

Les adverbess de fréquence – Test 1



Faites ce test en ligne
et vérifiez vos
réponses
immédiatement

Nom: _____ Classe: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 30

Pour chaque question, choisissez la bonne réponse (A, B, C ou D).

Partie 1 : Le sens des adverbess de fréquence

Choisissez l'adverbe ou la phrase qui correspond au sens.

1. Mia drinks coffee every morning. She _____ drinks coffee in the morning.
A always **B** never **C** sometimes **D** hardly ever
2. Tom doesn't eat meat. He _____ eats meat.
A often **B** usually **C** never **D** sometimes
3. Which adverb is closest in meaning to "always"?
A usually **B** sometimes **C** never **D** hardly ever
4. Which list goes from 100% to 0%?
A always – usually – often – sometimes – never
B always – often – usually – never – sometimes
C usually – always – sometimes – often – never
D never – sometimes – often – usually – always
5. I usually walk to school, but _____ I take the bus when it rains.
A never **B** always **C** sometimes **D** ever
6. Kofi is never late. This means:
A Kofi is late every day. **B** Kofi is late on some days.
C Kofi is on time every day. **D** Kofi is late on Mondays.
7. Lena sometimes cooks dinner. This means:
A She cooks dinner every day. **B** She cooks dinner on some days.
C She doesn't cook dinner. **D** She cooks dinner on all days.
8. My brother _____ watches TV. He doesn't like it.
A often **B** always **C** usually **D** hardly ever
9. It _____ snows in summer here. It's very hot.
A often **B** always **C** never **D** usually
10. We have English on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. We _____ have English on Tuesday.
A never **B** always **C** often **D** usually

Partie 2 : La place de l'adverbe

Choisissez l'ordre des mots correct ou repérez l'erreur.

11. Choose the correct sentence.
A She always gets up at seven. **B** She gets always up at seven.
C She gets up always at seven. **D** Always gets she up at seven.
12. Choose the correct sentence.
A They are usually at home on Sundays. **B** They usually at home are on Sundays.
C They are at usually home on Sundays. **D** Usually are they at home on Sundays.
13. I _____ late for work.
A am never **B** never be **C** never **D** am not never
14. My parents _____ coffee after lunch.
A drink often **B** often drink **C** often drinks **D** drinks often
15. Find the mistake: Ben plays usually tennis on Fridays.
A Ben **B** plays usually **C** tennis **D** on Fridays
16. Find the mistake: She never eat breakfast.
A She **B** never **C** eat **D** breakfast
17. Put the words in order: always / we / pizza / eat / on Fridays
A We always eat pizza on Fridays. **B** We eat always pizza on Fridays.
C We eat pizza always on Fridays. **D** We always pizza eat on Fridays.
18. The bus _____ late in the morning.
A is often **B** often **C** are often **D** does often
19. You _____ very kind to me.
A are always **B** always be **C** always **D** is always
20. Choose the correct sentence.
A Kim usually go to school by bike. **B** Kim goes usually to school by bike.
C Kim usually goes to school by bike. **D** Kim usually going to school by bike.

Partie 3 : Questions, négation et révision

Choisissez la question, la réponse ou la forme correcte.

21. "_____ do you go swimming?" "Twice a week."
A How often **B** How many **C** When often **D** What often
22. "How often does Leo play the guitar?" Choose the best answer.
A Every evening. **B** Yes, he does. **C** At the park. **D** With his friends.
23. Choose the correct question.
A Does she often walk to work? **B** Does often she walk to work?
C Often does she walk to work? **D** Does she walk often to work?
24. _____ he usually late?
A Is **B** Does **C** Do **D** Are
25. She _____ drinks milk. She doesn't like it.
A never **B** doesn't never **C** don't never **D** not never

26. Choose the correct sentence.

A We never go to the cinema.

C We never don't go to the cinema.

B We don't never go to the cinema.

D We not never go to the cinema.

27. Kenji _____ usually work on Saturdays.

A doesn't

B don't

C isn't

D not

28. "Are you ever late for class?" "No, _____"

A I'm never late.

