



# Unit 5

## Adverbs of Frequency



### Discover the Grammar

Read the conversation between a university student and a reporter who is talking about her job, and then answer the five questions.

Line	
1	<i>Reporter:</i> So, Lily, you're majoring in journalism, right?
2	<i>Student:</i> Yes, that's correct. I'm graduating next June, and I'm looking for
3	jobs now.
4	<i>Reporter:</i> Well, it's <u>never</u> too early to do that!
5	<i>Student:</i> I know! So I'd like to ask you a few questions about what it's like to
6	work for a newspaper.
7	<i>Reporter:</i> Sure, go ahead.
8	<i>Student:</i> Well, my first question is a basic one. Do you pretty much do the
9	same thing every day?
10	<i>Reporter:</i> No, not really. I <u>rarely</u> do the same thing from one day to the next.
11	<i>Student:</i> Could you explain that a little bit more?
12	<i>Reporter:</i> Well, I mean that I <u>always</u> have a story that I'm working on, but the
13	stories are always different, so I never see the same people. I visit
14	different people, go to different places, and do many different things.
15	My job has a lot of variety.

- 16 *Student:* How often are you in your office?
- 17 *Reporter:* Well . . . some of the time . . . I mean, my computer is there, and  
18 that's where I write my stories, but sometimes I go interview people  
19 in their homes or offices. Actually, I spend a lot of time in my car  
20 going to and from interviews.
- 21 *Student:* How do you stay in touch with the newspaper then?
- 22 *Reporter:* Oh, I always take my cell phone with me.
- 23 *Student:* Do you usually have a laptop with you, too?
- 24 *Reporter:* No. I don't like to use a laptop when I'm interviewing. I sometimes  
25 take notes on paper, but I usually use a little voice recorder. Then I  
26 type my stories as soon as I get back to the office.
- 27 *Student:* So you don't use email much?
- 28 *Reporter:* Oh, yes, I do. I always check my email before I leave home in the  
29 morning, again when I get to the office, before and after lunch, and  
30 again before I go home in the evening.
- 31 *Student:* Wow, that's a lot! Do you check your email on weekends, too?
- 32 *Reporter:* Yes, I usually check my email on weekends. I will answer personal  
33 emails, but I have a rule that I never answer business emails on the  
34 weekend or a holiday.

1. Look at the five underlined words in the conversation. These words are called **adverbs of frequency** because they tell us how frequent an action is. Study the meaning of these frequency words, and then write these five words in the boxes. List them in order from the most frequent (all of the time) to the least frequent (not at any time).

Most Frequent		Least Frequent	
← 100% of the time	————— 50% of the time	————— 0% of the time	→

2. Locate the three sentences that include the word *never*. Write the line number of those sentences. Then circle the order of the subject, verb, and *never*.

Line	Word Order
a. _____	S + V + <i>never</i> OR S + <i>never</i> + V
b. _____	S + V + <i>never</i> OR S + <i>never</i> + V
c. _____	S + V + <i>never</i> OR S + <i>never</i> + V

3. Locate the four sentences that include the word *always*. Write the line number of those sentences. Then circle the order of the subject, verb, and *always*.

Line	Word Order
a. _____	S + V + <i>always</i> OR S + <i>always</i> + V
b. _____	S + V + <i>always</i> OR S + <i>always</i> + V
c. _____	S + V + <i>always</i> OR S + <i>always</i> + V
d. _____	S + V + <i>always</i> OR S + <i>always</i> + V

4. Based on your answers for Questions 2 and 3, where do you think these adverbs of frequency usually appear in a sentence? Does the verb matter?

