

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of purple, ranging from light lavender to deep, dark purple. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The central area of the image is a solid, light gray, providing a clean backdrop for the text.

APC English

plan - 15 lessons

	Week	Wednesday am	Wednesday pm
10/09/2025	1	introduction	parts of speech
17/09/2025	2	nouns	nouns
24/09/2025	3	verbs	verbs
1/10/2025	4	verbs	pronouns
8/10/2025	5	adjectives	adverbs
15/10/2025	6	adjectives vs adverbs	prepositions
22/10/2025	7	conjunctions	interjections
29/10/2025	8	determiners	

changes - 15 lessons

	Week	Wednesday am	Wednesday pm
10/09/2025	1	introduction	parts of speech
17/09/2025	2	nouns	nouns
24/09/2025	3	verbs	verbs
1/10/2025	4	verbs	pronouns
8/10/2025	5	adjectives	adverbs
15/10/2025	6	meeting	adjectives vs adverbs
22/10/2025	7	prepositions	exam
29/10/2025	8	conjunctions	determiners
05/11/2025	9	interjections	

week 5 lesson 1

Adverbs

adverbs

An adverb **modifies** or describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb

- adverbs often end in -ly
 - quickly, quietly
 - gently, softly, carefully,
 - slowly, happily, loudly

adverbs

An adverb **modifies** or describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb

- She ran **quickly** to catch the bus.
- He spoke **softly** to avoid waking the baby.
- She touched the window **gently**.
- The turtle moved **slowly** across the road.
- They laughed **happily** at the funny movie.
- The music played **loudly** at the party.
- He handled the glass **carefully**.
- The children sat **quietly** in the library.

adverbs

An adverb **modifies** or describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb

- other common adverbs
 - now, always, never, sometimes
 - very, often, here, too, well, quickly

adverbs

An adverb **modifies** or describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb

- the girl ran **quickly**
- the cake is **very** tasty
- it **always** rains

adverbs

Modify Verbs

- He runs **fast**
- Ian **quickly** left the room
- She spoke **slowly**

Modify Other Adverbs

- He runs **exceptionally** fast
- Ian **very** quickly left the room
- She spoke **extremely** slowly

Modify Adjectives

- She's **really** excited
- He's **happily** married
- The **elegantly** designed dress is mine

adverbs

- She spoke **softly** in the library.
 - ‘softly’ describes how she spoke (verb)
- The flower smell **sweetly**.
 - ‘sweetly’ describes how the flower smells (adjective)
- They sang **loudly** during the concert.
 - ‘loudly’ describes how they sang (verb)
- The children look **happily** at the puppy.
 - ‘happily’ describes how the children look (verb) at the puppy
- The cake tastes **deliciously**.
 - ‘deliciously’ describes how the cake tastes (adjective)

speaking / pronunciation practice

common consonant clusters - "sh" as in "shoe"

1. Shoe
2. She
3. Ship
4. Shy
5. Shop
6. Share
7. Shine
8. Sharp
9. Show
10. Shell

common consonant clusters - "sl" as in "sleep"

1. Sleep
2. Slide
3. Slight
4. Slow
5. Slip
6. Slang
7. Slime
8. Slice
9. Sling
10. Slam

common consonant clusters - "sm" as in "smile"

1. Smart
2. Small
3. Smell
4. Smile
5. Smash
6. Smoke
7. Smooth
8. Smirk
9. Smith

common consonant clusters - "sn" as in "snack"

