered the wind of change.

كما اتخذت اللجنة بعين الاعتبار التغييرات غير المحددة بعد.

**Wind of change** (idiom): they want to make change, but they are not sure/ clear how or when.

9. A science textbook for middle schoolers says: “A family consists of a married couple and their children: The commission said that since the formation of families varies as society develops, the definition should be more flexible. If not, the textbook could give students the idea that anybody from a family that doesn’t fit the description is somehow incomplete or abnormal.

يقول كتاب العلوم لطلاب الإعدادية: "تتكون العائلة من زوجين وأولادهما." قالت اللجنة أنه طالما أن شكل العائلة يتغير بتطور المجتمع فإن التعريف يجب أن يكون أكثر ليونة. وإلا فإنه يمكن للكتاب أن يعطي الطلاب فكرة أنه أي أحد من عائلة لا تطابق الوصف فهي بشكل ما ناقصة أو غير طبيعية.

What’s the problem here?

They say that a family has married couple and their children, but what if this couple has no children? Aren’t they considered as a family? The same applies to the divorced couple. Of course, they are! So, the definition is not fair, and this is discrimination.

**Flexible:** able to adapt with other situations, easy to change.

The same textbook also said that work time” refers to .10 work and students at school studying and “office workers at chores. It should be housewives at home doing household commission changed to remove the gender discrimination, the .said

يقول الكتاب نفسه أن "وقت العمل" يشير إلى "الموظفين المكتبيين في العمل والطلاب في المدرسة يتعلمون وربات المنزل في البيت يقومون بأعمال المنزل الروتينية. قالت اللجنة بأنه يجب تغييرها لإزالة التمييز بين الجنسين.

**Household chores:** routine works (cooking, ironing,...)

11. Another wrinkle the commission wants to straighten out is textbook, which says: "Seoul's colors are green for its in an art .Han River and flesh color for the sun mountains, blue for the يوجد خطأ آخر تود اللجنة تصويبه في كتاب للفنون، والذي يقول: "ألوان سول خضراء بجبالها وزرقاء بنهر هان وصفراء بالشمس"

**Wrinkle:** fault.

**Straighten out:** remove it, make it clear.

**Seoul:** the capital of South Korea.

» So, where is the discrimination here?

It is discrimination in color.

12. The flesh color definition, referring to the average Asian's would offend those with a different skin color, the skin color .commission said

قالت اللجنة أن التعريف الأصفر الذي يشير إلى لون البشرة الآسيوي السائد قد يهين الأشخاص الذين لهم لون بشرة مختلف

**Offend:** insult/ upset/ annoys.

13. The commission already set the same matter right in the Standards manual last August. The alternative Korean Industrial "apricot" and "light citrus colors suggested were "light وضعت اللجنة المسألة ذاتها في كتيب معايير الصناعة الكورية في شهر آب الماضي. كانت الالوان البديلة المقترحة "مشمش فاتح" و "ليمون فاتح".

**Manual:** handbook.

The main idea of the whole text:

The textbooks need to be revised because of the discrimination in them.

» What is the main idea of the paragraphs 11+12+13?

## Discrimination in color

- So, we have three types of textbooks here:  
Science textbooks, social studies, and art

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### The Handout

#### Discrimination in Textbooks:

##### Vocabulary:

- **Discrimination:** (n) treating a person or particular group of people differently, especially in a worse way from the way in which you treat other people, because of their skin colour, sex, sexuality, etc. **تمييز**
- **Holy books:** related to a religion or a god **كتب سماوية**
- **A reference book:** (n) a book of facts, such as a dictionary or an encyclopedia, that you look at to discover particular information. **كتب مرجعية**
- **Scholastic:** (adj) relating to school and education **مدرسي**
- **Aptitude:** (n) natural ability or skill **موهبة**
- **Infallible:** (adj) never wrong, failing, or making a mistake  
**معصوم عن الخطأ**
- **Commission:** (n/v) a group of people who have been formally chosen to discover information about a problem or examine the reasons why the problem exists. **عمولة**
- **Misleading:** (adj) causing someone to believe something that is not true . **مضلل**
- **Conscientiousness:** (n) the quality of working hard and being careful **اجتهاد**
- **To disparages:** (v) to criticize someone or something in a way that shows you do not respect or value him, her, or it  
**استخفاف**
- **disabled:** (adj) not having one or more of the physical or mental abilities that most people have. **عاجز**

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*That's all for today  
Thank you very much*

Alanwar  
Est.



مكتبة الأنوار

تقدم خدماتها لطلاب قسم اللغة الإنكليزية  
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