

Позиция наречий частотности в утвердительных предложениях и вопросах

1 Наречия частотности часто отвечают на вопрос *How often?*. Самые распространенные это: *always, almost always, generally, usually, normally, frequently, often, sometimes, hardly ever, seldom, ever, not ... ever, never*.

2 У наречий частотности бывают 3 позиции в предложениях:

— после *be* когда это один глагол в предложении *I am always late.*

— после модального глагола *I would always have been late. You can always stay here*

— перед смысловым глаголом, если он один в предл. *You never tried hard enough.*

He never plays computer after school.

3 В вопросах наречия ставят после подлежащего *Are you always late? Do you always read?*

Позиция наречий частотности в отрицательных предложениях

— Эти наречия обычно ставят после *not: always, generally, normally, often, regularly, usually:* *Public transport isn't always (etc.) very reliable. He does not always read.*

— *Generally, normally, often and usually* могут ставиться после подлежащ. для усиления смысла *We normally don't worry if the children are late.*

— Мы используем *sometimes and frequently* перед *not* или перед *isn't, doesn't, don't, didn't, etc.:* *Debbie is sometimes not responsible.*
She sometimes isn't reliable. He frequently doesn't get home till 10.

Write: Добавь наречие частотности

generally I am late. *I am generally late.*.....

often I was late for work.

always You got good marks at school.

often Are you late?

sometimes Did you get good marks at school?

Write Добавь наречие частотности в скобках

Public transport isn't reliable. (always) *Public transport isn't always reliable.*.....

He wasn't late when he worked here. (often)

She doesn't arrive on time. (usually)

We don't worry if the children are late. (normally)

Добавь наречие частотности

	<i>always</i>
1. <i>always</i>	Ann is on on time for class.
	<i>always</i>
2. <i>always</i>	Ann comes comes to class on time.
	<i>often</i>
3. <i>often</i>	Sue is late for class.
	<i>often</i>
4. <i>often</i>	Sue comes to class late.
	<i>never</i>
5. <i>never</i>	Ron is happy.
	<i>never</i>
6. <i>never</i>	Ron smiles.
	<i>usually</i>
7. <i>usually</i>	Bob is at home in the evening.
	<i>usually</i>
8. <i>usually</i>	Bob stays at home in the evening.
	<i>seldom</i>
9. <i>seldom</i>	Tom studies at the library in the evening.
	<i>seldom</i>
10. <i>seldom</i>	Tom is at the library in the evening.
	<i>rarely</i>
11. <i>rarely</i>	I eat breakfast.
	<i>often</i>
12. <i>often</i>	I take the bus to school.

Write sentences from these words. Use the right form of the verb (**arrive** or **arrives** etc.).

- 1 (always / early / Sue / arrive) **Sue always arrives early.**
- 2 (to the cinema / never / I / go) **I never go to the cinema.**
- 3 (work / Martina / hard / always) **Martina always works hard.**
- 4 (like / chocolate / children / usually) **Children usually like chocolate.**
- 5 (Jackie / parties / enjoy / always) **Jackie always enjoys parties.**
- 6 (often / people's names / I / forget) **I often forget people's names.**
- 7 (TV / Sam / watch / never) **Sam never watches TV.**
- 8 (usually / dinner / we / have / at 7.30) **We usually have dinner at 7.30.**
- 9 (Kate / always / nice clothes / wear) **Kate always wears nice clothes.**

Write sentences about yourself. Use **always/never/often/usually/sometimes**.

- 1 (watch TV in the evening) **I usually watch TV in the evening.**
- 2 (read in bed) **I sometimes read in bed.**
- 3 (get up before 7 o'clock) **I usually get up before 7 o'clock.**
- 4 (go to work/school by bus) **I never go to work/school by bus.**
- 5 (drink coffee in the morning) **I sometimes drink coffee in the morning.**