

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

%	Adverb of Frequency	Example
100%	Always	I always study after class
90%	Usually	I usually walk to work
80%	Normally / Generally	I normally get good marks
70%	Often / Frequently	I often read in bed at night
50%	Sometimes	I sometimes sing in the shower
30%	Occasionally	I occasionally go to bed late
10%	Seldom	I seldom put salt on my food
5%	Hardly ever / Rarely	I hardly ever get angry
0%	Never	Vegetarians never eat meat

Subject + Adverb + Main Verb Daniel always passes his exams.	Subject + BE + Adverb He is always happy.
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Los adverbios de frecuencia son palabras que se utilizan para decir con qué frecuencia o cada cuanto tiempo hacemos una acción, y son las siguientes:

- Para (+) e (?):

Always (siempre)...100%.

Usually (normalmente)...90%.

Often (a menudo)...80%.

Frequently (frecuentemente)...70/60%.

Sometimes (algunas veces, a veces)...50%.

- Otras opciones para preguntar:

Ever...? (nunca, jamás, alguna vez...?).

How often...? (que tan seguido o con que frecuencia...?).

- En el caso de una negación:

Seldom (casi nunca)... 30%.

Rarely (rara vez)... 20%.

Never (nunca)... 0%.

Reglas/ Rules:

- Normalmente se colocan justo delante del **verbo principal**.Ej. We have **never** seen Paris. *Nunca hemos visto Paris.*
We **usually** go out Saturday night. *Normalmente salimos sábado por la noche.*
- También se puede poner al final o en posición inicial:Ej. **Sometimes** we go to the cinema. *A veces vamos al cine.*
She phones me **occasionally**. *Elle me llama de vez en cuando.*
- Cuando la frase es interrogativa, el orden es auxiliar + sujeto + adverbio + verbo principal.Have you **ever** seen Paris? *¿Has visto alguna vez Paris?*
- Siempre siguen al verbo 'to be', excepto en el imperativo:I'm **often** in London. *A menudo estoy en Londres.*

never be late! *¡no te retrases nunca!*

- Siempre siguen los verbos modales:You can **always** phone me at home. *Siempre puedes llamarme a casa.*
- Se usan los adverbios de frecuencia con **el presente simple** para decir con qué frecuencia se hace algo.

Ejemplo:

I usually get up at 7 o'clock. Normalmente me levanto a las 7.

- Se usa always con **el presente continuo** para quejarse de algo.

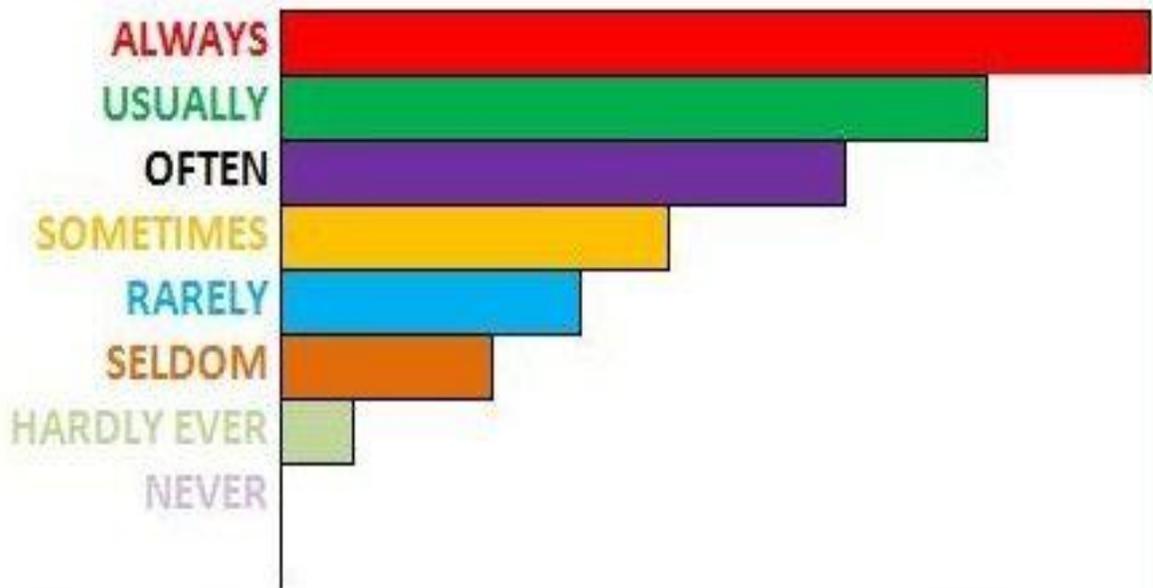
Ejemplo:

