

IN1 - Tema 1.2:Paco: Paco always does the lottery



Paco: Paco always does the lottery

Inglés

1.º Bachillerato

Contenidos

Paco

Paco always does the lottery



Imagen de [Pampuco](#) en [Wikimedia](#). Licencia [CC](#)

Map

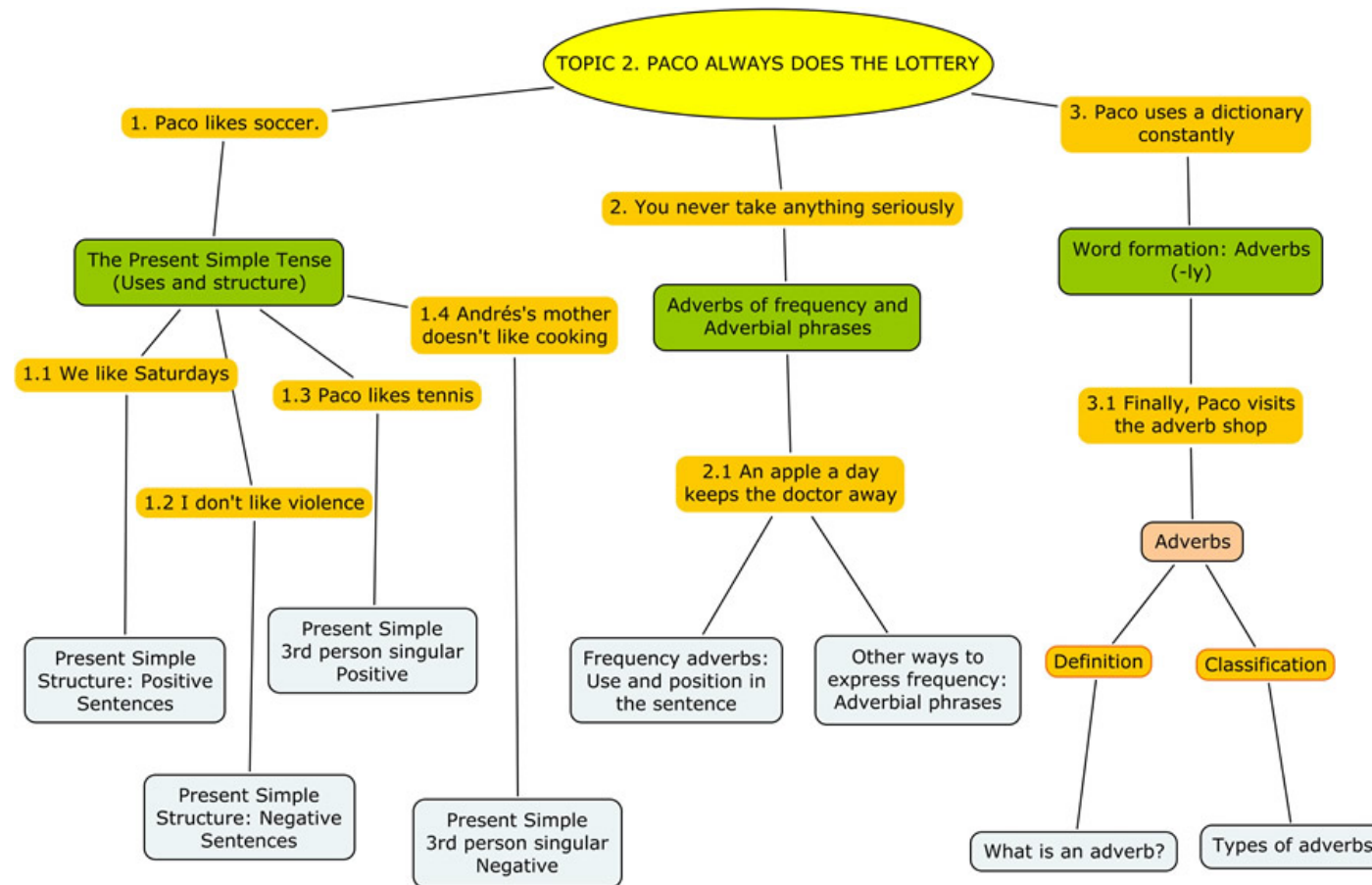


Imagen de elaboración propia



Fuentes para el profesorado

Descarga del archivo CMAP

- [Archivo fuente del mapa conceptual \(Ventana nueva\)](#)
-

Introducción

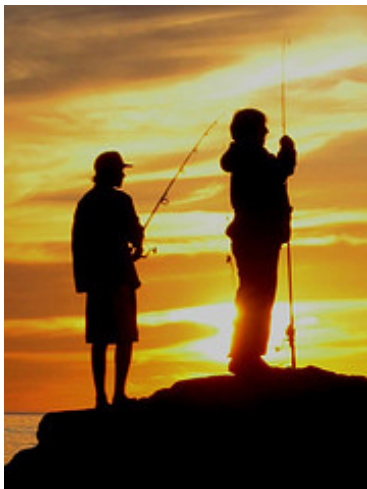


Apart from his family, Paco has got a lot of friends. They like football and they usually play it at weekends but they don't like doing the lottery every week, so Paco always does it on his own.

Fortunately, Paco doesn't have [to share](#) the lottery prize with anybody else. He doesn't really know what to do with this huge amount of money. He knows well his own likes, hobbies and interests and, above all, he is completely sure that he wants to make a tour round the world: he really loves travelling.

Paco enjoys going to the cinema with his friends. Action and mystery movies are his favourite ones. He also likes playing tennis and basketball at weekends. But his most enjoyable hobby is [fishing](#). Paco is very good at it. He loves going fishing with his father. Both of them always do catch and release fishing, that is to say, they don't take the fish home, they return the fish to the water. That is why he doesn't like hunting at all, because you kill animals.

Now Paco has the opportunity to buy a great fishing rod for his father. In fact, Paco can give him a motorboat. The whole family can go fishing on any [reservoir](#) around Granada with it.



Read the text about Paco's personal information carefully. If you need help, have a look at *Click here*.

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on his own (by himself): solo, sin nadie que lo acompañe. (e.g. I usually go shopping **on my own by myself**.)

to be good at something: ser bueno en algo, destacar en alguna destreza. (e.g. Paco **is very good at** playing football / Paco **is very good at** football.)

catch and release fishing: captura y suelta, también conocida como "pesca sin muerte". Los peces que son pescados se devuelven vivos al río. (e.g. **Catch and release fishing** is really attractive.)

fishing) rod: caña de pescar. (e.g. Paco often breaks his **[fishing] rod**.)



Comprueba lo aprendido

According to the text, are the following sentences true or false?



Imagen de Darjac en [wikimedia](#), [Public Domain](#)

1. Paco's friends always do the lottery.

 [Sugerencia](#)

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

They don't like doing the lottery every week.

2. Paco [is keen on](#) travelling.

 [Sugerencia](#)

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Verdadero

He extremely loves travelling.

3. Paco's favourite hobby is playing basketball

 [Sugerencia](#)

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

His most enjoyable hobby is fishing.

4. Paco likes cooking the fish that his father and he fish.

 [Sugerencia](#)

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

Both always practise catch and release fishing, that is to say, they don't take the fish home, they let them continue living in the river.

5. Paco prefers fishing to hunting.

 [Sugerencia](#)

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Verdadero

He doesn't like hunting at all.



Reflexiona

The following are five adverbs that you can find in the text, how many of them are adverbs of frequency?

fortunately - always - well - really - always

In the text there are two adverbs of frequency: **usually** and **always**. The other adverbs in the list also appear in the text, but they are not adverbs of frequency. Two of them are formed by adding suffix **-ly** to the adjectives *fortunate*(**fortunately**) and *real* (**extremely**) and the other one, **well**, belongs to the group of irregular adverbs.



Comprueba lo aprendido

Which sentences are in the third person singular? Have a look at the verb of the sentences, it will help you.

1.



Imagen de Robert Formal. en [Flickr](#). [C.C.](#)

- ☐ They usually play it at weekends.
- ☐ Paco always does it on his own.
- ☐ Both of them always practise catch and release fishing.

Third person plural (They play)

Third person singular (Paco=he does).

Third person plural (Both of them=they practise).

Solución

1. Incorrecto

2. Opción correcta

3. Incorrecto

2.

- ☐ He knows well his own likes.
- ☐ They don't take the fish home.
- ☐ They return the fish to the water.

Third person singular (He knows).

