

Name: ..... Klasse: ..... Datum: .....

## Häufigkeitsadverbien (adverbs of frequency) ARBEITSBLATT

Häufigkeitsadverbien (adverbs of frequency) stehen vor dem Vollverb, es sei denn, das Verb ist eine Form von „to be“ (am, is, are), dann stehen sie danach.

Setze das Häufigkeitsadverb in den Satz ein. Schreibe den Satz auf.



1. Tom ate his dinner. (**usually**)

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2. He cooked the meal. (**always**)

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3. She ran away. (**never**)

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4. Mom works in the evenings. (**often**)

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5. I feel cold. (**usually**)

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6. Jane sings in the bath. (**often**)

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7. The bus passes through the street. (**often**)

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8. He works in the company. (**sometimes**)

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9. Tom ran through the park. (**never**)

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10. His father cooks a meal in the evening. (**always**)

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## Häufigkeitsadverbien (adverbs of frequency)

## LÖSUNG

Häufigkeitsadverbien (adverbs of frequency) stehen vor dem Vollverb, es sei denn, das Verb ist eine Form von „to be“ (am, is, are), dann stehen sie danach.

Setze das Häufigkeitsadverb in den Satz ein. Schreibe den Satz auf.

1. Tom ate his dinner. (**usually**)

**Tom usually ate his dinner.**

2. He cooked the meal. (**always**)

**He always cooked the meal.**

3. She ran away. (**never**)

**She never ran away.**

4. Mom works in the evenings. (**often**)

**Mom often works in the evenings.**

5. I feel cold. (**usually**)

**I usually feel cold.**

6. Jane sings in the bath. (**often**)

**Jane often sings in the bath.**

7. The bus passes through the street. (**often**)

**The bus often passes through the street.**

8. He works in the company. (**sometimes**)

**He sometimes works in the company.**

9. Tom ran through the park. (**never**)

**Tom never ran through the park.**

10. His father cooks a meal in the evening. (**always**)

**His father always cooks a meal in the evening.**