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**GUÍA DE INGLÉS 10° E, F, G, H (Ciencias)**

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## DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE ARTICLE

The definite article (the) is used before a noun to indicate that the identity of the noun is known to the reader. The indefinite article (a, an) is used before a noun that is general or when its identity is not known. There are certain situations in which a noun takes no article.

Following are the three specific rules which explain the use of definite and indefinite articles:

**Rule #1** - Specific identity not known: Use the indefinite article a or an only with a singular count noun whose specific identity is not known to the reader. Use a before nouns that begin with a consonant sound, and use an before nouns that begin with a vowel sound.

Use the article a or an to indicate any non-specified member of a group or category.

1. I think **an** animal is in the garage
2. That man is **a** scoundrel.
3. We are looking for **an** apartment.

Use the article a or an to indicate one in number (as opposed to more than one).

1. I own **a** cat and two dogs.

Use the article **a** before a consonant sound, and use **an** before a vowel sound.

a boy, an apple

☞ Sometimes an adjective comes between the article and noun:

an unhappy boy, a red apple

The plural form of a or an is some. Use some to indicate an unspecified, limited amount (but more than one).

☞ an apple, some apples

**Rule #2** - Specific identity known: Use the definite article the with any noun (whether singular or plural, count or noncount) when the specific identity of the noun is known to the reader, as in the following situations:

Use the article **the** when a particular noun has already been mentioned previously.

I ate an apple yesterday. The apple was juicy and delicious.

Use the article **the** when an adjective, phrase, or clause describing the noun clarifies or restricts its identity.

1. **The** boy sitting next to me raised his hand.
2. Thank you for **the** advice you gave me.

Use the article **the** when the noun refers to something or someone that is unique.

1. the theory of relativity
2. the 2003 federal budget

**Rule #3** - All things or things in general: Use no article with plural count nouns or any noncount nouns used to mean all or in general.

1. Trees are beautiful in the fall. (All trees are beautiful in the fall.)
2. He was asking for advice. (He was asking for advice in general.)
3. I do not like coffee. (I do not like all coffee in general.)

Use **the** with: united countries, large regions, deserts, peninsulas, oceans, seas, gulfs, canals, rivers, mountain ranges, groups of islands

1. the Gobi Desert
2. the United Arab Emirates
3. the Sacramento River
4. the Aleutians

☞ **Do not use the with:** streets, parks, cities, states, counties, most countries, continents, bays, single lakes, single mountains, islands

1. Japan
2. Chico
3. Mt. Everest
4. San Francisco Bay

**Examples of the Use of Articles:**

1. I do not want a gun in my house (any gun).
2. The gun is in his closet (implies there is a specific gun).
3. I am afraid of guns (all guns in general).
- ☞ She sent me a postcard from Italy (an unspecific postcard - not a letter, not an e-mail).
- ☞ It's the postcard that I have in my office (one specific postcard).
- ☞ Getting postcards makes me want to travel (any postcard in general).
1. I have a dog (one dog).
2. The dog is very friendly (the dog that I have already mentioned).
3. Dogs make great pets (dogs in general).

TIME TO PRACTICE

**I- Use Articles (A, An, or The) to fill the given space before the nouns.**

- |                           |                         |                                    |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. _____ bottle of Pepsi. | 13. _____ notebook.     | 25. _____ table.                   |
| 2. _____ Sun              | 14. _____ Ramayana      | 26. _____ police Station           |
| 3. _____ car.             | 15. _____ airport       | 27. _____ university.              |
| 4. _____ ice-cream        | 16. _____ umbrella.     | 28. _____ window.                  |
| 5. _____ Paris            | 17. _____ one-eyed man  | 29. _____ student.                 |
| 6. _____ toy.             | 18. _____ house         | 30. _____ United States of America |
| 7. _____ pizza            | 19. _____ baby.         | 31. _____ book                     |
| 8. _____ Sahara Desert    | 20. _____ Vedas         | 32. _____ president                |
| 9. _____ engineer.        | 21. _____ aunt.         | 33. _____ driver.                  |
| 10. _____ banana          | 22. _____ hole          | 34. _____ honest man.              |
| 11. _____ apple.          | 23. _____ library       | 35. _____ orange.                  |
| 12. _____ accident        | 24. _____ Pacific Ocean |                                    |