1. Snack
2. Snow
3. Sneakers
4. Snail
5. Snake
6. Snuggle
7. Snap
8. Snore
9. Snappy
10. Snippet

Listening practice

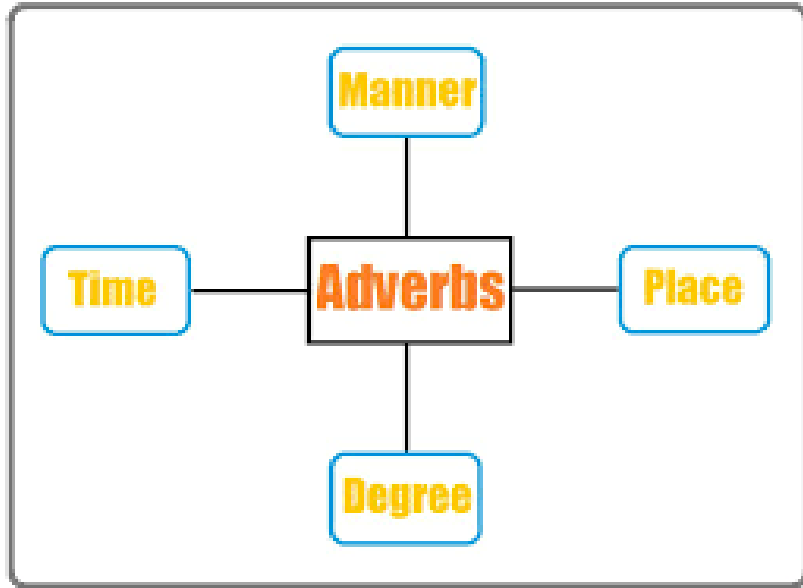
Ruth B. Lost Boy

adverbs task

<https://www.alps.academy/learn-english-adverbs/>

song

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=58TBZnvyGwQ>



Adverb of Manner– this refers to how something happens or how an action is done.

- Annie **gracefully** danced

Adverb of Time- this states “when” something happens or “when” it is done.

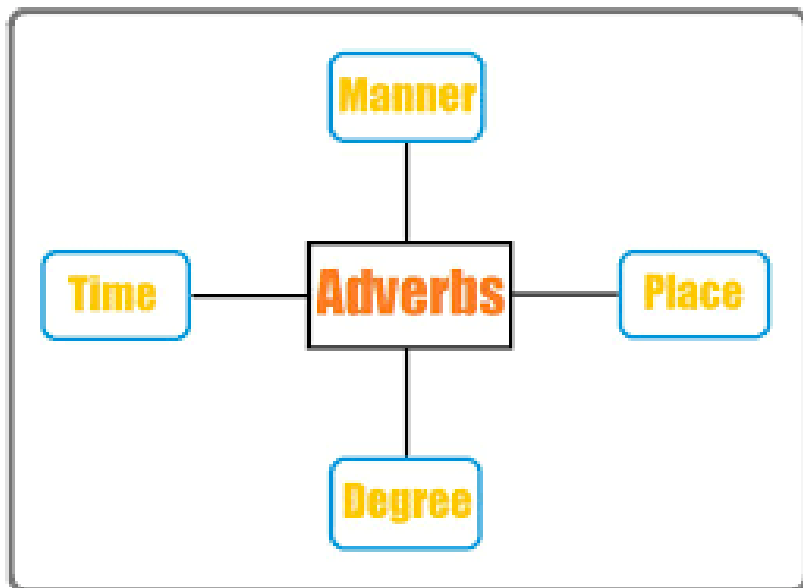
- She **came** yesterday.

Adverb of Place– this tells something about “where” something happens or “where” something is done.

- Of course, I looked **everywhere**!

Adverb of Degree– this states the intensity or the degree to which a specific thing happens or is done.

- The child is **very** talented



Types	Adverbs	Examples
Adverbs of Time	Sometimes, recently, during, always, soon, yet, usually, never, etc.	1. <u>Sometimes</u> , I used to go out for refreshments. 2. He <u>recently</u> purchased a costly Diamond necklace. 3. He caught eating his tiffin <u>during</u> the lectures.
Adverbs of Place	Everywhere, into nowhere, here, there, above, below, inside, etc.	1. He jumped <u>into</u> the river to save a little girl. 2. An airplane is flying <u>above</u> the clouds. 3. Your birthday present is placed <u>inside</u> the box.
Adverbs of Manner	Dangerously, softly, quickly, gently, neatly, calm, etc.	1. The barber trimmed his hair and beard <u>gently</u> . 2. He handled the situation so <u>cleverly</u> without any fight. 3. There is a fragile material, handle it <u>carefully</u> .
Adverbs of Degree	Entirely, slightly, highly, totally, almost, just, etc.	1. Today's climate is <u>extremely</u> hot. 2. My project work is <u>almost</u> completed. 3. This liquid is <u>highly</u> inflammable.

Source: <https://onlymyenglish.com/types-of-adverb/>

Adverbs of Frequency	Constantly, always occasionally, regularly periodically, etc.	1. He likes to do shopping <u>occasionally</u> . 2. She <u>regularly</u> waters the plants. 3. He <u>rarely</u> joins any parties to enjoy.
Conjunctive Adverbs	next, now, undoubtedly, rather, additionally, anyway, etc.	1. Goodbye Bill! See you <u>next</u> week. 2. He would <u>rather</u> play than work. 3. It was a pretty daft idea <u>anyway</u> .

