

1

Adverbs of Frequency (1)



Let's Learn !

We can use adverbs of frequency to talk about habits.

Jane	always	goes	home by bus.
Paul	often		
Katy	sometimes		
Sam	never		

↑
simple present tense

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
Jane					
Paul					
Katy					
Sam					

A Circle the correct answers.

Marks: ____ /2

I love sports. I **i** (always / never) play football with my friends. Roxie sometimes **ii** (join / joins) me too.



Let's go, Felix!

B The underlined adverbs are wrong. Write 'always / often / sometimes / never' in the blanks.

Marks: ____ /6

e.g. I sometime talk to John on the phone.

sometimes

- Everyone likes Joe because he is always rude.
- Danny always goes to the park. He goes there four times a week.
- Mum never cooks for us. She makes delicious dishes every day.
- (i) Jenny and John never eat fruit after lunch at school.
(ii) Jenny always eats bananas but she sometimes eats apples.
(iii) John often eats apples and never eats bananas.

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
Jenny					
John					



Dacey's Tips

We put the adverb of frequency after the verb 'be'.

- ✗ Mary **always is** helpful.
- ✓ Mary **is always** helpful.

- ✗ The children **often are** naughty.
- ✓ The children **are often** naughty.



There is one mistake in each line. Find the mistakes and correct them. Follow the examples below.

Marks: _____ /10

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri



I am do a survey on my classmates' habits.
 How[^] you go to school every day?

e.g. doing

e.g. do



I sometimes go to school by MTR because it is **convenient**.
 I can get to school on time so I never late!

1 _____

2 _____



I never go to school by bus as the bus stop is near my home, but my mum always drives me to school.

3 _____

4 _____



My brother and I often go to school by minibus, but the **queue** is long every morning so the minibus always **full**.
 We sometimes late for school because of this!

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____



Fred, do you go to school by foot or by bus? I only meet you in the MTR always. How do you go to school?

8 _____

9 _____



My dad is a taxi driver. He often drive me to school.

10 _____



Vocabulary convenient (adj.) queue (n.) full (adj.)



Revision Test 1



Look at the table and fill in the blanks with the given words.

Marks: ____ /6

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Annie							
Richard							
Bonnie							
Martin							

Annie **1** _____ goes cycling, but she **2** _____ goes to the cinema. Richard and Martin **3** _____ go cycling together. Martin loves music. He **4** _____ listens to English songs. Bonnie **5** _____ spends a lot of time reading. Richard likes exciting films. He **6** _____ goes to the cinema with Annie.

always
often
sometimes
never



Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the given adjectives.

Marks: ____ /10

Every Saturday, I meet with Lisa and Benny at the park. Lisa is **1** _____ (old) Benny and me. Sometimes we bring our dogs with us. Lisa's dog is **2** _____ (large) among the three dogs, but it is **3** _____ (gentle). Benny's dog is **4** _____ (naughty) Lisa's and my dogs. It doesn't listen to Benny.

When it rains, we play at the sports centre. It is **5** _____ (big) and **6** _____ (popular) sports centre in the neighbourhood. Benny is good at sports and is **7** _____ (good) player. I am **8** _____ (bad) Benny and Lisa. Benny sometimes laughs at me. Lisa is **9** _____ (patient) him and always teaches me how to play better.

It is **10** _____ (happy) day of the week for me.

C Complete the dialogue with 'would / may / can / must'.

Marks: _____ /12

Shopkeeper: Welcome to Wonder Toy Shop. What **1** _____ you like?

Cathy: I **2** _____ like a toy rabbit.

Shopkeeper: Sure. Which **3** _____ you like, the pink rabbit or the white rabbit?

Cathy: I **4** _____ like the white rabbit. **5** _____ I hold it to have a closer look?

Shopkeeper: Of course. **6** _____ you see the button on its right hand?

Cathy: Yes, I can. What **7** _____ it do?

Shopkeeper: The rabbit **8** _____ move its ears when you push the button. You **9** _____ remove the batteries from its back before washing it. You **10** _____ not wash it with coloured clothes too.

Cathy: There is a stain on its ear. **11** _____ I have a new one?

Shopkeeper: Of course. **12** _____ you like a paper bag for the rabbit?

Cathy: No, thanks. I have a shopping bag with me.

D Complete the dialogue with 'how much' and the correct words.

Marks: _____ /10

Mum: We need **e.g.** four bottles of of juice. **e.g.** How much are they?

Peter: They are **e.g.** seventy-eight dollars thirty. (\$78.3)



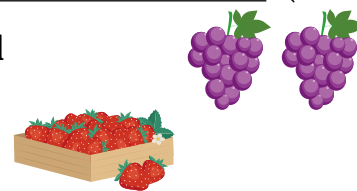
Mum: **1** _____ a fruit basket?

Peter: It is **2** _____ . (\$163.4)

Mum: Let's buy **3** _____ grapes and

4 _____ strawberries.

5 _____ they?



Peter: They are **6** _____ . (\$65.9)

Mum: Aunt Mary baked **7** _____ bread for Grandma yesterday.

Let's buy **8** _____ jam for her.

9 _____ they?



Peter: They are **10** _____ . (\$111.5)



Get Prepared!



Felix's Notes



We use the present perfect tense to talk about:

- an action which was completed a short time ago

e.g. Peter **has just washed** the dishes.

- an action which started in the past, and has continued to the present

e.g. Samantha **has been** a teacher **for** 20 years.

Key Words

already just yet for since

Statements in the present perfect tense:

I / You / We / They	have	arrived.
He / She / It	has	

past participle form of the verb

I / You / We / They	have	not	arrived.
He / She / It	has		



Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs.

