General Grammar Review, Workshops 1 to 10 (partial scan)

Didier Herrera · English workshop

92/120
PUNTOS

3.8
NOTA · APROBADO

How each part went

Section	Exercise	Score	
W1.PS	W1 Present simple [key on his page]	**6 / 8**	
W1.PCa	W1 Present continuous A: -ing [key on his page]	**3 / 3**	
W1.PCb	W1 Present continuous B [key on his page]	**0 / 5**	
W1.Past	W1 Past simple [key on his page]	**0 / 7**	
W2.Info	W2 Personal information [key on his page]	**4 / 5**	
W2.BrAm	W2 British or American English [key on his page]	**1 / 2**	
W3.Place	W3 Prepositions of place [key on his page]	**6 / 6**	
W3.AAnA	W3 a / an and plurals A	**5 / 6**	
W3.AAnB	W3 It's or They're	**4 / 4**	
W3.Adj	W3 Adjectives and opposites	**3 / 3**	
W4.Imp	W4 Imperatives	**4 / 4**	
W4.Lets	W4 Let's / Let's not	**3 / 3**	
W5.Chg	W5 Make a question or a negative	**2 / 4**	
W5.WH	W5 WH-questions	**4 / 5**	
W6.Order	W6 Word order in questions	**4 / 4**	
W6.Time	W6 Telling the time	**6 / 6**	
W7.Poss	W7 Possessive 's	**5 / 6**	
W7.Whose	W7 Whose or Who's	**3 / 3**	
W7.PTime	W7 Prepositions of time	**3 / 4**	
W8.Adv	W8 Adverbs of frequency: position	**4 / 4**	
W8.Freq	W8 Word order with frequency	**1 / 3**	
W9.CanA	W9 can / can't A	**5 / 5**	
W9.CanB	W9 can / can't B: rewrite	**3 / 4**	
W9.SvC	W9 Present simple or continuous?	**5 / 6**	
W10.InOn	W10 in or on	**5 / 6**	
W10.Years	W10 Saying years	**3 / 4**	

Every correction, in one place

The same corrections are written in red next to each cross on your pages.

Item	You wrote	It should be
W1.PS.5	don't have	**doesn't have**
W1.PS.7	Do ... sepeaks	**Does ... speak**
W1.PCb.1	crying	**is crying**
W1.PCb.2	roinning	**is raining**

Item	You wrote	It should be
W1.PCb.3	studying	**am studying**
W1.PCb.4	not watching	**aren't watching**
W1.PCb.5	Do ... listenning	**Are ... listening**
W1.Past.1	wacth	**watched**
W1.Past.2	goes	**went**
W1.Past.3	play	**played**
W1.Past.4	have	**had**
W1.Past.5	studys	**studied**
W1.Past.6	not like	**didn't like**
W1.Past.7	Do ... visit	**Did ... visit**
W2.Info.4	electvonic	**email**
W2.BrAm.2	AmE / AmE / BrE	**vacation = AmE, flat = BrE, autumn = BrE**
W3.AAnA.6	an university / universitys	**a university / universities**
W5.Chg.1	Does He plays the guitar.	**Does he play the guitar?**
W5.Chg.3	Do They watch TV in the evening.	**Do they watch TV in the evening?**
W5.WH.3	What time	**When**
W7.Poss.4	children'	**children's**
W7.PTime.4	at / on / in	**at Christmas, on 22nd September, at lunchtime**
W8.Freq.1	she always get up at six	**She always gets up at six.**
W8.Freq.3	We every day study English.	**We study English every day.**
W9.CanB.3	Ican sit here?	**Can I sit here?**
W9.SvC.2	have (circled)	**are having**
W10.InOn.5	on	**in**
W10.Years.4	Two thousand ... and eleven. (one way only)	**two thousand and eleven / twenty eleven**

Not counted in the score

- Nothing is excluded from the denominator. At least one page is missing between page 7 and page 8 of the scan, so the items it carried are not in the 120 at all rather than excluded from it. The lost page held the Workshop 10 banner and two of the four topics the page 1 contents table lists for Workshop 10: "Present simple vs present continuous (review and extension)" and "ordinal numbers and the date". The 92 of 120 and the nota are therefore a score for the partial paper that was handed in, and the cover sheet must say so.

