# GRADING SHEET

## Student: Erika Garibello

General Grammar Review · Workshops 1 to 10 (Elementary)

**97%**

159 / 164 points

**Nota: 4.8 / 5.0**

### Breakdown

| | |
|---|---|
| Workshop 1 Present simple, continuous, past simple | **26 / 29** |
| Workshop 2 Questions; British and American English | **11 / 11** |
| Workshop 3 Prepositions of place; a / an; adjectives | **24 / 25** |
| Workshop 4 Imperatives; Let’s | **7 / 7** |
| Workshop 5 Negatives, questions, WH-questions | **9 / 9** |
| Workshop 6 Word order in questions; telling the time | **10 / 10** |
| Workshop 7 Possessive ’s; Whose; prepositions of time | **21 / 21** |
| Workshop 8 Adverbs of frequency and their position | **7 / 7** |
| Workshop 9 can / can’t; present simple vs continuous | **15 / 15** |
| Workshop 10 Present simple vs continuous; dates; years | **29 / 30** |

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

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

(no audio, video or free writing in this review)

Adjusted final mark

### Comments

This is an outstanding result, Erika: 159 out of 164, with seven of the ten workshops completely perfect. Possessive ’s including the plural forms (workers’, children’s, women’s), prepositions of time, question formation, telling the time, can and can’t, and the present simple versus present continuous contrast are all secure.

You have one small habit worth fixing. In the present continuous you sometimes drop the auxiliary: you wrote "The baby crying" and "It raining" instead of "The baby is crying" and "It is raining". You got am, are not and Are right in the same exercise, so it is not the rule you are missing, only the little word. Every present continuous sentence needs two parts: am/is/are, and then the verb + -ing.

The other three slips are one-offs: the base form after did (Did you visit, not Did you visited), a before university because it sounds like "yoo", and one answer where only one of the two ways of saying 2011 was given.

Three items were hard to read in the scan and I marked them in your favour: Workshop 9 B.1 (can or can’t before "help"), Workshop 1 present simple 6, and Workshop 3 prepositions 5.

# WHAT TO CORRECT

Only five items out of 164. Everything else was correct. These five are worth two minutes of your time, because four of them are the same kind of small word.

## Workshop 1 · Present continuous

| Item | Question | You wrote | Correct answer |
|---|---|---|---|
| B.1 | The baby ___ (cry). | crying | is crying **— the "is" is missing** |
| B.2 | It ___ (rain). | raining | is raining **— the "is" is missing** |

## Workshop 1 · Past simple

| Item | Question | You wrote | Correct answer |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | ___ you ___ (visit) your grandmother? | Did you visited | Did you **visit** (base form after did) |

## Workshop 3 · a or an

| Item | Question | You wrote | Correct answer |
|---|---|---|---|
| A.6 | ___ university / plural | an university | **a** university (it sounds like "yoo") |

## Workshop 10 · Saying years

| Item | Question | You wrote | Correct answer |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Write 2011 in two ways. | twenty eleven | twenty eleven **and** two thousand and eleven |

# 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 |

## 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 doesn't have (not / have) a car.
6. Does you play (play) tennis?
7. Does your sister speak (speak) German?
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).
2. Look! It raining (rain).
3. Be quiet. I am studying (study) now.
4. They are not watching (not / watch) TV at the moment.
5. Are you listening (listen) to me?

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

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

## 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 email address? — carlos@email.com
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 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

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 → universities

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

1. apple → It's an apple
2. dogs → They are dogs
3. umbrella → It's an (babrella) 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.

## 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 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.

### 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. When 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.

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's toys are on the floor. (children)
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 | 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.

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 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? → 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.
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 ).

# 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.
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 → twelfth
6. 20th → twentieth
7. 21st → twenty-first
8. 30th → 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 → the twenty-second of March
2. 3rd May → the third of May
3. 1st December → the first of December
4. 12/1 (British English) → the twelfth of January.

## Prepositions: in or on?

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 ___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 o seven___
2. 1936 → ___nineteen thirty-six___
3. 2008 → ___two thousand and eight___
4. 2011 → ___twenty eleven___ (write it in two ways)

## 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**

A: 1 an orange / oranges 2 a car / cars 3 an hour / hours 4 a box / boxes 5 a child / children 6 a university / universities
B: 1 It's an apple. 2 They're dogs. 3 It's an umbrella. 4 They're chairs.

### Adjectives and opposites

1 small / expensive / dirty 2 slow / cold / difficult 3 ugly / empty / short

## Workshop 4 – Daily Life & Communication

### Imperatives

1 Be 2 Don't drive 3 Close 4 Don't be

### Let's / Let's not

1 Let's 2 Let's not 3 Let's

## Workshop 5 – What do you do?

### Present simple – negatives and questions

1 Does he play the guitar? 2 She doesn't live in Cali. 3 Do they watch TV in the evening? 4 We don't have two cats.

### WH-questions

1 Where 2 Why 3 When 4 Who 5 How

## Workshop 6 – Nice to Meet You!

### Word order in questions

1 Where do you live? 2 What does your mother do? 3 Where does your sister live? 4 When do you have breakfast?

### Telling the time

1 nine o'clock 2 quarter past four 3 half past six 4 quarter to eleven 5 ten to eight 6 twelve o'clock

## Workshop 7 – Family & Famous!

### Possessive 's

1 manager's 2 workers' 3 James's (or James') 4 children's 5 brother's 6 women's

### Whose...?

1 Whose 2 Who's 3 Whose

### Prepositions of time

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 / at lunchtime

## Workshop 8 – Every Day, Every Way!

### Adverbs of frequency – position

1 I always walk to work. 2 She is always happy. 3 We hardly ever go to the cinema. 4 He never eats meat.

### Word order with frequency

1 She always gets up at six. 2 I am never late for class. 3 We study English every day.

## Workshop 9 – Talents in Action!

### can / can't

A: 1 can swim 2 can't use 3 Can ... help 4 can't fly / can swim 5 can cook
B: 1 I can help you. 2 He can't cook. 3 Can I sit here? 4 You can't eat here.

### Present simple or present continuous

1 drink / am drinking 2 are having 3 works 4 is sleeping 5 go 6 is snowing

## Workshop 10 – A World for All Seasons!

### Present simple or present continuous

1 rains 2 is raining 3 has 4 are playing 5 shines 6 am studying 7 snows 8 is wearing

### Ordinal numbers

1 first 2 second 3 third 4 fifth 5 twelfth 6 twentieth 7 twenty-first 8 thirtieth

### Writing and saying the date

1 the twenty-second of March 2 the third of May 3 the first of December 4 the twelfth of January

### Prepositions: in or on

1 in 2 on 3 in 4 on 5 in 6 on

### Saying years

1 eighteen oh seven 2 nineteen thirty-six 3 two thousand and eight 4 twenty eleven / two thousand and eleven