



# **Adverbs of Frequency**

AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS WITH BE				
SUBJECT	BE	ADVERB		
1	am	always seldom		
She	is		late.	
We	are			

AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS WITH OTHER VERBS			
SUBJECT	ADVERB	VERB	
1	always seldom	walk	
She		walks	home.
We		walk	

NEGATIVE STATEMENTS WITH BE			
SUBJECT	ADVERB	BE + NOT	
1	generally usually	am not	
She		isn't	late.
We		aren't	

NEGATIVE STATEMENTS WITH OTHER VERBS				
SUBJECT	ADVERB	DO/DOES + NOT	VERB	
I	generally usually	don't	walk	home.
She		doesn't		
We		don't		

YES/NO QUESTION WITH BE			
BE	SUBJECT	ADVERB	
ls	he	always	happy?

ANSWERS			
Yes. Yes, he is. Yes, he <b>generally</b> is.			

YES/NO QUESTION WITH OTHER VERBS			
DO/DOES	SUBJECT	ADVERB	BASE FORM OF VERB
Do	you	usually	exercise?

ANSWERS		
No. No, I don't. No, I <b>never</b> do.		

### **Adverbs of Frequency**

- Use adverbs of frequency to say how often something happens.
- Adverbs of frequency can be positive or negative.

#### Positive Adverbs Negative Adverbs

always, almost always, rarely, seldom, frequently, usually, hardly ever, generally, often, almost never,

sometimes, occasionally never



Do not use negative adverbs of frequency in negative statements.

We rarely eat lunch.

We don't rarely eat lunch. (INCORRECT)

#### **Placement of Adverbs of Frequency**

- In affirmative statements, adverbs of frequency come after the verb *be*. They come before other verbs.
- In negative statements, most adverbs of frequency come before be + not or do + not.
- However, *always* comes after *be* + *not* or *do* + *not*.

She <u>isn't</u> always late. She <u>doesn't</u> always eat lunch.

• In Yes/No questions and short answers, adverbs of frequency come after the subject.

## Other Positions of Adverbs of Frequency

• Frequently, usually, generally, sometimes, and occasionally can also come at the beginning or end of a sentence.

**Sometimes** I'm late. I don't eat lunch usually.