Notes on the marking

- THE PAPER CARRIES NO NAME AND NO DATE. There is no name field and no date field anywhere on the eight pages, and he wrote neither. The attribution to Didier Herrera rests entirely on the file name of the scan folder. Confirm it before the mark is recorded.
- THE 36 ITEMS WHOSE ANSWERS WERE PRINTED ON THE PAGE WHILE HE WORKED, as Alejandro asked to have named on the cover sheet: W1 Present simple 1-8; W1 Present continuous A 1-3; W1 Present continuous B 1-5; W1 Past simple 1-7; W2 Personal information 1-5; W2 British or American English 1-2; W3 Prepositions of place 1-6. That is 8 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 5 + 2 + 6 = 36 items. The teacher key sits on page 8, directly below his last exercise, separated from it by a horizontal rule and about one blank line, with no page break. It was in plain view. He scored 20 of those 36.
- THE SCAN IS A PARTIAL PAPER. At least one page is missing between p07 and p08. The Workshop 10 banner and two of its topics never appear. The paper as issued has more than 120 items; 120 is what was handed in.
- No teacher key exists on file for this document. The 36 items above are marked against the key printed on his own page 8. The remaining 84 are derived in _keys/DERIVED_W20_GRAMMARREVIEW.md from the printed prompt and the grammar point each exercise teaches. Every item could be settled.

- Counting rule: one printed item number = one scored item, and every gap inside that number must be right. This is the printed key's own convention (it prints "6 Do ... play" as a single numbered answer), and it is what makes the visible-answer items come out at exactly 36.
- W1 Present continuous B is 0 of 5 and W1 Past simple is 0 of 7, with the key printed on the same paper. Both are one mistake repeated, not twelve: he wrote the -ing form or the base form and left out the auxiliary entirely ("crying" for "is crying", "play" for "played", "not like" for "didn't like"). That is the single most useful thing on this paper for the next class.
- W5.Chg.1 and W5.Chg.3 are marked WRONG for the missing question mark, and item 3 is the call most worth your second look: "Do They watch TV in the evening." is otherwise perfect. The exercise prints "Make a question (?) or a negative", so forming the question is its whole point and the question mark is part of what it teaches (conventions rule 7). Item 1 fails twice over, for the mark and for keeping "plays" after "Does". If you let item 3 through, the total is 93 of 120 and the nota 3.9.
- W5.WH.3 is marked WRONG. "What time do you have lunch?" is good English and fits the answer "At one o'clock", but the printed instruction gives a closed six-word list (What, Where, When, Who, Why or How) and one gap, so the answer the exercise wants is "When". A second judgement call worth your eye.
- W8.Freq.1 is marked WRONG although the word order is right: the printed words are "gets up" and he wrote "get up". He changed a word he was asked to reorder, so it is not complete and right.
- W7.Poss.6 "wome's" is marked CORRECT. The possessive is in the right place, which is what the item tests, and the missing n is a dropped letter in a word the prompt supplies. The reading is also one of the four the transcription flags as close, so it may well be "women's" on the page. W7.Poss.4 "children'" is wrong for a different and real reason: an irregular plural takes 's, not a bare apostrophe.
- W9.CanB.3 is wrong on word order, not on punctuation. "Is it OK if I sit here?" is a request for permission, so the rewrite is the question "Can I sit here?"; he wrote "Ican sit here?", which keeps the statement order. (The transcription's UNUSUAL note 10 reads this item as a statement; the question mark he wrote is right and it is the inversion that is missing.)
- The four readings the transcription flags as close calls were each checked against the verdict, and none of them changes it: W1.PCb.2 "roinning" or "rainning" is wrong either way for the missing "is"; W2.Info.4 "electvonic" is wrong either way against the key's "email"; W6.Time.6 "o'clok" is right either way, spelling not being tested; W7.Poss.6 "wome's" is right either way.
- Letterform habits never marked wrong: his capital-shaped K and W inside words (cooK, can't cooK), his reversed s reading as an o, undotted i, and the small initial l on all three "Let's". Capitalisation is inconsistent in both directions at the start of ten answers and is not marked (conventions rule 6).
- Worth saying on the cover sheet: full marks on the -ing forms, on prepositions of place, on It's / They're, on adjective opposites, on imperatives, on Let's, on word order in questions, on telling the time, on Whose / Who's, on adverb position, and on can / can't A. What he has not got is the auxiliary: twelve of his twenty-eight lost marks are the seven past-simple items and the five present-continuous items where he left out did / didn't and is / am / are.

