

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

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. <i>always</i> | <i>always</i>
Ann is <u> </u> on time for class. |
| 2. <i>always</i> | <i>always</i>
Ann <u> </u> comes to class on time. |
| 3. <i>often</i> | Sue is late for class. |
| 4. <i>often</i> | Sue comes to class late. |
| 5. <i>never</i> | Ron is happy. |
| 6. <i>never</i> | Ron smiles. |
| 7. <i>usually</i> | Bob is at home in the evening. |
| 8. <i>usually</i> | Bob stays at home in the evening. |
| 9. <i>seldom</i> | Tom studies at the library in the evening. |
| 10. <i>seldom</i> | Tom is at the library in the evening. |
| 11. <i>rarely</i> | I eat breakfast. |
| 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
- 3 (work / Martina / hard / always)
- 4 (like / chocolate / children / usually)
- 5 (Jackie / parties / enjoy / always)
- 6 (often / people's names / I / forget)
- 7 (TV / Sam / watch / never)
- 8 (usually / dinner / we / have / at 7.30)
- 9 (Kate / always / nice clothes / wear)

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
- 3 (get up before 7 o'clock)
- 4 (go to work/school by bus)
- 5 (drink coffee in the morning)