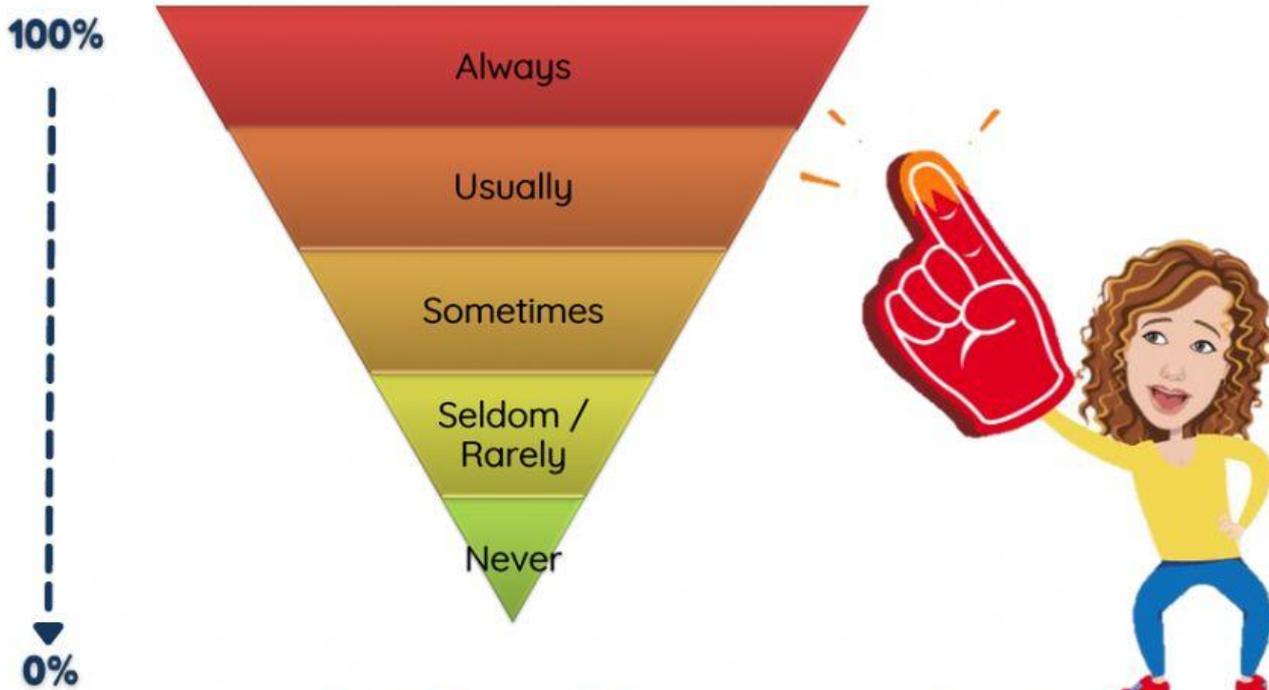


# FREQUENCY ADVERBS

1

Study the frequency adverbs reference below. Pay attention to the position of these adverbs in the sentence. (Estude os advérbios de frequência abaixo. Preste atenção na posição dos advérbios nas frases.)



## Position of frequency adverbs:

<b>Affirmative</b>	Vicky <b>usually</b> <u>drives</u> to work.	before the main verb = antes do verbo principal
	Vicky <u>is</u> <b>never</b> late for work.	after the verb to be = depois do verbo principal
<b>Negative</b>	Vicky <u>doesn't</u> <b>usually</b> <u>walk</u> .	after the auxiliary (don't/doesn't) = depois do auxiliar
	Vicky <u>isn't</u> <b>often</b> late for work.	after the verb to be (negative) = depois do verbo to be no negativo

Does Vicky usually drive to work?

Is Vicky sometimes late for work?

after the subject = depois do sujeito

2

Rewrite these sentences to include the frequency adverbs between brackets. (Reescreva as frases para incluir os advérbios de frequência entre parenteses)

a I get up before 9 am. (**NEVER**)

\_\_\_\_\_

b The books aren't on the desk. (**USUALLY**)

\_\_\_\_\_

c Are you in the same classroom? (**OFTEN**)

\_\_\_\_\_

d We go to the cinema. (**RARELY**)

\_\_\_\_\_

e Does he play video games? (**SOMETIMES**)

\_\_\_\_\_

f Karen is tired in the evenings. (**OFTEN**)

\_\_\_\_\_

g I am ready for school at 8 am. (**ALWAYS**)

\_\_\_\_\_

h What time do you go to school? (**USUALLY**)

\_\_\_\_\_

i She doesn't listen to pop music. (**ALWAYS**)

\_\_\_\_\_