General Grammar Review – Workshops 1 to 10

Un repaso general de los temas

This review is organised workshop by workshop, in order. Each workshop has its grammar topics and practice exercises. The answer key at the end follows the same workshop order.

Grammar topics by workshop

Workshop	Main grammar topics
Workshop 1 – Welcome to the Class	Present simple, present continuous, and past simple (affirmative, negative, question)
Workshop 2 – What's your email?	Classroom language and personal information questions; British vs American English (mostly vocabulary)
Workshop 3 – Are you tidy or untidy?	Prepositions of place (in, on, under); a / an with plurals; It's / They're; adjectives and opposites
Workshop 4 – Daily Life & Communication	Imperatives (positive and negative); Let's / Let's not for suggestions
Workshop 5 – What do you do?	Present simple (negatives and questions); WH-questions
Workshop 6 – Nice to Meet You!	WH-questions and word order in questions; telling the time
Workshop 7 – Family & Famous!	Possessive 's (singular and plural); Whose…?; prepositions of time (in, on, at)
Workshop 8 – Every Day, Every Way!	Adverbs and expressions of frequency, and their position in the sentence
Workshop 9 – Talents in Action!	can / can't; present continuous; present simple vs present continuous
Workshop 10 – A World for All Seasons!	Present simple vs present continuous (review and extension); ordinal numbers and the date; prepositions in / on with months and dates; saying years

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Practice exercises

Workshop 1 – Welcome to the Class

Present simple

We use the **present simple** for habits, routines and things that are always true (*every day, usually, always*).
Form: I / you / we / they + verb • he / she / it + verb + **-s**
Negative: **don't / doesn't** + verb. Question: **Do / Does …?** *She works. He doesn't work. Do you work?*

Complete with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. She works (work) in a hospital. ✓
2. They live (live) in Melbourne. ✓
3. My brother studies (study) English every day. ✓
4. We don't like (not / like) coffee. ✓
5. He don't have (not / have) a car. ✗ doesn't have
6. Do you play (play) tennis? ✓
7. Do your sister speaks (speak) German? ✗ Does ... speak
8. I go (go) to school by bus. ✓

Present continuous

We use the **present continuous** for actions happening now (*now, at the moment, Look!, Listen!*).
Form: am / is / are + verb + **-ing**
I am working. She is reading. They are playing. Spelling: make → making, run → running.

A. Write the -ing form of the verb.

1. play → playing make → making run → running ✓
2. study → studying write → writing sit → sitting ✓
3. swim → swimming dance → dancing cook → cooking ✓

B. Complete with the present continuous.

1. Listen! The baby crying (cry). ✗ is crying
2. Look! It rainning (rain). ✗ is raining
3. Be quiet. I studying (study) now. ✗ am studying
4. They not watching (not / watch) TV at the moment. ✗ aren't watching
5. Do you listenning (listen) to me? ✗ Are ... listening

Past simple

We use the **past simple** for finished actions in the past (*yesterday, last week, in 2020*).
Regular verbs add **-ed**: *work → worked, play → played*. Some are irregular: **go → went, have → had.**
Negative and question use **didn't / Did** + base verb. *I didn't like it. Did you visit?*

Complete with the past simple of the verb in brackets.

