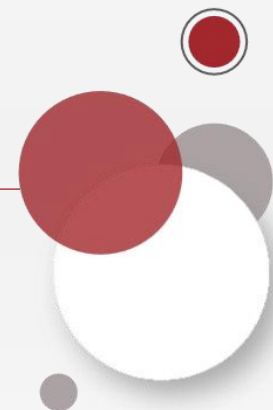




UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
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SET English Module

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Lesson 4

- A) Adverbs of frequency, -ly, exceptions
- B) Present Continuous
- C) Prepositions
 - Time and place
 - Phrasal verbs
 - Verb + preposition



We have already looked at the Present Simple Tense which we use for routine or habitual actions.

John gets up at 7:00 everyday.

He has breakfast at 7:30.

He has tea and toast with jam.

He goes to work by bike.

He finishes work at 5:00.

He goes to meet friends at the pub.



- Frequency adverbs tell us how often someone does something.

For example:

John **always** gets up at 7:00.

He **usually** has breakfast at 7:30.

He **often** has tea and toast with jam.

He **rarely** goes to work by car because he **usually** goes by bike.

He **hardly ever** works past 5:00.

He **frequently** meets friends at the pub, but he **never** goes dancing.

The adverbs of frequency go **before** the verb except for the verb to be.

It goes **after** the verb to be.

eg. He **is always** punctual.



Exercise: Order the words to make sentences.

- 1) always she up at 6 gets.
- 2) for late always I am class.
- 3) see ever each other hardly we.
- 4) afternoon in hungry the never I am.
- 5) she reads often books.
- 6) sometimes elegant wear clothes on special occasions we.
- 7) actor very is usually funny this.



Answers:



- 1) She always gets up at 6.
- 2) I am always late for class.
- 3) We hardly every see each other.
- 4) I am never hungry in the afternoon.
- 5) She often reads books.
- 6) Sometimes we wear elegant on special occasions.
- 7) This actor is usually very funny.



Adverbs -ly

Most adverbs end in -ly. Eg: quickly, smoothly, slowly

Unlike frequency adverbs, the adverb usually comes after the verb.

Eg.

He drove slowly to avoid getting a ticket.

She eats quickly.

They dance very smoothly.



The following adverbs are exceptions:

hard / fast / early / late

He works hard = he works a lot.

She runs fast (no -ly)

They eat early.

The bus is running late.



Look at this example:

She ran down the street as as she could.

1) immediately 2) slow 3) quick 4) fastly 5) fast



Corrections:

- 1) is incorrect because it doesn't make sense
- 2) and 3) are incorrect because they should be slowly, quickly
- 4) is incorrect because fast is an exception which does not take -ly
- 5) is correct.



B) Present Continuous

This tense is used for things happening **NOW**. Now can be this moment. eg. We are learning English now. Or it can be for about a year.

Eg.

He's taking maths in the first semester.

Are you playing any sports this year?



Affirmative

I am + verbING

am = 'm

I'm working at home.

you/we/they/ are + verbING

Are = 're

You're studying programming this year.

We're going by train.

They're learning to swim.

he/she/it is + verbING

is = 's

He's swimming.

She's surfing.

It's looking for its ball.



Negative

I'm
we're/you're/they're **not** + verbING

he's/she's/it's

I'm not playing tennis.
We're not learning maths this year.
You're not using my bike.
They're not surfing.

He's not swimming.
She's not surfing.
It's not looking for its ball.



Interrogative

Am I + verbING?

Am I playing tennis with you today?

Are we/you/they + verbING?

Are we learning statistics this year?

Are you using my bike?

Are they surfing?

Is he/she/it + verbING ?

Is he swimming?

Is she surfing?

Is it looking for its ball?

NB: Some verbs are not normally used in the present continuous such as *like, want, need*.



Exercise: Write the sentences with the present continuous..
(+ = affirmative, - = negative, ? = Interrogative):

+ 1) Ouch! You *stand* on my foot.

-2) He *play* very well today.

?3) What you *study* at this moment?

+ 4) We *think* of you.

?5) She *wear* make-up?

?6) Sister *work* in Berlin now your?



Answers:

- 1) You're standing on my foot.
- 2) He isn't playing very well today.
- 3) What are you studying at the moment?
- 4) We're thinking of you.
- 5) Is she wearing make-up?
- 6) Is your sister working in Berlin now?



