20 free A2 English grammar worksheets

Each worksheet has a rule box, typical mistakes, three exercises, a writing task, speaking questions and a full answer key. Free to print and share with your students.

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Present Simple vs Present Continuous Worksheet

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

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Remember

Form	Example
Present simple: habits, routines, facts	I work from home on Fridays.
Present continuous: now, around now, temporary	I'm working from a café this week.
Signals: always, usually, every day / now, at the moment, this week	She usually drives, but today she's walking.
State verbs (know, like, want, need, believe) → simple	I know the answer. (not I'm knowing)

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I am knowing the answer.	I know the answer.
She is going to work by bus every day.	She goes to work by bus every day.
Look! It rains.	Look! It's raining.

1. Complete

Present simple or present continuous? Complete the sentences.

1. She usually _____ (take) the bus, but today she _____ (walk).
2. Water _____ (boil) at 100 °C.
3. I can't talk now. I _____ (drive).
4. I _____ (not / understand) this word.
5. They _____ (stay) with friends this week.
6. How often _____ you _____ (go) to the cinema?
7. Listen! Someone _____ (knock) at the door.
8. He _____ (want) a new phone.
9. We _____ (have) dinner at seven every evening.
10. Why _____ you _____ (wear) a jacket? It's hot!

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. I (cook / am cooking) dinner every night.
2. Shh! The film (starts / is starting).
3. She (knows / is knowing) my brother.
4. Prices (go / are going) up this year.
5. He never (drinks / is drinking) coffee.
6. What (do you do / are you doing)? I'm a nurse.
7. I (need / am needing) some help.
8. Look, they (dance / are dancing)!

3. Correct the mistakes

Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. I am liking this song.
2. She is go to work by car every day.
3. Look! The bus comes.
4. Do you working today?
5. He is believing you.
6. We are usually eat at home.

Writing

Write a short paragraph (6–7 sentences) comparing your normal week with this week. What do you usually do, and what are you doing differently now?

Speaking

- What do you usually do after work, and what are you doing differently this month?
- What are you learning or working on at the moment?
- What does a normal weekday look like for you?
- Is anything changing in your city or your job these days?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 takes … is walking · 2 boils · 3 am driving · 4 don't understand · 5 are staying · 6 do … go · 7 is knocking · 8 wants · 9 have · 10 are … wearing

2. Choose: 1 cook · 2 is starting · 3 knows · 4 are going · 5 drinks · 6 do you do · 7 need · 8 are dancing

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I like this song. · 2 She goes to work by car every day. · 3 Look! The bus is coming. · 4 Are you working today? · 5 He believes you. · 6 We usually eat at home.

Writing, model answer: I usually work in the office from Monday to Friday, but this week I'm working from home because the office is closed. Normally I take the train at eight; now I'm starting at nine. I usually have lunch with colleagues, but this week I'm cooking for myself. I don't like working alone very much, but I'm enjoying the extra sleep.

Past Continuous Worksheet: Was and Were + -ing

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

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Remember

Form	Example
I / he / she / it was + -ing	I was sleeping.
you / we / they were + -ing	They were having dinner.
Background (past continuous) + interruption (past simple)	I was cooking when the phone rang.
while + longer action; when + short action	While I was walking home, it started to rain.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I was watch TV.	I was watching TV.
They was playing football.	They were playing football.
When I was arriving, the film started.	When I arrived, the film started.

1. Complete

Complete with the past continuous of the verb in brackets.

1. At eight o'clock I _____ (have) breakfast.
2. They _____ (not / listen) to the teacher.
3. What _____ you _____ (do) at midnight?
4. It _____ (rain) when we left.
5. She _____ (wait) for the bus when I saw her.
6. We _____ (talk) about you yesterday!
7. He _____ (not / drive) fast.
8. _____ they _____ (work) last night?
9. The sun _____ (shine) all morning.
10. I _____ (watch) a film when the lights went out.

2. Choose

Past simple or past continuous? Circle the correct option.

1. I (walked / was walking) home when I met Sam.
2. When the phone rang, I (answered / was answering) it.
3. While she (cooked / was cooking), she burned her hand.
4. We (were / was) playing cards.
5. He (fell / was falling) while he was skiing.
6. What were you (do / doing)?
7. They (arrived / were arriving) at ten.
8. It (snowed / was snowing) when we woke up.

3. Correct the mistakes

Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. I was watch TV when you called.
2. They was sleeping.
3. While I walked home, I was seeing an accident.
4. She were reading a book.
5. What you were doing?
6. When I was arriving, the film started.

Writing

Write the beginning of a story (6–7 sentences). Describe the scene with the past continuous, then something unexpected happens in the past simple.

Speaking

- What were you doing at nine o'clock last night?
- Tell me about a time something surprising happened while you were travelling.
- Where were you living five years ago, and what were you doing?
- Describe a moment when the power went out or your internet stopped. What were you doing?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 was having · 2 weren't listening · 3 were … doing · 4 was raining · 5 was waiting · 6 were talking · 7 wasn't driving · 8 Were … working · 9 was shining · 10 was watching

2. Choose: 1 was walking · 2 answered · 3 was cooking · 4 were · 5 fell · 6 doing · 7 arrived · 8 was snowing

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I was watching TV when you called. · 2 They were sleeping. · 3 While I was walking home, I saw an accident. · 4 She was reading a book. · 5 What were you doing? · 6 When I arrived, the film started.

Writing, model answer: It was a cold Friday evening. I was walking home from work and it was raining. People were hurrying to the station and cars were waiting at the lights. I was thinking about dinner when my phone rang. It was a number I didn't know. I answered it, and a voice said my name very quietly.

Present Perfect Worksheet: Ever, Never, Just, Already, Yet

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

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Remember

Form	Example
have / has + past participle	I've finished. She's gone home.
Experiences: ever / never	Have you ever been to Japan? I've never tried it.
News: just / already / yet	I've just arrived. Have you eaten yet?
Unfinished time: for + period, since + point	I've lived here for six years / since 2020.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I have went to Paris.	I have been to Paris.
I live here since 2020.	I've lived here since 2020.
Did you ever try sushi?	Have you ever tried sushi?

1. Complete

Complete with the present perfect of the verb in brackets.

1. I _____ (never / see) the sea.
2. _____ you ever _____ (eat) octopus?
3. She _____ (just / leave).
4. We _____ (not / finish) yet.
5. He _____ (lose) his keys again.
6. They _____ (already / book) the hotel.
7. _____ she _____ (call) you yet?
8. I _____ (know) him for ten years.
9. My parents _____ (be) to Canada twice.
10. You _____ (not / tell) me your name.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. I have lived here (for / since) 2019.
2. Have you finished (already / yet)?
3. She has (just / yet) called.
4. He has worked here (for / since) three months.
5. I have (ever / never) been to Italy.
6. Has she (went / gone) home?
7. We've (already / yet) seen this film.
8. (Have / Has) your brother found a job?

