

# Frequency Adverbs

## Learn!

Fred <b>always</b> has breakfast at home. He is <b>always</b> late for work.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
I <b>usually</b> swim in the morning, but today it's too cold.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
She <b>often</b> brings me presents when she travels.	✓	✓	✓	✓			
We <b>sometimes</b> walk to work.	✓	✓	✓				
Karen <b>rarely</b> cooks. She doesn't like it very much.	✓	✓					
They <b>never</b> visit me in December.							
They are <b>never</b> at home on Christmas.							

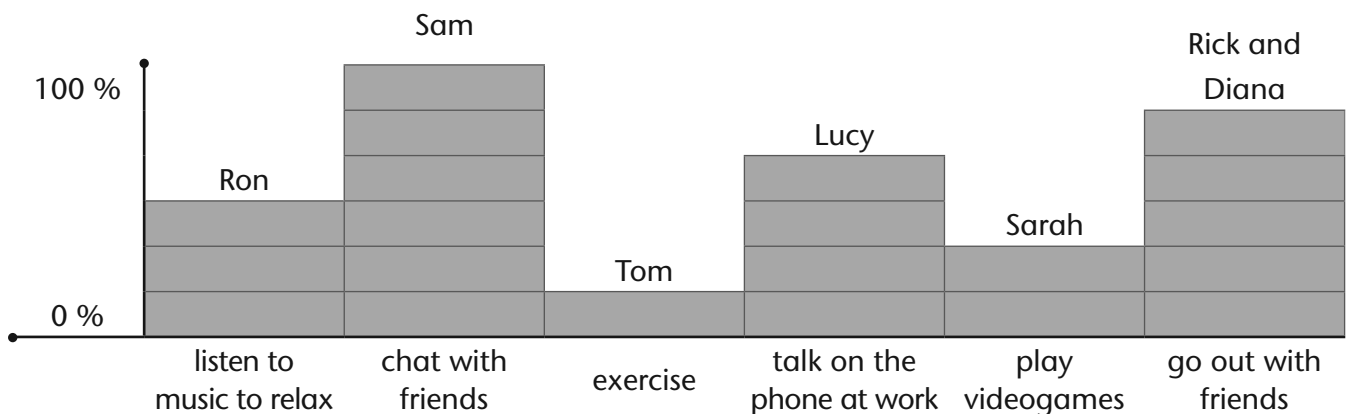
## Work it out!

### 1 Underline the correct option.

- Frequency adverbs help us express *how often* / *when* we do activities.
- These adverbs go *before* / *after* the action we refer to.
- Frequency adverbs go *before* / *after* verb to be (am / is / are).

## Use!

### 1 Look at the bar chart and write the corresponding frequency adverbs below.



\_\_\_\_\_

# Connectives, Adjectives, Nouns, Adverbs

## Learn!

Connectives	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs
and, also, although, because, but, so, despite, however, in addition, while	astronaut, butterfly, document, Greece, happiness, music, peace, river, John	artistic, beautiful, dominant, fresh, new, practical, respectful, solid	always, carefully, fast, never, happily, extremely, often, terribly, hardly

- While Mary was studying in her room, her brother Michael was playing video games.
- Peter has an excellent voice. I'm sure he's going to be a professional singer.
- Reptiles are cold blooded animals.
- She ran quickly and closed the door.

## Work it out!

### 1 Write the name of the part of speech.

- They name people, places, things, qualities, ideas or activities. They act as the subject or object of a verb. \_\_\_\_\_
- They describe nouns. They have the same form for singular and plural. They do not change for male or female. \_\_\_\_\_
- They typically answer the questions, how, when, where, to what degree something happens. They modify verbs, adjectives or adverbs. \_\_\_\_\_
- They join words, phrases, clauses and sentences. \_\_\_\_\_

### 2 Write N (for noun), ADJ (for adjective), ADV (for adverb) or C (for connective) below each underlined word in the sentences of the Learn! section.

## Use!

### 1 Underline the parts of speech indicated next to the sentences.

- They built the house when they were schoolboys. 2 nouns
- The young cat ran too fast for the dog to catch it easily. 2 adverbs
- I didn't understand her French because of her accent. 1 connective, 1 noun
- She took off her coat and her gloves because it was very hot. 1 adjective, 1 connective
- He studied Russian for some time but he made little progress. 1 connective, 1 noun
- She took out the old guitar very carefully and began to play. 1 adverb, 1 adjective

## Adverbs of frequency

We use the adverbs *sometimes, often, rarely, usually, always, never, once a week, twice a month*, etc. to express the frequency with which we perform a habitual action.

*I always get up early. I never go to school by car.*

They go before the main verb in the sentence and after the verb *to be*.

*He is usually late.*

The adverbs *usually, sometimes* and *occasionally* can go at the beginning of a sentence.

*Sometimes I go swimming.*

Sometimes these adverbs are put at the end of the sentence.

*I read books occasionally.*

*We surf the Internet often.*

### Task 1: Rewrite the sentences putting the adverb in the correct position.

1. I play football on Sundays. (often)

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. The weather is bad in November. (always)

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. They go swimming in the lake. (never)

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. He does his homework in the evening. (usually)

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Mark goes to work by subway. (sometimes)

\_\_\_\_\_.