

ADVERBS

FREQUENCY	MANNER	PLACES	TIME
Es el adverbio que indica la frecuencia de la acción, desde algo que se hace siempre hasta lo que no se hace nunca	Son los adverbios que indican como se realizan las acciones, su manera en que se realiza, por lo general terminan en ly	Son los adverbios que indican la "ubicación" de dicho objeto, persona, animal	Son los adverbios que indican cuando suceden las cosas o cuando se ejecutan las acciones
Ex: Almost, Never	Ex: happily, slowly	Ex: Up, down, in	Ex: Now, today


checked
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X.7



Los adverbios de tiempo más comunes son palabras que indican un momento particular en el pasado, presente y futuro. Estos adverbios incluyen:

Now (ahora)

Today (hoy)

Yesterday (ayer)

Tomorrow (mañana)

Tonight (esta noche)

Last month (el mes pasado)

Later (luego)

Early (Temprano)

Late (Tarde)

Earlier (Antes, Más Temprano)

Then (Luego, Entonces) Before

(Antes)

After (Después)

Nowadays (Hoy Día)

Currently (Actualmente)

Actividad 1.4

Task: Underline the adverbs of time in the following sentences. (Subraya los adverbios de tiempo en las siguientes oraciones).

1. Fernanda went to the Bears' house yesterday (Fernanda fue a la casa de los Osos).
2. I'm going to tidy my room tomorrow (Mañana voy a ordenar mi cuarto).
3. I saw Sally today (Hoy vi a Sally).
4. I will call you later (Te llamaré más tarde).





5. I have to leave now. (Tengo que irme ahora)
6. I saw that movie last year. (Vi esa película el año pasado).
7. I saw her in the cafeteria yesterday. (La vi en la cafetería ayer)
8. She will come afterwards. (Ella vendrá después)
9. She spoke with her about the problem on Friday. (Ella habló con ella sobre el problema el viernes)
10. The bill must be paid today. (La factura debe ser pagada hoy)
11. You have to come tomorrow. (Tú tienes que venir mañana)
12. He is moving to London next week. (Él se mudará a Londres la siguiente semana)
13. She will answer me next weekend. (Ella me responderá el siguiente fin de semana)
14. She will go for a walk in the park on Saturday. (Ella dará un paseo en el parque el sábado)
15. I received your letter last week. (Recibi tu carta la semana pasada)



2. CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

Aprendizaje Esperado	Estrategias de Aprendizaje	Instrumento de evaluación
<p>Uso y aplicación</p> <p>Either= O/ uno u otro</p> <p>Neither= ni/tampoco</p> <p>Nor= No/ni</p> <p>Or= O</p> <p>Both= ambos/ambas</p> <p>Not only... but also= No solo... sino también.</p>	<p>Se explica la regla gramatical para el uso de conjunciones correlativas en sus modalidades, con el uso de recursos didácticos proporcionados por el maestro.</p> <p>Aplicación de las 4 habilidades</p>	<p>Ejercicios de Resolución, realizados por el alumno durante la clase, post clase y ejercicios en línea.</p>

When using correlative conjunctions, be sure to keep parallel structure intact. Equal grammatical units need to be incorporated into the entire sentence. For example: Not only did Mary grill burgers for Michael, but she also fixed a steak for her dog, Vinny.

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

Correlative conjunctions work in pairs to add two things of equal importance.

Either... or...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jan must be living either in Canada or in Brazil. • You either listen to me or do whatever you want to do.
Neither... nor...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You are neither my brother nor a friend. • His friends speak neither English nor Hindi.
Both... and...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I loved both the party and the guests. • You were both Jan and prize in the fight.
Not only... but also...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mike not only lost the match but also disappointed us. • She is not only beautiful but also smart.
Whether... or...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I don't know whether he took a cab, or he walked to home. • You have to learn them whether they are easy or difficult.
Such... that...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was such a close fight that we didn't know who won it. • Jan was such a bad fighter that the company fired him.
No sooner... than...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No sooner had I reached the station than the train left. • No sooner had I heard the news than I started dancing.
Scarcely/Hardly... when	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scarcely had I reached the station when the train arrived. • Hardly had she started the car when I called her.
Would rather... than	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He would rather come with us than stay here. • I would rather have coffee than tea.
As... as	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You look as big and powerful as a bodybuilder. • The kid was running as fast as us.

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Actividad 1.5: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. She is neither polite _____ funny.

- a) Or
- b) Nor
- c) Not
- d) Yet

2. Have you made a decision about _____ to go to the movies _____ not?



- a) if / then
- b) Either / or
- c) Whether / or
- d) What with / and

3. This salad is _____ delicious _____ healthy.

- a) Whether / or
- b) Both / and
- c) Scarcely / when
- d) Rather / than



4. I like _____ to sing opera _____ to spend my spare time practicing ballroom dances.

- a) not only / but also
- b) whether / or
- c) neither / nor
- d) not / but

5. The test was _____ very short _____ quite easy.

- a) not / but
- b) both / and
- c) whether / or
- d) scarcely / when

6. _____ Joe _____ his sisters could understand what their parents were saying when they spoke French.



- a) Whether / or
- b) No sooner / than
- c) Rather / than
- d) Neither / nor

Comparative Conjunctions

Fill in the blanks with 'either...or...' or 'neither...nor...'