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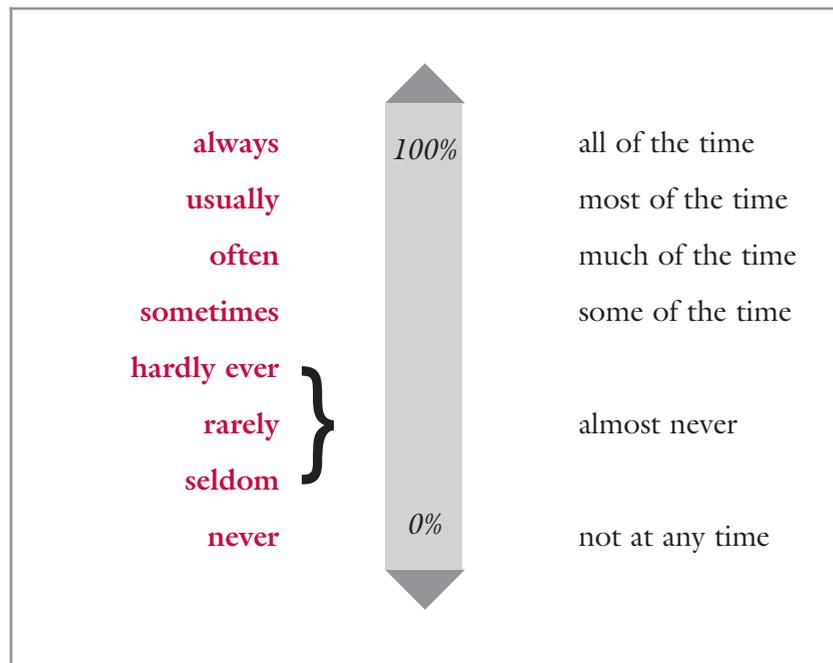
5. One of these frequency words can come before the subject. Can you find an example of the frequency word that can come before the subject?

Line	Frequency Word	Subject	Verb

## Grammar Lesson



### Adverbs of Frequency



Placement of Adverbs of Frequency in a Sentence	
<b>after <i>be</i>: <i>be</i> + frequency</b>	<b>before other verbs: frequency + VERB</b>
I <u>am</u> <b>always</b> hungry when I first wake up. Mohamed <u>is</u> <b>usually</b> late to class. You <u>are</u> <b>often</b> the first to arrive at work. I <u>am</u> <b>sometimes</b> shy around new people Carlos <u>is</u> <b>rarely</b> absent from school. Zeke and Ana <u>are</u> <b>seldom</b> on time. We <u>are</u> <b>never</b> at school after 5 PM.	I <b>always</b> <u>use</u> a pencil in math class. He <b>usually</b> <u>goes</u> to school by bike. My teacher <b>often</b> <u>arrives</u> early. We <b>sometimes</b> <u>play</u> tennis at night. Carlos <b>rarely</b> <u>misses</u> school. They <b>seldom</b> <u>fail</u> a test. I <b>never</b> <u>eat</u> a big breakfast.

Questions with Adverbs of Frequency	
A: Do you <b>ever</b> take a bus to work? B: Yes, but not usually. I prefer to drive my own car when I can.	Meaning: Do you take a bus to work <i>at any time</i> ? The answer is probably yes or no with an adverb of frequency.
A: <b>How often</b> do you take a bus to work? B: Maybe once or twice a week.	Meaning: How many times during a certain period of time do you take a bus? The answer is probably a number with a period of time.

**Rule 1.** Adverbs of frequency are words that tell how often something happens: **always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, seldom, never.**

**Rule 2.** In a sentence, an adverb of frequency usually comes after **be** but before other verbs. When a verb has two parts (**has eaten**), the adverb of frequency occurs between the two parts (**has never eaten**).

**Rule 3.** The word **sometimes** can occur in all three places: in front of a sentence, in the middle of a sentence, or at the end of a sentence.

**Sometimes** we practice together.

We **sometimes** practice together.

We practice together **sometimes**.

**Rule 4.** To ask about the frequency of an action, use **ever** or **How often**: *Do you ever play golf? How often do you play golf?*

**Rule 5.** Negative adverbs of frequency such as **rarely, seldom,** and **never** should be used with an affirmative verb. Double negatives are not possible.