1. Yesterday I wacth (watch) a film. ✗ watched
2. She goes (go) to the park on Sunday. ✗ went
3. They play (play) football last week. ✗ played
4. We have (have) dinner at eight o'clock. ✗ had

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5. He studys (study) English last year. ✗ studied
6. I not like (not / like) the restaurant. ✗ didn't like
7. Do you visit (visit) your family? ✗ Did ... visit

Workshop 2 – What's your email?

This workshop is mostly vocabulary (classroom language and forms). Here is a short grammar practice.

Personal information questions

We ask for personal information with question words.
What's your name? What's your email? What's your phone number? How old are you? Where are you from?

Complete the question with the missing word.

1. What's your name ? — My name is Carlos. ✓
2. How old are you? — I'm 25. ✓
3. Where are you from? — I'm from Colombia. ✓
4. What's your electronic address? — carlos@email.com ✗ email
5. What's your phone number ? — It's 0412 345 678. ✓

British or American English

British English (**BrE**) and American English (**AmE**) are the same language, but some words are different.
lift (BrE) = elevator (AmE) • holiday (BrE) = vacation (AmE) • autumn (BrE) = fall (AmE)

Write BrE (British English) or AmE (American English).

1. lift BrE elevator AmE holiday BrE ✓
2. vacation AmE flat AmE autumn BrE ✗ vacation = AmE, flat = BrE, autumn = BrE

Workshop 3 – Are you tidy or untidy?

Prepositions of place: in, on, under

These words say **where** something is.
in = inside • **on** = on top of / on a surface • **under** = below
The keys are in the bag. The book is on the table. The cat is under the chair.

Complete with in, on or under.

1. The books are on the shelf. ✓
2. There is a mouse in the box. It cannot get out. ✓
3. The shoes are under the bed, on the floor. ✓
4. The picture is on the wall. ✓
5. The keys are in my bag. ✓
6. The cat is sleeping on the table, on top of it. ✓

a / an and plurals

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We use **a / an** with one thing. **a** + consonant sound (*a car*), **an** + vowel sound (*an apple, an hour*).
For more than one, add **-s**. Some plurals are special: *box → boxes, child → children.*
It's = one. **They're** = more than one. *It's an egg. They're eggs.*

A. Write a or an and the plural form.

1. an orange → oranges
2. a car → cars
3. an hour → hours
4. a box → boxes
5. a child → children
6. an university → universitys ✗ a university / universities

B. Write It's or They're (with a or an if necessary).

1. apple → It's an apple
2. dogs → They're dogs
3. umbrella → It's an umbrella
4. chairs → They're chairs

Adjectives and opposites

Adjectives describe nouns. In English the adjective goes **before** the noun (*a big house, a clean room*).
Many adjectives have an **opposite**: *big / small, hot / cold, cheap / expensive, easy / difficult.*

Write the opposite adjective.

1. big → small — cheap → expensive — clean → dirty
2. fast → slow — hot → cold — easy → difficult
3. beautiful → ugly — full → empty — long → short

Workshop 4 – Daily Life & Communication

Imperatives (positive and negative)

We use imperatives for orders, instructions and warnings. Use the verb with **no subject**.
Positive: *Close the door. Be careful.* **Negative: Don't** + verb — *Don't run. Don't be late.*

Write the imperative (+ or –) of the verb in brackets.

1. be careful with that hot pan! (be / +)
2. don't drive fast — there are children here. (drive / –)
3. close the door, please. (close / +)
4. don't be late for class! (be / –)

Let's / Let's not

We use **Let's** for suggestions (you and me together).
Positive: Let's + verb — *Let's go.* **Negative: Let's not** + verb — *Let's not wait.*

Complete with Let's or Let's not.

1. It's a beautiful day. Let's go to the park.
2. It's late and we have an exam tomorrow. let's not go to bed late.
3. I'm hungry. let's eat something.

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Workshop 5 – What do you do?

Present simple – negatives and questions

Negative: don't / doesn't + base verb. *He doesn't like coffee.*
Question: Do / Does + subject + verb? *Does she live here?* After doesn't / does, the verb has no -s.

Change the sentence. Make a question (?) or a negative (–).

