

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 lavender color.

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	meeting	adjectives vs adverbs
22/10/2025	7	prepositions	exam
29/10/2025	8	conjunctions	determiners
05/11/2025	9	interjections	

Adjectives vs Adverbs

The Adjective is one of the parts of speech that describes some extra information about the noun or a pronoun in a sentence.

Size	Texture	Shape	Feelings	Time
✓ Big ✓ Small ✓ Large ✓ Huge ✓ Little ✓ Short ✓ Tall ✓ Tiny	✓ Smooth ✓ Soft ✓ Hard ✓ Woven ✓ Rough ✓ Slippery ✓ Fuzzy ✓ Crunchy	✓ Circle ✓ Square ✓ Flat ✓ Sphere ✓ Round ✓ Cone ✓ Oval ✓ Wide	✓ Angry ✓ Happy ✓ Funny ✓ Kind ✓ Silly ✓ Sweet ✓ Gentle ✓ Sad	✓ Ancient ✓ Early ✓ Fast ✓ late ✓ quick ✓ Rapid ✓ Slow ✓ Swift

Adverbs

Adjective modify nouns

Adverbs modify everything else (like verbs)

-ly adverbs

slowly, softly, nicely, happily, early

other adverbs

very, now, soon, often, never

Adverbs

#add -ly to an adjective to make an adverb

Adjective	slow	quick	soft	sudden	gradual
Adverb	slowly	quickly	softly	suddenly	gradually

Adverbs modify verbs

#add -ly to an adjective to make a adverb

Adjective + noun

The *slow* turtle

The *quick* hare

The *soft* bed

The *sudden* move

The *gradual* change

Verb + Adverb

He ran slowly

She ran quickly

She spoke softly

I moved suddenly

He moved gradually

Adverbs modify adjectives

Adverb + Adjective

The dog is really cute

He was very hungry

It was truly funny

They were simply great

It was badly damaged

The ice cream was so tasty

Possessive Adjectives

Types of adjectives

Possessive adjective: The words my, our, your, his, her, its, their, when used before a noun, are called possessive adjectives.

my, our, your, his, her, its, their
when used before a noun

pre-exercise vocabulary

parts of the body

- leg
- wrist
- arm
- back
- elbow
- thumb
- eye
- ankle

injury / illness

- hurt
- bruise
- burnt
- rash
- cut
- infection
- sprained



infection



sprained



exercise 1

Complete the sentences with possessive adjectives.

- 1 She's got a bruise on her leg.
- 2 I've hurt _____ wrist.
- 3 Peter's burnt _____ arm.
- 4 You've got a rash on _____ back.
- 5 Anna's hurt _____ elbow.
- 6 I've cut _____ thumb.
- 7 He's got an infection in _____ eye.
- 8 You've sprained _____ ankle.

exercise 2

Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets in the correct order

1. I've got a _____ on my _____. It _____. (leg, itches, rash)
2. He's _____ his _____. It's _____. (bleeding, hand, cut)
3. I think I've got _____. I've got a _____ and I feel _____. (temperature, sick, flu)
4. She's _____ her _____. It's _____. (foot, painful, bruised)
5. My _____'s _____. I've _____ it. (sprained, wrist, swollen)

answer (1) : I've got a rash on my leg . It itches

Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of Frequency

Constantly, always
occasionally, regularly
periodically, etc.

1. He likes to do shopping occasionally.
2. She regularly waters the plants.
3. He rarely joins any parties to enjoy.

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

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.

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.

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?