## BE CAREFUL!

Common Learner Errors	Explanation
1. We <del>usually are</del> <b>are usually</b> the first people to arrive at work each morning.	Adverbs of frequency usually come after the verb <b>be</b> .
2. It <del>takes usually</del> <b>usually takes</b> me only ten minutes to make a tuna sandwich.	Adverbs of frequency usually come before verbs (other than <b>be</b> ).
3. The price of gas <del>never has been</del> <b>has never been</b> as high as it is now.	When a verb has two parts ( <b>is using, has used</b> ), adverbs of frequency usually come between the two parts.
4. I <del>don't never</del> <b>never</b> text while driving.	Double negatives are not possible.

### EXERCISE 1. The Meanings of Adverbs of Frequency

Fill in the blanks with the correct adverbs of frequency.

<i>Adverb of Frequency</i>	<i>Meanings</i>
1. _____	all of the time
2. _____	most of the time
3. _____	much of the time
4. _____	some of the time
5. _____	almost never
6. _____	almost never
7. _____	almost never
8. _____	not at anytime

### EXERCISE 2. Understanding Adverbs of Frequency

Read each situation, and then answer the question.

1. Jorge usually does his homework. Raul always does his homework. Diego never does his homework. Who is the best student? \_\_\_\_\_
2. The weather in Florida is rarely cold. It is sometimes cold in Mississippi. It is usually cold in Alaska. If you don't like cold weather, which state might be a good place for you to live? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Nedra seldom walks to work. Carol often walks to work. Betty walks to work sometimes. Who might drive to work more than walk there? \_\_\_\_\_
4. I usually put sugar in my coffee. Rich sometimes puts sugar in his tea. Gabrielle always puts sugar on her cereal. Who uses sugar the most frequently? \_\_\_\_\_
5. My grandmother sometimes takes a walk after dinner. My brother always runs five miles every morning. I hardly ever exercise. Who gets the most exercise?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Ramon rarely watches American television. Ivan usually listens to public radio in English. Nadia seldom sees English movies. Nadine prefers to talk to her friends in her native language. Who probably hears the most English in a day? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Joe is seldom late to work. Adam is usually late to work. Steve is rarely late to work. Who will the boss most likely give a warning to first? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Maddie often spends three hours per day reading e-books on her e-reader. Her dad is a professor, and he usually reads a chapter in his textbook two nights per week. Her grandfather used to read the newspaper, but now he seldom does. Who probably reads the most? \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 3. Writing Sentences with Adverbs of Frequency

Write a new sentence using an adverb of frequency word in place of the information in the parentheses. Circle the verbs. Follow the example.

#### Breakfast at My House

1. My family eats breakfast together. (This happens every morning.)

My family always eats breakfast together.

2. My sister Mariana makes scrambled eggs for breakfast. (This happens most of the time.)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. She adds potatoes and green peppers to her eggs. (This happens much of the time.)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. There isn't any meat in her scrambled eggs. (She is a vegetarian.) (Hint: You can use the word *because* if you want.)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. My brother Lucas eats a couple of pieces of toast with butter and jam. (He does this every day.)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. He has a huge cup of black coffee with his toast. (He does this about half the time.)

\_\_\_\_\_

7. He is a quiet guy, so he doesn't talk much at the breakfast table. (He is quiet most of the time, and he almost never talks.)

\_\_\_\_\_

8. My family doesn't start the day without having breakfast together. (This does not happen at any time.)

\_\_\_\_\_



#### EXERCISE 4. Word Order with Adverbs of Frequency

Read these sentences, and then circle the most common word order.

### My Classmate Yvonne

1. Yvonne amazes me. She (never is, is never) sad. She (always seems, seems always) so happy.
2. She (always eats, eats always) with a small group of friends.
3. They (always meet up, meet up always) to study together.
4. She (sometimes picks up, picks up sometimes) her friends and takes them to class.
5. She (always arrives, arrives always) on time when she makes plans with her friends.
6. Yvonne (always is, is always) available to give very good advice to people.
7. She (seldom says, says seldom) anything bad about anyone.
8. She (never gossips, gossips never).
9. Yvonne (never goes, goes never) to parties on a school night.
10. She and her friends (seldom are, are seldom) late to class.
11. Her answers in English class (usually are, are usually) right. She is great at English!
12. In addition to being great at English, Yvonne (always has, has always) her books with her in class. She is very prepared!