Third person plural (They don't take).

Third person plural (They let).

Solución

1. Opción correcta

2. Incorrecto

3. Incorrecto

3.

- ☐ They don't like doing the lottery every week.
- ☐ They like football.
- ☐ He doesn't like hunting at all.

Third person plural (They don't like).

Third person plural (They like).

Third person singular (He doesn't like).

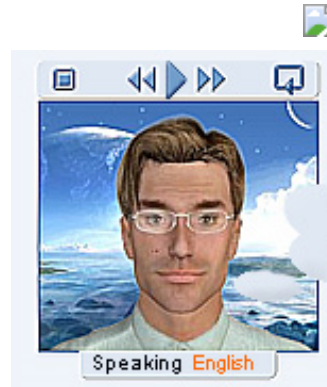
Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Incorrecto
3. Opción correcta



Para saber más

Remember to use the robot whenever you doubt how to pronounce a word.



[Click here.](#)

Now we know Paco a bit better. We know something about his main hobbies and his likes or dislikes. However, let's see what he usually does everyday! To say that we use the Present Simple tense.

1. Paco likes football (present simple)



As we have seen, when Paco wants to talk about permanent situations, habits, routines, daily activities, likes, dislikes, or even about scheduled events, he uses the **Present Simple Tense**. He also uses the Simple Present with verbs expressing possession, senses, emotions and mental activity.

What tense do you use in Spanish?

| Time | Destination | Plat | Expected |
|-------|--------------------|------|----------|
| 17:46 | Newcastle Central | 10 | On time |
| 17:55 | London Kings Cross | 3 | 17:56 |
| 17:56 | Aberdeen | 9 | On time |
| 17:58 | Manchester Airport | 10 | On time |
| 18:02 | Scarborough | 5 | On time |
| 18:10 | Blackpool North | 6 | On time |
| 18:11 | Burley Park via | 8 | On time |

Imagen de Ben and Rachel Apps en [Flickr](#).

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In Spanish we use the Presente de Indicativo.



So, as you may imagine, the Present Simple is a very common tense in English. Our friend Paco also likes new technologies and he has a presentation of the things he usually does everyday. Have a look at it!

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/105vd8D4X_A](http://www.youtube.com/embed/105vd8D4X_A)

Vídeo de [Dani Lyra](#) alojado en [Youtube](#).

Paco does a lot of things every day. Do you think he has enough time to do all of them? Do you do any of the activities Paco does? Write them down!



Reflexiona

In this video you will hear something you must remember when using the Present Simple Tense. Watch the video.

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> https://www.youtube.com/embed/1s05qvjepYE](https://www.youtube.com/embed/1s05qvjepYE)

Video de Laurensenglishcorner en [Youtube](#).

Yes, you're right, the **third person singular** (he, she, it) takes **-s** (e.g. "I walk, he walks, she walks, it walks, they walk, we walk, you walk"). So we say, for example, I play football, but, Paco (he) **plays** it or Paco's sister (she) **loves** travelling.

Notice: Modal verbs (can, must, will, would, etc.) **NEVER** take the third person singular **-s**.

E.g.:

We can play football on Saturdays and Paco (he) can come with us.

They must be at home now because Sofia (she) must stay at home on Sunday mornings.



Sí, tienes razón, la 3ª persona singular (él, ella, ello) lleva -s (por ej:yo ando, él anda, ella anda, ello anda, ellos andan, nosotros andamos,tú andas). Así que decimos, por ejemplo, I play football, pero Paco (he) plays it o Paco's sister (she) loves travelling. OJO: Los verbos modales (can, must, will, would, etc.) NUNCA llevan la _S de la tercera persona. por ej: We can play football on Saturdays and Paco (he) can come with us. They must be at home now because Sofia (she) must stay at home on Sunday mornings.



Comprueba lo aprendido

Read the sentences below and fill in the missing verbs in the present simple tense. Choose from:

play - study - do - make - like - love

1. I don't studying in the morning. However, I doing my homework in the evening, when everybody is sleeping.
 2. Paco and his friends usually football on Saturdays and Andrés cards with his family on Sunday afternoons.
 3. Both of them very hard to prepare their exams at the university.
 4. Can you me a favour? I have to a cake and I need some ingredients. Could you go to the shop and get them for me?
 5. Andrés's mother always dinner for the whole family. She doing it!
-



Curiosidad

Where was football invented?



Although Chinese are said to be the first who played ball games as long ago as the second or third centuries BC **soccer**, as we know it today, began in 1863 in England.

The [Football Association](#), created that year, set the foundations for the way this sport is played today in its [Laws of the Game](#). It quickly spread all over the world. The first countries that formed their football associations after England were Scotland (1873), Wales (1875) and Ireland (1880). A lot of countries followed them, the Netherlands and Denmark were the first outside Britain in 1889. The Spanish football association, known as Real Federación Española de Fútbol (RFEF), was created in 1909.



Imagen de Marionzetta en [Flickr](#)

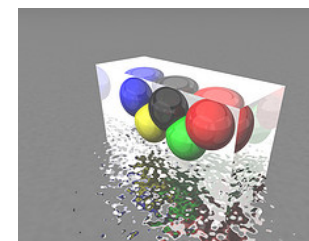
The word **soccer** appeared as a slang abbreviation of "association" in England in the 1880s. It is frequently used in those countries where the word **football** is used to refer to [American football](#) such as in the United States and Canada. In the countries where the most important football code is **soccer**, the game is generally known simply as **football**.



Para saber más

Do, play or go?

With sports and activities we usually use the verbs **do**, **play** or **go**. Do you know when we use them? [Click here](#) to guess and practise. However, to be able to use them, you also need to know the English words for those sports and activities. So, [click here](#) to improve them. If you want to [keep fit](#), have a look at all the [sports and activities](#) you can **do**, **play** or **go**; and here you are some vocabulary related to the [Olympic Games](#).



To ask about sports, use *do*: What sport do you *do* ?

Imagen de fdecomite en [Flickr](#)

Don't use *practise* with a sport. ~~He practises football.~~

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But we can say: *I practise my corners or I practise my lay-up shots* (= a particular aspect of a sport)

We have seen the main uses of the Present Simple Tense. Let's see now an important topic you should always bear in mind: the structure of positive English sentences!

1.1 We like Saturdays (sentence structure)



The Present Simple tense (positive)

Read what one of Paco's friends says:



Whenever we meet we usually have a good time. On Saturdays, for example, we frequently meet at 5 p.m. to have a cup of coffee before the football match. We like football very much. After that, we often go to the burger bar to have a sandwich or a hamburger and a coke. We never drink alcohol. One of our friends, Juan, sometimes tells jokes there and we laugh a lot. Then, we go to the cinema or to a disco. On Sundays, we are always very tired and we usually stay at home. But Saturdays are fantastic!



Elaboración propia

Can you recognize the Present Simple tenses in the text?

And the adverbs of frequency?

Present Simple tenses:

Whenever we **meet** we usually **have** a good time. On Saturdays, for example, we frequently **meet** at 5 p.m. to have a cup of coffee before the football match. We **like** football very much. After that, we often **go** to the burger bar to have a sandwich or a

hamburger and a coke. We never **drink** alcohol. One of our friends, Juan, sometimes **tells** jokes there and we **laugh** a lot. Then, we **go** to the cinema or to a disco. On Sundays, we **are** always very tired and we usually **stay** at home. But Saturdays **are** fantastic!

Adverbs of frequency:

Whenever we meet we **usually** have a good time. On Saturdays, for example, we **frequently** meet at 5 p.m. to have a cup of coffee before the football match. We like football very much. After that, we **often** go to the burger bar to have a sandwich or a hamburger and a coke. We **never** drink alcohol. One of our friends, Juan, **sometimes** tells jokes there and we laugh a lot. Then, we go to the cinema or to a disco. On Sundays, we are **always** very tired and we **usually** stay at home. But Saturdays are fantastic!

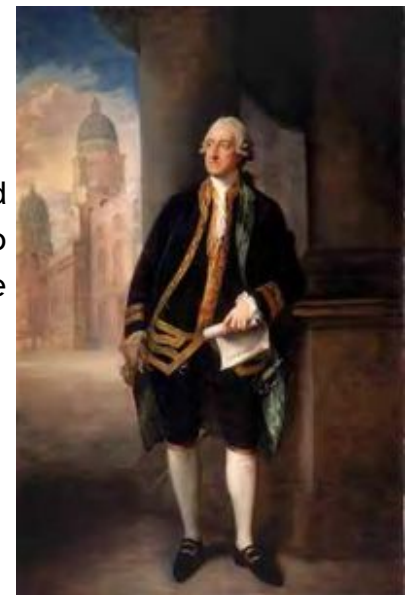


Curiosidad

Do you know where the word sandwich comes from?



