GRADING SHEET

Student: Adriana García

General Grammar Review · Workshops 1 to 10

78%

128 / 164 points

Nota: 3.9 / 5.0

Breakdown

W1 · Present simple	**3 / 8**
W1 · -ing forms	**7 / 9**
W1 · Present continuous	**0 / 5**
W1 · Past simple	**0 / 7**
W2 · Personal information	**4 / 5**
W2 · British or American	**5 / 6**
W3 · Prepositions of place	**6 / 6**
W3 · a / an and plurals	**5 / 6**
W3 · It’s / They’re	**4 / 4**
W3 · Opposites	**9 / 9**
W4 · Imperatives	**4 / 4**
W4 · Let’s	**3 / 3**
W5 · Negatives and questions	**3 / 4**
W5 · WH-questions	**5 / 5**
W6 · Word order in questions	**4 / 4**
W6 · Telling the time	**6 / 6**
W7 · Possessive ’s	**5 / 6**
W7 · Whose…?	**3 / 3**
W7 · Prepositions of time	**11 / 12**
W8 · Frequency: position	**4 / 4**
W8 · Word order with frequency	**2 / 3**
W9 · can / can’t (A)	**4 / 5**
W9 · can / can’t (B)	**3 / 4**
W9 · Simple or continuous	**5 / 6**
W10 · Simple or continuous	**7 / 8**
W10 · Ordinal numbers	**5 / 8**
W10 · Saying the date	**3 / 4**
W10 · in or on	**5 / 6**
W10 · Saying years	**3 / 4**

For the teacher to grade (audio / video / free writing)

Not included in the score above. Write the result here.

Nothing outstanding: every exercise was attempted.

Adjusted final mark

Comments

Adriana, this is a useful paper because it separates so cleanly into what you know and what we need to build. Look at the breakdown: opposites 9 out of 9, prepositions of place 6 out of 6, telling the time 6 out of 6, prepositions of time 11 out of 12, frequency adverbs 4 out of 4. Where the answer is a word you have to choose, you choose it correctly almost every time. Your vocabulary is genuinely good.

Now the other half. The present continuous scored 0 out of 5 and the past simple 0 out of 7, and the reason in both cases is the same single thing: the **helping verb**. You wrote "crying" instead of "is crying", "Studying" instead of "am studying", "watch" instead of "watched", "goes" instead of "went". The idea was right every time. The part that carries the tense was missing.

That is why the whole score sits where it does, and it is also good news, because it is one thing to fix, not twenty. An English sentence about now needs **am, is** or **are** in front of the -ing word. A sentence about the past needs the verb itself to change, or **did** to do it for you.

This is exactly what happened in the session with Nina, when she asked what you did today. The grammar for that is Workshop 17, and after reading this paper I would start you there rather than anywhere else.

One more thing worth saying. Every single exercise was attempted, including the two that scored zero. Nothing was left blank except half of one item. That matters more than the number at the top.

WHAT TO CORRECT

Your paper divides cleanly in two. Everything that asks you to choose a word you know well, and everything that asks you to build a sentence with a helping verb. The first half is strong. The second is where all the lost marks are, and they are almost all the same mistake.

The present continuous · you left out am / is / are every time

Item	Question	You wrote	Correct answer
1	Listen! The baby _____ (cry).	crying	**is crying**
2	Look! It _____ (rain).	rainning	**is raining**
3	Be quiet. I _____ (study) now.	Studying	**am studying**
4	They _____ (not watch) TV.	not watching	**aren’t watching**
5	_____ you _____ (listen) to me?	Do … listening	**Are you listening?**

The past simple · you used the present form every time

Item	Question	You wrote	Correct answer
1	Yesterday I _____ (watch) a film.	watch	**watched**
2	She _____ (go) to the park on Sunday.	goes	**went**
3	They _____ (play) football last week.	play	**played**
4	We _____ (have) dinner at eight.	have	**had**
5	She _____ (study) English.	studys	**studied**
6	I _____ (not like) it.	not like	**didn’t like**
7	_____ you _____ (visit) her?	Do … visit	**Did you visit**