3. Correct the mistakes

Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. I have saw that film.
2. She has finished already her work.
3. Have you ever went to Paris?
4. I have lived here since five years.
5. He have just arrived.
6. We didn't finish yet.

Writing

Write 6 sentences about your experiences: three things you have done, two things you have never done, and one thing you haven't done yet but plan to do.

Speaking

- Have you ever done something you were scared of? What was it?
- What have you done today that you are proud of?
- How long have you lived in your home? And known your best friend?
- What is something you have never done but would like to try?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 have never seen / 've never seen · 2 Have … eaten · 3 has just left · 4 haven't finished · 5 has lost · 6 have already booked · 7 Has … called · 8 have known · 9 have been · 10 haven't told

2. Choose: 1 since · 2 yet · 3 just · 4 for · 5 never · 6 gone · 7 already · 8 Has

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I have seen that film. · 2 She has already finished her work. · 3 Have you ever been to Paris? · 4 I have lived here for five years. · 5 He has just arrived. · 6 We haven't finished yet.

Writing, model answer: I have visited four countries in Europe. I have run a half marathon, and I have learned to make bread. I have never been on a plane for more than five hours, and I have never seen snow in real life. I haven't passed my driving test yet, but I'm taking it next month.

Present Perfect vs Past Simple Worksheet

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

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Remember

Form	Example
Past simple: finished time, details	I went to Rome in 2019.
Present perfect: experience, no time given	I've been to Rome.
Present perfect: period up to now	I've worked here since May.
Signals: yesterday, ago, last..., in 2019 / ever, never, yet, so far, this week	Have you seen him this week? I saw him yesterday.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I have seen him yesterday.	I saw him yesterday.
When have you arrived?	When did you arrive?
I know her for ten years.	I've known her for ten years.

1. Complete

Present perfect or past simple? Complete the sentences.

1. I _____ (visit) Lisbon in 2022.
2. _____ you ever _____ (try) Thai food?
3. She _____ (start) her new job last Monday.
4. We _____ (live) here since 2018.
5. When _____ you _____ (arrive)?
6. I _____ (not / see) him this week.
7. They _____ (get) married two years ago.
8. He _____ (write) three books so far.
9. _____ you _____ (watch) the match last night?
10. I _____ (lose) my phone. Can you call it?

2. Choose

Complete the dialogue. Circle the correct option.

1. A: (Have you ever been / Did you ever go) to Mexico?
2. B: Yes, I (have / did).
3. A: When (have you gone / did you go)?
4. B: I (went / have gone) in 2021.
5. A: (Did you like / Have you liked) it?
6. B: I loved it. I (have been / went) back twice since then.
7. A: I (never went / have never been) there.
8. B: You should go. I (have just booked / just booked) my next trip!

3. Correct the mistakes

Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. I have seen him yesterday.

2. Did you ever eat sushi?

3. She has gone to London last year.

4. I live here since 2015.

5. When have you finished university?

6. We didn't see this film yet.

Writing

Write a short paragraph about a hobby or skill: say how long you have done it, when and how you started, and what you have achieved so far.

Speaking

- Have you ever lived in another city or country? When was it and what was it like?
- What is the best thing you have done this year? When did you do it?
- Have you ever met someone famous? Where did you meet them?
- How many jobs have you had? Which one did you like most?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 visited · 2 Have … tried · 3 started · 4 have lived · 5 did … arrive · 6 haven't seen · 7 got · 8 has written · 9 Did … watch · 10 have lost / 've lost

2. Choose: 1 Have you ever been · 2 have · 3 did you go · 4 went · 5 Did you like · 6 have been · 7 have never been · 8 have just booked

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I saw him yesterday. · 2 Have you ever eaten sushi? · 3 She went to London last year. · 4 I have lived here since 2015. · 5 When did you finish university? · 6 We haven't seen this film yet.

Writing, model answer: I have played the guitar for eight years. I started when I was fifteen: my uncle gave me his old guitar and showed me three chords. At first I practised every day after school. Since then I have played in two bands and I have written about twenty songs. Last year I played at a friend's wedding, which was a great experience.

Will vs Going To Worksheet: Future Forms

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

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Remember

Form	Example
going to: plans and intentions	I'm going to learn to drive this year.
going to: prediction from what you see	Look at the sky. It's going to rain.
will: decisions now, offers, promises, opinions	I'll help you. I think she'll win.
present continuous: fixed arrangements	I'm meeting Sara at six tomorrow.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I will visit my aunt tomorrow, I booked the train.	I'm going to visit my aunt tomorrow; I've booked the train.
The phone is ringing. I'm going to get it!	The phone is ringing. I'll get it!
Look at those clouds. It will rain.	Look at those clouds. It's going to rain.

1. Complete

Complete with will or going to and the verb in brackets.

1. 'The phone's ringing.' 'I _____ (get) it.'
2. We _____ (move) to a bigger flat next year. We've already found one.
3. Watch out! You _____ (fall).
4. I promise I _____ (not / tell) anyone.
5. I think it _____ (be) a great party.
6. She _____ (study) medicine. She's applied to three universities.
7. 'I'm cold.' 'I _____ (close) the window.'
8. Maybe they _____ (call) later.
9. He _____ (start) a new job in May. It's all agreed.
10. 'Is that heavy? I _____ (carry) it for you.'

2. Choose

Circle the best option.

1. I've decided: I (will / am going to) quit my job.
2. 'We've run out of milk.' 'I (will / am going to) buy some.'
3. I (meet / am meeting) the dentist at four tomorrow.
4. I think robots (will / are going to) do most jobs one day.
5. Look at that car! It (will / is going to) crash!
6. Don't worry, I (won't / am not going to) be late. I promise.
7. What (will you do / are you doing) this weekend? Any plans?
8. Shall I help? — Yes, thanks. (Will / Shall) you hold this?

3. Correct the mistakes

Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. I will to call you tomorrow.
2. Look at those clouds. It will rain.
3. 'The door bell!' 'I am going to open it.'
4. She going to buy a car.
5. I think he wins the election.
6. We will meet the client at 10 tomorrow, it's in the diary.

Writing

Write 6 sentences about your plans and predictions for next year: three plans with going to and three predictions or promises with will.

Speaking

- What are you going to do this weekend?
- What arrangements do you have for next week? Who are you meeting?
- What do you think your city will be like in twenty years?
- Make three promises to yourself for next month with I'll...

