Habit language: order and meaning

Student practice

Choose a grammatical sentence that keeps the stated meaning.

Name or nickname: _____ Date: _____

1. Mia is usually ready before the lesson. Choose the correct sentence. Mia is usually ready. / Mia usually is ready every ready. / Mia is ready usually is.

_____

2. Leo often reads before bed. Choose the correct question. How often does Leo read? / How often does Leo reads? / How does often Leo read?

_____

3. Ava never misses the bus. Keep the meaning and correct grammar. Ava never misses the bus. / Ava does not never miss the bus. / Ava never miss the bus.

_____

4. Sam sometimes helps in the kitchen. Choose the question with the correct base verb. Does Sam sometimes help? / Does Sam sometimes helps? / Do Sam sometimes help?

_____

5. Emma is often late on Mondays. Choose the correct position of often. Emma is often late on Mondays. / Emma often late is on Mondays. / Emma is late on often Mondays.

_____

6. Noah usually walks to school. Choose the correctly formed question. Does Noah usually walk to school? / Does Noah usually walks to school? / Is Noah usually walk to school?

_____

Article: https://playclass.su/blog/adverbs-frequency-children/

Комментарии преподавателя

Наречия частотности для детей: always, usually, often, sometimes и never

Наречия частотности называют, как часто происходит действие. В предложении Mia often reads слово often стоит перед reads. С глаголом be порядок другой: Mia is often ready. По вымышленному расписанию ребёнок может подобрать своё наречие и проверить, куда его поставить.

Критерии наблюдения

Mia is usually ready. The neutral position of usually is after is.

How often does Leo read? Use How often + does + subject + base verb.

Ava never misses the bus. Never already has negative meaning; do not add not.

Does Sam sometimes help? After does, use help without -s.

Emma is often late on Mondays. With be, the neutral position is after is.

Does Noah usually walk to school? Questions with a main verb use does + base verb.

У открытых речевых заданий нет единственной формулировки. Принимайте ответ, который соответствует условию и передаёт понятный смысл. Отметьте, понадобились ли повтор, перевод слова, начало фразы или полный образец.

Наблюдение: _____

Следующий пример: _____

Статья и источники: https://playclass.su/blog/adverbs-frequency-children/