

Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency include; always, constantly, continually, frequently, infrequently, intermittently, normally, occasionally, often, periodically, rarely, regularly, seldom, sometimes etc. For example:

I always do my homework on time.

I often study after class.

The Rules of Adverbs

These simple rules for adverbs of frequency which will help to use them correctly:

- Always use adverbs of frequency to discuss how often something happens.
- Adverbs of frequency are often used to indicate routine or repeated activities, so they are **often used with the present simple tense**.
- If a sentence **has only one verb**, place the adverb of frequency in the middle of the sentence so that it is positioned **after the subject but before the verb**. For example:

Tom never flies. He always takes the bus.

- When a sentence contains **more than one verb**, place the adverb of frequency **before the main verb**. For example: They have often visited Europe.
- When using an adverb of frequency in the negative or in forming a question, place it before the main verb. For example: Do you usually get up so late?

Adverbs of Frequency Exercises

The following exercises will help you to gain better understanding about how adverbs of frequency work. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. I _____ late on Saturdays.

a. Get up usually

b. Get usually up

c. Usually get up

2. Jared _____ late for work.

a. Never is

b. Is never

3. _____ on weekends?

a. Often do you travel

b. Do you often travel

c. Often you do travel

4. Susan _____ early for class.

a. Often is

b. Are often

c. Often are

d. Is often

5. When do you _____ go on vacation each year?

a. Always

b. Never

c. Usually

d. Ever

Like/love + verb + ing

LIKE, LOVE, HATE +ING

Ex. 1. Fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets:

1. I like _____ (go) out with friends.
2. She doesn't like _____ (play) any sport.
3. He hates _____ (cook).
4. She loves _____ (swim).
5. I like _____ (dance).
6. My mother loves _____ (sing).
7. He hates _____ (dance).
8. I like _____ (read) books.
9. They love _____ (play) games.
10. He likes _____ (run).

Ex. 2. Write down a sentence with each picture (use **like**, **love**, **hate**)



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____

Prepositions of time use: at/in/on

- At for a precise time.
- In for months, years, centuries and long periods.
- On for days and dates.

1- n mainly used as bellow

Place: He lives in the country. He lives in Baghdad. (He lives **at** 2300 Wabash Ave.)

Time: I'll be there in an hour.

Manner: The child ran down the steps in tears.

Reference: In my opinion we need long time practicing. They are happy in their marriage.

2- on indicates proximity and position above or outside:

Place: He sat on the fence.

Time: He was not thinking well on that occasion.

Reference: He asked my opinion on the matter.

Condition: We'll hire him on your recommendation.

3- At is followed by a noun or pronoun, most likely the direct object

I sat at my table and cried.

Let's meet at 11:45.

The car will stop at the curb.

The dog scratched at the screen.

Their wedding was at the town hall.

They laughed at all his jokes.

The tiger lunged at the monkey.

Some and Any

The words some and any are used when the speaker cannot specify or does not need/want to specify a number or an exact amount. In general, some is used in positive sentences:

For example: This job is going to take some time. In general, any is used in negative sentences and questions:

For example: I looked in the cupboard but I couldn't find any biscuits. In fact, the use of some/any is a little more complicated.