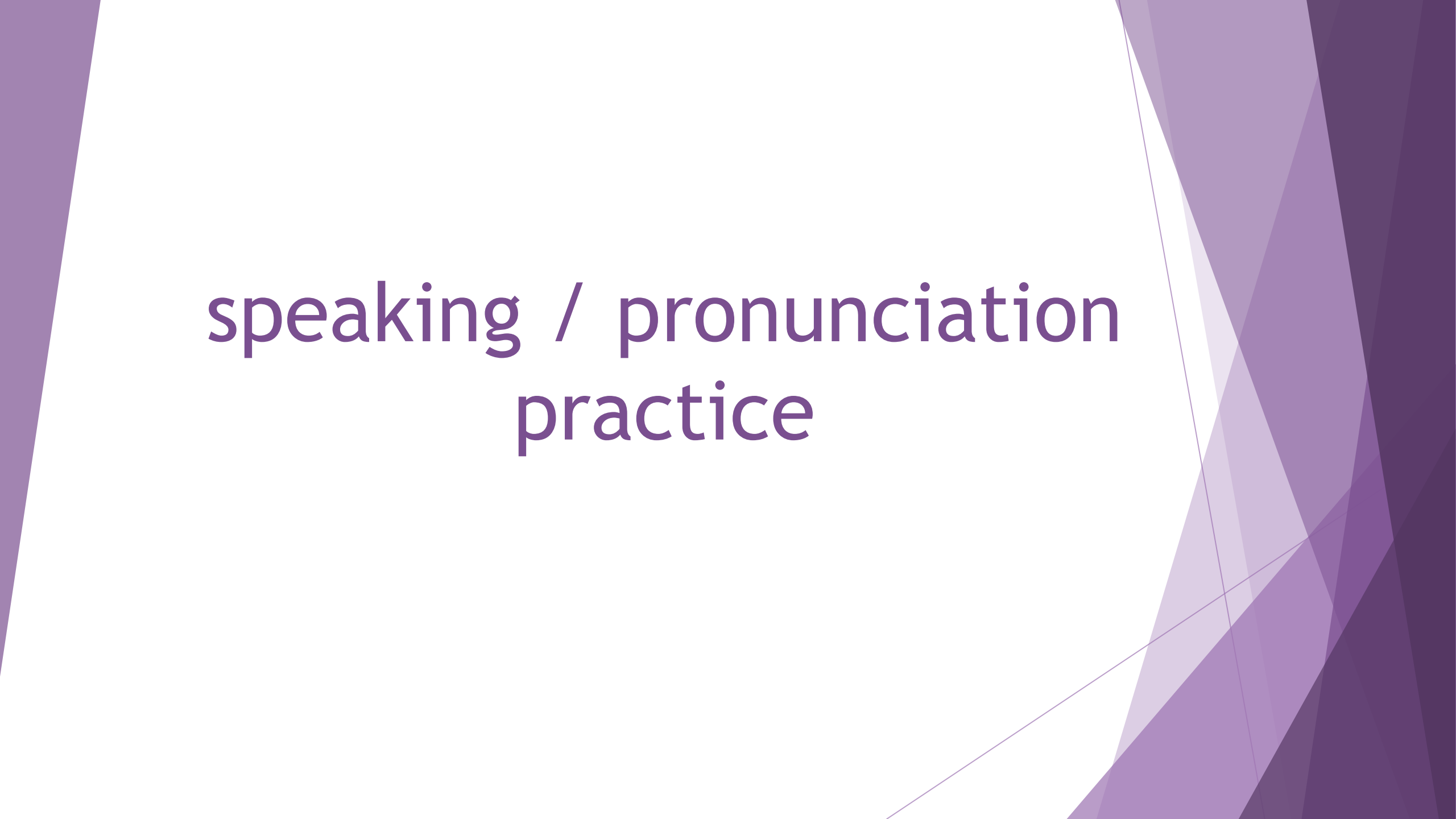
3

4 What time does Susan start work?

4

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

5

The background features abstract, overlapping purple geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, in various shades of purple, creating a modern and dynamic visual effect.

speaking / pronunciation practice

common consonant clusters - "gl" as in "glow"

1. Glad
2. Glee
3. Glum
4. Glue
5. Glow
6. Globe
7. Glitter
8. Glass
9. Glance
10. Glaze

common consonant clusters - "gr" as in "great"

1. Grapes
2. Grand
3. Great
4. Green
5. Group
6. Grow
7. Grin
8. Grill
9. Ground
10. Grocery

common consonant clusters

- crowd
- crank
- crab
- crane
- crisp
- crown
- cry
- crash
- cross
- cruise

common consonant clusters

- chair
- change
- chocolate
- chill
- chase
- check
- children
- chop
- church
- choice

Listening practice

Beautiful by Christina Aguilera

Practice

Adjectives & adverbs

Adjectives and adverbs (quick, quickly)

