12.8 Adverbs of Frequency: 30-minute Pack

about 30 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

A Visit to Greenfield Farm

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Every Saturday, the Okonkwo family walks down the lane to Greenfield Farm to help with the animals. Grandad always feeds the chickens first, because they wake up hungry at dawn. Mia usually collects the eggs from the henhouse, though she occasionally drops one by accident. The young goats are curious and often nibble at sleeves and shoelaces. Twice a month, the whole family helps to muck out the stables, and the smell of fresh straw drifts across the yard. Dad rarely lets the children ride on the tractor, but on special days he sometimes allows a short turn around the field. The farm cat never goes near the duck pond, no matter how warm the afternoon becomes. By the end of each visit, everyone is tired but happy, and they always promise to come back the following week.

1 Each sentence below has an adverb of frequency in the wrong position. Rewrite the sentence with the adverb moved to the correct place.

(a) The cat sleeps always on the windowsill in the afternoon. **(1)**

(b) The museum often is closed on Mondays. **(1)**

(c) We visit rarely the dentist because we look after our teeth. **(1)**

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2 Write three sentences of your own about your weekly routine. Each sentence must include a different adverb of frequency, and each sentence must use a different verb.

(3)

3 Think about two people: one who exercises very often, and one who almost never exercises.

(a) Write two sentences about the two people. In your first sentence, use an adverb of frequency that shows the person exercises very often. In your second sentence, use a different adverb of frequency that shows the other person almost never exercises. **(2)**

(b) Explain how your choice of adverbs changes the reader's impression of each person. **(1)**

4 In the passage, the writer describes the farm cat as never going near the duck pond, rather than rarely. Explain the effect of this word choice on the reader.

(2)

5 Choose a fronted adverbial of frequency from the box to begin each sentence below. Remember to add a comma after the adverbial.

Word bank: Every morning, | Once a week, | Every so often,

(a) ___ he waters the plants before school. **(1)**

(b) ___ the family goes bowling as a treat. **(1)**

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6 Tick the sentence in each pair that places the adverb of frequency correctly.

(a) Which sentence is correct? **(1)**

- ☐ A) She always is early for school.
- ☐ B) She is always early for school.

(b) Which sentence is correct? **(1)**

- ☐ A) He catches often the bus into town.
- ☐ B) He often catches the bus into town.

(c) Which sentence is correct? **(1)**

- ☐ A) We rarely see foxes in the garden.
- ☐ B) We see rarely foxes in the garden.

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7 Some words that end in -ly are adjectives, not adverbs of frequency. Tick the two adjectives in the list below.

- ☐ A) sometimes
- ☐ B) friendly
- ☐ C) frequently
- ☐ D) lonely
- ☐ E) rarely

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8 The adverbs of frequency below can be placed on a scale from happens all the time to never happens. Write the numbers 1 (happens most often) to 6 (happens least often) next to each word.

Word bank: sometimes | never | always | rarely | usually | often

Adverb	Order (1-6)
rarely	
often	
never	
usually	
always	
sometimes	

(6)

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9 Rewrite each sentence, adding the adverb of frequency given in brackets in the correct position.

(a) I go swimming on Saturdays. (always) **(1)**

(b) She is late for the bus. (never) **(1)**

(c) The postman delivers letters before nine. (usually) **(1)**

(d) We are hungry after PE. (often) **(1)**

(e) He forgets his packed lunch. (sometimes) **(1)**

(f) The shop is closed on Sundays. (rarely) **(1)**

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10 Choose the best adverb of frequency from the box to complete each sentence. Use each word once.

Word bank: seldom | occasionally | frequently | constantly

(a) The old library ___ opens on bank holidays, only three or four times a year. **(1)**

(b) Mum ___ treats us to a takeaway on a Friday evening, as a special end to the week. **(1)**

(c) The weather in April changes ___, so it is wise to pack a coat just in case. **(1)**

(d) The toddler ___ asks 'why?' about everything he sees. **(1)**

11 Complete each sentence with your own suitable adverb of frequency.

(a) I ___ tidy my bedroom without being asked. **(1)**

(b) The bus to town ___ arrives exactly on time. **(1)**

(c) My grandma ___ bakes a cake for our birthdays. **(1)**

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Mark scheme · 12.8 Adverbs of Frequency: 30-minute Pack

Question 1

(a) always moved before the main verb sleeps cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **The cat always sleeps on the windowsill in the afternoon.**

(b) often moved to directly after is cao (also accept at the start of the sentence: Often the museum is closed on Mondays) **B1**