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 'll get · 2 are going to move · 3 are going to fall · 4 won't tell · 5 will be · 6 is going to study · 7 'll close · 8 will call · 9 is going to start / is starting · 10 'll carry

2. Choose: 1 am going to · 2 will · 3 am meeting · 4 will · 5 is going to · 6 won't · 7 are you doing · 8 Will

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I will call you tomorrow. · 2 Look at those clouds. It's going to rain. · 3 'The door bell!' 'I'll open it.' · 4 She's going to buy a car. · 5 I think he'll win the election. · 6 We're meeting the client at 10 tomorrow, it's in the diary.

Writing, model answer: Next year I'm going to change jobs. I'm going to take an online course in marketing, and I'm going to save money for a trip to Japan. I think prices will go up again. My brother will probably get married. And I promise I'll call my grandmother every Sunday.

Irregular Verbs Practice Worksheet with Answers

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

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Remember

Form	Example
No change	cut–cut–cut, put–put–put, let–let–let
Same past and participle	buy–bought–bought, find–found–found, tell–told–told
i – a – u	begin–began–begun, drink–drank–drunk, swim–swam–swum
-ew / -own	fly–flew–flown, know–knew–known, grow–grew–grown

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I have wrote three emails.	I have written three emails.
She teached us French.	She taught us French.
We have went home.	We have gone home.

1. Complete

Complete with the past simple of the verb in brackets.

1. I _____ (lose) my wallet on the bus.
2. She _____ (teach) English in Japan for a year.
3. We _____ (drink) too much coffee yesterday.
4. He _____ (forget) my birthday.
5. They _____ (fly) to Lima last night.
6. I _____ (feel) much better after the walk.
7. The meeting _____ (begin) late.
8. She _____ (choose) the red one.
9. My son _____ (break) the window with a ball.
10. We _____ (spend) too much money on holiday.

2. Complete

Complete with the past participle of the verb in brackets.

1. Have you ever _____ (swim) in a lake?
2. I've _____ (write) three emails this morning.
3. She has _____ (grow) so much!
4. Have you _____ (speak) to the manager?
5. We've _____ (know) each other for years.
6. He has _____ (steal) my idea!
7. I've never _____ (ride) a horse.
8. Have they _____ (eat) yet?

3. Correct the mistakes

Correct the verb form in each sentence.

1. I have went there twice.
2. She teached me to cook.
3. We have saw that film.
4. He brang his guitar.
5. I have drank all the milk.
6. They have broke the printer.

Writing

Write 6 sentences about a holiday you remember. Use at least eight different irregular verbs (past simple or past participle) and underline them.

Speaking

- Speaking game: tell the story of your last holiday using at least eight irregular verbs.
- What is the best thing you have ever bought?
- Have you ever lost something important? What happened?
- Who taught you to swim, ride a bike or drive?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 lost · 2 taught · 3 drank · 4 forgot · 5 flew · 6 felt · 7 began · 8 chose · 9 broke · 10 spent

2. Complete: 1 swum · 2 written · 3 grown · 4 spoken · 5 known · 6 stolen · 7 ridden · 8 eaten

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I have been / gone there twice. · 2 She taught me to cook. · 3 We have seen that film. · 4 He brought his guitar. · 5 I have drunk all the milk. · 6 They have broken the printer.

Writing, model answer: Three years ago we flew to Portugal. We drove along the coast and stopped in small villages. We ate fresh fish every day and drank too much coffee. One night we slept on the beach and saw thousands of stars. I took hundreds of photos. I have never forgotten that trip, and I have gone back twice since then.

First Conditional Worksheet with Answers

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Remember

Form	Example
If + present simple, will / won't + verb	If it rains, we'll stay at home.
The if-clause can go second (no comma)	We'll stay at home if it rains.
unless = if ... not	I won't go unless you come with me.
when = sure to happen; if = possible	When I get home, I'll call you. If I see him, I'll tell him.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
If it will rain, we will stay home.	If it rains, we'll stay home.
If you don't hurry, you miss the bus.	If you don't hurry, you'll miss the bus.
I'll call you when I will arrive.	I'll call you when I arrive.

1. Complete

Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If you _____ (heat) ice, it _____ (melt).
2. If it _____ (be) sunny tomorrow, we _____ (go) to the beach.
3. She _____ (be) angry if you _____ (not / call) her.
4. If I _____ (see) Tom, I _____ (give) him your message.
5. You _____ (miss) the train unless you _____ (hurry).
6. If they _____ (not / leave) now, they _____ (be) late.
7. What _____ you _____ (do) if you _____ (not / get) the job?
8. If we _____ (save) money, we _____ (buy) a car next year.
9. I _____ (lend) you my book if you _____ (want).
10. If he _____ (study) hard, he _____ (pass) the exam.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. If it (rains / will rain), I'll take a taxi.
2. I (call / will call) you if I have time.
3. (Unless / If) you hurry, you'll be late.
4. (When / If) I get home tonight, I'll make dinner.
5. If she (doesn't / won't) come, we'll start without her.
6. You won't pass (if / unless) you study.
7. If you touch that, you (get / will get) hurt.
8. We'll go out if the weather (is / will be) good.

3. Correct the mistakes

Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. If it will rain, we will stay home.
2. If you will come, I'll cook.
3. I help you if you ask me.
4. Unless you don't hurry, you'll miss it.
5. If she call me, I'll tell you.
6. When I will finish, I'll text you.

Writing

Write a short message to a friend about weekend plans (6 sentences). Include at least four first conditional sentences with if, unless or when.

Speaking

- What will you do if the weather is good this weekend?
- If you have some free time tonight, how will you spend it?
- What will happen if you don't practise English this month?
- Finish the sentences about yourself: If I get a pay rise... Unless I sleep well...

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 heat … melts (zero conditional) · 2 is … 'll go · 3 'll be … don't call · 4 see … 'll give · 5 'll miss … hurry · 6 don't leave … 'll be · 7 will … do … don't get · 8 save … 'll buy · 9 'll lend … want · 10 studies … 'll pass

2. Choose: 1 rains · 2 will call · 3 Unless · 4 When · 5 doesn't · 6 unless · 7 will get · 8 is

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 If it rains, we will stay home. · 2 If you come, I'll cook. · 3 I'll help you if you ask me. · 4 Unless you hurry, you'll miss it. · 5 If she calls me, I'll tell you. · 6 When I finish, I'll text you.

Writing, model answer: Hi Leo! If the weather is good on Saturday, we'll go to the lake. If it rains, we'll watch a film at my place. Unless you're busy, you can bring your sister. I'll pick you up when I finish work. If we leave at ten, we'll get there before lunch. Let me know!