This type of food was named after the English aristocrat John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich. It is said that he liked playing cards so much that to avoid stopping the game to eat, he ordered his servants to bring his food to the table. The valet would bring some cold beef between two slices of bread. Later the snack became known as **sandwich**.





Importante

In this text, we are told about the things Paco and his friends like doing. As you can see, the main tense used is the Present Simple Tense, both in the affirmative and negative forms. Remember the word order of English sentences:

Subject + Verb + (Indirect Object) + (Direct Object) + (How) + (Where) + (When)

Have a look at the following examples:

| Subject | + | Verb | + | Indirect Object | + | Direct Object | + | How | + | Where | + | When |
|--------------------|---|-------|---|-----------------|---|---------------|---|------------|---|---------------|---|-----------------|
| We | + | have | + | | + | a good time. | | | | | | |
| We | + | like | + | | + | football | + | very much. | | | | |
| One of our friends | + | tells | + | | + | jokes | + | | + | there. | | |
| My friends and I | + | give | + | Paco | + | an apple | + | | + | in the cinema | + | every Saturday. |



Comprueba lo aprendido

Read the following sentences and say if the word order in them is correct (true) or incorrect (false):



Imagen de Pete Martin. en [Flickr](#). [C.C.](#)

1. Tell jokes Paco and his friends in the cinema on Saturdays

 [Sugerencia](#)

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

Paco and his friends tell jokes in the cinema on Saturdays.

2. Paco's friends like sandwiches and cokes.

 [Sugerencia](#)

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Verdadero

Paco's friends like sandwiches and cokes.

3. Keep us young smiles.

 [Sugerencia](#)

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

Smiles keep us young.



Ejercicio Resuelto

1. likes / hot dogs / and / My father / sandwiches.
2. gets up / very early / He / in the morning.
3. Paco and Juan / on Saturdays / tell / often / jokes.
4. excellent / Paco / an / football player / is.
5. with his friends / tennis / plays / at weekends / He.
6. Paco's friends / to the cinema / going / like / on Saturdays.
7. always / meet / at 5 p.m. / They.
8. Sofia's friends / like / football / don't / at all.



Imagen de Camila Ulloa en [Flickr](#).

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Write the previous sentences in the correct order.

1. My father likes hot dogs and sandwiches.
2. He gets up very early in the morning.
3. Paco and Juan often tell jokes on Saturdays.
4. Paco is an excellent football player.
5. He plays tennis with his friends at weekends.
6. Paco's friends like going to the cinema on Sundays.
7. They always meet at 5. p.m.
8. Sofia's friends don't like football at all.



Para saber más

- [Here you can find](#) an easy exercise to improve the word order in English sentences.
- And [by clicking here](#) you will practise with longer sentences.

As you have seen, the structure of positive/affirmative English sentences is more fixed than in Spanish. So, it makes things easier. But, how about the structure of negative English sentences in the Present Simple tense? Let's study them.

1.2 I don't like violence (negative)

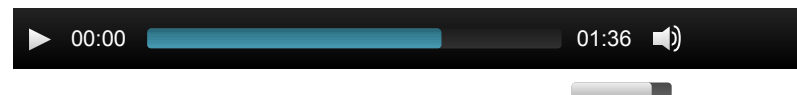


Listen to Jack and Ismael' s conversation . Then check your comprehension.



Imagen de Sammy-Williams en [Pixabay](#).

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[Audio de British Council en Learn English Teens](#)



Comprueba lo aprendido

Now, listen to the conversation again, on this occasion from the beginning to the end and answer the following questions.

1. What's the matter with Ismael?

- ☐ He's busy.
- ☐ He's bored.
- ☐ He's sad.

No, he isn't.

Yes, he is.

No, he isn't.

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto
3. Incorrecto

2. Are other people going?

- ☐ Yes, they are.
- ☐ No, they aren't.
- ☐ He doesn't say.

Right

Wrong

Wrong

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto
3. Incorrecto

3. Ismael likes horror films.

- ☐ Yes, he does.
- ☐ No, he doesn't.

Wrong

Right

Solución

- 1. Incorrecto
- 2. Opción correcta

4. Ismael doesn't want to know any more about school

- ☐ Wrong
- ☐ He doesn't mention it.
- ☐ Right

Wrong

Wrong

Right.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Incorrecto
3. Opción correcta

5. Samuel loves romantic comedies.

- ☐ Yes, he does.
- ☐ No, he doesn't. He can't stand them.

Incorrecto

Opción correcta

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

6. Samuel likes science fiction films.

- ☐ Yes, he does.
- ☐ No, he doesn't.

Opción correcta

Incorrecto

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto



Importante

Negatives

Paying attention to some of the sentences to refer to dislikes, we use the auxiliary verb **DO** to make negative sentences in the Present Simple Tense (except in the case of modal verbs such as "**can't**": I can't jump over that fence / No puedo saltar esa valla).

So, we have:

| Subject | + | DO | + | NOT | (Short form) | + | Verb | + | (Indirect Object) | + | (Direct Object) |
|----------------------|---|------|---|-----|--------------|---|-------|---|-------------------|---|---|
| I / you / we / they | + | DO | + | NOT | (don't) | + | like | + | | + | action movies. |
| he / she / it | + | DOES | + | NOT | (doesn't) | + | have | + | | + | a favourite musician or a favourite composer. |
| Paco and his friends | + | DO | + | NOT | (don't) | + | drink | + | | + | alcohol. |



Ejercicio Resuelto

1. We like going to Art exhibitions.
2. Claudia loves music.
3. She is interested in classical music.
4. They have a favourite musician and a favourite composer.
5. She enjoys going to the cinema.
6. Our teacher, Claudia, comments on films and books.

Can you say the negative of the previous sentences?

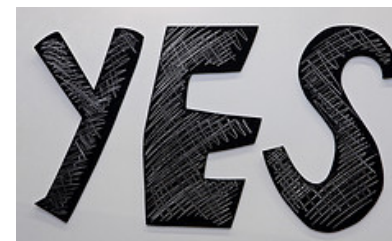


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Remember: Subject + do/does + not + Verb (bare infinitive) + (Indirect Object) + (Direct Object) + (How) + (Where) + (When)

1. We **don't like** going to Art exhibitions.
2. Claudia **doesn't love** music.
3. She **isn't** interested in classical music.
4. They **don't have** a favourite musician or a favourite composer.
5. She **doesn't enjoy** going to the cinema.
6. Our teacher, Claudia, **doesn't comment** on films or books.



Para saber más

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- To improve the structure of negative sentences in the Present Simple tense, [click here](#).
- And if you to practice with negative sentences in the Present Simple tense, [click here](#).

We use the auxiliary verb **to do** to say negative sentences in the Present Simple Tense. However, at this point, you should have noticed that something happens in the third person singular of the Present Simple tense. Let's see what it is in the next section!

1.3 Paco likes tennis (3rd person sing.)



Reflexiona



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At this point, you should already have noticed that the third person singular (singular nouns, he, she, it, and one) of the Present Simple Tense adds the ending **-s** or **-es**. Do you remember? *Paco likes tennis, Juan sometimes tells jokes, or Claudia watches films based on novels or reality.*

Most verbs just add **-s** to the bare infinitive (e.g. *He works hard, She loves reading, Paco sees Andrés a lot*). However, not all third person singulars are formed just by adding **-s**. So, click [here](#) >> [Documento de descarga](#) to know which verbs have different spelling rules when adding **-s** to form the third person singular in the Present Simple.

Remember that the third person singular of modal verbs such as *may, can, should, would, will* and *shall* **NEVER** take the ending **-s** (e.g. *He can read Chinese books, My father may be at home now, Paco will help you if you want to*). Some verbs have their own third person singular (e.g. **to be**: he is, she is, it is; **to have**: he has, she has, it has).