1. He plays the guitar. (?) → Does He plays the guitar. ✗ Does he play the guitar?
2. She lives in Cali. (–) → She doesn't live in cali. ✓
3. They watch TV in the evening. (?) → Do They watch TV in the evening. ✗
4. We have two cats. (–) → We don't have two cats. ✓

3 Do they watch TV in the evening?

WH-questions

WH-words ask for information (not yes/no): **What** (thing), **Where** (place), **When** (time), **Who** (person), **Why** (reason), **How** (way).
Form: WH-word + do / does + subject + verb. *Where do you live? What does he study?*

Complete with What, Where, When, Who, Why or How.

1. Where do you live? — In Sun Street. ✓
2. Why do you study English? — Because I want a good job. ✓
3. What time do you have lunch? — At one o'clock. ✗ When
4. Who is your teacher? — Mr Smith. ✓
5. How do you go to work? — By bike. ✓

Workshop 6 – Nice to Meet You!

Word order in questions

Questions with **do / does:** question word + do / does + subject + verb. *Where do you work?*
Questions with **be:** question word + is / are + subject. *How old is your brother? Who are your friends?*

Put the words in the correct order to make a question.

1. you / where / do / live / ? → Where do you live? ✓
2. does / what / your mother / do / ? → what does your mother do? ✓
3. your sister / where / does / live / ? → where does your sister live? ✓
4. you / when / do / have / breakfast / ? → When do you have breakfast? ✓

Telling the time

We ask: *What time is it? / What's the time?*
Use **past** for minutes 1–30 and **to** for minutes 31–59. **quarter** = 15, **half** = 30.
9:00 = nine o'clock • 8:15 = quarter past eight • 8:30 = half past eight • 8:45 = quarter to nine

Write the time in words.

1. 9:00 → It's nine o'clock. ✓
2. 4:15 → It's quarter past four. ✓
3. 6:30 → It's half past six. ✓
4. 10:45 → It's quarter to eleven. ✓
5. 7:50 → It's ten to eight. ✓

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6. 12:00 → It's twelve o'clock. ✓

Workshop 7 – Family & Famous!

Possessive 's

We use **'s** to show who owns something: *Shakira's guitar = the guitar of Shakira.*
Singular noun + **'s**: *the manager's office.* Plural noun ending in -s: add only **'** — *the workers' cars.*
Special plurals (no -s) take **'s**: *the children's toys, the women's room.*

Write the possessive form of the noun in brackets.

1. The manager's office is on the second floor. (manager) ✓
2. The workers' cars are parked outside. (workers) ✓
3. This is James's book. (James) ✓
4. The children' toys are on the floor. (children) ✗ children's
5. My brother's apartment is in the city centre. (brother) ✓
6. The women's restroom is down the hall. (women) ✓

Whose...?

We use **Whose...?** to ask who the owner is. *Whose bag is this? — It's Maria's.*
Careful! **Whose** = owner. **Who's** = Who is.

Complete with Whose or Who's.

1. Whose bag is this? ✓
2. Who's your English teacher? ✓
3. Whose car is parked outside? ✓

Prepositions of time: in, on, at

in = long times: months, years, seasons, parts of the day (*in July, in 2026, in summer, in the morning*).
on = days and dates (*on Monday, on 22nd September, on my birthday*).
at = clock times and a few special words (*at 7:30, at night, at the weekend, at Christmas*).

Complete with in, on or at.

1.	on	Monday	in	the morning	at	7:30 ✓
2.	in	December	on	my birthday	at	night ✓
3.	in	summer	at	the weekend	in	2026 ✓
4.	at	Christmas	on	22nd September	in	lunchtime ✗

4 at Christmas, on 22nd September, at lunchtime

Workshop 8 – Every Day, Every Way!

Adverbs of frequency – position

Adverbs say **how often**: *always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, never.*
They go **before** the main verb (*I always walk*), but **after** the verb be (*She is always happy*).
With **never / hardly ever**, use a positive verb: *He never eats meat* (not doesn't never).

Put the adverb in the correct place. Rewrite the sentence.