Comparatives and Superlatives Worksheet

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Remember

Form	Example
Short adjectives: -er than / the -est	cheap → cheaper → the cheapest
Long adjectives: more / the most	expensive → more expensive → the most expensive
Irregular	good → better → the best · bad → worse → the worst · far → further → the furthest
as + adjective + as · not as ... as	She's as tall as me. It isn't as cold as yesterday.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
My city is more big than yours.	My city is bigger than yours.
She is the most tall in the class.	She is the tallest in the class.
This film is more better than the book.	This film is better than the book.

1. Complete

Complete with the comparative form of the adjective in brackets.

1. My flat is _____ (small) than yours.
2. This exercise is _____ (easy) than the last one.
3. Trains are _____ (comfortable) than buses.
4. Today is _____ (hot) than yesterday.
5. His English is _____ (good) than mine.
6. The traffic is _____ (bad) in the morning.
7. Is Lima _____ (far) from here than Quito?
8. She's _____ (interesting) than her brother.

2. Complete

Complete with the superlative form.

1. Everest is _____ (high) mountain in the world.
2. That was _____ (bad) film I've ever seen.
3. She's _____ (intelligent) person in the team.
4. July is _____ (dry) month here.
5. This is _____ (good) pizza in town.
6. It's _____ (big) city in the country.
7. He's _____ (funny) person I know.
8. Which is _____ (expensive) restaurant here?

3. Correct the mistakes

Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. She is more tall than me.
2. This is the most cheap hotel.
3. My car is more better than yours.
4. He is as tall than his father.
5. It's the baddest day of my life.
6. Rome is more big than Florence.

Writing

Compare two cities, two phones or two jobs you know in 6 sentences. Use at least three comparatives and two superlatives.

Speaking

- Compare where you live now with a place you used to live.
- Which is better: working from home or working in an office? Why?
- What is the best place you have ever visited? And the most expensive thing you have bought?
- Compare three ways of learning English: classes, apps and series.

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 smaller · 2 easier · 3 more comfortable · 4 hotter · 5 better · 6 worse · 7 further / farther · 8 more interesting

2. Complete: 1 the highest · 2 the worst · 3 the most intelligent · 4 the driest · 5 the best · 6 the biggest · 7 the funniest · 8 the most expensive

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 She is taller than me. · 2 This is the cheapest hotel. · 3 My car is better than yours. · 4 He is as tall as his father. · 5 It's the worst day of my life. · 6 Rome is bigger than Florence.

Writing, model answer: I have lived in Córdoba and in Buenos Aires. Buenos Aires is bigger and much busier than Córdoba. Córdoba is quieter and cheaper, and the people are friendlier. The weather is hotter in Córdoba in summer. For me, the best thing about Buenos Aires is the food, but the most relaxing city is definitely Córdoba.

Articles Worksheet: A, An, The and No Article

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
a / an: one of many, first mention, jobs	I saw a dog. She's an engineer.
the: we both know which one; unique things	The dog was huge. The sun, the internet
No article: general ideas, plurals and uncountables in general	I love music. Dogs are loyal.
Fixed phrases	go to work / bed / school · at home · by car · the cinema · the doctor

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
She is teacher.	She is a teacher.
I love the music.	I love music.
I go to the work by bus.	I go to work by bus.

1. Complete

Complete with a, an, the or – (no article).

1. She's _____ architect.
2. I have _____ idea!
3. Can you close _____ door, please?
4. _____ life is beautiful.
5. We had _____ great time in _____ Italy.
6. I bought _____ shirt and _____ jacket. _____ jacket was expensive.
7. He goes to _____ work by _____ bus.
8. _____ moon is very bright tonight.
9. It takes _____ hour to get there.
10. I don't like _____ coffee, but _____ coffee you made is good.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. She's (a / an) university student.
2. I play (the / –) tennis on Sundays.
3. He plays (the / –) piano.
4. (The / –) children love sweets.
5. Let's go to (the / –) cinema.
6. I'm (at / at the) home.
7. She lives in (the / –) United States.
8. (A / The) best way to learn is to practise.

3. Complete

Complete the text with a, an, the or – (no article).

1. Last week I went to _____ new restaurant near my office.
2. _____ restaurant was in _____ old building by _____ river.
3. I ordered _____ fish, and my friend had _____ omelette.
4. _____ waiter was very friendly.
5. In _____ general, I don't eat out much, but I'll go back.
6. We took _____ taxi home because it was _____ midnight.

Writing

Describe your street or neighbourhood in 6 sentences. Check every noun: does it need a, an, the or no article?

Speaking

- Describe your workplace or school: what is there and what is it like?
- What is the best meal you have ever had? Where was it?
- Talk about things you like and dislike in general (music, sport, food).
- Describe a room in your home, then ask your teacher to draw it from your description.

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 an · 2 an · 3 the · 4 – (no article) · 5 a … – · 6 a … a … The · 7 – … – · 8 The · 9 an · 10 – … the

2. Choose: 1 a · 2 – · 3 the · 4 – (in general) · 5 the · 6 at · 7 the · 8 The

3. Complete: 1 a · 2 The … an … the · 3 – (or the / some) … an · 4 The · 5 – (in general) · 6 a … –

Writing, model answer: I live in a quiet street near the centre. There is a small park at the end of the street and an old church opposite my building. The church is more than a hundred years old. On Saturdays there is a market in the park. People sell fruit, cheese and flowers. The best thing is the bakery on the corner.

Must, Have To and Should Worksheet with Answers

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
must / have to: obligation	I must finish this today. I have to wear a uniform.
mustn't: prohibition	You mustn't park here.
don't have to: no obligation	You don't have to come if you're busy.
should / shouldn't: advice	You should see a doctor. You shouldn't work so late.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
You must to wear a seatbelt.	You must wear a seatbelt.
You mustn't pay, it's free.	You don't have to pay; it's free.
She should goes to the doctor.	She should go to the doctor.

1. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. You (mustn't / don't have to) use your phone during the exam. It's forbidden.
2. It's Saturday, so I (mustn't / don't have to) get up early.
3. You look tired. You (should / must) go to bed.
4. Passengers (must / should) show their tickets.
5. She (has to / have to) work on Sundays.
6. You (shouldn't / don't have to) eat so much sugar.
7. Did you (must / have to) wait long?
8. We (mustn't / don't have to) be late for the meeting.

2. Complete

Complete with must, mustn't, have to, don't have to, should or shouldn't.

1. In the UK, you _____ drive on the left.
2. You _____ pay; the museum is free on Sundays.
3. I think you _____ apologise to her.
4. Children _____ play near the road.
5. You _____ drink so much coffee at night.
6. Doctors _____ work long hours.
7. You _____ try that restaurant. It's great!
8. Students _____ wear a uniform at my school, they can wear what they like.