### EXERCISE 5. Speaking Practice: How Often Do You . . . ?

Step 1. You will interview another student. Choose someone. Write that person's name here:

\_\_\_\_\_

Step 2. Read the ten statements labeled a – j. Without talking to your partner, guess how often your partner does these things. Write your guesses as adverbs of frequency in the column My Guess: *always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom/rarely, never*.

	My Guess	My Partner's Answer
a. How often do you check your email on Saturday?	_____	_____
b. How often are you late for class?	_____	_____
c. Do you ever use social media sites?	_____	_____
d. How often do you call your parents?	_____	_____
e. Do you ever listen to news on the radio in the morning?	_____	_____
f. How often do you exercise?	_____	_____
g. How often do you see your best friend?	_____	_____
h. Do you ever skip breakfast?	_____	_____
i. How often do you drink coffee?	_____	_____
j. How often do you stay up late?	_____	_____

Step 3. Now interview your partner. Write your partner's answers in the column on the right. Did you guess correctly? Give yourself one point for every correct guess. Which of you had the most points?

Correct guesses \_\_\_\_\_



#### ONE-MINUTE LESSON

Make sure you understand the grammar of making questions that begin with **How often**, like **How often do you call your parents?** This is a very useful tool in speaking fluency.



Do Online Exercise 5.2. My score: \_\_\_\_ /10. \_\_\_\_ % correct.

## EXERCISE 6. Adverbs of Frequency in Context

Circle the correct word order in this paragraph. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.

### Our Garden

At our house, we have a great urban garden.

My husband ❶ (wakes usually up, usually wakes up, wakes up usually) at 7 AM every day.

❷ (Sometimes he, He sometimes) goes for a run, but ❸ (usually he, he usually) waters the garden.

He ❹ (asks never, never asks) us to help him that

early because we ❺ (usually are, are usually) getting ready for school. Our kids

❻ (seldom are, are seldom) late for school and ❼ (often are, are often) there pretty early.

❽ (Sometimes it, It sometimes) rains in the afternoon. In the summer, it

❾ (usually storms, storms usually) between 2 PM and 4 PM in the afternoon. It

❿ (rains rarely, rarely rains) in the wintertime, so my husband or our children

will have to water the garden then. In the fall, we ⓫ (have usually, usually have)

lots of big pumpkins that we ⓬ (always carve, carve always) to get the seeds for

roasting. In the spring, we ⓭ (sometimes have, have sometimes) cucumbers that

we pickle in jars. In early summer, we ⓮ (have often, often have) beautiful red

strawberries that we pick and turn into jam. It ⓯ (sometimes is, is sometimes) a

lot of hard work, but we don't have to make as many trips to the grocery store.



#### ONE-MINUTE LESSON

Many words can work as a noun and as a verb. Their meanings are connected. *You water the garden with water. You plant a plant. Leaves fall in the fall.* However, sometimes the meanings are not connected. For example, *you take a trip*, but *you trip on a rock*.



### EXERCISE 7. Editing: Is It Correct?

If the sentence is correct, put a check mark (✓) on the line. If it is not correct, write X on the line, and circle the mistake. Then change the sentence to make it correct. Write the change above the sentence. (*Hint*: There are twelve sentences. Four are correct, but eight have mistakes.)

### Going to the Pharmacy

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. When I go to the doctor, I don't rarely need a prescription.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Sometimes I need a prescription if I have a bad infection.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. At my old pharmacy, there was a long line always.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. When I went there, they sometimes make a mistake with my prescription, so I changed pharmacies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The cashiers at my new pharmacy are always nice and helpful.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. They rarely having a problem filling my prescription.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. There usually no is a long wait at my pharmacy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. I often visit the store to pick up extra things while I am waiting for my prescription.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. I sometime call in my order if I need a refill.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Someone from the pharmacy often call me to ask if I like the service.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. I don't never have any questions about my refills.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. My pharmacy sometimes offers free flu shots, but I hate to get shots.



