

General English Language

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e- Learning Deanship

& Distance Education

9th Class



Contents of Lecture 9

- Frequency Adverbs
- Scanning & Skimming A reading Text
- Past Progressive Tense
- Previewing Vocabulary



Vocabulary Previewing (pages 127 / 132 / 139)

No.	New words		meanings
1	environment	N	The condition we live in/ everything around
2	hardships	N	Problems in life/ pains
3	teenager	N	a person's age between 13 and 19
4	contrast	N	A big or strong difference
5	Crime	N	illegal behavior like killing or stealing
6	Emotions	N	Love, anxiety, joy / feelings
7	Vision	N	A picture
8	Volunteer	V	Work for free
9	Release	V	To let things/ persons free
10	Prepare	V	To get ready
11	Deliver	V	Take things to destination / hand on



Vocabulary Previewing (pages 127 / 132 / 139)

No.	New words		Meanings
12	Famous	Adj	Well-known
13	Lonely	Adj	Being without any people around
14	Tough	Adj	Very hard / strong
15	Fun	Adj	Happiness or enjoyment
16	Fast	Adj	quickly
17	Take care of	PV	Look after



Exercise

1. The word “ _____ ” means work for free.

A. employ

B. volunteer

C. prepare

D. watch

2. The phrase “ a big or strong difference ” means _____ .

A. contract

B. difficulty

B. contrast

D. similarity

3. You are _____ because every body knows about you.

A. sick

B. a driver

C. a player

D. famous

4. A person between 13 and 19 years old is a _____

A. teenager

B. worker

C. volunteer

D. pilot



Exercise

5. In our society, a mother usually _____ her children and prepares food.

A. kills

B. goes for

C. Takes care of

D. sets out

6. The word “ _____ ” is closest in meaning to the word “ a picture ”.

A. mission

B. vision

B. revision

D. television

7. The box is _____. It is not easy to break it.

A. heavy

B. rough

C. tough

D. red

8. Some examples of _____ are love, feelings and joy.

A. invitation

B. emotions

C. tourism

D. sickness



Adverbs of Frequency



- **Adverbs of Frequency**

Always 100%

Usually 80%

Often 65%

Sometimes 50%

Seldom 30%

Rarely 15%

Never 0%

f
r
e
q
u
e
n
c
y

f
r
e
q
u
e
n
c
y



Location or position of Frequency Adverbs in sentences.

1. If there is only a main verb in a sentence we put the frequency adverb immediately before it

e.g.,- Sami _____ his friends.

A. respects always

B. respects never

C. always respects

D. respects sometimes

2. If there is only one of the verbs to Be (is, am, are, was, were), we put the frequency adverb immediately after that verb to Be.

e.g.,- The students _____ afraid of the final tests.

A. usually are

B. are usually

C. is usually

D. usually is



Location or position of Frequency Adverbs in sentences.

3. If there is a helping verb and a main verb in a sentence we put the frequency adverb between the helping verb and the main verb

e.g.- Our doctor _____ his mobile.

A. has switched off rarely

B. has rarely switched off

C. rarely has switched off

D. never has switched off

4. In case of a question , we just replace the subject with the helping verb

e.g. – The doctor **has** never **disappointed** any student.

Has the doctor ever **disappointed** any student?

Note: Be careful! In questioning, we change never to ever



Exercise

1. My friend is very clever. He _____ passes the tests.

A. sometimes

B. always

C. never

D. seldom

2. My friend is very clever. He _____ fails the tests.

A. always

B. sometimes

C. never

D. seldom

3. _____ a snake? – No, I haven't.

A. Have you seen ever

B. Have you ever seen

C. Have you seen never

D. Have you never seen



FORM

The position of these adverbs is:

➤ before **the main verb**

		Adverbs of frequency	verb	
I		always	get up	at 6.45.
Ali	can	usually	play	football.
Mandy	has	sometimes	got	some homework.

➤ after a form of to be **am, are, is (was, were)**

	verb	Adverbs of frequency	
Laila	is	never	late.



Examples

- • Ali always plays the tennis.
- She usually eats some chocolate.
- She often goes shopping.
- He is sometimes late for work.
- Ali hardly ever travels by cars.
- He never smokes a cigarette.



Reading Section



II. Read the following essay ,then answer the questions that follow

page 128

Some people go to work each day and then come home. They spend time with their family and friends. Maybe they watch TV or go to a movie. Sometimes they exercise or read. This is their life. But for other people, this is not enough. They look around their neighborhoods and see people with terrible hardships: sickness, loneness, and homelessness. Other people see problems with the environment. Many people want to help. They volunteer. They give some of their time to help others.

Volunteers help in many ways. Some visit sick and lonely people. Some give their friendship to children without parents. Some build houses for homeless people .



Exercise

1. The most suitable Topic for the passage is _____

A. Homelessness

B. Volunteering

C. Hardships

D. Sickness

2. The underlined word “ exercise ” means: _____

A. building houses

B. question

B. Practice sports

D. test

3. _____ is an example of hardships.