3. Correct the mistakes

Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. You must to wear a helmet.
2. She have to leave early.
3. You don't must smoke here.
4. I musted work late yesterday.
5. You should to see a doctor.
6. Do I must bring anything?

Writing

Write 6 rules and tips for a new person in your job, school or house. Use must, mustn't, have to, don't have to and should.

Speaking

- What do you have to do at work or school that you don't enjoy?
- What are three rules in your home or office? What mustn't people do?
- What don't you have to do now that you had to do as a child?
- Give advice: a friend wants to learn English fast; a colleague is always stressed.

Answer key

1. Choose: 1 mustn't · 2 don't have to · 3 should · 4 must · 5 has to · 6 shouldn't · 7 have to · 8 mustn't

2. Complete: 1 have to / must · 2 don't have to · 3 should · 4 mustn't · 5 shouldn't · 6 have to · 7 should (or must) · 8 don't have to

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 You must wear a helmet. · 2 She has to leave early. · 3 You mustn't smoke here. · 4 I had to work late yesterday. · 5 You should see a doctor. · 6 Do I have to bring anything?

Writing, model answer: Welcome to the office! You have to sign in at reception every morning. You must wear your badge at all times. You mustn't eat at your desk, but there is a nice kitchen. You don't have to wear a suit; jeans are fine. You should bring your own mug. And you should ask questions: everyone is happy to help.

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Zero Conditional Worksheet: Facts and Routines

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

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Remember

Form	Example
If + present simple, present simple	If you heat water to 100 °C, it boils.
General truths, rules, habits and instructions	If I'm tired, I go to bed early.
if = when in the zero conditional	When it's sunny, we eat outside.
First conditional for one future situation	If it rains tomorrow, we'll stay in.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
If you will heat ice, it melts.	If you heat ice, it melts.
If I drink coffee at night, I couldn't sleep.	If I drink coffee at night, I can't sleep.
If it rains, the streets are flood.	If it rains, the streets flood.

1. Complete

Complete with the present simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. If you _____ (freeze) water, it _____ (turn) into ice.
2. If I _____ (not / sleep) well, I _____ (feel) terrible.
3. Plants _____ (die) if they _____ (not / get) water.
4. If you _____ (press) this button, the machine _____ (stop).
5. If my son _____ (eat) chocolate, he _____ (get) hyper.
6. When it _____ (snow), the schools _____ (close).
7. If you _____ (mix) red and white, you _____ (get) pink.
8. If she _____ (be) nervous, she _____ (talk) a lot.

2. Choose

Zero or first conditional? Circle the correct option.

1. If you heat butter, it (melts / will melt).
2. If it's sunny tomorrow, we (go / will go) to the beach.
3. If I (see / will see) Tom later, I'll tell him.
4. When people are tired, they (make / will make) mistakes.
5. If you don't water the plant this week, it (dies / will die).
6. If my cat is hungry, it (meows / will meow) at the door.
7. If you (fall / will fall) asleep in the sun, you get burned.
8. If you call me tonight, I (answer / 'll answer).

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. If you will touch the fire, you get burned.
2. If I eat too much, I am feel sick.
3. Ice melt if you heat it.
4. If he don’t have breakfast, he gets angry.
5. When it rain, I take the bus.
6. If you mixed blue and yellow, you get green.

Writing

Write 6 zero conditional sentences about yourself: what happens when you are tired, hungry, stressed, happy, late and on holiday.

Speaking

- What do you do if you can’t sleep?
- What happens in your city if it rains a lot?
- If you have a free afternoon, what do you usually do?
- What happens to you if you don’t drink coffee or tea in the morning?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 freeze … turns · 2 don’t sleep … feel · 3 die … don’t get · 4 press … stops · 5 eats … gets · 6 snows … close · 7 mix … get · 8 is … talks

2. Choose: 1 melts · 2 will go · 3 see · 4 make · 5 will die · 6 meows · 7 fall · 8 ’ll answer

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 If you touch the fire, you get burned. · 2 If I eat too much, I feel sick. · 3 Ice melts if you heat it. · 4 If he doesn’t have breakfast, he gets angry. · 5 When it rains, I take the bus. · 6 If you mix blue and yellow, you get green.

Writing, model answer: If I’m tired, I can’t concentrate at work. If I’m hungry, I get a bit grumpy. When I’m stressed, I go for a long walk. If I’m happy, I sing in the shower. If I’m late, I take a taxi. When I’m on holiday, I don’t check my emails.

Too and Enough Worksheet: Too Much, Too Many, Not Enough

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

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Remember

Form	Example
too + adjective / adverb (more than we want)	This coffee is too hot.
too much + uncountable · too many + plural	too much noise · too many people
adjective + enough	She isn't tall enough.
enough + noun	We haven't got enough chairs.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
This bag is enough big.	This bag is big enough.
There are too much cars in the city.	There are too many cars in the city.
It's too much expensive.	It's too expensive.

1. Complete

Complete with too, too much, too many or enough.

1. I can't drink this soup. It's _____ salty.
2. There's _____ sugar in this cake. I feel sick.
3. Are you warm _____? I can close the window.
4. We can't all go in one car. There are _____ people.
5. I didn't buy it. I didn't have _____ money.
6. He's _____ young to drive.
7. You spend _____ time on your phone.
8. The room isn't big _____ for a party.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. These shoes are (too / enough) small.
2. Is the water (enough warm / warm enough)?
3. There were (too much / too many) questions.
4. I haven't got (time enough / enough time).
5. It's (too / very) hot to go out. Let's stay in.
6. She works (too much / too many).
7. He didn't run (enough fast / fast enough).
8. There isn't (enough / too) milk for everyone.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. The film was enough long.
2. I have too many work this week.
3. We don't have chairs enough.
4. This jacket is too much big.
5. She's not enough old to vote.
6. There is too many traffic.

Writing

Describe a flat, hotel or city you didn't like in 6 sentences. Use too, too much, too many and enough.

Speaking

- What is too expensive in your city?
- Do you get enough sleep? Why or why not?
- Is there anything you do too much? Too little?
- Were you ever too young or not old enough to do something you wanted?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 too · 2 too much · 3 enough · 4 too many · 5 enough · 6 too · 7 too much · 8 enough

2. Choose: 1 too · 2 warm enough · 3 too many · 4 enough time · 5 too · 6 too much · 7 fast enough · 8 enough

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 The film was long enough. · 2 I have too much work this week. · 3 We don't have enough chairs. · 4 This jacket is too big. · 5 She's not old enough to vote. · 6 There is too much traffic.

Writing, model answer: Last summer we stayed in a terrible hotel. The room was too small for three people and the bed wasn't big enough. There were too many mosquitoes and there wasn't enough hot water. The street was too noisy at night because there was too much traffic. We left after two nights.

