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APC English

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

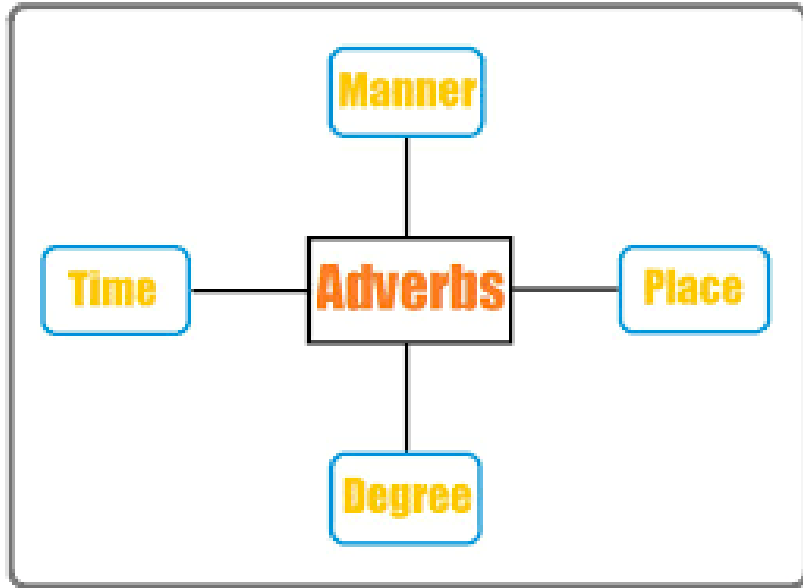
- He runs **exceptionally** fast
- Ian **very** quickly left the room
- She spoke **extremely** slowly

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)



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.

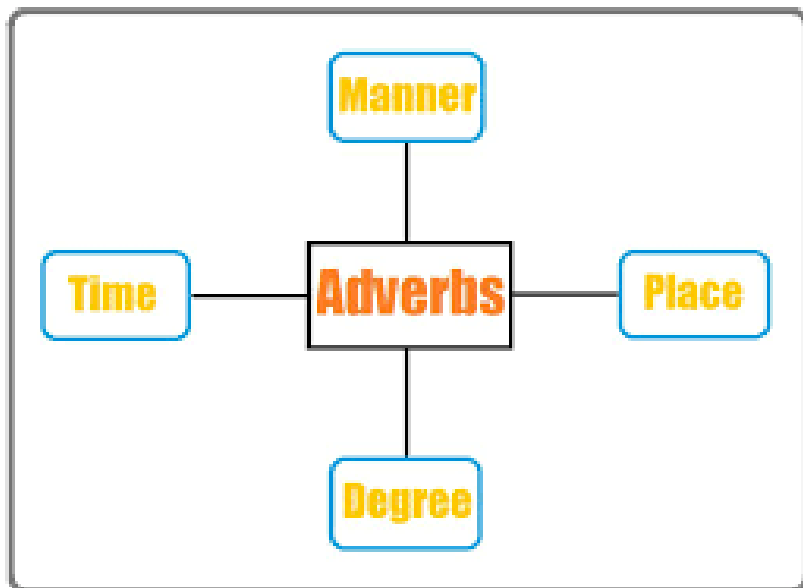
- She **came** yesterday.

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

- 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**.*

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
-----------	--------------------

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

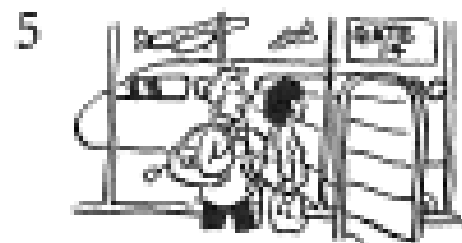
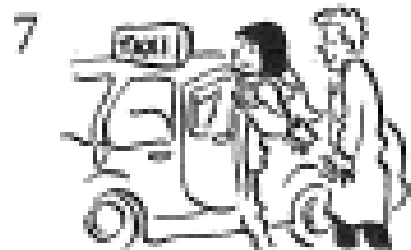
Practice

adverbs - level 1

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 _____



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) _____

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/ ...) _____

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graded listening

instructions

1. Listen,
2. Listen again
3. Listen parts (1/3, 2/3, 3/3) - write what you hear
4. See questions
5. Listen again
6. Read text
7. confirm answers

questions

1. Why say “if you’re not too lazy”?
2. What is meant by “too early”?
3. What does “9ish” mean?

pronunciation

Comparing sounds

Compare sounds

/l/ vs. /r/ (light vs. right)