Present simple · the third person and the negative

Item	Question	You wrote	Correct answer
3	My brother _____ (study) English every day.	studys	**studies**
4	I _____ (not like) coffee.	not / like	**don’t like**
5	He _____ (not have) a car.	not haves	**doesn’t have**
6	_____ you _____ (play) tennis?	Do … plays	**Do you play**
7	_____ your sister _____ (speak) German?	Does … speaks	**Does she speak**

Small ones

Item	Question	You wrote	Correct answer
W3	a or an + university	an universitys	**a university** (the u sounds like *you*)

Item	Question	You wrote	Correct answer
W7	the children’s toys	children’	**children’s** (irregular plural keeps the s)
W7	_____ lunchtime	in lunchtime	**at** lunchtime
W10	_____ January	on January	**in** January
W10	12th · 20th · 30th	twelveth · twentyth · thirty th	**twelfth · twentieth · thirtieth**
W10	22nd March	Tweny second march	**the twenty-second of March**
W8	we / every day / English / study	we every day study English	**We study English every day.**

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 studys (study) English every day. ✗ studies
4. We not like (not / like) coffee. ✗ don't like
5. He not have (not / have) a car. ✗ doesn't have
6. Do you plays (play) tennis? ✗ Do you play
7. Does your sister speaks (speak) German? ✗ Does she 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 → runing ✗ running
2. study → studying write → writing sit → siting ✗ 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 listening (listen) to me? ✗ Are you 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 watch (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 you 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

Workshop 3 – Are you tidy or untidy? BrE

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 c. e 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
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

Does he play

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.
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 → 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 always 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 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 _____ very well. (fly / swim)
5. He can cook — his food is always delicious! (cook)

can swim - second half missing

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?
4. It is not permitted to eat here. → You can't eat here

Can I sit 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.
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).

are having

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Workshop 10 – A World for All Seasons!

Present simple or present continuous?

Present simple = facts and habits, true all the time (*usually, every day, all year*). *In Colombia it usually rains in the afternoon.*
Present continuous = am / is / are + -ing, happening right now (*now, right now, Look!, Listen!*). *Look! It is raining now.*
Trick: **every day → present simple** • **right now → present continuous**

Complete with the present simple or the present continuous form of the verb in brackets.

1. In Bogotá it usually rains (rain) in the afternoon.
2. Look outside! It is raining (rain) right now.
3. Germany has (have) four seasons. — has
4. Listen! The children are playing (play) in the snow.
5. The sun shines (shine) on the equator all year.
6. Be quiet, please. I am studying (study) for my English test.
7. Every winter it snows (snow) in the north of Germany.
8. Look at Lena! Today she is wearing (wear) a big coat and gloves.

Ordinal numbers

Ordinal numbers show order or position (**1st, 2nd, 3rd…**). We use them for dates.
1st first, **2nd** second, **3rd** third, then add **-th**: fourth, fifth… Careful: *fifth, twelfth, twentieth, twenty-first.*

Write the ordinal number in words.

1. 1st → First
2. 2nd → second
3. 3rd → Third
4. 5th → Fifth
5. 12th → Twelveth — twelfth
6. 20th → Twenty th — twentieth
7. 21st → tweny First
8. 30th → Thirty th — thirtieth

Writing and saying the date

We write **22nd March**, but we say *the twenty-second of March.*
British English (day/month): **12/1** = *the twelfth of January.* American English writes the month first: **12/1** = *the first of December.*

Write how we say the date.

1. 22nd March → Tweny second march — the twenty-second of March
2. 3rd May → third of may
3. 1st December → first of December
4. 12/1 (British English) → Tweveth of January

Prepositions: in or on?

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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 January
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 also: 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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