# DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

**1.-** Descriptive texts have been defined as " a *stretch of language which provides information about what the objects of the outside world, animals(s) or person(s) look like".*

MAIN FEATURES OF DESCRIPTIVE TEXIS.

## 1..- There are four kinds of descriptive texts:

A).- PHYSICAL; Telling what an object looks like from the outside and telling about the relationship between its parts.
B).- PSYCHOLOGICAL Information on the non-perceived (by the senses) qualities of human behaviour.
C).- PROCEDURAL.: To explain how a process takes place.
D).- FUNCTIONAL: To explain what an object is for.
2.- **A descriptive text is frozen in time** ; i.e, things are described the way they are perceived at a specific moment either in the present or in the past.
3.- There's always an intention when describing: - to clarify/ - to create a better understanding.

## 4.- Syntactic and Semantic features.

1.- Nature of verbs:
**Stative verbs: To be, seem, look like, ressemble**
**Verbs related to senses: feel (touch), smell, sound, hear ,taste, look**
2.- Existential patterns: *There* + Be (is/are/was/were/will be/ has been/ would be)
3.- Descriptions answer to the question: *What + to be + noun phrase + like ?*, for instance: - What is the weather like?;
-What are your friends like?
-What will life be like in two hundred years' time?
4.- *Adjectival groups* or adjectival structures are going to prevail.
5.- Prepositons and adverbs indicating position, location and place.
6.- Vocabulary: It needs to be precise, and avoid general words like "something, thing".
7.- Kind of sentence. Declarative and usually in the simple present tense.

STRUCTURES WE NEED TO KNOW TO DESCRIBE THINGS, OBJECTS OR PEOPLE

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| 1.- EXISTENTIAL PATTERNS | → **There is** a beautiful view from the top of the tower" |
| 2.- ADJECTIVES: -Position | → Before the noun.- *I like romantic songs.* |
| - Formation | 1.- Noun + **ed** : *My father is blue-eyed.*<br>2.- Noun + **less** (lack of).- *This film is endless*<br>3.- Noun + **ful** .- *beauty>beautiful; harm> harmful*<br>4.- Noun + **y/ly**: noise>noisy; trick>tricky;sun>sunny love>lovely; friend> friendly.<br>5.- Noun + **ish**: child> childish; snob> snobbish<br>6.-Verb + **able/ible**:changeable;reliable; unforgetable<br>7.- Verb + **(s)ive :** impressive; attractive; permissive<br>8.- **Ed/ing**: bored/boring; excited/exciting; tired/tiring |
| -Comparatives & Superlatives (reg/ irregular) | Madrid is **as** beautiful **as** Paris<br>Madrid is cheap**er than** Paris;<br>Maths is **more** difficult **than** Physics<br>Scotland is **the most** beautiful country **in** the world<br>Mark is **the worst** singer of the century |
| 3.- RELATIVE CLAUSES | - Sue is the woman **who** bought that car.<br>- Sue**, who bought that car,** is very rich |
| 4.- PLACE PREPOSITIONS & ADVERBS | - There was a house **on top of** the mountain, **far away from** the crowd and **next to** a beautiful lake. |
| 5.- VOCABULARY | Physical appearance, mood, character, size, weight, material, shape, age, colour, etc. |