- |                  |                           |                            |
|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 36. _____ hour.  | 41. _____ watch.          | 46. _____ Ganga River      |
| 37. _____ sky    | 42. _____ ring.           | 47. _____ historical novel |
| 38. _____ yard.  | 43. _____ one-rupee note. | 48. _____ enemy            |
| 39. _____ uncle. | 44. _____ computer        | 49. _____ heir             |
| 40. _____ horse  | 45. _____ Earth           | 50. _____ Himalayas        |

**II- Fill in the correct article (A , AN or THE) where necessary – or leave blank**

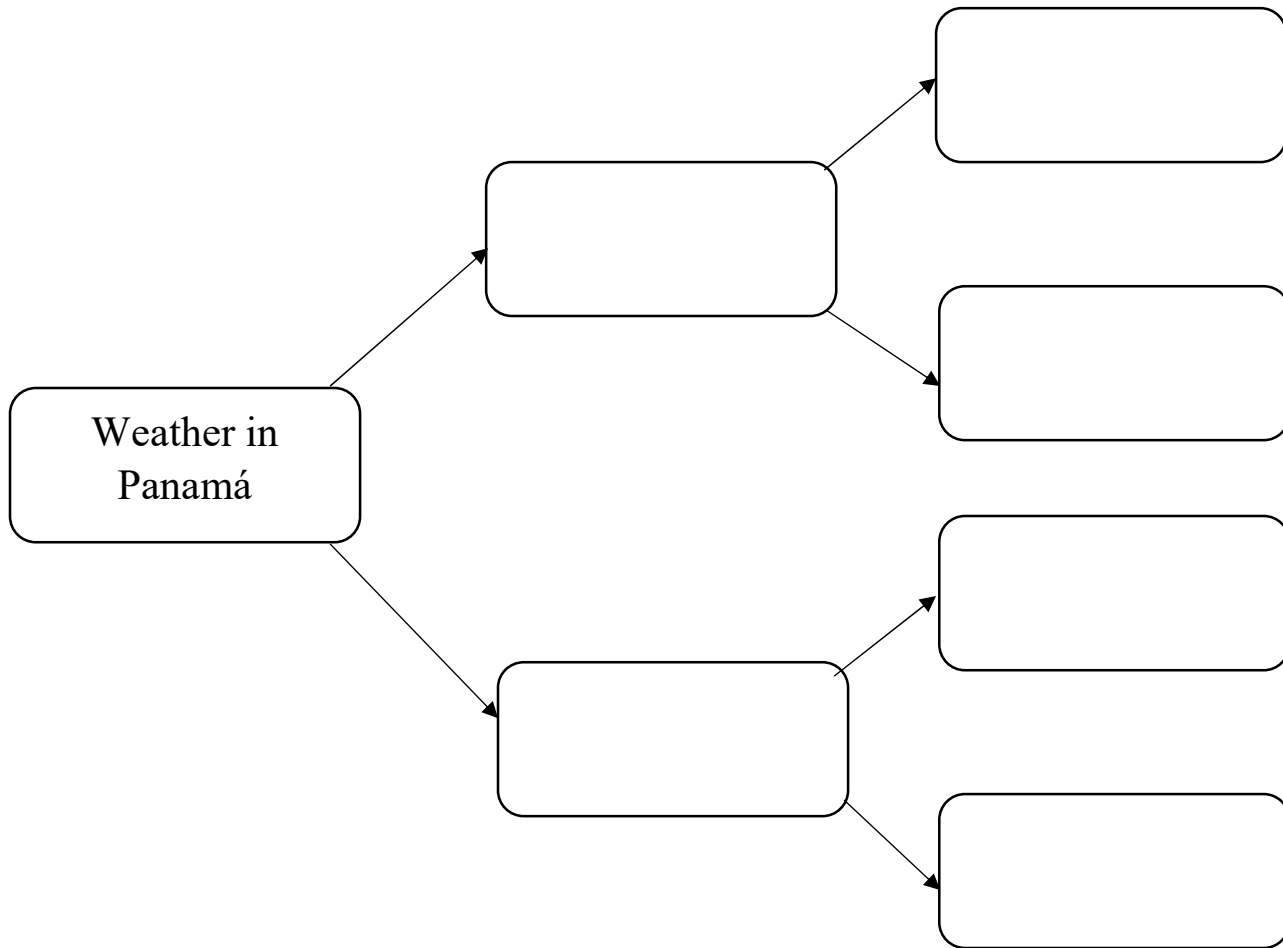
1. \_\_\_\_\_ modern life is stressful.
2. What's \_\_\_\_\_ capital of your country?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ doctor earns more than \_\_\_\_\_ teacher.
4. Do you know who invented \_\_\_\_\_ computer?
5. Have you seen \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper? I can't find it anywhere.
6. Is this \_\_\_\_\_ first time you've stayed at \_\_\_\_\_ Hilton?
7. Is \_\_\_\_\_ Nile or \_\_\_\_\_ Amazon \_\_\_\_\_ longest river on \_\_\_\_\_ earth?
8. Several million visitors \_\_\_\_\_ year are attracted to \_\_\_\_\_ ski slopes of \_\_\_\_\_ Alps.
9. I'll meet you outside \_\_\_\_\_ post office. I'll be there in \_\_\_\_\_ quarter of \_\_\_\_\_ hour.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ young people tend to think that \_\_\_\_\_ life was more difficult in \_\_\_\_\_ past.
11. In my opinion \_\_\_\_\_ education should be free.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ education I got at \_\_\_\_\_ school was excellent.
13. In some cities, \_\_\_\_\_ cars have been banned from the center.