Source: <https://onlymyenglish.com/types-of-adverb/>

Adverbs of time

now
soon
still
then
today
yet



List of Adverbs of Time

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| - Fortnightly | - Then | - Frequently | - Early |
| - Daily | - Now | - Ever | - Earlier |
| - Annually | - Yesterday | - Constantly | - Before |
| - Yearly | - Tonight | - Always | - Already |
| - Weekly | - Tomorrow | - Usually | - Yet |
| - Quarterly | - Today | - Sometimes | - Still |
| - Nightly | - Hourly | - Seldom | - Soon |

Adverbs of degree (how much)

Interesting , more interesting

A really interesting topic

A very interesting topic

An extremely interesting topic

The extremely tasty food

The very tasty food

The somewhat tasty food

The mildly tasty food

The barely tasty food

The almost tasty food

The nearly tasty food

relative adverbs

Relative Adverbs

when, where, why

Question	Where did you grow up?
Adverb	Europe is <u>where</u> I grew up

'relates'	Europe ↔ I grew up
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Relative Adverbs

when, where, why

Question When did you learn English?

Adverb I learnt English when I was a child

‘relates’ learnt English ↔ a child

Relative Adverbs

when, where, why

Yes, they are question words

Question Why do you like to study?

Adverb I don't know why I just do

'relates' don't know ↔ just do

Adverbs

when	where	how	how often	how much
now	here	gently	always	very
soon	there	smoothly	usually	too
always	everywhere	carefully	often	quite
sometimes	nowhere	loudly	sometimes	almost
previously	across	safely	rarely	nearly
early	away	quickly	seldom	absolutely
later	inside	slowly	never	totally
afterward	far	easily	frequently	completely
never	upstairs	fast	occasionally	partially
recently	outside	well	normally	barely

English Adverbs List

Time list

- Always
- Often
- Sometimes
- Never
- Occasionally
- Frequently
- Recently
- Soon
- Now
- Previously
- Immediately
- Eventually
- Simultaneously

Frequency

- Always
- Usually
- Often
- Regularly
- Occasionally
- Seldom
- Rarely
- Never
- Hardly
- Occasionally
- Frequently
- Generally
- Normally
- Periodically

Manner

- Carefully
- Easily
- Quickly
- Slowly
- Loudly
- Softly
- Accurately
- Bravely
- Cheerfully
- Comfortably
- Vigorously
- Diligently
- Effortlessly
- Fearlessly

Interrogative

- Where
- When
- Why
- What
- How
- To what extent
- In what way
- In which way
- For what reason

Conjunctive

- Furthermore
- Also
- Consequently
- Otherwise
- Moreover
- Thus
- Accordingly
- Nonetheless
- Instead
- Similarly
- Consequently
- Hence
- Therefore
- Subsequently

Place

- Everywhere
- Here
- Anywhere
- Anyplace
- Somewhere
- Everywhere
- Nowhere
- Abroad
- Outdoors
- Upstairs
- Downstairs
- Inside
- Across
- Throughout
- Underground

Degree

- Extremely
- Very
- Too
- Quite
- Rather
- Slightly
- Highly
- Partially
- Mostly
- Completely

Practice

adverbs - level 1

- 1 Look at how often Jane does things in a year:

She has a cup of tea at breakfast	365
She goes to the cinema	10
She walks to work	0
She goes swimming	52
She goes on holiday	2

We can say:

*She **always** has a cup of tea at breakfast.*

*She **sometimes** goes to the cinema.*

*She **never** walks to work.*

*She goes swimming **every week**.*

*She goes on holiday **twice a year**.*

- 2 We use these adverbs to talk about how often we do things:

always	usually	normally	often
sometimes	rarely	hardly ever	never

We put **always**, **usually** etc. after **be** or an auxiliary (e.g. **have**, **must**):

*He **is always** late.*

*I've **often** been to Spain for my holidays.*

*You **must never** swim after a big meal.*

But we put **always** etc. before main verbs:

*I **usually** walk to work.*

*She **hardly ever** drinks coffee.*

- 3 We can compare the meaning of these adverbs like this:

0%	never	100%	always
5%	hardly ever	90%	usually
10%	rarely	80%	normally
30%	sometimes	70%	often

(We usually say the word **often** without pronouncing the letter **t**.)

- 4 If we want to say exactly how often we do things, we use these expressions:

every...	once a...	twice/two times a...
three times a...	four times a...	

We put these expressions at the end of sentences. Here are some examples:

*I run round the park **every day**.*

*I play tennis **once a week**.*

*She drinks coffee **three times a day**.*

*I go skiing **once a year**.*

*He drives to London **twice a month**.*

A Put the words in brackets () in the right place in these sentences.

0 I work late at the office.

(often) I often work late at the office.