Te habrás dado cuenta de que la 3ª persona singular (él, ella, ello) de presente simple lleva **-s** o **-es**. Te acuerdas? Paco likes tennis/A Paco le gusta el tenis, Juan sometimes tells jokes/Juan a veces cuenta chistes, La mayoría de los verbos añaden **-s** al infinitivo (He works hard- Él trabaja duro, He eats chocolate/él come chocolate). Sin embargo, no todas las 3ª personas singulares se forman así. Así que haz clic en el enlace para ver los verbos con reglas diferentes para formar la 3ª persona singular. Acuérdate también de que los verbos modales (will, would, can, should, shall, ought to, must) no añaden la **-s**. He can

come later./él puede venir más tarde. He will help you/Él te ayudará Además, algunos verbos importantes tienen una forma particular: BE: I am, you are, he is, she is, it is, we are, they are HAVE: I have, he has, she has, it has, we have, they have

As you know, Paco likes sports and he loves watching basketball and tennis on TV. He sometimes meets Andrés and they watch tennis matches together. One of Andrés's favourite tennis players is Roger Federer. However, like most [Spaniards](#), Andrés and he [are keen on](#) Rafael Nadal. Do you like tennis?

Which of these two sentences is in the third person singular?

1. Roger Federer and Lleyton Hewitt fight out one of the classic rallies of the modern era.
2. The play of the week requires no commentary.



Comprueba lo aprendido

Which of the following sentences are correct? Why?

1.



- ☐ My uncle and aunt is keen on Roger Federer, too.
- ☐ My mother-in-law usually watches tennis on TV.
- ☐ Paco's father often play tennis with Paco at weekends.

Not correct. My uncle and aunt (**They**) **are** keen on Roger Federer, too.

Correct. It's 3rd person singular. My mother-in-law (**She**) **watches** tennis on TV.

Not correct. Paco's father (**He**) often **plays** tennis with Paco at weekends.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta
3. Incorrecto

2.

- ☐ Our classmates usually gets up early to go to school.

- ☐ Tennis and basketball is Paco's favourite sports.
- ☐ Sofia never does sports with her brother, only Paco's father does.

Not correct. Our classmates (**They**) usually **get up** early to go to school.

Not correct. Tennis and basketball (**They**) **are** Paco's favourite sports.

Sonia (**She**) never **does** sports with her brother, only Paco's father (**he**) **does**.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Incorrecto
3. Opción correcta



Para saber más

As we have seen in a previous video, sometimes we forget to add the **-s** ending to the third person singular in the Present Simple Tense. Thus, if you don't want to make this common mistake, you must get used to it.

- Improve it by [clicking here](#).



Curiosidad

The development of English throughout history has been characterized by a tendency to uniformity. So, in the [Middle English](#) period (1100-1550) there were great changes in the English language. Among them, we can mention that there was a reduction of inflections (endings) that affected nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and verbs. In fact, the only inflection that survived was the third person singular -s (in Old English [450-1100] it was -eth, e.g. sing-singeth). However, it is thought that the third person singular -s in [Modern English](#) (1550-) is not a phonetic development of -eth, but due to a Northern influence.



Ejercicio Resuelto

Read what Paco's sister, Sonia, says:



I am Paco's sister. I have lots of interests. I am really interested in my studies and in keeping an excellent relationship with both my relatives and friends. At the moment, I live with my parents, but I really hope I can get my own house soon. Like my brother, I love travelling and going out with my friends, but what I like best is practising sports. However, unlike him, my favourite sports are not tennis and basketball, I prefer to go jogging. I always have an excellent time jogging in the park. My friend Elisa frequently comes with me. I try not to go jogging alone, since I get really bored if nobody accompanies me.

Rewrite Paco's words in the third person singular (pay attention to the changes in the pronouns): Sonia is Paco's...

Sonia is Paco's sister. **She has** lots of interests. **She is** really interested in **her** studies and in keeping an excellent relationship with both **her** relatives and friends. At the moment, **she lives** with **her** parents, but **she** really **hopes she can** get **her** own house soon. Like **her** brother, **she loves** travelling and going out with **her** friends, but what **she likes** best is practising sports. However, unlike him, **her** favourite sports are not tennis and basketball, **she prefers** to go jogging. **She always has** an excellent time jogging in the park. **Her** friend Elisa frequently comes (**goes**) with **her**. **She tries** not to go jogging alone, since **she gets** really bored if nobody accompanies **her**.

The third person singular of the verb DO is **does**. It means that to make negative sentences in the third person singular of the Present Simple tense we need that verb. Let's see and practise it in the next section!

1.4 Andrés's mother doesn't like cooking(3rd person negative)



Reflexiona

Paco knows his own likes, hobbies and interests well but he doesn't really know what to do with this huge amount of money.

One of the previous sentences is positive and the other one negative. Remember that in the Present Simple Tense we form the negative by means of the auxiliary verb **DO**, whose third person singular is **DOES** (do + es) and that the structure is:

| Subject | Auxiliary | NOT | Verb infinitive) (Bare | (Indirect Object) | (Direct Object) |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| My friend (He/She) | DOES | NOT | read | | any books. |
| Her sister (She) | DOES | NOT | send | me | any letters. |



Paco conoce muy bien sus propios gustos, hobbies e intereses pero realmente no sabe qué hacer con este montonazo de dinero.

Una de las frases anteriores es afirmativa y la otra es negativa . Acuérdate de que se forma la negativa del present simple mediante el auxiliar DO, cuya forma en 3ª persona singular es DOES (do+ es) y la estructura es:

Sujeto + Auxiliary + NOT + Verb (bare infinitive) + (indirect object) + (direct object)

Her sister does not send me any letters



Ejercicio Resuelto

Paco's best friend: Andrés

Here you have some information about one of Paco's best friends, Andrés and his family:

1. Andrés likes going to the cinema on Saturdays.
2. He studies English at university.
3. Andrés's sister washes his car every weekend.
4. She loves going out with her friends.
5. Andrés's mother cooks really well.
6. She can spend the whole day cooking.



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Change all the information provided about Andrés by writing the sentences in the negative.

Paco conoce muy bien sus propios gustos, hobbies e intereses pero realmente no sabe qué hacer con este montonazo de dinero.

Una de las frases anteriores es afirmativa y la otra es negativa . Acuérdate de que se forma la negativa del present simple mediante el auxiliar DO, cuya forma en 3ª persona singular es DOES (do+ es) y la estructura es:

Sujeto + Auxiliary + NOT + Verb (bare infinitive) + (indirect object) + (direct object)

Her sister does not send me any letters



Importante



The auxiliary verb **DO** is not used to form the negative forms of **modal verbs** or other auxiliary verbs such as **to be**. So, we say

Paco **doesn't like** watching all sports on TV,

- **but**

He **isn't** good at Mathematics (to be)

- **or**

He **can't swim** very well (modal verb)



Reflexiona

Listen to this song by Mariah Carey paying special attention to negative sentences and to the third person singular.

Mariah Carey - Without You (Liv...



Vídeo de [MariahCareyVEVO](#) alojado en [Youtube](#)

Did you notice?

"No, I can't forget this evening" (negative sentence with a modal verb: **can't**).

"That's just the way the story goes" (third person singular: **That's**; third person singular: **the story goes**).

"In your eyes your sorrow shows" (third person singular: **your sorrow shows**).

"No, I can't forget tomorrow" (negative sentence with a modal verb: **can't**).

"I can't live if living is without you" (negative sentence with a modal verb: **can't**; third person singular: **living is**).



Comprueba lo aprendido

Which is the correct negative form of the following sentences?

1. The story goes this way.



Imagen de Brian Robert Marshall en [wikimedia](#).

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- ☐ The story not goes this way.
- ☐ The story does not go this way.
- ☐ The story do not go this way.

X. Where is the auxiliary verb **do**?

Yes. Third person singular: The story (It) + does + not + bare infinitive (go)

x. The third person singular of **do** is **does**.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta
3. Incorrecto

2. Paco's mother is also a good cook.

- ☐ Paco's mother is not a good cook, either.
- ☐ Paco's mother does not be a good cook, either.
- ☐ Paco's mother not is a good cook, either.

Third person singular of BE: Paco's mother (she) + is + not.

x. We do not use the auxiliary verb **do** to make the negative form of the verb **to be**.

X. Not is placed **after** the verb **to be** in negative sentences: I am not; you/we/they are not (aren't); he/she/it is not (isn't).

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto
3. Incorrecto

3. Andrés loves his mother's meals.

- ☐ Andrés do not love his mother's meals.
- ☐ Andrés not loves his mother's meals.
- ☐ Andrés does not love his mother's meals.
- ☐ Andrés does not loves his mother's meals

X. Andrés is third person singular.

Where is the auxiliary verb **does**?