She is always interrupting me. Ella siempre me interrumpe.

- Se puede usar never con **el presente perfecto**. Se pone entre el verbo auxiliar 'have' y el participio pasado

Ejemplo:

I have never visited Madrid. Nunca he visitado Madrid



I	always	go	to school.
You	usually	wear	jeans.
We	often	play	computer
They	sometimes	do	games.
	occasionally	does	the shoppings.
He	seldom	watches	the washing.
She	rarely	studies	TV.
It	never	rains	in the evening.
			in autumn.

I	am	always	late.
He	is	usually	angry.
She		often	friendly.
It		sometimes	scared.
You	are	occasionally	in time.
We		seldom	hungry.
They		rarely	thirsty.
		never	late.

PRESENTE CONTINUO



English grammar - VERBS

to be + ing (PRESENT CONTINUOUS)

	Positive Statement	Negative Statement	Question
SINGULAR	I am walking. I'm walking. You are walking. You're walking. He is walking. He's walking. She is walking. She's walking. It is walking. It's walking.	I am not walking. I'm not walking. You are not walking. You aren't walking. He is not walking. He isn't walking. She is not walking. She isn't walking. It is not walking. It isn't walking.	Am I walking ? Are you walking ? Is he walking ? Is she walking ? Is it walking ?
PLURAL	We are walking. We're walking. You are walking. You're walking. They are walking. They're walking.	We are not walking. We aren't walking. You are not walking. You aren't walking. They are not walking. They aren't walking.	Are we walking ? Are you walking ? Are they walking ?

Spelling guide for forming gerund (present participle):

go - going	live - living	lie - lying
do - doing	have - having	die - dying
sleep - sleeping	stop - stopping	
slip - slipping	run - running	
heat - heating	lend - lending	
stop - stopping	cry - crying	
run - running	play - playing	
lend - lending	lie - lying	
cry - crying	die - dying	

Can you find another grammar rule with the same spelling rules ?

EXCEPCIONES

Cuando un verbo acaba en "Y", pero delante de la "y" va una vocal, no ocurre nada. Ejemplo: play-playing.

Los verbos terminados en "E" se les quita la "e" final y se le añade -ing. Ejemplo: make-making.

Los verbos monosílabos (cortos) que terminan en CVC (consonante, vocal, consonante) se les duplica la consonante final. Ejemplos: stop-stopping.

Los verbos que no implican movimiento físico o mental como: understand, like, want, etc. no pueden llevar presente continuo.

PRESENTE PROGRESIVO O CONTINUO

El 'Presente Continuo' es un tiempo verbal que se utiliza para expresar acciones que suceden ahora mismo.

Estructura del presente continuo

Sujeto + Verbo TO BE + Verbo terminado en -ING

Ejemplos

- I **am** seeing.
- You **are** buying.
- He **is** cooking.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

El presente continuo indica una acción que se está desarrollando ahora, en este preciso momento (now, at the moment)

Se forma con un SUJETO + am, is, are + verbo acabado en "ING", y se traduce por el "gerundio" español.

(Yo estoy estudiando).

Ella está comiendo

SHE IS EATING

Así pues, el PC tiene dos verbos: uno AUXILIAR (am, is, are) y otro PRINCIPAL (acabado en "ING")

Si queremos convertir una oración de PRESENTE SIMPLE a PRESENTE CONTINUO, lo primero que debemos hacer es NO OLVIDARNOS de colocar "am, is, are" delante del verbo principal, que DEBE TERMINAR siempre en "ING"

Susan watches the Television = Susan is watching the Television