14. I went to \_\_\_\_\_ Buckingham Palace today. It was great.
15. I took \_\_\_\_\_ train to London and then \_\_\_\_\_ underground to \_\_\_\_\_ Victoria Station. It's \_\_\_\_\_ short walk from there.
16. Would you like to come with us to see \_\_\_\_\_ Titanic at the cinema tomorrow?
17. I had \_\_\_\_\_ experience at work today.
18. The car sped past at 100 miles \_\_\_\_\_ hour.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ Mount Everest is the highest mountain in \_\_\_\_\_ world.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ Middle East is one of the world's hot spots.
21. We lived in \_\_\_\_\_ Netherlands before moving here.
22. If you ever go to London you must see \_\_\_\_\_ Tower of London and \_\_\_\_\_ Tate Gallery.

Homework

**I- Complete the chart with the information from the reading. (15 pts.)**

Panama is a place of two seasons only – dry and wet. The dry season, which locals refer to as their summer, begins in December and wraps up before the end of April. That leaves April to December as the wet season, also known as the green season, and to locals, winter. Hardly any rainfall occurs during the dry season. On the contrary, it will rain almost daily in the wet season, though these spurts don't always last longer than an hour. November is typically the worst month with the hardest, most constant rainfall. If you wish to avoid the most extreme of the rainfall, don't go in November.

The rainy season does have its perks, however, such as offering a break in the heat during a daily shower, and everything is a vibrant green, as opposed to during the dry season, where what's normally green turns a bit brown because of the lack of rainfall.



