

## Frequens adverbs

- 1 How often do you study ENGLISH?  
I always study ENGLISH
- 2 How often do you go to the cinema?  
I seldom go to cinema
- 3 How often do you eat hot-dog?  
I never eat hot-dog
- 4 How often do you eat pizza?
- 5 How often do you study maths
- 6 How often do you watch TV?  
I seldom watch TV.

Date 10th 2021 Monday

## PRESENT PROGRESSIVE OR CONTINUOUS

The present progressive indicates continuing action something going on now

**Example** The teacher is speaking English  
you always use the verb To be and main verb with Ing

**Example** The students ARE writing in their notebooks

The students ARE not ~~arent~~ writing in their notebook

ARE the students writing in their notebook

**Example** Fabian is reading an essay

Fabian is NOT ~~isn't~~ reading an essay

IS Fabian reading an essay

## example Parents

My fathers are working in their work

My fathers aren't working in their work

are my father working in their work.



Abrar todas las formas de Saludar de la lengua watauna, ki.

Ancias

Wattamac.t - Buenos dias

Ancias Ali:Kac. - Buenas tardes

Ancias Al Pa'q - Buenas noches

¿Jamaya PdIA? - ¿Como estas?

¿Jamaya Ji la P? - ¿Como estan?

decifra el mensaje

e amable con

alguien que te

cae mal no es

hipocresia es

una habilidad

## Adjectives

Adjectives describe a noun.

## Activity

1) write 20 different adjectives in your English notebook.

1 pretty

2 tall

3 short

4 big

5 small

6 ugly

7 angry

8 happy

9 sad

10 long

11 fast

12 slow

13 handsome

14 fat

15 chubby

16 weak

17 strong

18 intelligent

19 smart

20 thin



Opinion	An opinion adjective explains what you think about something, to other people may not agree with you.
Size	For example silly, beautiful, horrible. A size adjective of course tells you how big or small something is. For example long, tiny, enormous.
Age	An age adjective tells you how young or old something or someone is. For example: young, old, new.
Shape	A shape adjective describes a shape of something. For example square, round, flat.

## Adjectives

## Examples

Quantity:	fourte a few several
Opinion:	charming, beautiful, delicious
Size:	tall, fine, huge
Temperature:	hot, cold
Age:	old, young, new, 14 year old
Shape:	square round
Color:	red, purple, green
Origin:	Swedish, Victorian, Chinese
Material:	glass, silver, wooden, sleeping. roasting.

he is a silly young and english man

it is huge round and metal bowl

order:

Quantity - opinion - size - temperature - Age

Shape - color - origin - material purpose - noun



## Activity 1

1) Choose the correct answer for the statement

- \* She has biny hair
- \* I am vert tall
- \* They are good friends
- \* He's wearing his new shoes
- \* This is a big free
- \* I am happ today
- \* they saw three ugly spiders
- \* She is a young
- \* Sam is Seven years old.
- \* it was a sunny day

Q	O	S	T	A	S	G	O	IT	P	NOON
1	beau	big	hot	new	rec fan guitar	blush	Japan	steel	trans part	car
1	tiful	long		new		yellow	China	wood	writing	pencil
1	expensive	tall		36			America		musicate	mother
1	Pretty	big cold		old		blue	Africa		cutting	ocean
1	dange rous	short		new	circular	yellow	Colombia	glass	gife	banana
1	delicious	big		old		grey	germany	all street iron	time	clock
1	fast	medium		new		black	India		trans part	motor bike
1	Smart	long		new	rectan guitar	grey	America		freer time	computer notebook
1	beauti Full	big	hot	old	rectan guitar	red	China	wood	take notes	umbler
1	Careful	old		now		white	Colombia		posting	Suburch
1	Serious	big	hot	old		brown	Spain		do music	Guitar
1	funny	medium		45		grey	America	wood	trans part	touch
1	Fast	big	cold			blue	China	steel	things	water
1	Healthy								the creative live	



- We use than when we want to compare one thing using "than"

When we want to describe how something or someone changes we can use two comparative with and

The balloon get bigger and bigger  
everything is getting more and more expensive  
Grand father is getting older and older

The adjective ends in 'y' this after goes to 'i'

Dry → Dries

The adjective ends in 'e' we don't and we just 'r'

nice → nicer

large → larger

- We use than when we want to compare one thing using "than"

a)

b)

c)

When we want to describe how something or someone changes we can use two comparative with and

a) The balloon get bigger and bigger

b) everything is getting more and more expensive

c) Grand father is getting older and older

is the adjective ends in "y" this after changes to "i"

eg DRY → DRIES

in the adjective ends in "e" we don't and another just "r"

eg. nice → nicer

large → larger.



- There are a few adjectives that we have to use "more" even though they only have one syllable

eg real → more real

wrong → more wrong

right → more right

- For adjectives with two syllables we generally use "more"

eg careful → more careful

bored → more bored

- But some two syllable adjectives can take "er" it's also fine use more

eg.

clever → cleverer

simpler → simpler

narrow → narrower

- Adjectives with two syllables that end in "y" usually can add "er"

eg. dirty → dirtier

happy → happier

pretty → prettier

ugly → uglier

- Adjective with three or more syllables can only make their comparatives by using "more"

ER Beautiful → more beautiful

intelligent → more intelligent

interesting → more interesting

expensive → more expensive