Third person singular: Andrés (he) + does + not + bare infinitive (love).

x. When we use doesn't (or does not), we don't put -S on the infinitive

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Incorrecto
3. Opción correcta
4. Incorrecto

4. Paco can spend the whole day doing sports.

- ☐ Paco cannot spend the whole day doing sports.
- ☐ Paco does not can spend the whole day doing sports.
- ☐ Paco not can spend the whole day doing sports.

We do not use the auxiliary verb **do** with modal verbs (**can**): Paco + cannot (can't) + bare infinitive (spend).

Can is a **modal verb**, so the auxiliary verb do is not needed.

Not is placed **after modal verbs** such as can, will, must, will or would, in negative sentences.

Solución

1. Opción correcta

2. Incorrecto

3. Incorrecto



Para saber más

The best way to improve the structure of English negative sentences is by doing lots of exercises.

- [Click here](#) to write easy negative sentences.
 - And for further practice, [click here](#).
-

Frequently, we say how often we do actions in the Present Simple tense. One of the main ways we have to say that in English is [by means of](#) adverbs of frequency. This is what we are going to study next.

2. You never take anything seriously (adverbs of frequency)



Imagen de Infrogmatio en [Wikipedia](#)

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Do you remember? Paco never gets angry. He has won the lottery and he is helping people. He often goes to hospitals to make children smile with presents and he takes it seriously. But how often does Paco go to hospitals?

Adverbs of frequency are usually used with the Present Simple tense to say how often a person does something (e.g. Paco always smiles, or he sometimes visits children in hospitals). The most frequently-used adverbs of frequency are:

always - usually - often - sometimes - never

siempre - normalmente - a menudo - algunas veces - nunca

Notice where they are placed in the sentence.

| BEFORE the MAIN VERB | AFTER the verb TO BE |
|--|--------------------------------|
| You never take anything seriously | You're always going off |



¿Te acuerdas? Paco nunca se enfada. Él ha ganado la lotería y está ayudando a la gente. Él va a menudo a los hospitales con regalos para hacer que los niños sonrían y se lo toma muy en serio. Pero ¿con qué frecuencia va Paco a los hospitales?

Los adverbios de frecuencia se usan normalmente con present simple para decir con qué frecuencia la gente hace algo (e.g. Paco always smiles, or he sometimes visits children in hospitals). Las más frecuentes son:

always - usually - often - sometimes - never

siempre - normalmente - a menudo - algunas veces - nunca

OJO con dónde van en la frase.

Antes del verbo principal ----- Después del verbo BE

You never take anything seriously - You're always going off





Read the following sentences carefully.

1. Paco always does the lottery.
2. Paco and his father always practise catch and release fishing.
3. They usually play it at weekends.
4. We usually have a good time.
5. My father can sometimes jump over that fence.
6. We frequently meet at 5 p.m.
7. We often go to the burger bar.
8. We never drink alcohol.
9. On Sundays, we are always very tired and we usually stay at home.
10. Juan sometimes tells jokes there.



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Which adverbs of frequency can you recognize? Pay attention to their position in the sentences.

1. Paco **always** does the lottery.
2. Paco and his father **always** do catch and release fishing.
3. They **usually** play tennis at weekends.
4. We **usually** have a good time.
5. My father can **sometimes** jump over that fence.
6. We **frequently** meet at 5 p.m.
7. We **often** go to the burger bar.
8. We **never** drink alcohol.
9. On Sundays, we are **always** very tired and we **usually** stay at home.
10. Juan **sometimes** tells jokes there.



Importante

However, there are more adverbs to express how often we do something. Some of them are also placed in the sentence before the main verb and after the verb to be.

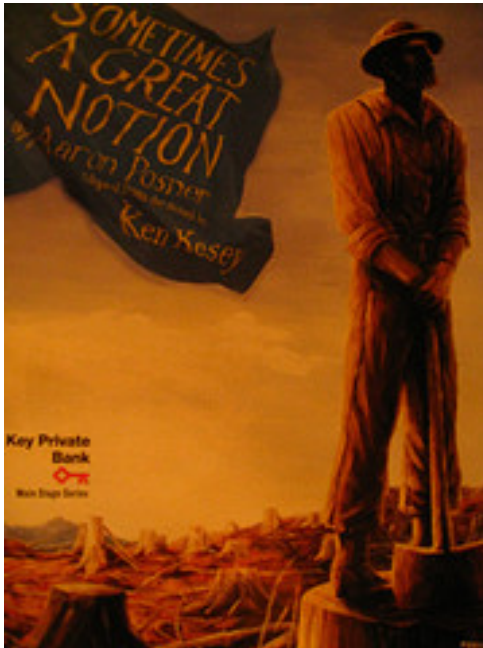


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| | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| always | | Juan always makes his friends laugh. |
| | almost always | My parents are almost always at home. |
| usually | generally, normally, regularly | They usually/generally/normally/regularly go to the cinema on Sundays. |
| often | frequently | Paco often/frequently plays tennis with Andrés. |
| sometimes | occasionally | He sometimes/occasionally studies English. |
| | hardly ever, seldom, rarely, almost never, | Juan is hardly ever/seldom/rarely/almost never upset . |
| never | | Paco never gets angry. |



Comprueba lo aprendido

Which of the following sentences is correct?

1.

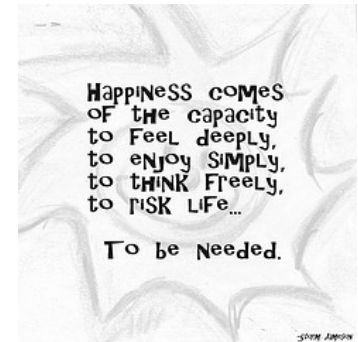


Imagen de Gisela Giardino en [Flickr](#). [C. C.](#)

- ☐ Paco always is happy now.
- ☐ Paco is always happy now.

Adverbs of frequency are placed after the verb to be.

That's it! Adverbs of frequency are placed after the verb to be.

Solución

- 1. Incorrecto
- 2. Opción correcta

2.

- ☐ His sister sometimes can help their mother in the kitchen.
 - ☐ Her sister can sometimes help their mother in the kitchen.
-

Adverbs of frequency are place before the main verb (help).

That's it! Adverbs of frequency are placed before the main verb (help).

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

3.

- ☐ Paco and his friends usually watch football matches together.
- ☐ Paco and his friends watch usually football matches together.

That's it! Adverbs of frequency are placed before the main verb (watch).

Adverbs of frequency are placed before the main verb (watch).

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto



Para saber más

If you want to keep practising with adverbs of frequency and the Simple Present tense, there are lots of web sites to do it.

- [Click here](#) to improve the normal position of these adverbs in a sentence.
- Or [click here](#) to improve the grade of frequency they express.



Curiosidad

People always talk about the weather.



The 18th-century writer Samuel Johnson remarked: "It is commonly observed that when two Englishmen meet, their first talk is of the weather".



And it is true! British people love talking about the weather. In fact, they often start a conversation with strangers and friends by talking about the weather. As weather is a neutral topic, it is usually safe to use it to [strike up](#) a conversation at the bus stop, in a shop, or on a lift.

Imagen de Teo en [Flickr](#).

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In his book *How to Be an Alien*, George Mikes says that in England the weather is always an interesting, exciting subject and you must be good at discussing it! On the contrary, in the rest of Europe we use this topic when we do not have any other topic to talk about. Have you ever talked about the weather on a lift?



Banksy: Nola

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Adverbs of frequency are really useful in English to say how often you do something. However, this is not the only way we have to say that. We may also use other adverbs and adverbial phrases. Let's have a look at them and work on them in the next section.

2.1 An apple a day keeps the doctor away (adverbials of time)



Listen to this Nursery Rhyme "An apple a day keeps the doctor away".



Video de [APPUSERIES](#) alojado en [Youtube](#)

"An apple a day keeps the
doctor away
Apple in the morning -
Doctor's warning
Roast apple at night - starves
the doctor outright
Eat an apple going to bed -
knock the doctor on the head
Three times a day, seven times
a week - ruddy apple, ruddy
cheek"

roast apple: manzana asada.

to starve: privar de comida, morir de hambre.

outright: de inmediato, en el acto.

ruddy: rubicundo.