A. Volunteering

B. environment

C. neighborhood

D. homelessness



Exercise

4. Why do some people give some of their time to others?

A. To earn much money

B. To help them

C. To know the time

D. To watch TV

5. The underlined pronoun “ their ” Line 9 refers to _____

A. all people

B. friendships

B. some volunteers

D. all volunteers

6. _____ is closest in meaning to the phrase “work for free “.

A. Volunteer

B. build houses

C. give some time

D. look around





Past Progressive VS. Past Progressive

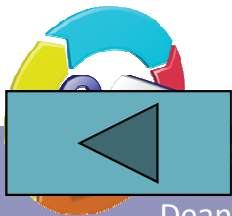


The Simple Past

We use the simple past to indicate exactly when an action or event took place in the past.

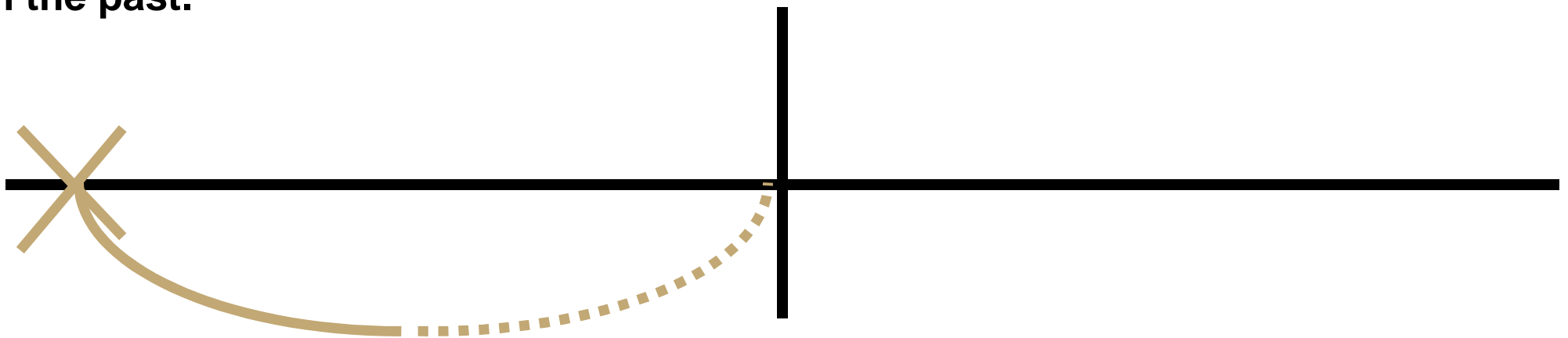


I visited my sister yesterday.
We went out to dinner last night.



The Past Progressive

The past progressive is used to talk about an activity that was in progress at a specific point of time in the past. The emphasis is on the duration of the activity in the past.



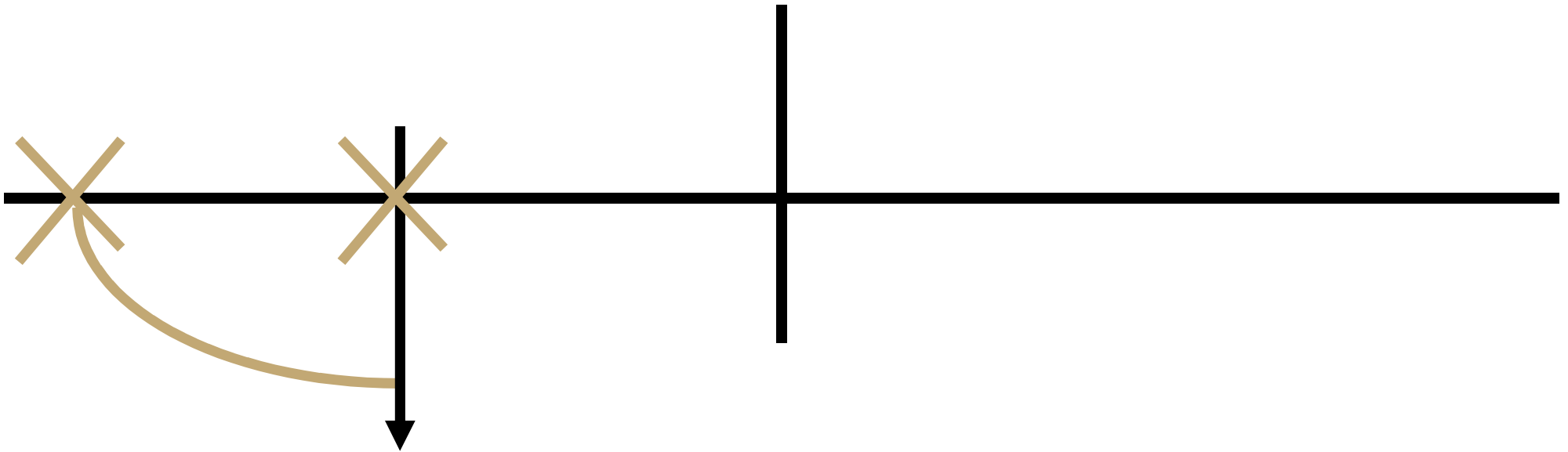
I was studying for an exam while my mother was cooking dinner.