May and Might Worksheet: Possibility

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Remember

Form	Example
may / might + base verb (all persons)	It might rain. She may be late.
may not / might not (mightn't)	I might not come to the party.
Possibility, not certainty	He's not answering. He might be asleep.
will = sure · might = maybe	I'll be there. I might be a bit late.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
It might to rain.	It might rain.
She mights come.	She might come.
Maybe I might go. (double)	I might go. / Maybe I'll go.

1. Complete

Complete with might or might not and the verb in brackets.

1. Take an umbrella. It _____ (rain).
2. I'm not sure, but I _____ (go) to Rome in May.
3. She's very busy. She _____ (have) time to help us.
4. Don't touch that dog. It _____ (bite).
5. We _____ (finish) today; there's a lot to do.
6. He _____ (be) at home. His car is outside.
7. Call the restaurant first. It _____ (be) open on Mondays.
8. I _____ (buy) that jacket if it's on sale.

2. Choose

Circle the best option.

1. I've bought the tickets. I (will / might) definitely go.
2. I don't know where he is. He (might / will) be in the garden.
3. She (might / mights) call you later.
4. It (may not / doesn't may) snow tonight.
5. I (might / might to) change jobs next year.
6. The shop is closed on Sundays, so it (won't / might not) be open tomorrow, Sunday.
7. Ask him. He (may / mays) know the answer.
8. We (might not / don't might) have enough chairs.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. I might to visit my aunt.
2. He mights be tired.
3. We don’t might come.
4. It may rains later.
5. Maybe she might be sick.
6. They might are at the cinema.

Writing

Write 6 sentences about next weekend: two things you will do (sure) and four things you might or might not do.

Speaking

- What might you do next weekend?
- Where might you live in five years?
- What might happen in your country this year?
- Your friend isn’t answering the phone. What might be the reason?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 might rain · 2 might go · 3 might not have · 4 might bite · 5 might not finish · 6 might be · 7 might not be · 8 might buy

2. Choose: 1 will · 2 might · 3 might · 4 may not · 5 might · 6 won’t · 7 may · 8 might not

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I might visit my aunt. · 2 He might be tired. · 3 We might not come. · 4 It may rain later. · 5 She might be sick. / Maybe she’s sick. · 6 They might be at the cinema.

Writing, model answer: On Saturday morning I’ll go to the gym, as always. In the afternoon I might visit my cousin, but I’m not sure. If the weather is nice, we might have a barbecue. I might not go out on Saturday night, because I’m tired. On Sunday I’ll have lunch with my parents. I might watch a film in the evening.

Infinitive of Purpose Worksheet: To, In Order To, For

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

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Remember

Form	Example
to + base verb (why we do something)	I went to the shop to buy milk.
in order to + verb (more formal)	We left early in order to avoid traffic.
for + noun	She went to the doctor for a check-up.
so that + subject + can / will	I'll write it down so that I don't forget.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I came here for learn English.	I came here to learn English.
She went out for buying bread.	She went out to buy bread.
I'm saving for to buy a car.	I'm saving to buy a car. / I'm saving for a car.

1. Complete

Complete with to or for.

1. I called her _____ say happy birthday.
2. We went to the market _____ some vegetables.
3. He studies at night _____ pass his exams.
4. She went to Italy _____ a holiday.
5. I use this app _____ learn new words.
6. Let's stop _____ a coffee.
7. They moved to the city _____ find work.
8. I'm going to the gym _____ a yoga class.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. I went to the bank (to get / for get) some cash.
2. She's learning English (for / to) work abroad.
3. We left early (in order to / in order for) catch the train.
4. I wrote it down (so that / to) I wouldn't forget.
5. He went out (for / to) a walk.
6. I need a knife (to cut / for cut) the bread.
7. They saved money (to buy / for buying) a house.
8. She called (for / to) ask about the price.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. I came to London for study.
2. She went to the shop for buy milk.
3. We went out to dinner to celebrate it for my birthday.
4. He works hard for to earn money.
5. I turned on the light for to see better.
6. I'm here for meeting the manager.

Writing

Explain why you do 6 things in your week. Use to, for and so that at least once each.

Speaking

- Why are you learning English? Give two reasons.
- What do you use your phone for? Give three examples.
- Where did you go last week, and why?
- What are you saving money for?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 to · 2 for · 3 to · 4 for · 5 to · 6 for · 7 to · 8 for

2. Choose: 1 to get · 2 to · 3 in order to · 4 so that · 5 for · 6 to cut · 7 to buy · 8 to

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I came to London to study. · 2 She went to the shop to buy milk. · 3 We went out to dinner to celebrate my birthday. · 4 He works hard to earn money. · 5 I turned on the light to see better. · 6 I'm here to meet the manager.

Writing, model answer: I go to the gym on Mondays to stay fit. I call my grandmother every Wednesday to see how she is. On Thursdays I go to the market for fresh fruit. I study English in the evening so that I can get a better job. I read before bed to relax. On Saturdays I meet my friends for lunch.

Possessive Pronouns Worksheet: Mine, Yours, His, Hers

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Remember

Form	Example
mine · yours · his · hers · ours · theirs	This bag is mine.
Possessive adjective + noun · pronoun alone	It's my bag. It's mine.
No apostrophe: yours, hers, ours, theirs	Is this yours?
Whose...? · a friend of mine	Whose keys are these? She's a friend of mine.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
This is mine book.	This is my book. / This book is mine.
Is this pen your's?	Is this pen yours?
She's a friend of me.	She's a friend of mine.

1. Complete

Complete with mine, yours, his, hers, ours or theirs.

1. That isn't my coffee. _____ is the one with milk.
2. Is this your phone? No, it isn't _____.
3. Anna says the blue car is _____.
4. We love our new flat. Is _____ near here?
5. They think the dog is _____, but it's ours.
6. Tom lost his keys, so I gave him _____.
7. Your garden is bigger than _____. We only have a balcony.
8. Ask Paul if this jacket is _____.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. This is (my / mine) brother.
2. The house on the left is (their / theirs).
3. Is this (yours / your's)?
4. (Whose / Who's) umbrella is this?
5. She's a colleague of (my / mine).
6. Our teacher is great. What about (your / yours)?
7. That idea was (her / hers), not mine.
8. (Our / Ours) flight leaves at six.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. This is mine car.
2. Is this bag her's?
3. Their house is bigger than our.
4. He's an old friend of me.
5. Who's glasses are these?
6. The red bikes are their.

Writing

After a party, there are lots of things left in your house. Write a message to your friends (6 sentences) to find out whose things they are.

Speaking

- Is your phone similar to your friends' phones, or is yours different?
- Do you share anything with a friend or partner? What is yours and what is theirs?
- Whose opinion is important to you?
- Tell me about a good friend of yours.