- I have to choose either a cat or a rabbit as my pet.
- In this game, you either win or lose. It depends on you.
- My grandmother can neither read nor write. She is illiterate.
- When I go to the home for the elderly, I either sing songs or recite poems for its residents.
- The man believed neither the guard nor his friend. He thought that both were lying.
- Neither my brother nor sister knew how to bathe our new pet cat, so I had to do it.
- You can use neither this computer nor the other one. They must be repaired first.
- He could remember neither Jane's address nor her phone number. He is a forgetful person.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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Actividad 2.1: Complete the following comparisons, some examples are given.

clean	Ana+ vs Alan-	1.- Ana is cleaner than Alan
cold	Ana+ vs Alan-	2.- Ana is colder than Alan
slow	Ana+ vs Alan-	3.- <u>Ana is slower than Alan</u>
large	Ana+ vs Alan-	4.- <u>Ana is larger than Alan</u>
Pretty	Ana+ vs Alan-	5.- <u>Ana is Prettier than Alan</u>
Happy	Ana+ vs Alan-	6.- Ana is happier than Alan
smart	Ana+ vs Alan-	7.- <u>Ana is smarter than Alan</u>
big	Ana+ vs Alan-	8.- <u>Ana is bigger than Alan</u>
beautiful	Ana+ vs Alan-	9.- <u>Ana is beautifuler than Alan</u>
important	Ana+ vs Alan-	10.- Ana is more important than Alan
good	Ana+ vs Alan-	11.- <u>Ana is better tha Alan</u>
Bad	Ana+ vs Alan-	12.- <u>Ana is worse than Alan</u>

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Actividad 2.2: Complete the following comparisons, use the words that you need.

1.- interesting	He knows a <u>more interesting</u> story.
2. expensive	That dress is <u>more expensive</u> than this sweater.
3. new	Her car is <u>newer</u> than mine
4. dangerous	That road is <u>more dangerous</u> at night.
5. good	She is a <u>a better</u> student than he is.
6. deep	Atlantic Ocean is <u>deeper</u> than any cave.
7. important	His job is <u>more important</u> than mine.
8. selfish	Kyla is <u>more selfish</u> than Emily.
9. bad	Yesterday the weather was <u>worse</u> than today's
10. high	Mount Kilimanjaro is <u>higher</u> than Mount Elbrus

Checked



Actividad 2.3: Complete the conversation. Use the comparative form of the adjectives given, compare your answers with a partner, then practice the conversation in pairs.

David: How do you like living in a big city?

Maria: I like it so much. There are many things that make it better (good) than the country.

David: Oh, really? Can you give me some examples?

Maria: Well, it is more interesting out in the city than it is in the country. The buildings are larger (large) and there are nicer (nice) things to see!

David: Yes, but the city is more dangerous (dangerous) than the country.

Maria: That's true. People in the country are friendlier (friendly) and the country is also safier (safe) than the city.

David: I'm sure that the country is more relaxed (relaxed) too!

Maria: Yes, the city is busier (busy) than the country.

David: How about the cost of living? Is the country cheaper (cheap) than the city?

Maria: Oh, yes. Living in the city is more expensive (expensive) than in the country.

David: Life in the country is also healthier (healthy) than in the city.

Maria: Yes, it's cleaner (clean) and less dangerous in the country.

But, the city is more exciting (exciting). It's

faster (fast), crazier (crazy) and funner (fun).

David: I think you are crazy for moving to the city.

Maria: Well, I'm young now. Maybe when I'm married and have children I'll move back to the country.

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Actividad 2.9- Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in the box.

small near cold high long large short

Winter is the coldest season of the year.

Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

February is the shortest month of the year.

The blue whale is the largest mammal in the world.

Mercury is the smallest planet.

Mercury is also the nearest planet to the sun.

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Activity 2.10 - Correct the errors.

Alaska is largest state in the United States.

Alaska is the largest state in the United States

Monica is the old of all sisters.

Monica is the oldest of all sisters

Canada, China and Russia are big countries. But Russia is big.

Canada, China and Russia are big countries. But Russia is the biggest

I am the most tall person in my family.

I am the most tallest person in my family

This restaurant serves goodest food in town.

This restaurant serves the best food in town



Corregir

Escribir completa la oración
Corregida.

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Still an adjective used to
 Definition: compare 2 people or things.
 One { say that one person or thing is stronger
 { a higher degree of a quality or is a better example
 { of a quality than the other is. } slower
 { One syllable } taller

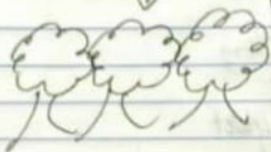
Comparatives Structure

Two syllable
 Add -er for the comparative, or -
 a consonant + single vowel + constant
 the final consonant must be doubled
 before adding the ending
 Little by adding -er or by preceeding
 the adjective with more. In many cases,
 both forms are used, although one usage
 will be more common than other.
 If you are not sure whether a 2 syllable
 can take a comparative or superlative ending
 play it safe and use more/less.
 Change the gl & ending
 { where adding the ending } Simple-simpler
 { } Tangled-tangle
 { } Tangled

Happy - Happier
 Busy - Busier
 But "more" is
 Three Syllable { First of the Expressions - More
 { } Expensive
 Common adjectives { Good - Better
 Irregular { are completely { Little - Less
 { Irregular forms { Far - Further/Further

Superlatives

Adjectives to compare



the Good = Best
Bad = The worst
Far = The furthest / farthest

short = -est = old est
long = most = most expensive
2 syllable = -er - cleverer
most = Most clever

The

Adverbs

Frequency:	Frequency:	Frequency
Manner:	Manner:	Manner
Place:	Place:	Place: