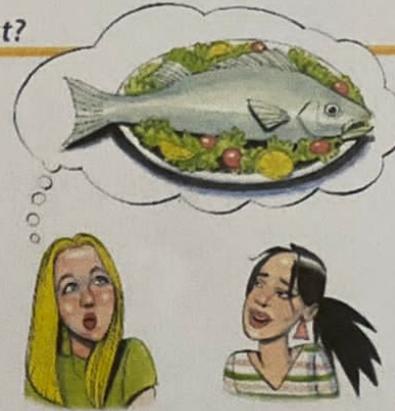


CONVERSATION Fish for breakfast?

Listen and practice.

Sarah: Let's have breakfast together on Sunday.
 Kumiko: OK. Come to my house. My family always has a Japanese-style breakfast on Sundays.
 Sarah: Really? What do you have?
 Kumiko: We usually have fish, rice, and soup.
 Sarah: Fish for breakfast? That's interesting.
 Kumiko: Sometimes we have a salad, too. And we always have green tea.
 Sarah: Well, I never eat fish for breakfast, but I like to try new things.



3.4.- Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency

always
 usually
 often
 sometimes eat breakfast.
 hardly ever
 never

Sometimes I eat breakfast.

Do you **ever** have fish for breakfast?
 Yes, I **always** do.
Sometimes I do.
 No, I **never** do.



2 Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency usually go before the main verb: *always, almost always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, almost never, never*. She **never** plays tennis. I **almost always** eat breakfast. *Sometimes* can begin a sentence: **Sometimes** I eat breakfast.

Rewrite the conversation. Add the adverbs in the correct places.

A: Where do you have lunch? (usually) A: Where do you usually have lunch?
 B: I go to a restaurant near work. (often) B: I often go to a restaurant near work
 A: Do you eat at your desk? (ever) A: Do you ever eat at your desk?
 B: No, I stay in for lunch. (hardly ever) B: No, I hardly ever stay in for lunch
 A: And what do you have? (usually) A: And what do you usually have?
 B: I have soup and a sandwich. (always) B: I always have soup and sandwiches
 A: Me, too. I have a big lunch. (never) A: Me, too. I never have a big lunch.



Refrigerator

Light



Stove



Chair



Furniture



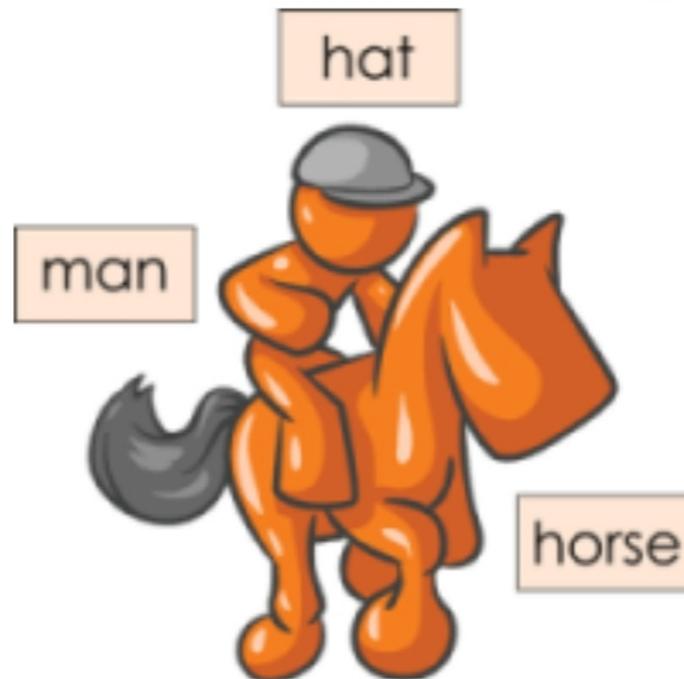
Sustantivo – una persona, un lugar o una cosa

Ejemplos singulares (uno): brother, home, sock, mouse

(hermano, casa, calcetín, ratón)

Ejemplos plurales (más de uno): brothers, homes, socks, mice

(hermanos, casa, calcetines, ratones)



Adjetivo – describe un sustantivo

Ejemplos: colorful shirt, funny story, tall boy
(camisa colorida, historia graciosa, niño alto)



Adverbio – describe otras palabras (no sustantivos)

Ejemplos: jumped yesterday, talks fast, sings loud, very pretty, luckily for us
(saltó ayer, habla rápido, canta fuerte, muy lindo, por suerte para nosotros)

Estructuras básicas de oraciones en el idioma inglés

Estructuras básicas de oraciones en el idioma inglés · The boy plays. (El niño juega.) · The girl pets the cat. (La niña acaricia el gato.) · Lisa is pretty. (Lisa ...