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 Mine · 2 mine · 3 hers · 4 yours · 5 theirs · 6 mine · 7 ours · 8 his

2. Choose: 1 my · 2 theirs · 3 yours · 4 Whose · 5 mine · 6 yours · 7 hers · 8 Our

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 This is my car. · 2 Is this bag hers? · 3 Their house is bigger than ours. · 4 He's an old friend of mine. · 5 Whose glasses are these? · 6 The red bikes are theirs.

Writing, model answer: Hi everyone! Thanks for coming last night. There's a black jacket on the sofa. Is it yours, Leo? I think the blue umbrella is Marta's, but maybe it's Sam's. The sunglasses aren't mine, so they must be someone else's. And whose is the guitar? It isn't ours!

Indefinite Pronouns Worksheet: Something, Anyone, Nobody

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
some- in positive sentences and offers	Someone called. Would you like something?
any- in questions and negatives	Is anyone there? I didn't see anything.
no- with a positive verb (no double negative)	Nobody came. I have nothing to say.
every- + singular verb	Everyone is here. Everything was perfect.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I don't know nothing.	I don't know anything. / I know nothing.
Everybody are happy.	Everybody is happy.
Nobody didn't call.	Nobody called.

1. Complete

Complete with something, anything, nothing, someone, anyone, nobody, somewhere or everywhere.

1. I'm hungry. I want _____ to eat.
2. Is there _____ in the bathroom? The door is locked.
3. I looked _____ for my keys, but I couldn't find them.
4. _____ knows the answer. Not even the teacher!
5. Did you buy _____ at the market?
6. There's _____ at the door. Can you open it?
7. Let's go _____ quiet for dinner.
8. The fridge is empty. There's _____ in it.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. I didn't say (nothing / anything).
2. Everyone (love / loves) her cooking.
3. Would you like (something / anything) to drink?
4. (Nobody / Anybody) was at home.
5. Is there (somewhere / anywhere) to park?
6. She has (nowhere / anywhere) to stay.
7. (Everything / Anything) is ready.
8. I can't see (nobody / anybody).

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. I didn't see nobody.
2. Everyone have a ticket.
3. Is there something wrong? (neutral question)
4. We didn't go nowhere.
5. Nobody don't like him.
6. I have anything to wear.

Writing

Describe a strange day when things went wrong (6 sentences). Use at least five indefinite pronouns.

Speaking

- Is there anything you can't live without?
- Is there anywhere you would like to go this year?
- Does everyone in your family like the same food?
- Tell me about someone who helped you when you needed it.

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 something · 2 anyone · 3 everywhere · 4 Nobody · 5 anything · 6 someone · 7 somewhere · 8 nothing

2. Choose: 1 anything · 2 loves · 3 something · 4 Nobody · 5 anywhere · 6 nowhere · 7 Everything · 8 anybody

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I didn't see anybody. / I saw nobody. · 2 Everyone has a ticket. · 3 Is there anything wrong? · 4 We didn't go anywhere. / We went nowhere. · 5 Nobody likes him. · 6 I have nothing to wear. / I don't have anything to wear.

Writing, model answer: Last Sunday was very strange. When I woke up, nobody was at home. I looked everywhere for my family, but I couldn't find anyone. There was nothing in the fridge, so I went somewhere to have breakfast. Everything was closed! In the end, someone called me: it was a public holiday and everyone was at the beach.

Adverbs of Manner Worksheet: Quickly, Well, Hard

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Remember

Form	Example
Adjective describes a noun · adverb describes a verb	a quick runner · she runs quickly
Spelling: careful → carefully, easy → easily, gentle → gently	He closed the door gently.
Irregular: good → well, hard → hard, fast → fast, late → late	She sings well. They work hard.
Adverb after the verb and its object	He speaks English fluently. (not He speaks fluently English)

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
He speaks English very good.	He speaks English very well.
She works very hardly.	She works very hard.
He drives very careful.	He drives very carefully.

1. Complete

Complete with the adverb form of the adjective in brackets.

1. She speaks very _____ (quiet).
2. He did the test _____ (easy).
3. My grandmother cooks really _____ (good).
4. Please drive _____ (careful).
5. They work _____ (hard) every day.
6. The children played _____ (happy) in the garden.
7. He arrived _____ (late) again.
8. She answered the question _____ (correct).

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. She's a (good / well) singer.
2. He plays tennis very (good / well).
3. Speak (slow / slowly), please.
4. The test was (easy / easily).
5. I (hardly / hard) slept last night. I'm exhausted.
6. He runs (fast / fastly).
7. You look (sad / sadly). What's wrong?
8. She finished the work (quick / quickly).

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. She sings beautiful.
2. He speaks fluently English.
3. I can't hear. Speak more loud, please.
4. They play football very good.
5. He drives too fastly.
6. She studied hardly for the exam.

Writing

Describe how 3 people you know do things (cook, drive, speak, work, dance, sing). Write 6 sentences with adverbs of manner.

Speaking

- What do you do well? What do you do badly?
- Do you drive or walk fast or slowly?
- Who in your family cooks best?
- How do you usually react when you are angry? Calmly or loudly?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 quietly · 2 easily · 3 well · 4 carefully · 5 hard · 6 happily · 7 late · 8 correctly

2. Choose: 1 good · 2 well · 3 slowly · 4 easy · 5 hardly · 6 fast · 7 sad · 8 quickly

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 She sings beautifully. · 2 He speaks English fluently. · 3 Speak more loudly, please. / Speak louder, please. · 4 They play football very well. · 5 He drives too fast. · 6 She studied hard for the exam.

Writing, model answer: My dad cooks very well, but he cooks slowly. My mum drives fast but carefully. My sister speaks English fluently because she lived in Canada. My best friend works hard and always arrives on time. My brother dances badly, but he dances happily. And my grandmother sings beautifully.

-ed and -ing Adjectives Worksheet: Bored or Boring?

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NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
-ed: how someone feels	I'm bored. She's interested in art.
-ing: what causes the feeling	The film is boring. Art is interesting.
Common pairs: tired / tiring, excited / exciting, worried / worrying	The trip was tiring. I was tired.
Pronunciation: -ed is /ɪd/ after t and d	interested, excited, frustrated

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I'm very interesting in history.	I'm very interested in history.
The class was bored.	The class was boring.
I'm exciting about the trip.	I'm excited about the trip.

1. Complete

Complete with the -ed or -ing form of the word in brackets.

