

12. The trains here are ___ on time. They usually arrive late.
a) often
b) rarely
c) usually
d) always
13. She has ___ missed a day of work in ten years.
a) usually
b) barely ever
c) often
d) always
14. Why are you always ___ things at the last minute?
a) does
b) do
c) doing
d) done
15. I go to the dentist ____.
a) twice a year
b) every times
c) two year
d) always year
16. He can ___ solve maths problems faster than his classmates.
a) usually
b) use
c) used to
d) usual
17. I have ___ understood why people enjoy horror films. They just seem silly to me.
a) always
b) ever
c) never
d) sometimes
18. She ___ forgets to lock the door. It happens almost every week.
a) rarely
b) seldom
c) often
d) never
19. ___ have I seen such a beautiful sunset.
a) Sometimes
b) Usually
c) Often
d) Rarely
20. Nobody ___ visits that old library any more.
a) always
b) ever
c) never
d) usually



Answers

1. a) complaining
2. d) ever
3. b) seldom
4. d) losing
5. a) hardly
6. a) rarely
7. d) ever
8. c) never
9. b) playing
10. d) rarely
11. c) ever
12. b) rarely
13. b) barely ever
14. c) doing
15. a) twice a year
16. a) usually
17. c) never
18. c) often
19. d) Rarely
20. b) ever



Explanations

1. “complaining” (a)

'Always + present continuous' expresses annoyance or criticism about a repeated action: She is always complaining... The structure is: be + always + verb-ing.

2. “ever” (d)

'Ever' means 'at any time' and is used in questions: Do you ever go to the theatre? In questions, 'ever' asks whether something happens at all. 'Never' is for statements, not questions.

3. “seldom” (b)

'Seldom' means 'rarely / not often'. It goes before the main verb: He seldom goes out. The clue 'He prefers to stay home' confirms a low frequency.

4. “losing” (d)

'Be + always + verb-ing' expresses irritation about a habit: My brother is always losing his phone charger! Use the -ing form after 'is always'.

5. “hardly” (a)

'Hardly ever' means 'almost never'. It goes before the main verb: I hardly ever watch TV. Don't confuse 'hardly' (almost not) with 'hard' (with difficulty/effort).

6. “rarely” (a)

'Rarely' means 'not often / almost never'. The clue 'He's very punctual' tells us he almost never arrives late (after 8 a.m.). Rarely goes before the main verb.

7. “ever” (d)

In questions, use 'ever' (not 'never'): Have you ever tried...? 'Ever' asks whether the experience has happened at any time in your life.

8. “never” (c)

'Never' (0%) is correct because the second sentence confirms: 'She always uses the lift.' If she always uses the lift, she never takes the stairs.

9. “playing” (b)

'Be + always + verb-ing' expresses annoyance: My neighbour is always playing loud music! This pattern uses present continuous with 'always' to complain about a repeated irritating habit.

10. “rarely” (d)

The clue 'We usually choose June or September' means August is not the normal choice. 'Rarely' (almost never) fits. It goes before the main verb: We rarely go...

11. “ever” (c)

'Ever' is used in conditional (if) sentences to mean 'at any time': If you ever need help... This is one of the three main contexts for 'ever': questions, negatives, and conditionals. 'Much' cannot be used as a frequency adverb in this position.

12. “rarely” (b)

The clue 'They usually arrive late' means the trains are almost never on time. 'Rarely' goes after 'be': The trains are rarely on time.

13. “barely ever” (b)

'Barely ever' means 'almost never' — similar to 'hardly ever'. Between the auxiliary 'has' and the main verb 'missed': She has barely ever missed a day.

14. “doing” (c)

'Be + always + verb-ing' for annoyance: Why are you always doing things at the last minute? The -ing form is required after 'are always'.

15. “twice a year” (a)

The frequency expression 'twice a year' goes at the end of the sentence. 'Twice' = two times. The correct pattern is: once/twice/three times + a + period.

16. “usually” (a)

Between a modal verb (can) and the main verb (solve), use the adverb 'usually': He can usually solve... 'Usual' is an adjective and cannot modify a verb.

17. “never” (c)

'Never' goes between the auxiliary 'have' and the past participle 'understood': I have never understood... The clue 'They just seem silly to me' confirms the speaker has never understood the appeal.

18. “often” (c)

The clue 'almost every week' indicates high frequency. 'Often' goes before the main verb: She often forgets... 'Seldom' and 'rarely' mean 'almost never' — the opposite of what we need.

19. “Rarely” (d)

When negative frequency adverbs like 'rarely', 'seldom', or 'never' start a sentence, the word order is inverted (like a question): Rarely have I seen... This is a formal, emphatic structure.

20. “ever” (b)

After negative words like 'nobody', 'nothing', and 'no one', use 'ever' (not 'never') to avoid a double negative: Nobody ever visits... ('Nobody never' would be incorrect.)