**Monday 4th October 2013 8am to 12pm**

**Adverbs of frequency**

Uses: Adverbs of frequency are used to describe how often we do things.

**Activity 1:** Here are the most common verbs of frequency. What do you think they mean? Put them in the correct column of the table.

always

often

rarely

regularly

seldom

sometimes

never

normally

hardly ever

occasionally

generally

infrequently

frequently

usually

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 100% of  the time | 75%-99% of the time | 51%-74% of the time | 26%-50%of the time | 1%-25% of the time | 0% of  the time |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

How do they work? Where do they go in the sentence?

We usually put these adverbs in the middle of the sentence, between the subject and the verb:

* I **often** go to the cinema.
* She **sometimes** visits me at home.
* We **usually** drink coffee.

We can also put them at the very beginning or end of the sentence. This makes them stronger:

* **Often** I go to the cinema.
* I go to the cinema **often**.
* But never:

Here are some other expressions we can use to say 'how often'. All of these longer phrases go at the beginning or the end of the sentence but not in the middle.

* once in a while: I go to the cinema **once in a while**.
* every now and again: She drinks wine **every now and again**.
* from time to time: **From time to time** I visit my mother.

To say how often something happens, you can use a number or 'several' or 'many', followed by 'times'.

If the number is one, use 'once' instead of 'one time'.

If the number is two use 'twice,' instead of 'two times'

Then add 'a' and a period of time.

* I go to the cinema twice a week.
* She takes these tablets three times a day.
* I change the sheets once a fortnight (fortnight = two weeks).
* I meet him several times a year.
* I visit my parents once a month.

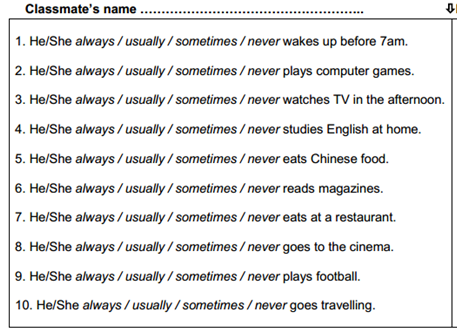
We can also use 'every' + period of time:

1. every morning
2. every day
3. every Tuesday
4. every week
5. every month

A day of the week with 's' at the end (for example 'on Tuesdays') means the same as 'every Tuesday':

* I take a dance class on Wednesdays.
* I relax on Saturdays.

**Activity 2: How often do you………….?**



**Listening 1:** <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OYDSvmoNwnU>

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ because \_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

O\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

T\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_’\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_.

I \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ \_\_ Friday.

He\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Bingo**

Find some who… The first person to get signatures in the spaces shouts BINGO! And wins.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| …often goes to the cinema. | …comes to class every Tuesday. | … occasionally gets manicures. | …never goes on holiday with their family. |
| …rarely cooks. | …goes out to eat frequently. | …seldom goes out to dance. | …who is always late. |
| …who normally does the cyclovia. | …visits her partner’s family sometimes. | …who usually comes to class on Tuesdays. | …who does exercise regularly. |
| …rarely goes out for drinks. | …reads every day. | …generally rests at the weekend. | ...[add your own] |

**Game 2: Putting sentences together**

This game is to test your ability to put sentences together and your memory! Enjoy!

**120 verbs you probably already know:**

1. accept aceptar

2 agree acordar

3 allow permitir/dejar

4 answer contester

5 ask preguntar

6 be ser / estar

7 become devenir

8 believe creer

9 borrow prestar

10 break romper

11 bring traer

12 buy comprar

13 can/be able poder

14 cancel cancelar

15 change cambiar

16 carry llevar

17 close/shut cerrar

18 clean limpiar

19 comb peinar

20 come venir

21 complain quejarse

22 cough toser

23 count contar

24 cut cortar

25 dance bailar

26 decide decidir

27 do hacer

28 draw dibujar

29 drink beber

30 drive conducir

31 eat comer

32 explain explicar

33 fall caerse

34 feel sentir

35 fill llenar

36 find encontrar

37 finish terminar

38 fit caber

39 fix reparar

40 fly volar

41 follow seguir

42 forget olvidar

43 get obtener

44 give dar

45 go ir

46 happen suceder

47 have tener

48 hear oir

49 help ayudar

50 hold continuar

51 hurt dañar, herir

52 keep guardar

53 know saber/conocer

54 learn aprender

55 leave salir

56 like gustar

57 listen escuchar

58 live vivir

59 look mirar

60 lose perder

61 make hacer

62 may poder

63 move mover

64 must deben

65 need necesitar

66 open abrir

67 organize organizar

68 pay pagar

69 play jugar

70 promise prometer

71 put poner

72 rain llover

73 read leer

74 remember recordar

75 reply responder

76 run correr

77 say decir

78 see ver

79 seem parecer

80 sell vender

81 send enviar

82 sign firmar

83 sing cantar

84 sit sentarse

85 shall

86 should

87 show mostrar

88 sleep dormir

89 smoke fumar

90 speak hablar

91 spell deletrear

92 spend gastar

93 stand ponerse de pie

94 start/begin comenzar 95 stop detener

96 study estudiar

97 swim nadar

98 take tomar

99 talk hablar

100 teach enseñar

101 tell decir

102 think pensar

103 translate traducir

104 travel viajar

105 try intentar

106 turn off apagar

107 turn on encender

108 type escribir a máquina

109 understand entender

110 use utilizar/usar

111 wait esperar

112 wake up despertar

113 walk andar

114 want querer/desear

115 watch mirar

116 will

117 win ganar

118 work trabajar

119 worry preocuparse

120 write escribir

**Game 3: Verb charades:** We have played charades before because it is really fun and affective way to learn, especially action words like these ones.