C I'm not never late.

B I never late.

D I don't never late.

29. Paula goes to the park every day from Monday to Saturday, but not on Sunday. She _____ goes to the park.

A usually

B never

C sometimes

D hardly ever

30. Find the mistake: How often you go to the dentist?

A How often

B you go

C to the

D dentist

Corrigé – Les adverbes de fréquence – Test 1

1 A	2 C	3 A	4 A	5 C	6 C	7 B	8 D	9 C	10 A
11 A	12 A	13 A	14 B	15 B	16 C	17 A	18 A	19 A	20 C
21 A	22 A	23 A	24 A	25 A	26 A	27 A	28 A	29 A	30 B

Explications

- A** – Every morning signifie 100 % du temps, on utilise donc always.
- C** – Il ne mange pas du tout de viande : la fréquence est de 0 %, donc never.
- A** – Usually signifie « presque toujours » ; c'est donc l'adverbe le plus proche de always.
- A** – L'ordre correct, du plus fréquent au moins fréquent, est : always, usually, often, sometimes, never.
- C** – Sometimes convient, car la personne ne prend le bus que certains jours, quand il pleut.
- C** – Never late signifie qu'il n'est jamais en retard : il est donc toujours à l'heure.
- B** – Sometimes signifie « certains jours » : ni tous les jours, ni jamais.
- D** – Il n'aime pas la télévision, il ne la regarde donc presque jamais : hardly ever.
- C** – Il fait très chaud en été, il ne neige donc pas : never.
- A** – Le mardi n'est pas un jour d'anglais, ils n'ont donc jamais anglais le mardi : never.
- A** – Les adverbes de fréquence se placent avant le verbe principal : She always gets up.
- A** – Avec le verbe be, l'adverbe se place après be : They are usually at home.
- A** – Avec be, l'adverbe vient après le verbe : I am never late.
- B** – L'adverbe se place avant le verbe principal, et avec parents (they), drink ne prend pas de -s.
- B** – L'adverbe doit se placer avant le verbe principal : Ben usually plays tennis.
- C** – Avec she, le verbe prend un -s : She never eats breakfast.
- A** – L'ordre est sujet + adverbe + verbe + complément : We always eat pizza.
- A** – Late s'emploie avec le verbe be ; avec the bus (it), on utilise is, et l'adverbe se place après is.
- A** – Avec you, on utilise are, et l'adverbe se place après be : You are always kind.
- C** – L'adverbe se place avant le verbe principal, et avec Kim (she), on utilise goes.
- A** – On utilise How often pour poser une question sur la fréquence.
- A** – How often porte sur la fréquence ; la réponse est donc une expression de temps comme every evening.
- A** – Dans les questions, l'adverbe se place après le sujet et avant le verbe principal : Does she often walk?
- A** – Late s'emploie avec le verbe be, et avec he on utilise is.
- A** – Never a déjà un sens négatif ; on ne l'emploie donc pas avec don't ou doesn't.
- A** – L'anglais n'utilise pas la double négation : never employé seul est correct.
- A** – À la forme négative avec he/she, on utilise doesn't + adverbe + verbe : doesn't usually work.
- A** – Late s'emploie avec be, et never se place après am : I'm never late.
- A** – Six jours sur sept, c'est presque toujours : usually est donc l'adverbe le plus adapté.
- B** – Les questions avec How often nécessitent l'auxiliaire do : How often do you go to the dentist?

Notes pour l'enseignant: Utilisez la partie 1 pour vérifier le sens des adverbes, la partie 2 pour leur place dans la phrase et la partie 3 pour les questions, la négation et la révision générale. Le test cible les erreurs typiques du niveau A1 : adverbe placé après le verbe principal (plays usually), adverbe placé avant be (never am), double négation (don't never) et oubli du -s à la troisième personne du singulier. En prolongement, les élèves peuvent écrire cinq phrases vraies sur leur semaine en utilisant différents adverbes, ou interroger un camarade avec des questions en How often...?