**Oh! My English**

*Stand out, Have No Fear, Have Your Say*

# Grammar 1

## Module 2

## Topic: Adverbs 1 (Adverbs of frequency)

### Lesson 1

**Key Point**

| | |
|---|---|
| Always | 100% |
| Usually Frequently Often | 80% |
| Sometimes | 50% |
| Occasionally Seldom Rarely | 30% |
| Hardly Ever | 10% |
| Never | 0% |

**Grammar Guide**

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1. I _____ (100%) get to work by train.

2. Jerry _____ (0%) drinks wine.

3. Do you _____ (50%) go to the movies?

4. She _____ (80%) baby-sits my little brother on the weekend.

5. They _____ (30%) visit their parents.

**Advanced Guide**

Complete the following sentences using adverbs.

**e .g.** Susie/go to the gym/10% ->Susie hardly ever goes to the gym.

1. I /go grocery shopping/ 100%

2. Jason/ drive/ 80%

3. They / get a haircut at the local hair salon/ 50%

4. I / travel abroad/ 80%

5. Josh / go to a nice restaurant/ 10%

**In Use**

Exercise 3: Try to answer the following questions using today's pattern.

1. Do you often travel in Korea?

2. Is there anything you eat quite often? Anything you absolutely avoid?

3. How often do you watch movies? And with whom?

## Lesson 2

&lt;Looking for a good company&gt;

What are the important factors of a preferred employer? Is it the high salary, long vacation, or opportunities for career development? Whatever they are, it's important that the company provides long term reasons for you to stay. Have you found such reasons? Then go for it!

Vocabulary:

1. What is the meaning of 'preferred'?

2. Do you know what 'opportunity' means?

3. How about 'development'?

Questions:

1. Would you work for a company that requires you to work every other Saturday on top of weekdays?

2. Would you like to have a job requiring frequent business trips?

3. Would you like to work for a company that often asks you to work overtime but pays you good money?

# Topic: Adverbs 2 (Adverbs of manner)

**Lesson 3**

**Key Point**

An *adverb* is a word that describes a verb. Adverbs are often built by adding -**LY** to the end of an adjective. *Adverbs of manner* tell us *how* an activity is done.

|  | adjectives | adverbs |
|---|---|---|
| adjectives + ly | quiet<br>soft<br>loud | quietly<br>softly<br>loudly |
| adjective(y) + ily | happy | happily |
| adjective(le) + y | terrible | terribly |
| irregular | fast<br>late<br>hard<br>good | fast<br>late<br>hard<br>well |

**Grammar Guide**

Exercise 1: Change the adjectives in the parenthesis to adverbs.

e.g. You'd better talk quietly (quiet) in the library.

1   She is a good singer. She sings _____ (good).

2   There's a baby sleeping. We need to walk _____ (quiet).

3   Jamie never arrives on time at her office. She always comes ____ (late)

4   My friend finished the test in 5 minutes. She writes  _____ (fast)

**Advanced Guide**

1   My dog is happy. It wags its tail _____.

2   The baby next door is so loud! He cries _____.

3   His English is fluent. He speaks English _____.

4   My friend got really drunk and was signing karaoke last night. She sang _____.

5   My friend is a great dancer. She dances _____.

**In Use**

Exercise 3: Try to answer the following questions using today's pattern.

1   Do you drive carefully or carelessly?

2    How do you act when you feel so happy?

3   Do you like singing? When you sing, do you usually sing loudly?

**Lesson 4**

<Stereotypes>

A stereotype is a fixed idea about some particular people or things. It may turn out to be true, but most of the time it does not reflect reality. There are many stereotypes on certain countries. Do you know how other countries think about your country? Are they right?

Vocabulary:


1   What do we mean by the word 'reality'?

2   How about 'reflect'?


Questions:

1   How are Japanese people believed to act?

2   How are Chinese people believed to act?


3   How are British people believed to act?

4   What are the stereotypes of movie stars?

# Topic: Adverbs 3 (Adverbs of place)

**Lesson 5**

**Key Point**

*Adverbs of place* tell us where something happens.

| Adverbs of place |
| --- |
| here-there |
| outside-inside |
| upstairs-downstairs |
| underground |
| somewhere |
| abroad |
| in the park |
| at the supermarket |

**Grammar Guide**

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

e.g. Bring your umbrella. <u>It's raining outside.</u>

1. Where do you buy fruits? _____ (supermarket)

2. I have a fear of heights. I don't want to go up _____.

3. I don't want to be _____. This haunted house is creepy.

4. I want to play outdoors. Let's go _____!

**Advanced Guide**

Exercise 2: Try to answer the questions below using adverbs of place.

e.g. Who is in the park? There are clowns in the park.

1. Who is inside the house?

2. Who is outside the house?

3. Did you go abroad this year?

4. Do you like to go underground?

5. Where would you prefer to live in a two-story building: upstairs or downstairs?

**In Use**

Exercise 3: Try to answer the following questions using today's pattern.

