

FUMC ESL 6-7-2021 High Beginning and Low Intermediate

**Introduce yourself.** Tell where you are from and where you live now. Tell something you frequently do and something you seldom do.

**Review Pronunciation:** Pronounce these ed verbs.

rested	accepted	addressed	agreed	appeared	answered
asked	assisted	baked	bathed	boiled	borrowed
breathed	brushed	burned	celebrated	changed	chopped
climbed	corrected	deleted	dressed	folded	graduated

**Ask about any words that you don't know the meaning of.**

GRAMMAR:

The woman wants to leave. The man doesn't want the woman to leave. He wants her to stay. He says, "I want that you are happy."

This is not correct. He should say, "I want you to be happy."

I want that you call me. Incorrect. I want you to call me. Correct  
You said that you love me. Correct You said you love me. Correct  
I need that you help me. Incorrect I need you to help me. I Correct

**Sometimes students try to use a gerund (ing verb used as a noun) when they should use an infinitive. EX: I came to America for studying English. INCORRECT. I came to America to study English. CORRECT**

**Change these incorrect sentences by replacing the ing verb with an infinitive.**

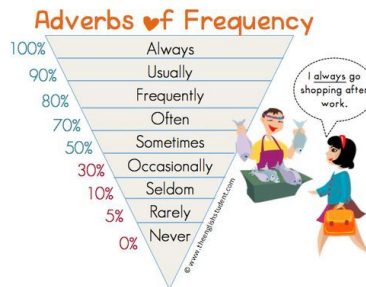
1. I have too many books for carrying. EX: I have too many books to carry.
2. The soup is too hot for eating.
3. She was too tired for working.
4. I decided going to London.
5. She came for collecting her mail.
6. You are too young for having grandchildren.
7. I want you staying.
8. I sent Judy to the store for buying eggs.
9. I learned riding my bike when I was six.
10. She promised keeping my secret.
11. Robert wants to go to college for studying economics.
12. I forgot calling her.

With the verbs "make" and "let" we don't use an infinitive. We drop the "to". Sometimes "have" also fits this pattern. EX: He makes me laugh. NOT He makes me to laugh.

### Fix these sentences.

1. The teachers at school made us to work hard.
2. Sara let me to use her computer.
3. I made her to repair the broken window.
4. She lets the students to sing in class.
5. She has the students to say the Pledge of Allegiance every morning.
6. He made us to do the exercises each day.
7. We make them to clean their room each morning.
8. The boss lets us to come in late on Saturday morning.

**Adverbs of Frequency** tell how often you do something. Here is a chart that shows them in order of most often to least often.



### Where do adverbs of frequency go in the sentence?

We don't use these adverbs (always, never, rarely, seldom and never) **at the beginning** of the sentence UNLESS they are a command.

EX: **Always** wear your seatbelt. **Never** walk in this neighborhood at night.

I always play tennis in the evening. NOT Always I play tennis in the evening.

I seldom eat sushi. NOT Seldom I eat sushi. Sue never eats sushi. NOT Never Sue eats sushi.

At the end (NOT always ever, rarely, seldom and never)

I rarely watch TV. NOT Rarely I watch TV.

She seldom goes home before 8. NOT Seldom she goes home before 8.

Some adverbs of frequency can go at the beginning, in the middle or at the end. EX: We are **sometimes** late for class. **Sometimes** we are late for class. OR We are late for class **sometimes**. We **can't** use sometimes immediately after the verb. EX: We fly sometimes first class.

**These sentences have the adverbs of frequency in the wrong spot. Correct the sentences.**

1. I wash my windows never.
2. Always I sweep the floor.
3. I wipe usually the counter.
4. He puts away always his toys.
5. We wash frequently the dishes.
6. I vacuum sometimes the carpet.
7. I polish sometimes the furniture.
8. Rarely I go to the movies.
9. Jan doesn't work usually on Saturdays.
10. Never I can remember his name.
11. What usually do you eat for lunch?
12. She goes to bed often before midnight

**Make sentences about things you do. Use an adverb of frequency in your sentence.**