**II- Correct the sentences using Articles if necessary. (10 pts.)**

1. Diego tried hard to get good grade on Hindi test.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Mount Everest is the highest mountain peak of the world.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Neil Armstrong was first man to reach moon.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Who wishes to take a walk with me?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. He is a honor to this profession.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Let us discuss the matter seriously.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Delhi is the very costly city to live in.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Can you name a longest river in the India?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Lion is a king of the Jungle.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. He started music when he was seven years old.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

The simple past tense, sometimes called the preterit, is used to talk about a completed action in a time before now. The simple past is the basic form of past tense in English. The time of the action can be in the recent past or the distant past and action duration is not important.

Examples

- I- John Cabot **sailed** to America in 1498.
- II- My father **died** last year.
- III- He **lived** in Fiji in 1976.
- IV- We **crossed** the Channel yesterday.

You always use the simple past when you say when something happened, so it is associated with certain past time expressions frequency: often, sometimes, always

- 1. I sometimes **walked** home at lunchtime.
- 2. I often **brought** my lunch to school.

A definite point in time: last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago

- 1. We **saw** a good film last week.
- 2. Yesterday, I **arrived** in Geneva.
- 3. She **finished** her work at seven o'clock.
- 4. I **went** to the theatre last night.

An indefinite point in time: the other day, ages ago, a long time ago

- 1. People **lived** in caves a long time ago.
- 2. She **played** the piano when she **was** a child.

Note: the word ago is a useful way of expressing the distance into the past. It is placed after the period of time: a week ago, three years ago, a minute ago.

**Affirmative:** Subject + verb + ed

I skipped.

**Negative:** Subject + did not + infinitive without to

They didn't go.

**Interrogative:** Did + subject + infinitive without to

Did she arrive?

### Verb forms in the simple past tense

Here are some of the ways in which we change verbs into the simple past tense.

• We usually add -ed to most verbs to change their form. For example,

- 1. She **opened** the door for the guests.
- 2. They **laughed** at his jokes.



3. The kitten **looked** around for its mother.
- For verbs that end in -e , we usually add -d . For example,
    1. They **closed** the gates at 10 p.m. (verb close)
    2. We **lived** in that house ten years ago. (verb live)
    3. People queued outside the counters. (verb queue)

For verbs with a single syllable, we have to double the last letter and add -ed. For example,

1. The thief **grabbed** her bag. (verb grab)
  2. She **slammed** the door. (verb slam)
  3. The teacher **pinned** the notice on the board. (verb pin)
- For verbs that end in -y , we change the -y to -i and add -ed . For example,
    1. The porter **carried** the heavy load on his shoulders. (verb carry)
    2. My little brother **cried** a lot. (verb cry)
    3. She **tried** hard to get the job. (verb try)
  - Some verbs do not follow any of the above rules.
    1. My mother **bought** her grocery from this store. (verb buy)
    2. The farmer **kept** the chicken in the coop. (verb keep)
    3. I **went** with her to the fair. (verb go)

A few verbs do not change their forms at all when used in the past tense. For example,

1. The fisherman **cast** his net in the sea.
2. This dress **cost** a thousand rupees.
3. I **put** the clothes in the cupboard.
4. He **hurt** his leg.

**Note:**

The verbs that do not change into the simple past forms by adding -d, -ed or --ied are called irregular verbs.

**Time to practice:**

**I- Write the Past simple form of the verbs below in the correct column:**

repeat	worry	finish	start	phone	call	miss	enjoy
visit	marry	listen	cry	play	hate	wash	climb
live	arrive	talk	look	stay	ask	clean	travel
open	like	walk	carry	stop	mix	plan	decide

-d	-ed	Consonant + y -ied	Double consonant + ed

--	--	--	--

**II- Write sentences in Past Simple:**

- 1- Affirmative
- 2- Negative
- 3- Interrogative

A. My sister / tidy / her room / yesterday morning.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

B. We / live / in New York / in 1997.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

C. Tom / travel / to Dublin / last night.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

D. I / clean / my teeth / twice / yesterday.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

E. John / stay / at Mary's house / last summer.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

F. You / start / school / ten years ago.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

**III- Circle the correct form of the verb in these sentences.**

- 1. We (**selled/sold**) our car.
- 2. I (**heard/heard**) a noise.
- 3. The man (**lost/losed**) his way.