1 You must lock the front door when you leave.

(always) _____

2 Steve and Jill play golf.

(twice a month) _____

3 I eat a sandwich for lunch.

(usually) _____

4 I go to jazz concerts at the weekend.

(sometimes) _____

5 My teacher gives me a lot of homework.

(every day) _____

6 We see our Mexican friends.

(hardly ever) _____

7 They go to Morocco for their holidays.

(often) _____

8 Bill and Marie go to the theatre.

(four times a year) _____

9 They are at home in the evening.

(rarely) _____

Match the words in the box with the pictures, and write sentences about Philip and Elizabeth.

get up early (always)
 watch TV (sometimes)
 go for a walk on Sunday (usually)
 eat Italian food (often)
 go to the cinema (rarely)
 travel abroad (hardly ever)
 take taxis (rarely)
 feel unhappy (never)

0 They rarely go to the cinema.

1 They _____

2 They _____

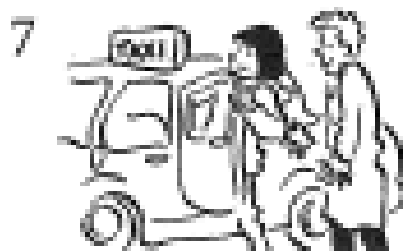
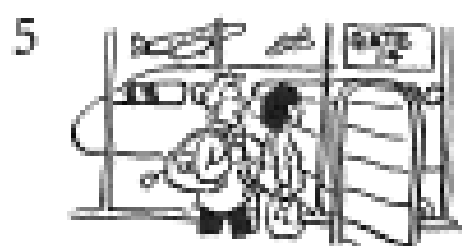
3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____



Look at the table below about John's activities.

	day	week	month	year
swimming		2		
a newspaper	1			
his mother			3	
a shower	2			
abroad				1
sister				3
tennis		4		

Write sentences about John's activities, using the table and the words in brackets. Use the Present Simple.

- 0 (He/go/swimming/ ...) He goes swimming twice a week.
- 1 (He/buy/a newspaper/ ...) _____
- 2 (He/phone/his mother/ ...) _____
- 3 (He/have/a shower/ ...) _____
- 4 (He/go/abroad/ ...) _____
- 5 (He/visit/his sister/ ...) _____
- 6 (He/play/tennis/ ...) _____

Listening Practice

adverbs - level 2

listen to the passage

Exercise 1 match the sentence halves

- 1 Susan is ____

2 She works ____

3 She doesn't work ____

4 Her husband is ____
- a a hairdresser.

b in the daytime.

c a nurse.

d on a ship.

first part	second part
1. Susan is	a, b, c or d
2. She works	a, b, c or d
3. She doesn't work	a, b, c or d
4. Her husband is	a, b, c or d

Exercise 2 answer these questions

- 1 Where does the ship go?

2 How long is she on the ship every month?

3 How long is a shift?

4 What time does Susan start work?

5 What does she do when she isn't on duty?

Exercise 1 match the sentence halves

first part	second part
1. Susan is	
2. She works	
3. She doesn't work	
4. Her husband is	

- a a hairdresser.
- b in the daytime.
- c a nurse.
- d on a ship.

Exercise 2 answer these questions

1 Where does the ship go?

1

2 How long is she on the ship every month?

2

3 How long is a shift?

3

4 What time does Susan start work?

4

5 What does she do when she isn't on duty?

5

Susan Yang lives in Miami, Florida. She's a nurse, but she doesn't work in a hospital. She works on a large cruise ship. The ship takes people for holidays to some of the islands in the Caribbean Sea.

Susan lives on the ship for seven days and then she has a week off. 'There are three nurses on the ship,' she says, 'but we never all work together. Two work from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. and the other one does the night shift. I always work at night. I prefer it.' 'We rarely have a lot of problems. People sometimes fall over or they eat too much. The biggest problem is when the weather's bad. Then a lot of people usually get seasick. Fortunately the weather isn't normally bad in the Caribbean.'

The nurses also look after the workers on the ship. All sorts of people work there – chefs, waiters, electricians, nannies, dancers, cleaners, sports instructors. 'Yes,' says Susan. 'It's like a big hotel. I like the job, but it isn't a holiday for us, of course. When I'm not on duty, I sleep most of the time. I usually feel very tired after a 12-hour shift.' After a week the ship goes back to Miami and Susan goes home for seven days. She always helps her husband in his hairdressing salon, but they play tennis a lot, too.

Speaking Practice

Find the Noodle shop

student pairs

student A speaks with student B

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of purple, ranging from light lavender to deep indigo. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect.

Thank you!
any questions?