#### ONE-MINUTE LESSON

The verb after **have a problem** (and similar expressions) is usually with **-ing**. (This is not a verb tense.) *I had a hard time waking up today. She had no trouble driving her new car. We had an awful time getting a driver's license.*



Do Online Exercise 5.3. My score: \_\_\_\_ /10. \_\_\_\_ % correct.

### EXERCISE 8. How Often Do They . . . ?

Answer the questions about the information in the chart. Follow the examples.

Name	Go Running?	Watch TV?	Eat Vegetables?
Marcia	yes/every day	yes/almost every day	yes/all of the time
Boris	yes/rarely	yes/on Sundays	yes/one meal a day
Diego	no/never	yes/only at night	no/never

- Does Marcia ever eat vegetables? Yes, she does.
- How often does Marcia eat vegetables? all of the time
- Does Boris ever go running? \_\_\_\_\_
- How often does Boris go running? \_\_\_\_\_
- Does Diego ever watch TV? \_\_\_\_\_
- How often does Diego watch TV? \_\_\_\_\_
- Does Marcia ever go running? \_\_\_\_\_
- How often does Marcia go running? \_\_\_\_\_
- Does Diego eat vegetables? \_\_\_\_\_
- How often does Diego eat vegetables? \_\_\_\_\_



#### ONE-MINUTE LESSON

The verb **go** is used in front of several activities, but the action word ends in **-ing**. Common examples include: **go bowling, go fishing, go hunting, go jogging, go shopping, go sightseeing, go window shopping**. A very important one is **go swimming**. We don't say, "Let's swim." We say, "**Let's go swimming.**" If someone asks you what you did yesterday, you should say, "**I went swimming,**" never "I swam."

### EXERCISE 9. Mini-Conversations

Circle the correct words in these eight mini-conversations.

1. A: Yuck! Does it (always rain, rain always) so much here?

B: Yes, it (usually does, does usually).

2. A: Where I'm from, it (rarely storms, storms rarely).

B: Oh, it (doesn't often, does often not) storm here, but it rains frequently.

3. A: That's good. I don't like storms because they (scare usually, usually scare) me!

B: I'm (not never scared, never scared) of storms.

4. A: Well, what are you afraid of?

B: I (sometimes am, am sometimes) scared of spiders, but only the big ones.

5. A: Me, too. I'm lucky that I (see seldom, seldom see) them around here.

B: What other things are you afraid of?

6. A: I (am often not, am not often) frightened, so let me think. . . .

B: How about clowns?

7. A: No, clowns (do not usually, not usually) scare me.

B: What about big dogs?

8. A: Yes! Big dogs (always scare, scare always) me! I (always get, get always) afraid whenever one of them gets too near me.

B: Well, the good news is that you (see seldom, seldom see) any dogs in this neighborhood. Most people have a cat or no pets at all.



Do Online Exercise 5.4. My score: \_\_\_\_ /10. \_\_\_\_ % correct.

### EXERCISE 10. Sentence Study for Critical Reading

Read the numbered sentences. Then read the three answer choices and put a check mark (✓) in the yes or no boxes in front of each sentence to show if that answer is true based on the information in the original sentence. If there is not enough information to mark something as yes, then mark it as no. Remember that more than one true answer is possible.

1. My brother was very out of shape. He worked out only half a dozen times or so per year. He bought a new bike but never rode it.
  - yes  no a. My brother often worked out at a gym.
  - yes  no b. My brother almost never did any exercises.
  - yes  no c. His only exercise was riding a bike.
2. Until fairly recently, my brother had red meat every night. He hardly ever ate a salad. He got fast food and French fries for lunch at least four days per week.
  - yes  no a. My brother always ate red meat for dinner.
  - yes  no b. He usually ate a salad with his meals.
  - yes  no c. He ate fast food a lot.
3. Not surprisingly, my brother has gained a lot of weight in the past two years. His knee hurt sometimes, so he had to see a special doctor for the pain every other month.
  - yes  no a. My brother lost 15 pounds in the past two years.
  - yes  no b. His knee hurt every day.
  - yes  no c. He saw the doctor every other month.
4. The doctor immediately understood my brother's knee problem. He said that many overweight people come to his office. He sees some of them every week for pain in their joints.
  - yes  no a. The doctor had many overweight patients.
  - yes  no b. The doctor rarely saw the overweight patients.
  - yes  no c. The doctor often saw overweight patients for their chest pains.
5. My brother's doctor also sees many people who have heart and breathing problems because of their weight. My brother could not breathe well at night. He woke up every night because it was difficult for him to breathe.
  - yes  no a. The doctor treats overweight people with heart and breathing problems.
  - yes  no b. My brother had difficulty breathing at night.
  - yes  no c. My brother woke up because he could not breathe.