We were walking in the park around 7 p.m. last night.



The Past Progressive

The past progressive is often used with the simple past to show that one action was in progress when another action occurred.



I was taking a bath when the doorbell rang.

They were eating dinner when the neighbors stopped by for a visit.



Exercise : Past Progressive

1. We saw an accident while we _____ to university.

A. go

B. have gone

C. were going

D. was going

2. When he _____, it was raining heavily.

A. was arriving

B. arrived

B. arrives

D. is arriving

3. As the children _____ in the park, someone fell down.

A. were playing

B. played

C. play

D. are playing



Exercise : Adverbs of Frequency

1. Hind is very punctual. She _____ comes late to her work.

A. always

B. never

C. sometimes

D. often

2. Rami plays football three times a week. He _____ plays football.

A. always

B. sometimes

C. never

D. seldom

3. _____ the homework alone?

A. Do you do usually

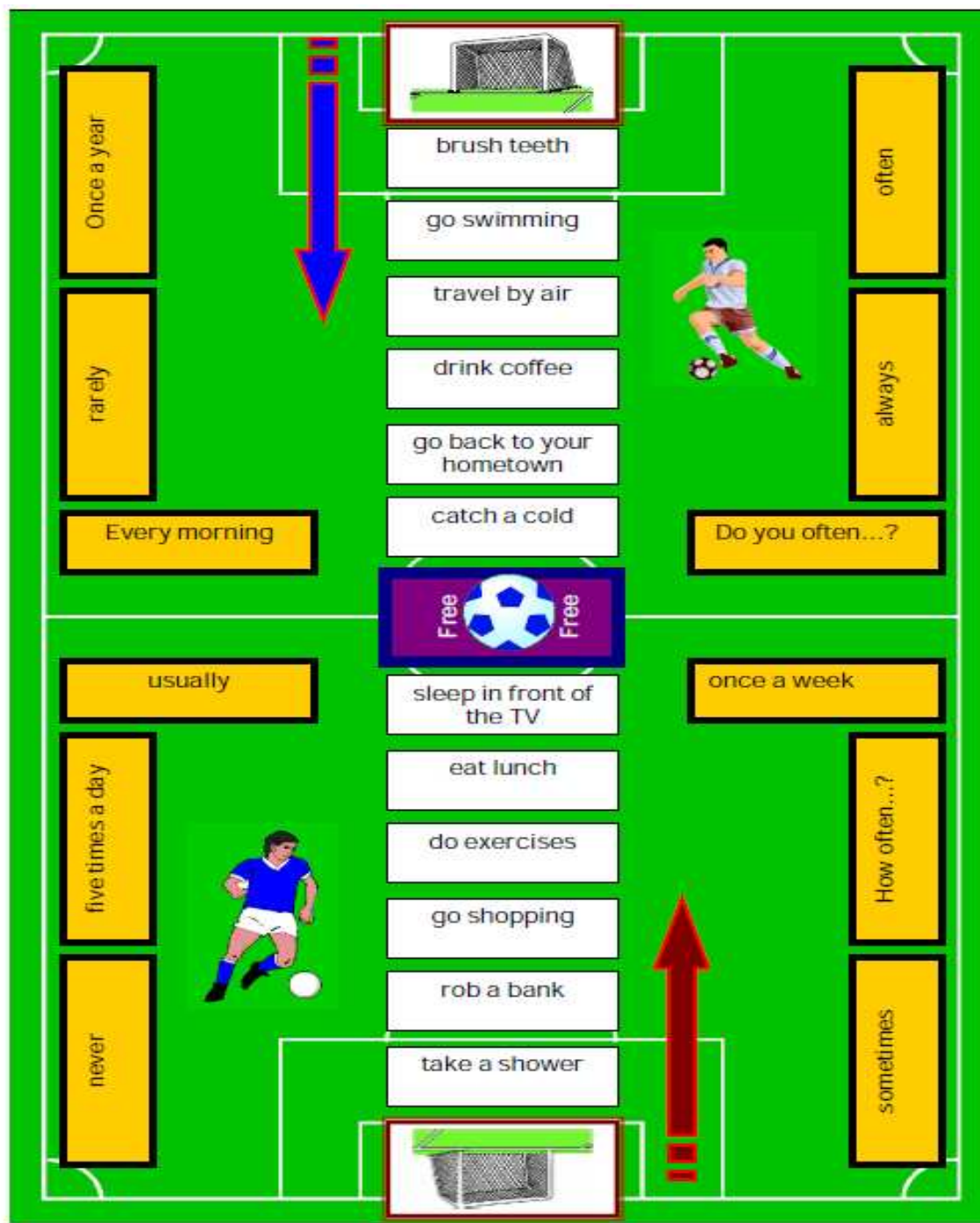
B. Do you never do

C. Do usually you do

D. Do you usually do



How often do you sleep in class?





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
بِحَمْدِ اللَّهِ

