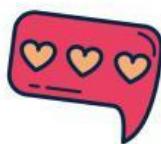


VERB TO BE + ADVERBS

FREQUENCY

Complete the sentences below.



1. Match the opposite adjectives:

a) happy	(<input type="checkbox"/>) bored
b) excited	(<input type="checkbox"/>) sad
c) early	(<input type="checkbox"/>) impolite, rude
d) honest	(<input type="checkbox"/>) late
e) polite	(<input type="checkbox"/>) in a bad mood
f) in a good mood	(<input type="checkbox"/>) dishonest

2. Unscramble the sentences. Pay attention to capital letters and punctuation.

a) polite. - He - is - usually

b) in a bad mood - always - in the morning. - She's

c) I - am - for - class. - rarely - late

d) are -sometimes - bored - at work. - Mary and Jane

e) they - usually - Are - on time - for - class?

f) usually - Peter - isn't - in a good mood - on Mondays.

Teacher Ada Gadêlha. 



3. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate adverb of frequency according to the percentage in parenthesis. Follow the example.

a) He is (100%) early for class.

b) They are (0%) excited about work.

c) She is (80%) happy at the gym.

d) My friends and I are (5%) dishonest playing soccer.

e) My mom is (50%) impatient.

f) Teacher are (80%) preparing classes.

g) Engineers are (10%) working in only one project.

h) Soccer players are (50%) millionaires.

i) Are politicians (80%) honest?

j) Are children (100%) quiet?

4. Answer the questions in complete sentences.

a) How often is he early for class?

b) How often are they excited about work?

c) How often is she happy at the gym?

d) How often are you and your friends dishonest playing soccer?

e) How often is your mom impatient?