1. I walk to work. (always) → I always walk to work ✓
2. She is happy. (always) → She is alway happy ✓
3. We go to the cinema. (hardly ever) → We hardly ever go to the cinema. ✓

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4. He eats meat. (never) → He never eats meat. ✓

Word order with frequency

One-word adverbs (*always, never…*) go **before** the verb.
Expressions of many words (*every day, twice a week, once a month*) go **at the end** of the sentence.
I always get up at six. I check my phone every day.

Put the words in the correct order.

1. always / she / at six / gets up → She always get up at six ✗ She always gets up at six.
2. never / I / late / am / for class → I am never late for class ✓
3. we / every day / English / study → We every day study English. ✗ We study English every day.

Workshop 9 – Talents in Action!

can / can't

We use **can / can't** for ability, permission, requests and possibility.
Form (same for all — no to, no -s): can + verb. *I can swim. She can't swim. Can you help?*

A. Complete with can or can't and the verb in brackets.

1. I can swim very well. I go to the pool every week. (swim) ✓
2. My grandmother can't use a computer. She never learned. (use) ✓
3. Can you help me, please? (help) ✓
4. Penguins can't fly, but they can swim very well. (fly / swim) ✓
5. He can cook — his food is always delicious! (cook) ✓

B. Rewrite the sentence with can or can't.

1. It is possible for me to help you. → I can help you ✓
2. He does not know how to cook. → He can't cook ✓
3. Is it OK if I sit here? → I can sit here? ✗ Can I sit here?
4. It is not permitted to eat here. → You can't eat here ✓

Present simple or present continuous?

Present simple = always true / every day (*always, usually, every day*). *I work in a shop.*
Present continuous = happening now (*now, at the moment, Look!, Listen!*). *I am working now.*

Circle the correct form.

1. I usually (drink / am drinking) coffee, but today I (drink / am drinking) tea. ✓
2. Listen! The neighbours (have / are having) a party again. ✗ are having
3. My sister (works / is working) in a hospital. She is a nurse. ✓
4. Be quiet! The baby (sleeps / is sleeping). ✓
5. We (go / are going) to the gym every week. ✓
6. Look! It (snows / is snowing). ✓

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Use **in** with months: *My birthday is in February.*
Use **on** with dates and days: *The meeting is on Friday 5th September. The party is on 22nd September.*

Complete with in or on.

1. My birthday is ___in___ February. ✓
2. The exam is ___on___ 3rd May. ✓
3. We have a long holiday ___in___ December. ✓
4. The party is ___on___ 22nd September. ✓
5. My English course starts ___on___ January. ✗ in
6. The meeting is ___on___ Friday 5th September. ✓

Saying years

We usually say years in **two parts**: *1936 = nineteen thirty-six, 1807 = eighteen oh seven.*
For **2000–2009** we say *two thousand and…*: *2008 = two thousand and eight.* From 2010 you can say *twenty ten* or *two thousand and ten.*

Write how we say the year.

1. 1807 → eighteen oh seven ✓
2. 1936 → nineteen thirty-six ✓
3. 2008 → Two thousand and eight ✓
4. 2011 → Two thousand (write it in two ways) and eleven. ✗ two thousand and eleven / twenty eleven

Answer key

Remove this section before printing for students if you wish.

Workshop 1 – Welcome to the Class

Present simple
1 works 2 live 3 studies 4 don't like 5 doesn't have 6 Do … play 7 Does … speak 8 go

Present continuous
A: playing, making, running; studying, writing, sitting; swimming, dancing, cooking
B: 1 is crying 2 is raining 3 am studying 4 aren't watching 5 Are … listening

Past simple
1 watched 2 went 3 played 4 had 5 studied 6 didn't like 7 Did … visit

Workshop 2 – What's your email?

Personal information questions
1 name 2 How 3 Where 4 email 5 number

British or American English
1 lift = BrE elevator = AmE holiday = BrE
2 vacation = AmE flat = BrE autumn = BrE

Workshop 3 – Are you tidy or untidy?

Prepositions of place
1 on 2 in 3 under 4 on 5 In 6 on

a / an and plurals

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