Ejercicio Resuelto



In the previous nursery rhyme, there are several **adverbial phrases** to say how often something happens or should happen: "a day", "three times a day" and "seven times a week". So, there are other ways of expressing the frequency of actions. The normal position of these adverbs is at the end of the sentence (e.g. I play tennis every Saturday), although they can also be placed at the very beginning (e.g. Every Saturday I play tennis). Read the following examples:

1. Andrés's mother cooks lunch everyday.
2. Paco and his father go fishing every weekend.
3. Sonia goes jogging every Sunday.
4. On Thursdays, Paco and Andrés play tennis.
5. Paco's friends phone him daily.
6. Sonia washes Paco's car once a week.
7. Paco does the lottery weekly.
8. Three times a month, Paco helps a Non-Governmental Organization.
9. Juan eats some fruit from time to time.

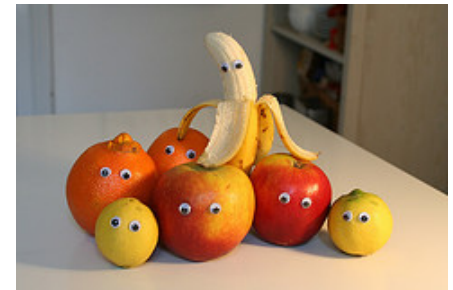


Imagen de herr hartmanns en [flickr](#)

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Recognize the adverbial phrases of frequency in the previous sentences.

1. Andrés's mother cooks lunch **everyday**.

2. Paco and his father go fishing **every weekend**.
3. Sonia goes jogging **every Sunday**.
4. **On Thursdays**, Paco and Andrés play tennis.
5. Paco's friends phone him **daily**.
6. Sonia washes Paco's car **once a week**.
7. Paco does the lottery **weekly**.
8. **Three times a month**, Paco helps a Non-Governmental Organization.
9. Juan eats some fruit **from time to time**.



Reflexiona

These are other adverbial phrases to express how often something happens or how often you do something:

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| once / twice / three times / four times ... | a | day / week / month / year |
| daily / weekly / monthly / yearly / annually | | |
| every | | morning / afternoon / evening day / week / month / year Monday / Tuesday ... <u>other day</u> <u>/now and then /</u> so often |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
| constantly / continuously | | |
| on | | Mondays / Tuesdays ... weekdays weekends |
| <u>again and again</u> | | |
| from time to time / <u>now and again</u> | | |



Ejercicio Resuelto

Say how often you do the following actions.

wash your face - make the bed - brush your teeth - go to the cinema - make a cake - do a favour - help people - practice sports - read a book - watch TV - eat fruit - have a sandwich - phone your relatives



Imagen de monsta's ink en [Flickr](#).

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Imagine Paco does all the previous actions. Let's see how often he does them:

- Paco washes his face every day.
- He makes his bed from time to time.
- He brushes his teeth three times a day.
- He goes to the cinema on Saturdays.
- He never makes a cake.
- He always does a favour if he can.
- He helps people again and again.
- He practises sports continuously.

- He reads a book monthly.
- On weekends, he watches TV.
- He eats fruit every other day.
- On Saturdays, he has a sandwich.
- Paco phones his relatives every now and then.



Curiosidad

An apple a day keeps the doctor away



This common proverb was first cited in England by 1893. It is said to come from the Welsh proverb "Eat an apple on going to bed, and you'll keep the doctor from earning his bread", which was popular in [Pembrokeshire](#) (Wales) and was first cited in print in 1866. Other variants of this proverb are: "An apple a day, no doctor to pay" (1898), and "An apple a day sends the doctor away" (1899).

Do you know any Spanish proverb to say it? The most common one seems to be "Una manzana cada día, de médico te ahorraría". Other variants are: "Una manzana cada día al médico alejado mantendría", "Una manzana cada día, mil médicos alejaría", and even "Una manzana cada día da salud y alegría".



Imagen de zoghal en [Flickr. C. C.](#)



Importante

In, On, At or _ ?

Prepositions of time

Do you know when to use *at*, *in*, *on* or - ? Look at this explanation.

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/qEMA6_tKLK4](http://www.youtube.com/embed/qEMA6_tKLK4)

Vocabulario Inglés: Preposiciones de Tiempo y Fecha



Vídeo de [Bluebloc Notes \(Aprender Inglés\)](#) en [Youtube](#).



Now play the game. [Drag](#) the words to the correct place, depending on the preposition.

http://www.classtools.net/widgets/dustbin_1/uNaVu.htm?710?530

[Click here for larger version](#)

Although some people think proverbs are out of fashion, others think they are very useful and are not out of fashion as Wolfgang Mieder demonstrates in his book *Proverbs Are Never Out of Season* (Mieder Wolfgang, *Proverbs are Never Out of Season: Popular Wisdom in the Modern Age*. Oxford and New York: OUP, 1993).

As you have seen, adverbs are an important part of speech. Let's see how adverbs are frequently formed in English.

3. Paco constantly uses a dictionary (adverbs)



Reflexiona

A Dictionary of the English Language



Whenever Paco doesn't know the meaning of a word in English he looks it up in a dictionary. The following text is an extract from the Preface to Samuel Johnson's *A Dictionary of the English Language*. Read it carefully.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of necessary or common use were spoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any visible signs, must have been spoken with great diversity, as we now observe those who cannot read, catch sounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was first reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to express, as he could, the sounds which he was accustomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing such words as were already vitiated in speech.

Can you recognize the adverbs in the text?

As language was at its beginning **merely** oral, all words of necessary or common use were spoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any visible signs, must have been spoken with great diversity, as we **now** observe those who cannot read catch sounds **imperfectly**, and utter them **negligently**. When this wild and barbarous jargon was **first** reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to express, as he could, the sounds which he was accustomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing such words as were **already** vitiated in speech.

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

THE WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,

AND

ILLUSTRATED in their DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS

EXAMPLES from the best WRITERS.

TO WHICH are ADDED,

A HISTORY of the LANGUAGE,

AND

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, A.M.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

THE SECOND EDITION.

One which excites another's wrath! Another's vengeance puns! (Quintus) Infelix, (The) proditor enim, et totius Italiae dominus, (Velle) aduici hinc genus, (Volui) et cunctos ante hunc passurus. (Velle) Quis enim? et quid? hunc tam, (Velle) Puerum in laqueis quibus natus, (Velle) Quo gremio nutrebat Caelitus ante Coelum, (Velle) Non sine iustorum prece et dolo natus.

Hic.

LONDON,

Printed by W. STURMAN,

For J. and P. Knapton, T. and L. Longman, G. Hitch and L. H. Hawes;
A. Millar; and R. and J. Dodsley.

BRISTOL.

Imagen de Samuel Johnson en [wikimedia](#). [Public domain](#)



Importante

As you have seen, it is very common for adverbs in English to end in **-ly**. It is so because this **suffix** (-ly) is the main one we use in English to form adverbs. How many frequency adverbs do you remember ending in -ly? Usually, generally, normally, regularly, frequently, occasionally, hardly ever and rarely. All of them have been formed by adding suffix -ly to an adjective.

| Adjective | Suffix | Adverb |
|-----------|--------|-------------|
| mere | -ly | merely |
| imperfect | -ly | imperfectly |
| negligent | -ly | negligently |



Grammar police

Imagen de Eli Reusch en [Flickr](#). C. C.

| Adjective | Suffix | Adverb |
|------------|--------|--------------|
| usual | -ly | usually |
| general | -ly | generally |
| normal | -ly | normally |
| regular | -ly | regularly |
| frequent | -ly | frequently |
| occasional | -ly | occasionally |
| hard | -ly | hardly |
| rare | -ly | rarely |

So adverbs are really useful to **modify** verbs, adjectives, other adverbs and even clauses or sentences. However, as you may imagine, not all the adverbs belong to the same group. There are many types of adverbs, and this is what we will see next.



Comprueba lo aprendido

Choose the correct adverb to be placed in the following sentences.

1. Paco will _____ begin his trip round the world.

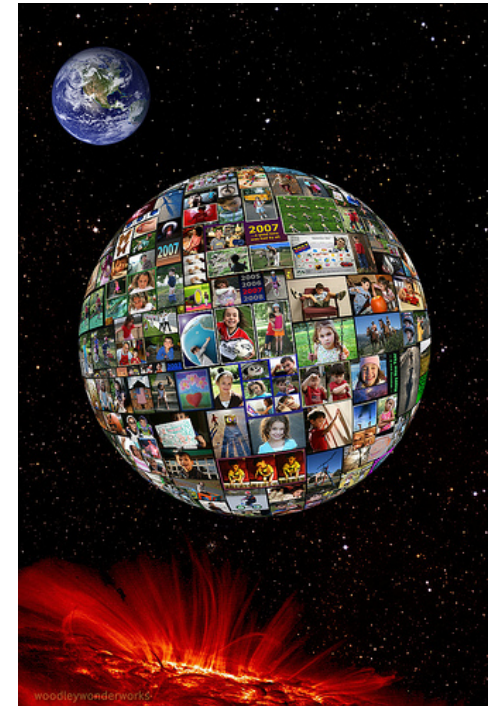


Imagen de woodley wonderworks en [Flickr](#).