6. The doctor told my brother to lose 40 pounds, so now my brother rides his bicycle every morning. In the evening, he and his wife walk three miles around the lake near their house.
- yes**    **no**   a. My brother exercises more now than he used to do.
- yes**    **no**   b. My brother often swims in the lake near his house.
- yes**    **no**   c. My brother usually walks with his wife.
7. In addition to increasing his exercise, my brother also stopped eating red meat. He now eats a salad with lunch and dinner.
- yes**    **no**   a. My brother never works out now.
- yes**    **no**   b. My brother never eats red meat.
- yes**    **no**   c. My brother always eats a salad each day.
8. After he lost the 40 pounds, he decided to start a fitness club at work. His club meets once per week. They also have walking buddies who exercise during their lunch hours every day.
- yes**    **no**   a. My brother's fitness club is at his work.
- yes**    **no**   b. My brother's fitness club meets every other week.
- yes**    **no**   c. Members of the fitness club walk every work day.



### EXERCISE 11. Speaking Practice: How Do You Learn New Vocabulary?

Read each of these ways of learning new vocabulary. How often do you use these ways to learn new words? Write the answer that is true for you. (Write *always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never.*) Then work with a partner. Take turns asking and answering these questions. Begin each question with *Do you ever . . . ?* If the answer is yes, then ask, *How often do you . . . ?*

1. I draw a picture of the meaning. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I write the meaning down in a special notebook. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I mark new words with different colors of ink. \_\_\_\_\_
4. When I study vocabulary, I repeat the word aloud. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I make an example sentence with the new word. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I try to use new words in conversation. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I look up the meaning of new words in a bilingual dictionary. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I circle or underline new words when I find them. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I write each word several times (perhaps five times). \_\_\_\_\_
10. I write a translation of the word next to the English word. \_\_\_\_\_



### EXERCISE 12. Review Test 1: Multiple Choice

Circle the letter of the correct answer. Some are conversations.

1. Lupe asked, “How often do you eat cereal for breakfast?”

Juan Carlos replied, “\_\_\_\_\_.”

- a. Ever                      b. Never                      c. At all of the time                      d. Yes, I do

2. Gustavo almost never comes to class on time. He \_\_\_\_\_ almost always late.

- a. is                      b. are                      c. comes                      d. come

3. Ana asked, “Does Dimitry ever eat salad for lunch?”

Olga answered, “Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.”

- a. always                      b. ever                      c. seldom                      d. at any time

4. Mr. Hobbs almost never has coffee in the morning. He \_\_\_\_\_ coffee then.

- a. seldom has                      c. doesn't seldom have  
b. has seldom                      d. seldom doesn't have

5. Kristina is absent every Monday. She \_\_\_\_\_ to class then because she is tired.

- a. ever comes                      c. never comes  
b. comes ever                      d. comes never

6. Mary asked, “\_\_\_\_\_ study by yourself?”

Damaris replied, “Yes, I don't like to study with anyone else.”

- a. Ever do you                      c. Do ever you  
b. Always do you                      d. Do you always

7. Nadya asked, “\_\_\_\_\_ do you read the newspaper?”

Jose said, “Almost every day. I like to read it in the morning before I go to work.”

- a. However                      c. Almost always  
b. Ever                      d. How often

8. Which sentence does **not** have correct grammar?

- a. Zina often plays tennis.  
b. Always Farah and I are late.  
c. The winter here can be very cold sometimes.  
d. Meat almost never costs less than vegetables.