C) Prepositions of time

at:

- 3:00
- midday/midnight
- lunchtime
- night
- the weekend
- Christmas/Easter/Ramadan/Chinese New Year/Hanukkah etc.



on:

- Monday/Tuesday/Wednesday/Thursday/Friday/Saturday/Sunday
- the 1st, 21st, 31st, 2nd, 22nd, 32nd, 3rd, 23rd, 33rd, 4th, 14th, 15th, 16th etc
- my birthday

in:

- the morning, afternoon, evening
- January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December
- the summer, the autumn, the winter, the spring
- 1998, 1999...**BUT 2001, 2002, 2003**, 2010, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023



Exercise: complete with in, at, on

- 1) Is your brotherthis photograph? I don't recognise him.
- 2) I didn't feel well this morning so I stayed....bed.
- 3) Is there anything interestingthe news today?
- 4) My name wasn'tthe list of names.
- 5)the end of the street, there's a path leading to the river.
- 6) We love to look up at the starsthe skynight.
- 7) When I'm a passenger in a car, I prefer to sit.....the front.
- 8) It's a very small village. You probably won't find ityour map.



Answers:

- | | |
|-------|----------|
| 1) in | 6) in/at |
| 2) in | 7) in |
| 3) in | 8) on |
| 4) on | |
| 5) at | |



Prepositions Expressing Movement

He drove **into** the tunnel.

They came **out of** the station.

She crossed **over** a bridge.

She passed the thread **through** the needle

The cat jumped **onto** the table.

He ran **along** the river.

She **went up** the stairs.



Eg.

John had lost his key, but he managed to climb.....the house through the window.

- 1) on
- 2) into
- 3) at
- 4) in
- 5) up



Phrasal Verbs

Verb + preposition = new concept

Eg:

turn (*girare*)

turn + up = (*alzare il volume*) turn + down = (*abbassare il volume*)

Here's an example:

I feel much better since I gave....smoking.

1) up 2) against 3) after 4) away 5) on



Eg:

If you wish to apply for this job, you will have to.....this form.

- 1) put on
- 2) do up
- 3) cross out
- 4) fill in
- 5) tick out



Below are some common phrasal verbs:

fill in a form (<i>compilare</i>)	Please fill in the form with your name and address.
put out (<i>spegnere</i>)	All cigarettes must be put out before boarding.
try on (<i>provarsi</i>)	Would you like to try on these shoes?
give up (<i>smettere</i>)	He is giving up smoking next month.
turn up (<i>alzare il volume</i>)	Could you please turn up the radio.
set up (<i>impostare</i>)	He's setting up the video for recording.



throw away (*buttare via*)

Don't throw away your ticket.

put away (*riporre*)

They put away the equipment after the game.

pay back (*rimborsare*)

I'll pay back the money next week.

show round (*portare in giro*) Come visit! We'll show you round the city.

get on/off (*salire/scendere*) Let's get on the bus at the next stop.

switch on/off (*accendere/spegnere*) Switch off the oven before leaving.



Exercise:

- 1) I often eat.....with friends
- 2) Players usually warm.....before a match starts
- 3) I took some moneyof a cash machine
- 4) A woman gave.....all her money to do charity.
- 5) Slow! You're driving too fast.
- 6) She works in an animal sanctuary. She looks.....monkeys.
- 7) A taxi picked me.....and took me to the airport.
- 8) I checkedat the airport and got my boarding pass.
- 9) Where can I plugmy computer?



Answers:



1) out

6) after

2) up

7) up

3) out

8) in

4) up

9) in

5) down



Verb + preposition

There are some verbs that are always followed by the same preposition. Unlike phrasal verbs, meaning does not change.

Eg.

There was a long queue of people the bus

- 1) waiting 2) expecting 3) waiting at 4) waiting for
- 5) attending



Other verbs to learn:



ask **for**

think **about**

wait **for**

write **to**

depends **on**

interested **in**

married **to**

sorry **about** something

sorry **for** doing something

speak/talk to somebody **about** something

listen **to**



Exercise:

- 1) What do you think....your new boss?
- 2) "Do you like staying in hotels?" "It depends ...the hotel."
- 3) If Kevin asks youmoney, don't give him any.
- 4) John isn't marriedLisa. He's marriedRuth.
- 5) What are you waiting.....? Call him immediately.
- 6) He loves listening.....to music while cooking.
- 7) They're very interested.....archeology and history.
- 8) Have you written.....the professor for information?



Answers:



1) about

5) for

2) on

6) to

3) for

7) in

4) to/to

8) to



That is the end of lesson 4.

Next lesson:

- A) Gerunds
- B) Simple Past
- C) Past Continuous