4. He **(met/meeted)** his uncle.
5. I **(writed/wrote)** a letter to my friend.
6. Ketan **(bought/buyed)** a new mobile phone.
7. The boys **(finded/found)** treasure in the cave.
8. Flowers **(growed/grew)** in the garden in spring.
9. The birds **(flyed/flew)** to long distances in winter.

#### EXERCISE

**I- Complete the sentences with the SIMPLE PAST of the verbs in parentheses: (32 pts.)**

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV last night.
2. Priscila \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to her friends all day.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a terrible headache yesterday.
4. Bob \_\_\_\_\_ (come) home from school late.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) late and \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the bus.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (study) hard and \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) the exam.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (call) the office to tell them he was sick.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to the director as he was leaving the room.
9. Dr. Johnson \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) early this morning.
10. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (do) her homework and \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school.
11. Chris \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a ten-dollar bill.
12. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ (follow) us down the road.
13. Those students \_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard last semester.
14. Lucio \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) at the corner and \_\_\_\_\_ (call) us.
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to talk to Helen last night.
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) the phone bill yesterday.
17. My dad \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) a cold when he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in Canada.
18. She \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) home early yesterday.
19. They \_\_\_\_\_ (know) each other very well when they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) kids.
20. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) the exams corrected.
21. She was cleaning the vase when she \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) it.
22. We \_\_\_\_\_ (jog) in the park yesterday.
23. The fire \_\_\_\_\_ (occur) while we were out.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) on the light?
25. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ finish) our report yesterday.

## Homework

### My Holiday in Rome

Posted by Matthew Taylor on 18 July, 2020 at 21:00







I arrived home from holiday last night. It was a long flight on the plane, about 4 hours. While we were returning home, one of the tourists became very sick, so it was really stressful! When that awful flight landed, I was feeling completely over the moon! But where did I go away on holiday, I hear you ask? Well, I went to Italy to visit the city of Rome. Rome is an ancient city with so much history and loads of activities to do. The first activities we did were visiting the Colosseum and the Roman Forum. They were both extremely crowded, as they are tourist attractions, but it was so exciting and I took loads of photos. The streets of Rome were so busy, however, that my family and I got lost many times. After we visited the Roman Forum, we then toured the city in an old Fiat 500 car. Whilst my father was driving though, he crashed into a wall. Unfortunately, the car's engine needed to be rebuilt! We also went to one of the oldest food markets in the city. The market is held in Campo dei Fiori Plaza and runs from Monday to Saturday every week. There were so many unique souvenirs to buy and pasta dishes to try. I ate spaghetti with a spicy tomato sauce, known as arrabbiata. Sadly, the market was the last activity we had time to do before flying home. Overall, I had an amazing holiday in Rome and I would definitely recommend it to everyone.

#### Answers the questions using the reading: (18 pts.)

1. Who wrote these texts? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which sentence best summarizes the first text?
  - A. The text is about the writer's holiday in Rome and the activities they did while they were staying there.
  - B. The text is about the streets of Rome being busy.
  - C. The text is about the Roman Colosseum and the Roman Forum.
  - D. The text is about a car crash the writer had while they were on holiday.
  - E. The text is about a famous food market that happens in Campo dei Fiori Plaza.
3. Did the writer enjoy his holidays? \_\_\_\_\_
4. In what order did the writer do the following activities?
  - A. (1) Visiting the Roman Forum, (2) visiting the food market, (3) visiting the Colosseum, (4) touring the city in a Fiat 500
  - B. (1) Visiting the Colosseum, (2) visiting the food market, (3) touring the city in a Fiat 500, (4) visiting the Roman Forum
  - C. (1) Visiting the food market, (2) visiting the Roman Forum, (3) touring the city in a Fiat 500, (4) visiting the Colosseum
  - D. (1) Visiting the Colosseum, (2) visiting the Roman Forum, (3) touring the city in a Fiat 500, (4) visiting the food market
  - E. (1) Visiting the Colosseum, (2) visiting the Roman Forum, (3) visiting the food market, (4) touring the city in a Fiat 500
5. Look closely at the text above, what is a word with a similar meaning to **old**?
  - A. Exciting
  - B. Very sick
  - C. Extremely crowded

- D. Spicy  
E. Ancient
6. Look closely at the text above, what is a word with a similar meaning to **bad**?  
A. Unfortunately  
B. Unique  
C. Amazing  
D. Awful  
E. Stressful
7. In the below example from the text, what are the underlined words?  
“The first activities we did were visiting the Colosseum and the Roman Forum.”  
A. Both are nouns.  
B. Both are verbs.  
C. The verb to be + the gerund visiting  
D. A verb in the past continuous tense  
E. A verb in the present continuous tense
8. In the below example from the text, what are the underlined words?  
“But it was so exciting”  
A. Both are adjectives.  
B. The present continuous tense  
C. The verb to be + the gerund exciting  
D. The verb to be + the adjective exciting  
E. The past continuous tense
9. In the first text, which action happened first?  
A. Matthew’s father crashed and drove the car at the same time.  
B. Matthew’s father crashed into a wall and then drove the car.  
C. Matthew’s father was driving and then he crashed into a wall.  
D. Both actions “was driving” and “crashed” are in the past tense.  
E. Neither of the actions “was driving” and “crashed” happened during Matthew’s holiday.

**II- Match the pictures with the actions and write the Past Simple of the verbs. (12 pts.)**

 <p><b>She</b> _____ _____ _____</p>	 <p><b>He</b> _____ _____ _____</p>	 <p><b>HE</b> _____ _____ _____</p>
 <p><b>She</b> _____ _____ _____</p>	 <p><b>They</b> _____ _____ _____</p>	 <p><b>He</b> _____ _____ _____</p>
<p><b>have a shower</b></p>	<p><b>eat a sandwich</b></p>	<p><b>do the washing up</b></p>
<p><b>do the homework</b></p>	<p><b>ride a bike</b></p>	<p><b>write a letter</b></p>

## ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

An adverb of frequency describes how often an action happens. There are six main adverbs of frequency that we use in English: always, usually (or normally), often, sometimes, rarely, and never.

How do you usually introduce or elicit these from your students? Which ones do you find your students usually struggle with?

A good way to explain the difference in frequency is by using % as you can see in the picture below.

They differ in the level of frequency, as you can see below.

the most common position for adverbs of frequency is between the subject and the verb. Here are some other examples I tend to use with them:

1. Sara **always** goes out on Saturday evenings.
2. Jane's boyfriend **usually** picks her up and they drive into the city center.
3. Ben and Emma **often** go for lunch together.
4. In the winter Sara **sometimes** goes Skiing in France.
5. James and Stephen **rarely** go to the cinema in the summer because they prefer to stay outside.
6. As Marta is so busy, she **never** gets home from work before 7

Are there any example sentences you use which you feel help students to grasp the meaning better than the above ones?

Once students have understood this, we then have to introduce them to the exception to this rule- the verb 'to be'. With sentences using the verb 'to be', the adverb of frequency comes after the verb. For example:

1. There are **always** lots of people in the city center on Saturday nights.
2. It's **often** difficult to find a place to park.
3. But our friends are **never** on time so it doesn't matter if we're late.

As is often the case in English, there are variations to this rule. For example, it's possible to put the adverbs 'sometimes' and 'usually' at the beginning of a sentence:

1. **Sometimes** she does her homework with friends.
2. **Usually**, they study on their own.

It's easier to encourage students to follow the rule of putting all adverbs of frequency between the subject and verb. Just remember to remind them the verb 'to be' is different and put the adverb after it.

### Adverbs of Frequency with Modal Verbs and Auxiliary Verbs

Next, we need to remind students that there is a modal verb in the sentence, we put the adverb of frequency after it and before the main verb. For example:

1. You must **always** try your best.
2. We can **usually** find a seat on our train.

3. They should **never** be rude to customers.

The same rule applies for an auxiliary verb – the adverb of frequency goes between the auxiliary verb and the main verb. For example:

1. I have **never** visited Turkey.
  2. He's **always** taking things from my desk. It's really annoying.
  3. You had **rarely** arrived late at work until yesterday.
1. Always = Siempre
  2. Usually = Generalmente
  3. Normally = Normalmente
  4. Often = A Menudo
  5. Sometimes = A veces
  6. Occasionally = De vez en cuando
  7. Rarely/Seldom = Raramente
  8. Hardly Ever = Casi Nunca
  9. Never = Nunca

Time to practice

**Put the adverb in the right place in the sentence:**

1. She goes to bed early (always) \_\_\_\_\_
2. We watch TV (never) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Julie and Tom go to the cinema (often) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Alex meets John (once a week) \_\_\_\_\_
5. I eat fast food (sometimes) \_\_\_\_\_
6. They cook at home (hardly ever) \_\_\_\_\_
7. He studies English (every night) \_\_\_\_\_
8. You drink coffee (normally) \_\_\_\_\_
9. I go to the park (rarely) \_\_\_\_\_
10. They go to a restaurant (from time to time) \_\_\_\_\_
11. You visit your parents (several times a year) \_\_\_\_\_
12. She goes to museums (seldom) \_\_\_\_\_
13. They go to the movies. (often) \_\_\_\_\_
14. She listens to classical music. (rarely) \_\_\_\_\_
15. He reads the local newspaper. (sometimes) \_\_\_\_\_
16. Sara smiles. (never) \_\_\_\_\_
17. She complains about her husband. (always) \_\_\_\_\_
18. I drink coffee. (sometimes) \_\_\_\_\_

## **Homework**

### Best Friends

Hi, I'm Julie and my best friend is Hanna, we are **always** together. We are both 13 years old and we are in the same class. Hanna lives in the same street as me and we like to spend our free time together. When we have a break in school we **sometimes** play skipping and **sometimes** we just sit and chat. We **always** walk home together and talk about our homework. When I am doing my homework and I don't understand a question, I **often** call Hanna for help and we do it together. After we have finished our homework, we **always** chat on the computer before we go to bed. We **never** go to sleep without speaking.

At the weekends, we **usually** go to the mall, Hanna **always** wants to go shopping but I **often** like to do other things, like skating or going to the cinema. We plan our day together and **rarely** disagree. She **often** sleeps over on Saturdays; we watch TV or a film together and we **usually** eat popcorn or **sometimes** we have a pizza.

We both like to wear casual clothes, jeans and t-shirts, and **sometimes** we swap clothes. If I want to wear some jeans, I **often** borrow a t-shirt from Hanna because she has some cool clothes. She **never** complains and she **often** borrows my caps.

Hanna has a little brother, Charlie who is nine years old. **Sometime** he can be annoying and he takes her things without asking her. I don't have any brothers or sisters so Hanna is like my sister. Our parents **often** say we are like twins as we are so alike.

#### **I- Write True or False. (10 pts.)**

1. Hanna and Julie are cousins \_\_\_\_\_
2. We are 13 years old. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Hanna lives next door to Julie \_\_\_\_\_
4. They travel home from school by bus \_\_\_\_\_
5. On Saturdays, they usually go to the mall. \_\_\_\_\_
6. They often disagree about where to go. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Hanna often sleeps at Julie's house on Saturdays. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Julie has a little brother. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Julie has cool clothes. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Their parents say they are like twins. \_\_\_\_\_

#### **II- Complete the gaps with the correct frequency adverbs (20 pts.)**

1. In school we \_\_\_\_\_ play skipping.



2. We \_\_\_\_\_ walk home together.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ go to sleep without speaking
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ disagree.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ borrow a T-shirt from Hanna
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ complains.
7. Charlie is \_\_\_\_\_ annoying.
8. Hanna \_\_\_\_\_ sleeps over on Saturdays.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ eat pizzas on Saturdays.
10. On Saturdays, I \_\_\_\_\_ like to do different things.