Marks: _____ /7

e.g.

Verbs	Simple past	Present perfect
do	did	done
1 go		
2 see		
3 find		

4

Verbs	Simple past	Present perfect
drink		
5 buy		
6 come		
7 write		



Are the underlined words correct? Put a tick (✓) or write the correct forms of the words in the blanks.

Marks: _____ /7

e.g. They have just finish their homework. (wrong)

finished

e.g. Mr Li has been the principal since 2020. (correct)

✓

- 1 We have knew each other for a long time.
- 2 Zoe have just caught a big fish.
- 3 Leo has already ate three hamburgers.
- 4 Mum has taught at this school for five years.
- 5 Sally has not return home since last Monday.
- 6 I has already arrived at the airport. Where are you?
- 7 Kelly has forgot to bring her textbook three times already.





Grammar Summary



Adverbs of Frequency

Jane always / often / sometimes / never goes home by bus.

How often	do	I / you / we / they	go	jogging?
	does	he / she / it		

I / You / We / They	go	jogging	once	a day / a week / a month / a year.
			twice	
He / She / It	goes	three times		

Making Comparisons

e.g. The grasshopper is **smaller than** the bird. The ant is **the smallest**.
 Book A is **more boring than** Book B. Book C is **the most boring**.

Adjectives	short	large	thin	heavy	good	bad
Comparatives	shorter	larger	thinner	heavier	better	worse
Superlatives	shortest	largest	thinnest	heaviest	best	worst

Phrases of Quantity



a jar of honey



a bunch of bananas



a loaf of bread



a bar of chocolate



a box of chocolates



a carton of milk



a packet of chips



a tin of peas



a bottle of juice



a slice of pizza

Modal Verbs: would / may

Would	you	like	some juice?	→	Yes, please. / No, thank you.
What	would	you	like?	→	I would like some juice.
Which	would	you	like, salad or soup?	→	I would like salad.

May I have a glass of orange juice, please?

Asking about Quantities and Prices

How many cups of tea are there? → There are two cups of tea.

How much is a cup of tea? → It is twelve dollars twenty.
 How much are two cups of tea? → They are twenty-four dollars forty.

Answer Key

Unit 1

A	(i) always (ii) joins
B	1. never 2. often 3. always 4. (i) always (ii) never (iii) sometimes
C	1. <u>sometimes</u> → always 2. [^] never → am 3. <u>never</u> → often 4. <u>always</u> → sometimes 5. <u>often</u> → always 6. <u>minibus</u> [^] → is 7. <u>We</u> [^] → are 8. <u>by</u> → on (用 on foot 表示步行到某地方。) 9. <u>always</u> → sometimes (除了放動詞前和動詞 be 後外，sometimes 亦可放在句首或句尾。) 10. <u>drive</u> → drives

Unit 2

A	(i) the tallest (ii) taller than
B	1. older 2. hottest 3. easier 4. laziest 5. thinner 6. lower 7. wiser
C	1. <u>fast</u> → fastest 2. <u>slow</u> → slower 3. [^] strongest → the 4. <u>heavy</u> → heaviest 5. <u>weak</u> → weaker 6. <u>higher</u> → highest 7. <u>laziest</u> → lazy (這裏沒有作比較，因此不用最高級形容詞。) 8. <u>smarter</u> [^] → than 9. <u>shorter</u> → shortest 10. <u>then</u> → than 11. <u>Sandy</u> → Sandy's (這裏比較各人的溫習時間，因此改為 Sandy's (即 Sandy's revision time)。) 12. <u>teach</u> → teaches

Unit 3

A	(i) most popular (ii) cheaper
B	1. worst 2. better 3. most exciting 4. more generous 5. worse 6. most interesting
C	1. [^] intelligent → more 2. <u>decide</u> → decided 3. <u>easy</u> → easiest 4. <u>comfortabler</u> → comfortable 5. <u>the</u> → the (這裏沒有作比較，因此不用加 the。) 6. <u>good</u> → better 7. [^] difficult → most 8. <u>slow</u> → slower 9. <u>bad</u> → worst 10. <u>safe</u> → safest 11. [^] strongest → the 12. <u>most</u> → most

Unit 4

A	(i) bottle (ii) grapes
B	1. of 2. jar 3. flowers 4. box 5. of 6. matches 7. corn
C	1. <u>is</u> → are 2. <u>milks</u> → milk 3. <u>bottles</u> [^] → of 4. <u>chocolate</u> → chocolates (巧克力呈粒狀形態時是可數名詞，因此改為複數。) 5. <u>box</u> → boxes 6. <u>tins</u> → packets 7. <u>healthier</u> [^] → than 8. <u>large</u> → larger 9. [^] most → the 10. <u>cakes</u> → cake (每片蛋糕是從一個蛋糕中分出來，因此不用改為複數。) 11. [^] slice → a / one 12. <u>loaf</u> → loaves

Unit 5

A	(i) like (ii) May
B	1. Which 2. have 3. would 4. or 5. (i) would (ii) like (iii) Would (iv) May
C	1. <u>takes</u> → take 2. <u>making</u> → make (這裏接前面的 can，即 can make，因此改為原形動詞。) 3. <u>Which</u> → What 4. <u>must</u> → can 5. <u>Would</u> → May 6. [^] peach → or 7. <u>can</u> → would 8. <u>cup</u> [^] → of 9. <u>Would</u> [^] → you 10. <u>going</u> → go 11. [^] not → must 12. <u>ordering</u> → order