1. When you were a student, where did you usually have parties?

2. Which do you prefer: staying inside or going outside?

3. Have you ever had a barbecue in the park?

## Lesson 6 (day 6)

<Gathering Place>

Gathering places may be public places like parks, town squares, city streets or may even be more private places like coffee shops and homes. Wherever it may be, they allow people to meet and share time together.

Vocabulary:

1. What is a 'town square'?

2. How about 'coffee shop'?

Questions:

1. Where do you and your friends usually gather together?

2. Where does your extended family gather?

3. Are there many protests in your city? Where do people often gather for the protests?

# Topic: Adverbs 4 (Degree)

## Lesson 7

**Key Point**

*Adverbs of degree* tell us about the intensity of a verb, an adjective or another adverb. These are the adverbs indicating a greater level of intensity.

| so | It was <u>so</u> cold in Canada. |
| quite | It was <u>quite</u> cold in Canada. |
| very | It was <u>very</u> cold in Canada. |
| extremely | It was <u>extremely</u> cold in Canada. |
| really | It was <u>really</u> cold in Canada. |
| too (negative connotation) | It was <u>too</u> cold in Canada. |

**Grammar Guide**

Exercise 1: Form your own sentence using the words written after the first sentence.

e.g. The car almost hit me. it/very/dangerous -> <u>It was very dangerous.</u>

1. I couldn't stop crying while watching the movie. it/so/sad ->

2. I can't keep up with her running. she/run/extremely/fast ->

3. We can't get there on time by walking. it/too/far ->

4. The room can accommodate everyone we know are coming. it/quite/big ->

**Advanced Guide**

Exercise 2:

e.g. When were you really tired? -> I was really tired after quite a long trip.

1. What was good on the news today?

2. What was the worst dish you have tried?

3. When were you really happy?

4. Who did you meet that was very nice?

5. Which restaurants have very unique atmosphere and settings?

**In Use**

Exercise 3: Try to answer the following questions using today's pattern.

1   Can you remember anything extremely good happening to you?

2   What movie made you cry non-stop?

3   What makes you so tired these days?

## Lesson 8

<Exaggeration>

There are some people who always exaggerate. To describe some degree of coldness, they would say it was extremely cold, instead of just saying it was cold.

They use exaggerations either because they have strong emotions towards the subject or because they want to emphasize certain things in order to effectively deliver a message. When do you exaggerate?

Vocabulary:

1  What do we mean by the word 'exaggerate'?

2  How about 'deliver'?

Questions:

1  How were your meals today? Were they just good or VERY good?

2  What type of weather do you loathe?

3  Can you tell me about an unusual happening with some exaggerations?

# Topic: Simple Present Questions

**Lesson 9**

**Key Point**

| Do I like? | Yes, you **do**. / No you **don't.** |
|---|---|
| Do you like? | Yes I **do**. / No, I **don't.** |
| Does he/he/it like? | Yes, he/she/it **does**. / No, he/she/it **doesn't.** |
| Do we like? | Yes, we **do**. / No, we **don't.** |
| Do they like? | Yes, they **do**. / No they **don't.** |

**Grammar Guide**

1. _____ Jonathan _____ (go) to the gym every morning? Yes, _____.

2. _____ they _____ (want) to work on the project? No. _____.

3. _____ we _____ (have) to finish everything by this weekend? No, _____.
4. _____ she _____ (know) how to use a computer? Yes, _____.

5. _____ he _____ (cook) Chinese food really well? Yes,_____.

**Advanced Guide**

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences below. An example has been done for you.

e.g.Jonathan / wake up / at 6:00 a.m. every morning. => Does Jonathan wake up at 6:00 every morning?

1. Melissa/ play / video games every day ->

2. Herbie / cook / dinner every night ->

3. Meg / go to/ the beauty salon every weekend ->

4. You / listen to/ classical music every night ->

5. The Millers / go / hiking every Sunday ->

**In Use**

Exercise 3: Make questions out of the directions below.

e.g. Ask your friend what she does early in the morning.->>What do you do early in the morning?

1. Ask your tutor what she (he) likes doing.

2. Ask your tutor 3 questions about her (his) everyday routine.

3. Ask your tutor what she does for a living.


## Lesson 10

What is popular today? We can talk about celebrities, sports figures and political figures. Of course they are popular. How about gadgets? What are some of the most popular gadgets in your neck of the woods? Is it widespread?


Let's learn two vocabulary words for today.

1. What do **popular** mean?

2. What is the meaning of **widespread**?

Questions:

1. What hobbies are popular in Korea? Ask your tutor if the same hobbies or activities are popular in her country. e.g. Hiking is a common hobby in Korea. Do you hike?

2. What foods are popular among your peers? Ask your tutor if he/she likes it.

3. What TV show is popular in Korea this season? Ask your tutor if similar shows are popular in her country.


4. Trends can be classified as widespread. What is the current trend in your country when it comes to fashion?

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