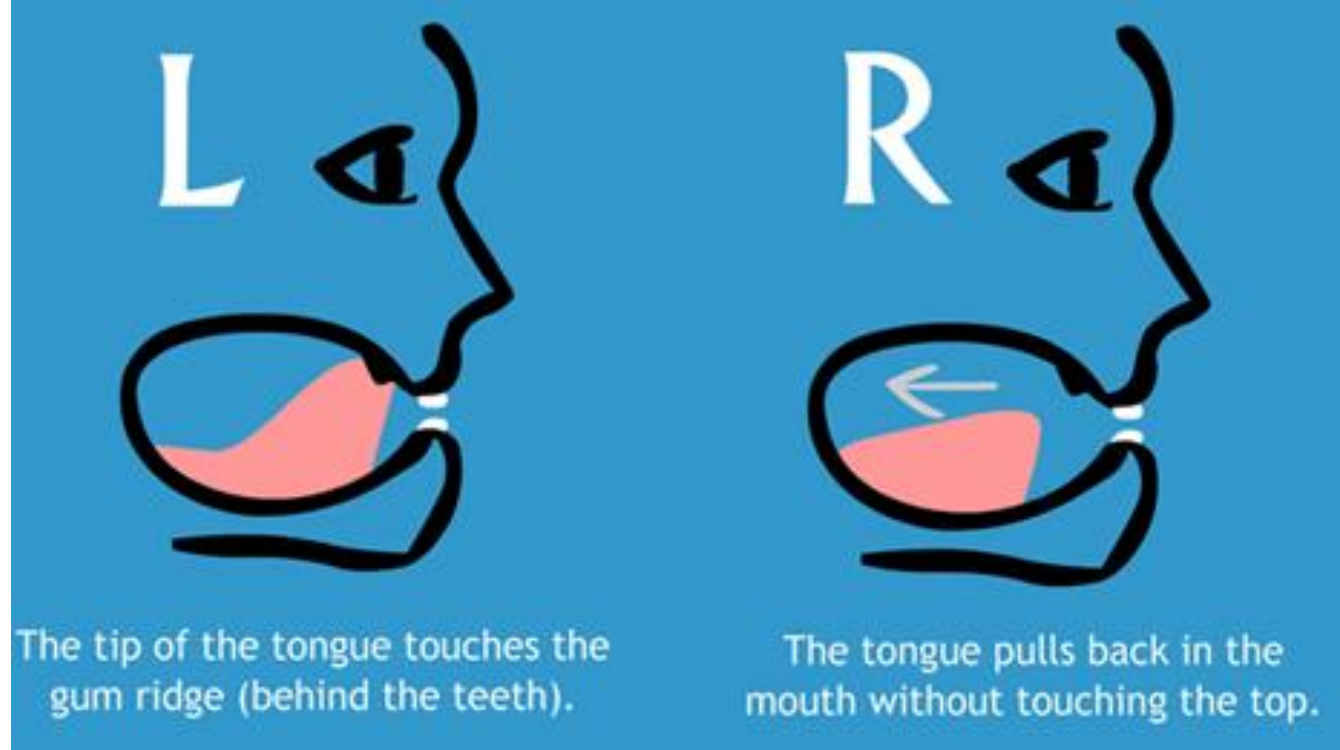
/n/ vs. /l/ (night vs. light)

/v/ vs. /w/ (vest vs. west)

/r/ vs /w/ before vowels

the difference between /l/ vs. /r/
(light vs. right)

lane	rain
light	right
lake	rake
lead	read
long	wrong
lock	rock
lice	rice
low	row
lot	rot



glass	grass
lip	rip
fly	fry
collect	correct
alive	arrive

the difference between /n/ vs. /l/ (night vs. light)

near	leer
nail	fail
night	light
name	lame
no	low
net	let
need	lead
nine	line
not	lot

the difference between the "v" sound (/v/) and the "w" sound (/w/)

vine

wine

vent

went

vale

whale

vest

west

vary

wary

vow

wow

van

wan

vile

while

the difference between /r/ vs /w/ before vowels

rain	wain
right	white
read	weed
rake	wake
rock	wok
rip	whip
row	wow
ray	way

Listening practice

Ruth B. Lost Boy

song

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

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speaking practice

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ordering food



steamed dumplings



fried rice

bottle of green tea



spring rolls

ordering food role play - choose a ticket

- you have ticket number 1 to 16
- You are student #1 or student #2
- find the other student with the same number as you

part 1

student #1 - you are ordering some food

student #2 - you are taking the order

part 2

swap roles

role play - ordering food

#1: Hello, I'd like to order some food.

#2: Hi! Sure. What would you like to order?

#1: I want some fried rice and spring rolls.

#2: Okay, fried rice and spring rolls. Anything else?

#1: Yes, can I get a bottle of green tea?

#2: No problem. Your total is \$10. It will be ready in 20 minutes.

#1: Actually, can I also add a side of dumplings, please?

#2: Of course! Would you like the dumplings steamed or fried?

#1: Steamed, please.

#2: Got it. So, fried rice, spring rolls, a bottle of green tea, and steamed dumplings. Is that correct?

#1: Yes, that's right. How long will delivery take?

#2: It will take about 30 minutes. Your new total is \$15.

ordering food role play

- Now try to order
 - Your favorite food
 - Your favorite drink
 - At a table with
 - Your favorite number

Remember to swap

- Student A order < --- > Student B order

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?