

# ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY – ENGLISH

## GRAMMAR RULES - LESSON 08

CONSTRUIR VOCABULÁRIO EM INGLÊS E CONSOLIDAR O IDIOMA COMO LÍNGUA FRANCA, PRÁTICA E MATERIALIZAÇÃO NA ROTINA COTIDIANA.

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**TO THE STUDENT (WORKING WITHOUT A TEACHER)** PARA O ALUNO (TRABALHANDO SEM O PROFESSOR)

DEAR STUDENT, (CARO ALUNO)

Bem-vindo ao nosso curso de inglês. Antes de tudo, seremos intelectualmente honestos. O ensino de qualquer idioma não se encerra apenas em nomenclaturas, fórmulas ou regras. O caminho que está à nossa frente, não será eventualmente fácil. Sim, Sua participação é determinante no aprendizado desse novo idioma.

Portanto, sempre que necessário, faça perguntas, treine autonomia e não perca nenhuma oportunidade de usar o idioma. Isso significa que nossa língua materna será cada vez menos utilizada. Professor? Então nos comunicaremos em inglês? Sim, caro padawan (aprendiz – vide Star Wars – George Lucas). No ensino tradicional, na maior parte do tempo a língua portuguesa é a linha mestra. Não vamos nos estender nesse assunto, afinal esse é um curso de inglês, e não um simpósio. Entretanto, a resposta direta é: em muitos momentos deixaremos a língua portuguesa em segundo plano, pois o nosso objetivo é aprender inglês.

A tradução (quando estritamente necessário) aparecerá logo abaixo/ a seguir do texto em questão. Isso acontece para que você se acostume com o idioma. Na seção “Para saber mais”, estarão filmes, jogos, séries, músicas e todas as dicas possíveis para imersão nessa nova linguagem. Faça todos os exercícios recomendados ao final de cada aula. Pergunte sempre que julgar oportuno, pois afinal, entrar em aula com dúvida pode. Sair, não pode.

Thanks (Obrigado)

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# ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY – ENGLISH GRAMMAR RULES - LESSON 08



(fonte: Freepik)

**READING TIME: 15 MINUTES (TEMPO DE LEITURA: 15 MINUTOS)**

## CONTEÚDOS

Produção oral

Interação discursiva

Oralidade

Produção de textos orais com autonomia

**What you will find in this class:**

## ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

We use some adverbs to describe how frequently we do an activity.

These are called adverbs of frequency and include:

Frequency	Adverb of Frequency	Example Sentence
100%	always	I always go to bed before 11pm.
90%	usually	I usually have cereal for breakfast.
80%	normally / generally	I normally go to the gym.
70%	often* / frequently	I often surf the internet.
50%	sometimes	I sometimes forget my wife's birthday.
30%	occasionally	I occasionally eat junk food.
10%	seldom	I seldom read the newspaper.
5%	hardly ever / rarely	I hardly ever drink alcohol.
0%	never	I never swim in the sea.

\* Some people pronounce the 'T' in often but many others do not.

### The Position of the Adverb in a Sentence

An adverb of frequency goes **before** a main verb (except with To Be).

<b>Subject + adverb + <i>main verb</i></b>
I <b>always</b> <i>remember</i> to do my homework.
He <b>normally</b> <i>gets</i> good marks in exams.

An adverb of frequency goes **after** the verb To Be.

**Subject + to be + adverb**

They *are* **never** pleased to see me.

She *isn't* **usually** bad tempered.

When we use an auxiliary verb (have, will, must, might, could, would, can, etc.), the adverb is placed between the auxiliary and the main verb. This is also true for to be.

**Subject + auxiliary + adverb + main verb**

She *can* **sometimes** *beat* me in a race.

I *would* **hardly ever** *be* unkind to someone.

They *might* **never** see each other again.

They *could* **occasionally** *be* heard laughing.

We can also use the following adverbs at the start of a sentence:

Usually, normally, often, frequently, sometimes, occasionally

- Occasionally, I like to eat Thai food.

BUT we **cannot** use the following at the beginning of a sentence:

Always, seldom, rarely, hardly, ever, never.

We use **hardly ever** and **never** with positive, **not** negative verbs:

- She **hardly ever** comes to my parties.
- They **never** say 'thank you'.

We use **ever** in questions and negative statements:

- Have you **ever** been to New Zealand?

- I haven't **ever** been to Switzerland. (The same as 'I have never been Switzerland').

We can also use the following expressions when we want to be more specific about the frequency:

- every day - once a month - twice a year - four times a day - every other week

## Adverbs Spelling –LY - English Grammar Rules

### Adjective vs. Adverb Review

**Adjectives** describe nouns (things).

- My dog is **slow**.

Slow is an **adjective** since it describes the subject (my dog).

How is my dog? Slow

**Adverbs** describe verbs (actions).

- My dog eats **slowly**.

Slowly is an **adverb** since it describes the way my dog eats.

How does my dog eat? Slowly.

For details see our page about [Adjectives vs Adverbs](#).

### Adverbs -LY

**Adverbs** are normally formed by adding **-LY** to the end of an adjective.

E.g. Quick - Quickly

For adjectives that end in **-l** or **-e**, we simply add **-ly**:

special + ly	= specially
terminal + ly	= terminally
literal + ly	= literally
nice + ly	= nicely
polite + ly	= politely

There are of course some exceptions:

true	truly
whole	wholly
due	duly
full	fully

### Adverbs ending in -Y

For adjectives that end in **-y**, we remove the **-y** and add **-ily**:

crazy	crazily
happy	happily

### Adverbs ending in -LE

For adjectives that end in a **consonant + le** we remove the **-e** and add **-ly**:

terrible	terribly
horrible	horribly
noble	nobly
idle	idly

### Adverbs ending in -IC

If the adjective ends in **-ic**, we add **-ally**:

ironic	ironically
enthusiastic	enthusiasticall y
realistic	realistically

Except: public - publicly

### Irregular Adverbs: Some adverbs are irregular:

Adjective	Adverb	Example
fast	fast	The man drives very fast (quickly).
good	well	You speak English very well.

**CRÉDITOS**

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

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**REFERÊNCIAS**

VOCABULARY IN USE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS. 1999 P.102

Definição de townhouse do Cambridge Academic Content Dictionary Cambridge University Press

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