### EXERCISE 13. Review Test 2: Production and Evaluation

#### Part 1.

Each sentence has two blanks. Fill in one of the blanks in each sentence with the correct adverb of frequency: *always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never, ever*. The other blank does not need an adverb of frequency. Which blank needs the adverb?

1. My days are pretty routine. I am on time for school every day. I \_\_\_\_\_ arrive \_\_\_\_\_ on time.
2. When you were in school, did you \_\_\_\_\_ go \_\_\_\_\_ by bus?
3. Our teacher wears a tie some of the time. He \_\_\_\_\_ wears \_\_\_\_\_ a tie.
4. Students \_\_\_\_\_ eat \_\_\_\_\_ lunch off campus. It is not allowed.
5. Tom never fails a test. His score \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ above 70.
6. Lunch in the college cafeteria is expensive, so I \_\_\_\_\_ eat \_\_\_\_\_ it there. The last time was about two months ago.
7. Wendy is a very smart student. She \_\_\_\_\_ makes \_\_\_\_\_ a mistake on a test. Her test average is almost 100.
8. I can't drive, so I \_\_\_\_\_ drive \_\_\_\_\_ a car from home to campus.

#### Part 2.

Read this short passage. There are six mistakes. Circle the mistakes, and write the correction above the mistake.

Bill is late for work often on Monday. He is late for work because he always read the Monday morning paper before he go to the office. He enjoys reading the paper, so he takes his time. Unfortunately, he often takes too much time. Bill drinks always coffee in the morning, but he hardly ever takes it black. He drinks coffee without sugar rarely. Sometimes he is late because he goes to work by bus. He doesn't never drives to work.



### EXERCISE 14. Reading Practice: Matching People with Their Actions

Read the postings to an Internet bulletin board with advice for online shoppers. Notice the underlined adverbs of frequency. Then fill in the chart on page 166. The grammar from this unit is underlined for you.

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Never buy an item at the first site you visit! It's always a good idea to check several sites. In fact, the first site I go to rarely has the best price. I don't know why that is.  
Sally Shopper

---

It's usually not a good idea to buy an item too quickly. Take a few days to think about it, and, as Sally Shopper says, to check other sites. You can often find a better price later.  
Cautious Carl

---

I disagree with Carl. Often items sell out, or sales end. Sometimes you get lucky, sure, but if you don't buy an item when you see it, you might never find it again!  
Bargain Hunter

---

I think it's important to read other customers' reviews of the product. You can usually learn a lot that way. Of course advertisers always say their products are great. I want to hear from a real person who has experience with using that product. I seldom buy a product online if there aren't any reviews.  
Buyer B-ware

---

Even great products sometimes have problems, so make sure you only buy from a site that has a good return policy. It's important to be able to get your money back or to get your item replaced.  
Cautious Carl

---

I never like to give out my credit card number online. Isn't that risky? Sometimes I read stories in the newspaper about identity theft. Am I just worrying too much?  
Nellie

---

Nellie, I rarely worry about security with online payments. Just make sure that when you check out, you see the https:// at the beginning of the website address. That means that the site is secure. However, if you feel nervous, then just check the site's contact information. You can often find a phone number, and then you order over the phone. Or you can usually pay by check through the mail. Of course, that almost always takes longer.  
Thrifty1

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Put a check mark (✓) in the column to match the names of the people with the descriptions. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. Sometimes none is possible.

	<b>Bargain Hunter</b>	<b>Buyer B-Ware</b>	<b>Cautious Carl</b>	<b>Nellie</b>	<b>Sally Shopper</b>	<b>Thrifty</b>
1. I rarely worry about paying online.						
2. I posted a message on this board.						
3. I believe in moving quickly if you see something you want to buy.						
4. I disagree with Cautious Carl.						
5. I talked about security.						
6. I recommend going to different sites to see if they have better prices.						
7. I always look for what other people say about a product before I buy.						
8. I bought a used car online.						