(b) Answer: **The museum is often closed on Mondays.**

(c) rarely moved before the main verb visit cao **B1**

(c) Answer: **We rarely visit the dentist because we look after our teeth.**

Question 2

first sentence uses a correctly formed and correctly positioned adverb of frequency with a sensible verb **B1**

second sentence uses a different adverb of frequency, correctly positioned, with a different verb **B1**

third sentence uses a different adverb of frequency, correctly positioned, with a different verb **B1**

Answer: **Example: I always brush my teeth before school. My sister sometimes helps with the washing up. We rarely watch television on a school night.**

Question 3

(a) both sentences use an appropriate, correctly positioned adverb of frequency that matches the stated habit (1 mark for each sentence) **B2**

(a) Answer: **Often example: My uncle always goes for a run before breakfast. Rarely example: My neighbour rarely leaves the house for exercise.**

(b) gives a valid explanation of how the two adverbs create contrasting impressions of the two people's habits (oe) **B1**

(b) Answer: **The high-frequency adverb makes the reader picture an active, disciplined person, while the low-frequency adverb makes the reader picture someone inactive, even though both sentences are about the same activity.**

Question 4

identifies that never shows complete certainty, an absolute habit, stronger than rarely which would still allow an occasional exception **B1**

identifies an effect on the reader, e.g. creates a vivid, definite picture of the cat's dislike of the pond, contrasting with the curious goats (oe) **B1**

Answer: **It shows the cat's dislike of the pond is completely certain, with no exceptions, which creates a clear, memorable picture of its character and contrasts with the curious goats.**

Question 5

(a) Every morning, chosen and comma used (oe, any adverbial from the box that makes sense with a comma) **B1**

(a) Answer: **Every morning, he waters the plants before school.**

(b) Once a week, chosen and comma used (oe, any adverbial from the box that makes sense with a comma) **B1**

(b) Answer: **Once a week, the family goes bowling as a treat.**

Question 6

(a) B ticked cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **B) She is always early for school.**

(b) B ticked cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **B) He often catches the bus into town.**

(c) A ticked cao **B1**

(c) Answer: **A) We rarely see foxes in the garden.**

Question 7

B ticked (friendly) cao **B1**

D ticked (lonely) cao **B1**

Answer: **B and D**

Question 8

always numbered 1 cao **B1**

usually numbered 2 cao **B1**

often numbered 3 cao **B1**

sometimes numbered 4 cao **B1**

rarely numbered 5 cao **B1**

never numbered 6 cao **B1**

Answer: **always = 1, usually = 2, often = 3, sometimes = 4, rarely = 5, never = 6**

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Question 9

(a) always placed before the main verb go cao, e.g. I always go swimming on Saturdays **B1**

(a) Answer: **I always go swimming on Saturdays.**

(b) never placed directly after is cao, e.g. She is never late for the bus **B1**

(b) Answer: **She is never late for the bus.**

(c) usually placed before the main verb delivers cao, e.g. The postman usually delivers letters before nine (also accept at the start of the sentence: Usually the postman delivers letters before nine) **B1**

(c) Answer: **The postman usually delivers letters before nine.**

(d) often placed directly after are cao, e.g. We are often hungry after PE (also accept at the start of the sentence: Often we are hungry after PE) **B1**

(d) Answer: **We are often hungry after PE.**

(e) sometimes placed before the main verb forgets cao, e.g. He sometimes forgets his packed lunch (also accept at the start of the sentence: Sometimes he forgets his packed lunch) **B1**

(e) Answer: **He sometimes forgets his packed lunch.**

(f) rarely placed directly after is cao, e.g. The shop is rarely closed on Sundays **B1**

(f) Answer: **The shop is rarely closed on Sundays.**

Question 10

(a) seldom cao (also accept occasionally if part b uses seldom) **B1**

(a) Answer: **seldom**

(b) occasionally cao (also accept seldom if part a uses occasionally) **B1**

(b) Answer: **occasionally**

(c) frequently cao (also accept constantly if part d uses frequently) **B1**

(c) Answer: **frequently**

(d) constantly cao (also accept frequently if part c uses constantly) **B1**

(d) Answer: **constantly**

Question 11

(a) any sensible adverb of frequency that fits the context, e.g. rarely, never, sometimes (oe) **B1**

(a) Answer: **rarely (or never, sometimes - any sensible adverb of frequency)**

(b) any sensible adverb of frequency that fits the context, e.g. rarely, sometimes, occasionally (oe) **B1**

(b) Answer: **rarely (or sometimes, occasionally - any sensible adverb of frequency)**

(c) any sensible adverb of frequency that fits the context, e.g. always, usually (oe) **B1**

(c) Answer: **always (or usually - any sensible adverb of frequency)**

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