1. The news was very _____ (shock).
2. I'm _____ (tire). I worked twelve hours today.
3. This exercise is _____ (confuse).
4. She was _____ (surprise) to see me.
5. The match was really _____ (excite).
6. Are you _____ (interest) in politics?
7. It was an _____ (embarrass) moment.
8. The children were _____ (bore) at the museum.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. I'm (boring / bored). Let's go out!
2. That was a (relaxing / relaxed) holiday.
3. She feels (worrying / worried) about her exam.
4. His jokes are really (amusing / amused).
5. We were (amazing / amazed) by the view.
6. The instructions are (confused / confusing).
7. I was (disappointed / disappointing) with the results.
8. Running a marathon is very (tired / tiring).

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. I am boring. Can we do something else?
2. The film was very interested.
3. She was very exciting about her birthday.
4. Flying makes me frightening.
5. That was a very tired journey.
6. I'm confusing. Can you explain again?

Writing

Write about a trip, concert or event you remember (6 sentences). Use at least three -ed and three -ing adjectives.

Speaking

- What is the most boring thing you have to do every week?
- When was the last time you felt really surprised?
- What kind of films do you find exciting?
- Is there anything you find confusing about English?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 shocking · 2 tired · 3 confusing · 4 surprised · 5 exciting · 6 interested · 7 embarrassing · 8 bored

2. Choose: 1 bored · 2 relaxing · 3 worried · 4 amusing · 5 amazed · 6 confusing · 7 disappointed · 8 tiring

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I am bored. · 2 The film was very interesting. · 3 She was very excited about her birthday. · 4 Flying makes me frightened. · 5 That was a very tiring journey. · 6 I'm confused.

Writing, model answer: Last year I went to a concert by my favourite band. I was so excited before it started. The music was amazing and the lights were incredible. The journey home was tiring and I was exhausted when I got to bed. The only disappointing thing was that it was very short. I'm still surprised by how good it was.

Could, Couldn't and Was Able To Worksheet

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
could / couldn't + verb: general ability in the past	She could read when she was four.
was / were able to: one specific success	The exam was hard, but I was able to pass.
couldn't = wasn't able to (both fine in the negative)	I couldn't / wasn't able to sleep.
will be able to: ability in the future	You'll be able to speak fluently soon.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I could to swim when I was six.	I could swim when I was six.
The flight was full, but I could get a seat. (one success)	The flight was full, but I was able to get a seat.
I will can help you tomorrow.	I will be able to help you tomorrow.

1. Complete

Complete with could, couldn't, was / were able to or will be able to.

1. When I was a child, I _____ climb trees really fast.
2. The door was locked, so we _____ get in.
3. After six months of classes, you _____ order food in English.
4. The traffic was terrible, but she _____ arrive on time.
5. My grandfather _____ speak three languages.
6. I _____ find my keys anywhere.
7. It was difficult, but they _____ finish the project.
8. When the new road opens, we _____ drive there in an hour.

2. Choose

Circle the best option.

1. I (could / was able to) ride a bike when I was five.
2. The test was hard, but I (could / was able to) answer every question.
3. She (couldn't / can't) come yesterday.
4. Next year I (can / will be able to) drive.
5. (Could / Can) you swim when you were a child?
6. We were tired, but we (managed / could) to finish.
7. He (could / could to) play the piano very well.
8. I (wasn't able / couldn't able) to sleep.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. I could to read at four.
2. She can't come to the party last night.
3. I will can speak English better soon.
4. We weren't able open the window.
5. Could you speak French when you was young?
6. He managed find a job.

Writing

Write 6 sentences about your abilities: what you could do as a child, something difficult you were able to do, and what you will be able to do in a year.

Speaking

- What could you do as a child that you can't do now?
- Tell me about a time something was difficult but you were able to do it.
- What will you be able to do when your English is better?
- Was there anything you couldn't do at school?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 could · 2 couldn't · 3 will be able to · 4 was able to · 5 could · 6 couldn't · 7 were able to · 8 will be able to

2. Choose: 1 could · 2 was able to · 3 couldn't · 4 will be able to · 5 Could · 6 managed · 7 could · 8 wasn't able

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I could read at four. · 2 She couldn't come to the party last night. · 3 I will be able to speak English better soon. · 4 We weren't able to open the window. · 5 Could you speak French when you were young? · 6 He managed to find a job.

Writing, model answer: When I was a child, I could run very fast, but I couldn't swim. I learned to swim when I was twelve. Last year I ran my first race, and I was able to finish it in under an hour. I couldn't speak English well five years ago. In a year I will be able to have meetings in English without notes.

Prepositions of Movement Worksheet: Into, Through, Across

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
into / out of (enter / leave)	He jumped into the pool. She got out of the car.
through (inside from one side to the other) · across (from one side to the other)	through the tunnel · across the road
along (following a line) · past (going by)	along the river · past the bank
up / down · over / under · towards	up the hill · over the wall · towards the station

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
She went in the room.	She went into the room.
We walked through the bridge.	We walked across the bridge.
Go along the bank and turn left. (meaning: pass it)	Go past the bank and turn left.

1. Complete

Complete with into, out of, through, across, along, past, up, down, over or towards.

1. The cat jumped _____ the wall.
2. We drove _____ a long tunnel.
3. He ran _____ the road without looking.
4. She took the keys _____ her bag.
5. We walked _____ the beach for an hour.
6. Climb _____ the stairs to the third floor.
7. The children ran _____ the classroom.
8. Go _____ the church and the school is on your right.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. He fell (into / in) the river.
2. The train went (through / across) the mountain.
3. She swam (across / along) the lake to the other side.
4. Walk (along / over) this street until the end.
5. The ball rolled (down / under) the hill.
6. The dog ran (towards / to towards) me.
7. Get (off / out of) the bus at the next stop.
8. We drove (past / through) your house but didn't stop.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. She walked in the shop.
2. He went out the room.
3. We crossed through the street.
4. The plane flew above of the clouds.
5. Get out the car, please.
6. She drove across the tunnel.

Writing

Give directions from your home to a café, a station or a park (6 sentences). Use at least five prepositions of movement.

Speaking

- Describe your way to work or school.
- Have you ever walked across a very long bridge? Where?
- Describe a famous race or journey: where do people go?
- Give me directions to the nearest supermarket from your home.

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 over · 2 through · 3 across · 4 out of · 5 along · 6 up · 7 into · 8 past

2. Choose: 1 into · 2 through · 3 across · 4 along · 5 down · 6 towards · 7 off · 8 past

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 She walked into the shop. · 2 He went out of the room. · 3 We walked across the street. / We crossed the street. · 4 The plane flew above the clouds. / over the clouds. · 5 Get out of the car, please. · 6 She drove through the tunnel.

Writing, model answer: Go out of my building and turn right. Walk along Calle Mayor for about two minutes. Go past the pharmacy and the bakery. At the traffic lights, go across the road. Then walk through the small park and up the hill. The café is at the top, opposite the church.