Here are some adjectives and adverbs:

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
quick	quickly
careful	carefully
easy	easily

Adjectives usually describe nouns. We normally use adjectives to talk about people and things:

ADJECTIVE + NOUN		
<i>She's a</i>	<i>quick</i>	<i>worker.</i>

Adverbs usually describe verbs. We use adverbs to talk about how people do things:

VERB + ADVERB		
<i>She works</i>	<i>quickly.</i>	

Here are some more examples:

Adjective + noun: *English is an **easy** language.*

Verb + adverb: *You can learn English **easily.***

Adjective + noun: *He's a **careful** driver.*

Verb + adverb: *He drives **carefully.***

3 We form most adverbs (e.g. **slowly**) by adding **-ly** to an adjective (e.g. **slow**):

slow → slowly bad → badly

If the adjective ends in **-y**, we change the **y** to **i** and then add **-ly**:

happy → happily easy → easily

There are some adverbs that are the same as the adjective:

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
hard	hard
fast	fast
late	late

Adjective: *He's a **fast** runner.*

Adverb: *He runs **fast.***

The adverb from **good** is **well**:

*She's a **good** player. She plays **well.***

4 Here is the word order that we normally use with adverbs:

VERB + ADVERB		
<i>She swims</i>	<i>beautifully.</i>	

VERB + OBJECT + ADVERB			
<i>He ate</i>	<i>his food</i>	<i>slowly.</i>	



Complete the sentences by choosing an ending from the box.

the road carefully	the piano badly	her breakfast slowly	an hour late
their homework well	his car fast	Arabic perfectly	

- 0 He drives his car fast.
- 1 She plays _____
- 2 Maria ate _____
- 3 They speak _____
- 4 You must always cross _____
- 5 They all did _____
- 6 The plane arrived _____

Rewrite these sentences using an adverb instead of an adjective.

0 Peter is a bad tennis player.

Peter plays tennis badly.

1 He's a dangerous driver.

He drives _____

2 She's a fast swimmer.

She swims _____

3 Martin is a good cook.

4 I'm a slow writer.

5 She's a wonderful dancer.

6 Sheila is a hard worker.

7 They aren't quick learners.

Correct any of the adjectives and adverbs in CAPITALS that are wrong. Put a tick(✓) if the adjective or adverb is correct.

0 It isn't EASY to learn a language FASTLY and WELL.

✓

fast

✓

1 She always arrives LATE, but she works GOOD.

2 They are WONDERFULLY tennis players. They normally win EASILY.

3 George is RICH. He works HARD and he makes money QUICK.

4 He's a HAPPILY man. He can sing WELL and he can dance BEAUTIFUL.

5 She drove ANGRILY and almost had a BADLY accident.

6 Work CAREFULLY and SLOW, and you will pass the exam EASY.

7 He doesn't write CLEARLY, but he's a very QUICKLY worker.

1 Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

careful after perfect noun carefully
nicely perfectly verb nice

Adjectives and adverbs

1 An **adjective** describes a _____.

That's a nice song.

He's a _____ driver.

That was a _____ meal.

2 An **adverb** describes a _____.

You sang the song nicely.

He drives _____.

You cooked the meal _____.

3 Adjectives go **before** the noun.

Adverbs go _____ the verb.

Choose the correct words.

- 1 The film sounds *good* / *well*. I'd like to see it.
- 2 You sang that *bad* / *badly*.
- 3 Are you a *good* / *well* dancer?
- 4 This exercise looks *easy* / *easily*.
- 5 The film was *sad* / *sadly*.
- 6 Can you say that *slow* / *slowly*, please?

Speaking Practice

adverbs of frequency

Find someone who ...

- talk to the other students
- ask them if they ... (e.g. are always late?)
- when yes, write their name
- write 10 different names

Speak with the other students

Find someone Who

find a person that matches the statement, and write their name
find 10 different people for the 10 statements

Find someone who ...	Write their name:
Sometimes watches horror movies	
Seldom smiles	
Frequently exercises	
Usually studies hard	
Rarely eats breakfast	
Normally goes to bed late	
Often eats spicy food	
Is always late	
Never dresses smartly	
Occasionally goes for a walk	

Thank you!
any questions?