



English Word Order — A1 exercises

Printable worksheet · 23 questions · answer key with explanations on the last page
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Name _____ Date _____ Score _____ / 23

A. Multiple choice

10 questions

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Which sentence has the correct word order?
A) I like very much this book. B) I like this book very much.
C) I very much like this book here. D) Very much I like this book.
2. She ____ every morning before work.
A) swims usually B) usually swims C) swims usually not D) usually is swimming
3. Which sentence puts the adjective in the right place?
A) I bought a jacket new. B) I bought new a jacket.
C) I bought a new jacket. D) New I bought a jacket.
4. We arrived ____.
A) at ten at the airport B) at the airport at ten
C) at ten the airport at D) the airport at ten at
5. ____ my keys this morning.
A) Lost I B) I lost C) Lost me D) Me lost
6. He ____ to work by bike.
A) goes always B) always goes C) goes to always D) always is go
7. She ____ for meetings.
A) is never late B) never is late C) is late never D) never late is
8. Which sentence is in the correct order?
A) Gave she me the tickets. B) She gave me the tickets.
C) She me gave the tickets. D) She gave the tickets me.
9. They ____ pizza on Fridays.
A) eat often B) often eat C) eat on often D) often are eat
10. Which order of adjectives is natural in English?
A) a wooden old big table B) a big old wooden table
C) an old wooden big table D) a wooden big old table

B. Fill in the blank

8 questions

Write the missing word or words in the gap.

1. "_____ do your parents live?" — "In a small town near Porto."

2. " _____ does the concert start?" — "At eight o'clock."
3. " _____ are you learning English?" — "Because I want to study abroad."
4. " _____ do you get to work?" — "By bike, usually."
5. " _____ is that woman in the red coat?" — "She's my aunt."
6. " _____ you speak any Portuguese?" — "Yes, a little."
7. " _____ she working from home today?" — "No, she's in the office."
8. " _____ your brother drive?" — "No, he hasn't got a licence."

C. Sentence building

5 questions

Put the words in the correct order and write the sentence on the line.

1. every / morning. / the / read / newspaper / I

Describe a daily habit, ending with the time expression.

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2. beautiful / blue / dress. / a / She / bought

Describe a purchase using two adjectives in the natural order.

-
3. We / at / lunch / have / one. / always

Say when your group eats, using a frequency adverb.

-
4. They / Sunday. / on / at / the / met / airport

Say where and when two people met — place before time.

-
5. French / very / well. / He / speaks

Praise a man's ability in a language.

Answer key

Every answer carries the reason behind it. Read the reason for the questions you got right as well — that is where you find out whether you were right for the right reason.

A. Multiple choice

1. **B) I like this book very much.** — Nothing may sit between a verb and its object, so very much has to move to the end of the clause.
2. **B) usually swims** — A frequency adverb goes before the main verb: she usually swims.
3. **C) I bought a new jacket.** — English adjectives go in front of the noun they describe, unlike Spanish, French or Italian.
4. **B) at the airport at ten** — Place normally comes before time at the end of an English sentence.
5. **B) I lost** — The subject comes first and takes the subject form: I lost.
6. **B) always goes** — Always goes before the main verb, not after it.
7. **A) is never late** — With be, the frequency adverb comes after the verb: she is never late.
8. **B) She gave me the tickets.** — With two objects and no to, the person comes before the thing: gave me the tickets.
9. **B) often eat** — Frequency adverbs sit between the subject and the main verb.
10. **B) a big old wooden table** — English stacks adjectives in a fixed sequence: size, then age, then material.

B. Fill in the blank

1. **Where** — A question word fills the first slot, before the auxiliary and the subject. The answer names a place, so the word is where.
2. **When** — The reply gives a time, so the first slot takes when. What time is equally natural here.
3. **Why** — The reply gives a reason, so the question opens with why.
4. **How** — The reply gives a method, which is what how asks for.
5. **Who** — The reply identifies a person, so the question word is who.
6. **Do** — In a present simple question the auxiliary comes before the subject. With you it is do.
7. **Is** — Be makes its own question by moving in front of the subject — no auxiliary is added.
8. **Does** — A singular third-person subject takes does at the front, and the main verb stays bare.

C. Sentence building

1. **I read the newspaper every morning.**
2. **She bought a beautiful blue dress.**
3. **We always have lunch at one.**
4. **They met at the airport on Sunday.**
5. **He speaks French very well.**