**Activity 3: More verbs (split into opposites)**

**Online Activity:** For further practice of opposite verbs

Online opposite verb game: <http://www.eslgamesplus.com/verb-opposites-esl-vocabulary-matching-game/>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ttloppositeverb | | |
|  | **Across**  **3.**The opposite ofstart  **5.** The opposite ofcome  **6.** The opposite ofthrow  **7.** The opposite offix  **10.** The opposite oftake out  **13.** The opposite ofbuy  **15.** The opposite ofexit  **17.** The opposite ofsit  **18.** The opposite ofput on | **Down**  **1.** The opposite ofask  **2.** The opposite ofcry  **4.** The opposite ofput down  **8.** The opposite oflove  **9.** The opposite ofpull  **11.** The opposite ofturn up  **12.** The opposite ofturn on  **14.** The opposite offind  **16.** The opposite ofgive |
|  | | |

**Tricky verbs**

Do vs. Make

**Do** is used as follows:

1. For **work, jobs or tasks**. (Note: they do not produce any physical object).

* Have you **done** your homework?
* I wouldn't like to **do** that job.

2. For **activities in general without being specific**. (We normally use words like thing, something, nothing, anything, everything etc)

* Hurry up! I've got things to **do**!
* Don't just stand there – **do** something!

3. We sometimes use “do” to **replace a verb when the meaning is clear** or obvious. This is more common in informal spoken English:

* Have you done the dishes yet? (done = washed)
* I'll do the kitchen if you do the lawns (do = clean, do = mow)

**Make** is used as follows:

1. For **producing, constructing, creating or building** something new.

* I always **make** him birthday cards.
* The children are **making** a den to play in.

2. For the **origin of a product or the materials that are used** to make something else.

* His wedding ring is made of gold.
* Wine is made from grapes.
* The watches were made in Switzerland

3. For producing an **action** or **reaction**:

* Onions make your eyes water.
* You make me happy.
* It’s not my fault. My brother made me do it!

4. You make after certain nouns about **plans and decisions**:

* make the arrangements,
* make a choice

5. We use Make with nouns about **speaking and certain sounds**:

* make a comment
* make a noise
* make a speech

6. We use Make with **Food, Drink and Meals**:

* make a cake
* make a cup of tea
* make dinner

**Practice 1:** Fill in the gaps with either do or make.

1. I have to \_\_\_ a telephone call.
2. She didn't \_\_\_ her best so she felt sad.
3. She didn't \_\_\_ the beds today.
4. She didn't \_\_\_ breakfast for them.
5. He \_\_\_ the assignment, but forgot to bring it to school.
6. He has to \_\_\_ the housework right now.
7. There are so many decisions to \_\_\_.
8. Did you \_\_\_ a reservation for tonight?
9. Did he \_\_\_ the doctor's appointment yet?
10. He was busy \_\_\_ the food shopping.
11. He \_\_\_ a lot of research.
12. The people wanted to \_\_\_ peace.
13. The children are \_\_\_ too much noise.
14. It was a pleasure \_\_\_ business with you.
15. I will \_\_\_ the dinner dishes.
16. You can \_\_\_ the dinner.

Say vs tell

The simple way to think of say and tell is:

* You **say something**
* You **tell someone something** But it’s not always that simple:

**SAY**

1. We sometimes use “**to someone**” after we use say, for example:

“I said to him he was welcome to my birthday party but he said to me that he was busy, so I said to him that he could come later if he wanted to”

2. We use say with **direct speech**, for example:

Paul said, “Hi Julia! How are you?”

Julia said, “Well, I’m having a birthday party tomorrow, would you like to come?”

3. More examples with say:

Susan said she was tired.

Anthony says you found a new job. Congratulations!

James came to my house yesterday and said he loved me.

**TELL**

1.Tell is followed by a **personal object** (the person that we are speaking to), for example:

“I told everyone it was time to go home”

2. We use tell for **orders and advice** using the structure: tell + object + infinitive, for example:

“She told him to sit down but he told her he was not going to wait”

3. There are some **fixed phrases** we always use tell with, not say.

tell (someone) a story

tell (someone) a lie

tell (someone) the truth

tell the future

tell the time

tell a joke

4. More examples with tell:

Tania told Charlie to turn off the TV.

David told me that he found a new flat.

Could you tell me what time it is?

**Practice 2:** Fill in the gaps with either **say** or **tell**:

1) Can you …………. me the way to the station, please?

2) He didn't …………. a word.

3) She …………. her name was Sue.

4) Let me …………. you something about my hobbies.

5) Forget everything I just ………….

6 )Why didn't you …………. him that before?

7) Why didn't you  …………. that before?

8) They …………. nothing to me.

9) You don't need to …………. us that.

10) What did Eric …………. when he saw the new bike?

Look vs see vs watch

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kERYtDAoEW8>

Fill in the gaps with either **look, see** or **watch:**

* 1. Do you want to …………… a movie with me tonight?
  2. Please …………… the clock and tell me what time it is.
  3. I like to go to the zoo and …………… the animals while they are playing.
  4. "Kids, please, \_\_\_ at the blackboard!"
  5. Be quiet and let me \_\_\_ the football match!"
  6. Cats can \_\_\_ in the dark.
  7. "I have to go. \_\_\_ you later!
  8. " \_\_\_ at those beautiful pictures!"
  9. “I have not \_\_\_ "Titanic"”
  10. "I usually \_\_\_ television in the evenings. Do you?"

Listen vs hear