**EXERCISE 15. Vocabulary Practice: Word Knowledge**

Circle the word or phrase that is most closely related to the word or phrase on the left. Use a dictionary to check the meaning of words you do not know.

Vocabulary	Answer Choices	
1. an interview	2 people	2 places
2. get to school	arrive	leave
3. once	one time	two times
4. check your email	read your email	write your email
5. a couple	one	two
6. carve	with a knife	with a dictionary
7. a chapter	in a book	in a car
8. a reporter	a person	a place
9. a pharmacy	drugs	students
10. rarely	seldom	usually
11. fail	bad	good
12. a campus	a bank	a school
13. seeds	usually big	usually small
14. skip lunch	not eat lunch	not pay for lunch
15. enjoy	hate	like
16. a theft	review	rob
17. risky	dangerous	wonderful
18. an item	a person	a thing
19. variety	different	same
20. to roast	in the bathroom	in the kitchen
21. scared	afraid	population
22. breathe	air	water
23. prefer	like less	like more
24. turn into	become	persuade
25. stay up	don't talk	don't sleep
26. kids	children	dictionaries
27. a refill	more of something	less of something
28. a cucumber	you eat it	you read it
29. shy	rarely talks	usually talks
30. bored	bad	good
31. several	one	more than one
32. smart	famous	intelligent
33. a clown	a person	a place



**EXERCISE 16. Vocabulary Practice: Collocations**

Fill in each blank with the answer on the right that most naturally completes the phrase on the left. If necessary, use a dictionary to check the meaning of words you do not know.

Vocabulary	Answer Choices	
1. _____ ahead	go	take
2. pretty _____ the same	many	much
3. a few _____	question	questions
4. from one day _____ the next	for	to
5. How many _____	time	times
6. Do you _____ a lot of exercise?	get	make
7. _____ plans with someone	do	make
8. stay _____ touch	in	on
9. _____ a tie	fair	wear
10. I _____ a salad for lunch	have often	often have
11. in _____ to	addition	subtraction
12. _____ peppers	black	green
13. _____ the evening	at	in
14. _____ ever	hardly	seldom
15. to _____ a prescription	die	fill
16. play _____	golf	the golf
17. a _____ storm	bad	pretty
18. _____ lucky	get	run
19. have _____ flu	a	the
20. spend two hours _____	shop	shopping
21. be scared _____	at	of
22. _____ a picture	draw	wear
23. I disagree _____ you	to	with
24. _____ doing that	enjoy	want
25. get ready _____ school	for	to
26. _____ into the price of a new car	looking	watching
27. _____ the weekend	in	on
28. how _____	always	often
29. while _____	drive	driving
30. majoring in _____	business	hobbies
31. a grocery _____	shop	store
32. _____ a mistake	do	make
33. _____ up	prefer	wake



## EXERCISE 17. Writing Practice

### Part 1. Editing Student Writing

Read these sentences about one student's opinion about his nephews. Circle the 15 errors. Then write the number of the sentence with the error next to the type of error. (Some sentences may have more than one error.)

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| _____ a. no subject | _____ d. word order |
| _____ b. article    | _____ e. negative   |
| _____ c. no verb    | _____ f. verb tense |

My Nephews	
1. My younger brother had two sons.	
2. I visit almost always them during the month of July because that is when I can take a vacation from work.	
3. The older boy is five years old, and he full of energy!	
4. That child is on the go always. Some people say is like lightning.	
5. He never sleeps, and he kept all of us very busy.	
6. The younger one is still baby, and he slept most of the time.	
7. My brother and his family live in Albany. They chose to live in this city because like it very much.	
8. They do no usually travel because their boys very young.	
9. The boys usually hate to travel by car because they can't stand to sit in one place for a very long time.	
10. Boys like to travel by train, and they took a train trip about ten times so far.	
11. My brother points often out interesting things to the boys while they are on the train.	
12. I always happy to see them when I can get away from work!	

### Part 2. Original Student Writing

Write sentences or a paragraph about a person or family. You can write about a real person, or you can make up a story. Practice using adverbs of frequency. Underline at least five examples of frequency words in your writing.