



DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

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 TEXTS.

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 an 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.

4.1.- Nature of verbs:

Stative verbs: To be, seem, look like, resemble
Verbs related to senses: feel (touch), smell, sound, hear ,taste, look

4.2.- Existential patterns:

There + Be (is/are/was/were/will be/ has been/ would be)

4.3 .- 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?

4.4- Adjectival groups or adjectival structures are going to prevail.

4.5.- Prepositons and adverbs indicating position, location and place.

4. 6.- Vocabulary: It needs to be precise, and avoid general words like "something, thing".

4. 7.- Kind of sentence. Declarative and usually in the simple present tense.



STRUCTURES WE NEED TO KNOW TO DESCRIBE OBJECTS OR PEOPLE

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| 1.- EXISTENTIAL PATTERNS | → There is a beautiful view from the top of the tower” |
| 2.- ADJECTIVES: - Position - Formation - Comparatives & Superlatives (reg/ irregular) | → Before the noun.- <i>I like romantic songs.</i> { <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.- Noun + ed : <i>My father is blue-eyed.</i> 2.- Noun + less (lack of).- <i>This film is endless</i> 3.- Noun + ful .- <i>beauty>beautiful; harm> harmful</i> 4.- Noun + y/ly: <i>noise>noisy; trick>tricky;sun>sunny</i> <i>love>lovely; friend> friendly.</i> 5.- Noun + ish: <i>child> childish; snob> snobbish</i> 6.-Verb + able/ible:<i>changeable;reliable; unforgettable</i> 7.- Verb + (s)ive : <i>impressive; attractive; permissive</i> 8.- Ed/ing: <i>bored/boring; excited/exciting; tired/tiring</i> { <p>Madrid is as beautiful as Paris</p> <p>Madrid is cheaper than Paris;</p> <p>Maths is more difficult than Physics</p> <p>Scotland is the most beautiful country in the world</p> <p>Mark is the worst singer of the century</p> |
| 3.- RELATIVE CLAUSES | - Sue is the woman who bought that car. - 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. |