

# GRAMMAR APPENDIX

## ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

- Adverbs of frequency tell us **how often** something happens.
- They go *between* the subject and the verb.
- They go *after* the verb 'be'.

ALWAYS ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒  
 USUALLY ☒ ☒ ☒  
 OFTEN ☒ ☒  
 SOMETIMES ☒  
 NEVER ☐

I ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ get high marks

I **always** get high marks.

We **are** ☒ late for school.

We **are** **sometimes** late for school.

## WH- QUESTIONS

Who do you meet every morning?  
 Who helps you with your homework?  
 Which is your favourite subject?  
 Where do you live?  
 What time do you get up?  
 When is your birthday?  
 What is your telephone number?  
 How do you go to school?  
 How many breaks do you have every day?  
 How much time do you study every afternoon?  
 How often do you take tests?

My friend, John.  
 My dad.  
 Maths.  
 In London.  
 At 7.00.  
 On 4 January.  
 210 3939202.  
 By bus.  
 Three.  
 About two hours.  
 Once a week.

**REMEMBER** to use the question form after Wh-words **EXCEPT** when you are asking about the subject!

e.g. Who *do you meet* every morning? I meet my friend, John.  
 Who *helps* you with your homework? My dad usually helps me.

## Unit 2

### Lesson 2

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS - FORM

*am / is / are + verb-ing*

Statements		Negatives		Questions
Full form	Short form	Full form	Short form	
I am singing	I'm singing	I am not singing	I'm not singing	Am I singing?
You are singing	You're singing	You are not singing	You aren't singing	Are you singing?
He is singing	He's singing	He is not singing	He isn't singing	Is he singing?
She is singing	She's singing	She is not singing	She isn't singing	Is she singing?
It is singing	It's singing	It is not singing	It isn't singing	Is it singing?
We are singing	We're singing	We are not singing	We aren't singing	Are we singing?
You are singing	You're singing	You are not singing	You aren't singing	Are you singing?
They are singing	They're singing	They are not singing	They aren't singing	Are they singing?





Spelling Rules	Short Answers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Verbs ending in <b>-e</b> drop <b>e</b> and add <b>-ing</b> e.g. write - writing</li><li>Verbs ending in one vowel and one consonant and stressed on the final syllable double the consonant e.g. swim - swimming</li><li>Verbs ending in <b>-y</b> add <b>-ing</b> e.g. play - playing / tidy - tidying</li></ul>	<div>Yes, I am.</div> <div>No, you aren't.</div> <div>Yes, he is.</div> <div>No, she isn't.</div> <div>Yes, they are.</div> <div>No, we aren't.</div>

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS - USE

We use the Present Continuous

- to talk about actions happening *at the moment*  
e.g. *Look! Kate is dancing over there!*
- to describe actions in a photo.  
e.g. *We aren't wearing our costumes in that photo.*
- to describe actions happening for some time, around the time of speaking.  
e.g. *This year, we're preparing the musical 'Annie'.*

Time Words: **now** / **at the moment** / **right now** / **this year** / **these days**

### Unit 2

#### Lesson 3

## PRESENT SIMPLE VS PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We use the **Present Continuous** to:

- talk about actions that are happening at the moment.  
e.g. *I'm studying grammar right now.*
- to describe actions in a photo.  
e.g. *Look at Jim in this photo. He's climbing a wall.*
- to describe actions happening for some time, around the time of speaking.  
e.g. *This year, we're preparing the musical 'Annie'.*

We use the **Present Simple** to talk about:

- daily routines  
e.g. *We get up early every day.*
- habits  
e.g. *I go to the cinema every two weeks.*
- states  
e.g. *Mary lives in London.*
- events in the plot of a book / film / story  
e.g. *One day, Dizzy's mum takes her away from her dad.*