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- ☐ Shortily
- ☐ Shortly

Wrong! Normally, suffix -ly is added to the adjective to form the adverb.

Right! Normally, suffix -ly is added to the adjective to form the adverb.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

2. Whenever they play, Paco wins the match _____.

- ☐ easily
- ☐ easily

Right! When adjectives end in consonant + y (easy), the y is changed to i and suffix -ly is added to form the adverb.

Wrong! When adjectives end in consonant + y (easy), the y is changed to i and suffix -ly is added to form the adverb.

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto

3. Does Andrés feel _____ recovered from the exhausting match?

- ☐ completly
- ☐ completely

Wrong! Normally, suffix -ly is added to the adjective to form the adverb.

Right! Normally, suffix -ly is added to the adjective to form the adverb.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

4. Sofía is _____ upset.

- ☐ understandably
- ☐ understandably

Wrong! When adjectives end in -le preceded by a consonant (understandable), the final e is changed to y to form the adverb.

Right! When adjectives end in -le preceded by a consonant (understandable), the final e is changed to y to form the adverb.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

5. Paco and his friends get on _____ well.

- ☐ fantastically
- ☐ fantastically

Wrong! When an adjective ends in -ic (fantastic), the syllable -al is normally added before suffix -ly is added.

Right! When an adjective ends in -ic (fantastic), the syllable -al is normally added before suffix -ly is added.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta



Importante



It is very important that you take into account that:

1. Not all adverbs end in **-ly**. In the text, **now**, **first** and **already** are adverbs which have not been formed from adjectives.
2. There are adverbs that are not formed by adding **-ly** to the adjective. Some examples are: far (adj. far), fast (adj. fast), hard (adj. hard), high (adj. high), late (adj. late), long (adj. long), low (adj. low) and well (adj. good). E.g.: Sofía can run very far, Paco plays tennis very well.
3. Not all words ending in **-ly** are adverbs. Some examples are: costly, cowardly, deadly, friendly, likely, lively, lonely, lovely, silly, ugly and unlikely. All of them are adjectives. E.g.: Paco has a lovely smile, Juan is a lively person.
4. **Daily**, **weekly**, **monthly**, **yearly** and **early** are both adjectives and adverbs. E.g. It is a daily newspaper (adjective), and This newspaper comes out daily (adverb).

If you doubt if a word is an adverb or not, **use a dictionary** to check it!



Para saber más

- [Here](#) you will find more easy exercises to distinguish adverbs from adjectives.
 - Finally, if you [click here](#), you will find another exercise to improve the formation of adverbs.
-

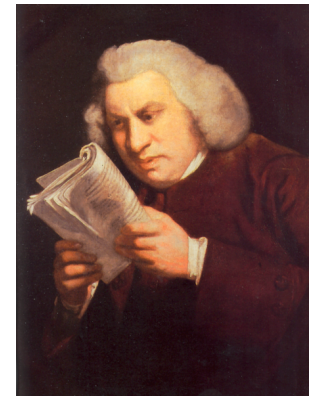


Curiosidad

SAMUEL JOHNSON



[Samuel Johnson](#) (often referred to as Dr. Johnson) was born in 1709 in Lichfield (England) and died in 1784. He contributed to English literature as a poet, essayist, moralist, novelist, literary critic, biographer, editor and lexicographer. Among other reasons he will always be remembered because of the publication after nine years of work of *A Dictionary of the English Language* (sometimes referred to and published as *Johnson's Dictionary*) in 1755. His dictionary is frequently considered to be among the most influential dictionaries in the history of the English language since it was the first attempt to fix the English language.



Sir Joshua Reynolds

Imagen en [wikimedia](#).
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As you have seen **-ly** is a suffix to form adverbs from adjectives. But do you know what an adverb is and the types of adverbs there exist in English? This is what we are going to study in the next section.

3.1 Finally, Paco visits the adverb shop



Reflexiona

HOW IMPORTANT ARE ADVERBS IN THE USE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE?

Evidently, adverbs are very important because they modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs and add specific information about those parts of speech.



Importante

In order to understand better how important adverbs are, have a look at the following presentation. It points out the difference between adverbs and adjectives, and it also reminds you how to add -ly to adjectives to form adverbs. Have a [look here](#).

Some adverbs are [false friends](#). Let's take **actually** and **eventually**. We tend to think they mean **actualmente** and **eventualmente**. However, they exactly mean **en realidad** and **finalmente**, respectively. Moreover, in English, the adverb **dramatically** also means exaggeratedly (radicalmente, de manera espectacular), while the Spanish word [dramáticamente](#) does not have this meaning.

Everyone's

true colors

show

eventually



Para saber más

- [Click here](#) to review and read other notes on adverbs.
 - If you want to practice where adverbs are placed in sentences, [click here](#).
 - Here you are another [useful exercise](#) to improve your knowledge on adverbs and adjectives.
 - Finally, if you want to learn more adverbs, [here](#) you can find a good list.
-



Comprueba lo aprendido

Read the sentences and complete the blanks with the correct adverb from the adjectives.

1. Paco learns English very (slow).
2. You can open that box of tennis balls (easy).
3. Andrés's sister drives his car (careful).
4. They don't know how to do it (proper).

5. , Paco appeared with a new dress (sudden / complete).

Tarea

Read the first passage of the topic where we are provided information about Paco. Write a similar passage about yourself and then read it aloud. Pay attention to word order, tenses and don't forget to use adverbs to modify verbs, adjectives, other adverbs, clauses or whole sentences (try to join some of the sentences by means of connecting adverbs).



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Apart from his family, Paco has got a lot of friends. They like football and they usually play it at weekends but they don't like doing the lottery every week, so Paco always does it on his own.

Fortunately, Paco doesn't have [to share](#) the lottery prize with anybody else. He doesn't really know what to do with this huge amount of money. He knows well his own likes, hobbies and interests and, above all, he is completely sure that he wants to make a tour round the world: he really loves travelling.

Paco enjoys going to the cinema with his friends. Action and mystery movies are his favourite ones. He also likes playing tennis and basketball at weekends. But his most enjoyable hobby is [fishing](#). Paco is very good at it. He loves going fishing with his father. Both of them always do catch and release fishing, that is to say, they don't take the fish home, they return the fish to the water. That is why he doesn't like hunting at all, because you kill animals.

Now Paco has the opportunity to buy a great fishing rod for his father. In fact, Paco can give him a motorboat. The whole family can go fishing on any [reservoir](#)

around Granada with it.

This is the end of topic 2 in which we have mainly been working on the Present Simple Tense, Adverbs of frequency, other adverbial phrases to express how often actions occur, and the formation of adverbs. In topic 3 we'll see the form and use of another important tense in English: the present continuous. Let's study it!

4. Further practice



Ejercicio Resuelto



Now, we know that Paco has been lucky and has won the lottery. He wants to put his money in a bank. While he was waiting for an interview with a bank manager, he read in a newspaper part of an old interview to [Jean-Paul Sartre's](#) wife, [Simone de Beauvoir](#), who was also a famous French writer and philosopher. In this interview she talks about his habits, routines and likes and dislikes.

INTERVIEWER

People say that you have great self-discipline and that you never let a day go by without working. At what time do you start?

DE BEAUVOIR

I'm always in a hurry to get going, though in general I dislike starting the day. I first have tea and then, at about ten o'clock, I [get under way](#) and work until one. Then I see my friends and after that, at five o'clock, I go back to work and continue until nine. I have no difficulty in picking up the [thread](#) in the afternoon. When you leave, I'll read the paper or perhaps go shopping. Most often it's a pleasure to work.

INTERVIEWER

When do you see Sartre?

DE BEAUVOIR

Every evening and often at lunchtime. I generally work at his place in the afternoon.

INTERVIEWER

Doesn't it bother you to go from one apartment to another?

DE BEAUVOIR

No. Since I don't write scholarly books, I take all my papers with me and it works out very well.