**III- Put the adverb below in the correct place: (10 pts.)**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ go \_\_\_\_\_ school on Saturdays.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ watch \_\_\_\_\_ TV at night.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ help \_\_\_\_\_ my mum at home.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ brush \_\_\_\_\_ my teeth in the mornings.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ eat \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at school.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ play \_\_\_\_\_ computer games.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ visit \_\_\_\_\_ my grandmother.
8. My mum \_\_\_\_\_ makes \_\_\_\_\_ delicious cakes.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ chat \_\_\_\_\_ to my friends at school.
10. It \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ my birthday party.

often	sometimes	never	always	sometimes
seldom	always	never	sometimes	always

**IV- Put words in the correct order to make sentences: (12 pts.)**

1. on / they / work / Saturday / never \_\_\_\_\_
2. takes / rarely / train / the / Andrew \_\_\_\_\_
3. I / early / up / often / get \_\_\_\_\_
4. am / in / I / hurry / a / never \_\_\_\_\_
5. bored / school / often / is / at / Charlotte \_\_\_\_\_
6. comic / Ryan / reads / books / rarely \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE

*Choose the correct answer, put a check mark in the correct one: (30 pts.)*

Q1 - Never

- I never go there.
- I go never there.
- Never I go there.

Q2 - Usually

- I usually get up at six-thirty.
- I get usually up at six-thirty.

Q3 - Often

- I often go there.
- I go there often.
- Both

Q4 - Generally

- Generally, I don't read a newspaper.
- I don't read a newspaper generally.
- Both

Q5 - Rarely

- Rarely I go there.
- I go there rarely.
- Both

Q6 - Soon

- I'll do it soon.
- I'll do soon it.
- Both

Q7 - Frequently

- I am frequently late for work.
- I frequently am late for work.
- Both

Q8 - Always

- I am on always time.
- I am always on time.
- Both

Q9 - Yet

- I haven't finished yet it.

- I haven't finished it yet.
- Both

Q10 - Now

- I want now it.
- I want it now.
- Both

Q11 - Tomorrow

- Tomorrow I'll go there.
- I'll go there tomorrow.
- Both

Q12 - Yesterday

- I yesterday went there.
- I went there yesterday.
- Both

Q13 - Today

- She arrives today.
- She today arrives.
- Both

Q14 - Yet

- I haven't done it yet.
- I haven't yet done it.
- Both

Q15 - Still

- I still haven't finished.
- I haven't finished still.
- Both

### JOBS AND OCCUPATIONS VOCABULARY:

I- Buscar el significado en español de cada ocupación y luego escribirlo al lado. (32 pts.)

OCCUPATION	MEANING	OCCUPATION	MEANING
1. artist		2. florist	
3. astronaut		4. gardener	
5. baker		6. hairdresser	
7. ballerina		8. magician	
9. barbe		10. mechanic	
11. butcher		12. musician	
13. carpenter		14. nurse	
15. cashier		16. painter	
17. chemist		18. pilot	
19. coach		20. plumber	
21. cook		22. reporter	
23. dancer		24. secretary	
25. dentist		26. singer	
27. doctor		28. tailor	
29. engineer		30. teacher	
31. farmer		32. vet	

II- Crossword puzzle 1: 16 pts.

# OCCUPATIONS CROSSWORD PUZZLE !

Look at the numbers on the pictures and write the occupations vocabulary in the crossword puzzle