INTERVIEWER

Do you [plunge in](#) immediately?

DE BEAUVOIR

It depends [to some extent](#) on what I'm writing. If the work is going well, I spend a quarter or half an hour reading what I wrote the day before, and I make a few corrections. Then I continue from there. In order to pick up the thread I have to read what I've done.

INTERVIEWER

Do your writer friends have the same habits as you?

DE BEAUVOIR

No, it's quite a personal matter. Genet, for example, works quite differently. He puts in about twelve hours a day for six months when he's working on something and when he has finished he can let six months go by without doing anything. As I said, I work every day except for two or three months of vacation when I travel and generally don't work at all. I read very little during the year, and when I go away I take a big [valise](#) full of books, books that I don't have time to read. But if the trip lasts a month or six weeks, I do feel uncomfortable, particularly if I'm between two books. I get bored if I don't work.

From [The Paris Review](#), Issue 34, Spring-Summer 1965



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As we can see, when talking about her habits and routines she uses the Present Simple tense. Let's have a look at some of the sentences she says in the interview.

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Habits / Routines | <p>I first have tea</p> <p>At about ten o'clock, I get under way and work until one</p> <p>I generally work at this place in the afternoon</p> <p>Then, I see my friends</p> <p>After that, at 5 o'clock, I go back to work</p> <p>I work every day</p> |
| Like / Dislikes | In general I dislike starting the day |
| Generalities | <p>I don't write scholarly books</p> <p>I get bored if I don't work</p> |

Simone changes on some occasions the common order of some words in the sentence, but those changes do not affect the structure of the sentences. Let's see the order she uses in some of the sentences

| (When) / (How) | Subject | (Adverb) | Verb | (Indirect Object) | (Direct Object) | (How) | (Where) | (When) |
|-------------------|---------|----------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------|---------|-----------|
| | I | first | have | | tea | | | |
| At about ten | I | | get under | | | | | until one |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------|--------------------|--|---------------------|-------|------------------|---------------------|
| o'clock, | | | way and work | | | | | |
| | I | generally | work | | | | at this place | in the afternoon |
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| | I | | get | | | bored | | |
| | I | | don't work | | | | | |

So, the structure of English sentences is quite fixed. We always need a subject, for example. Otherwise, we would never know who does the action since inflections in verbs (except in the third person singular of the Present Simple) were dropped in Middle English. Apart from that, we need the auxiliary verb **to do** (third person singular: **does**) to say negative sentences in the Present Simple tense (except with modal verbs and the verb **to be**).

Now, we are going to work as journalists, and we are going to narrate one of Simone's answers.

First person: It depends to some extent on what **I'm writing**. If the work is going well, **I spend** a quarter or half an hour reading what **I wrote** the day before, and **I make** a few corrections. Then **I continue** from there. In order to pick up the thread **I have** to read what **I've done**.

Third person: It depends to some extent on what **she's writing**. If the work is going well, **she spends** a quarter or half an hour reading what **she wrote** the day before, and **she makes** a few corrections. Then **she continues** from there. In order to pick up the thread **she has** to read what **she's done**.

So, the third person singular in the Present Simple tense adds -(e)s (except modal verbs).

Finally, Simone uses lots of adverbs in her speech. She sometimes says how often she does something by means of frequency adverbs and adverbial phrases. But she also uses other adverbs ending in -ly. Have a look at some of the sentences in which she uses these parts of speech (only the ones we are interested in are in bold).

I'm **always** in a hurry to get going, though **in general** I dislike starting the day.

- I **first** have tea and **then**, at about ten o'clock, I get under way and work until one.
- **Then** I see my friends and **after that**, at five o'clock, I go back to work and continue until nine.
- **Most often** it's a pleasure to work.
- No, it's **quite** a personal matter.
- Genet, for example, works **quite differently**.
- He puts in about **twelve hours a day** for six months when he's working on something.
- As I said, I work **every day** except for two or three months of vacation when I travel and **generally** don't work at all.
- I read **very** little during the year.
- But if the trip lasts a month or six weeks, I do* feel uncomfortable, **particularly** if I'm between two books.



By [Ian Mackay](#), C. Commons

As you can see, adverbs and adverbial phrases can modify verbs (**always**, **first**, **most often**, etc.) adjectives (**quite**, **very**, etc.), other adverbs (**quite**) and whole sentences (**in general**, **then**, **after that**, **particularly**, etc.) and they are very important to add information to the message we want to transmit. [Click here](#) if you want to review the types of adverbs in English.

*She uses the auxiliary verb to do in this positive sentence just to emphasis



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| | | | | | | | | |
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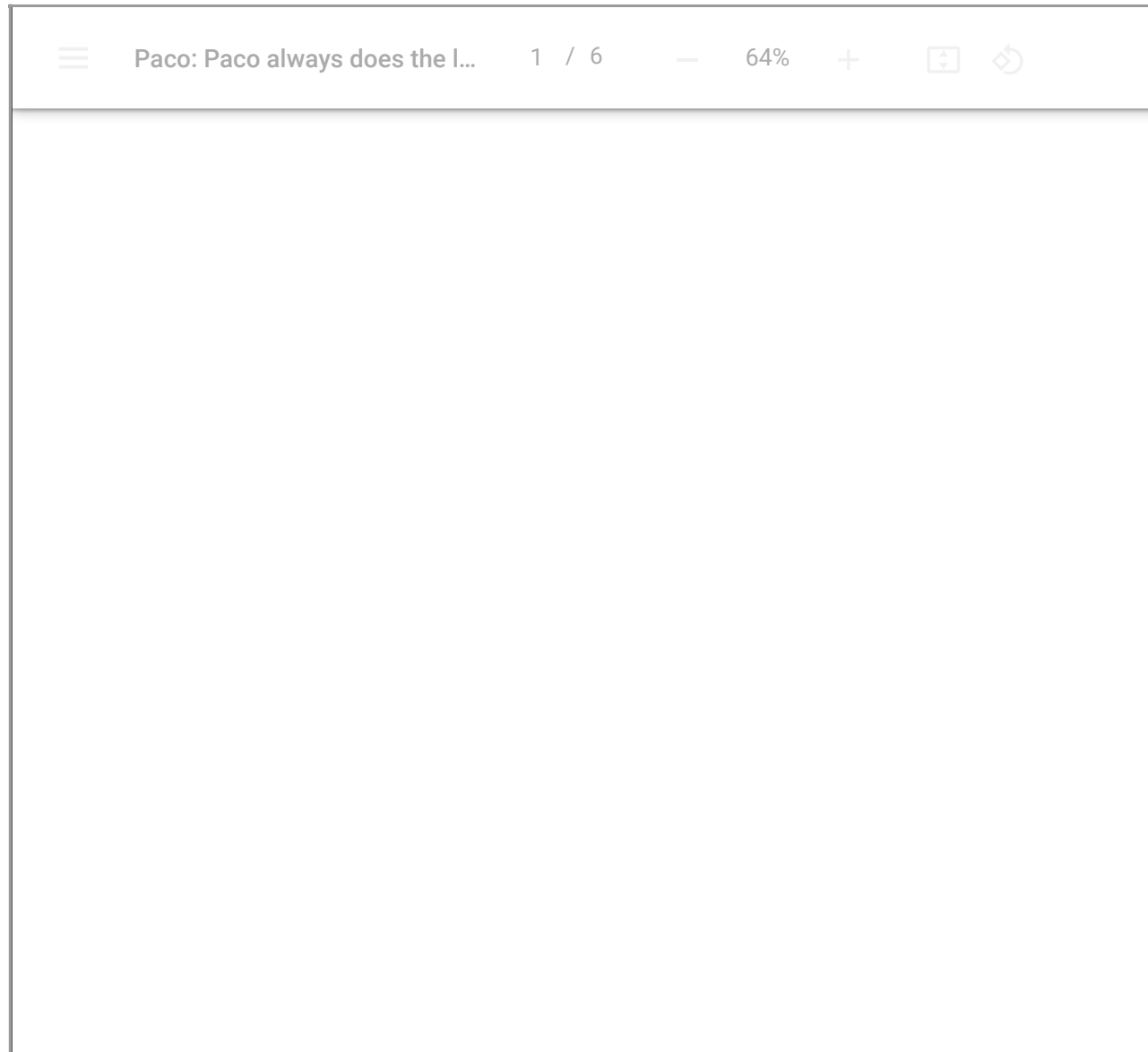
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