20 free B1 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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Past Perfect Worksheet: Had + Past Participle

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

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Remember

Form	Example
had + past participle (all persons)	She had left. They hadn't eaten.
The earlier of two past events	When I got to the station, the train had left.
Signals: by the time, already, before, never ... before	By the time we arrived, they had already gone.
Questions: had + subject + participle	Had you met him before?

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
When I arrived, the train already left.	When I arrived, the train had already left.
I had saw the film before.	I had seen the film before.
She told me she has finished.	She told me she had finished.

1. Complete

Complete with the past perfect of the verb in brackets.

1. When we got home, someone _____ (break) the window.
2. I _____ (never / see) snow before that winter.
3. By the time the police arrived, the thief _____ (escape).
4. She was tired because she _____ (not / sleep) well.
5. _____ you _____ (finish) your report before the meeting?
6. They _____ (already / eat) when we arrived.
7. He didn't recognise me because I _____ (cut) my hair.
8. We _____ (not / book) a table, so we couldn't get in.
9. I realised I _____ (leave) my keys in the office.
10. The film _____ (start) when we sat down.

2. Choose

Past simple or past perfect? Circle the correct option.

1. When I arrived at the party, Tom (left / had left), so I didn't see him.
2. She (opened / had opened) the door and walked in.
3. I was nervous because I (never flew / had never flown) before.
4. After he (had finished / finished) dinner, he washed up.
5. We (met / had met) in 2015 and married in 2018.
6. By the time I woke up, everyone (went / had gone) out.
7. He (had lost / lost) his passport, so he couldn't fly.
8. Yesterday I (saw / had seen) a great film.

3. Correct the mistakes

Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. When I arrived, the meeting already started.
2. She had went home early.
3. I had visited Paris last year.
4. By the time we got there, the shop has closed.
5. Had you ate before the show?
6. He didn't know her because he never met her before.

Writing

Write about a day when things went wrong (6–7 sentences). Use the past perfect to explain what had happened before.

Speaking

- Tell me about a time you arrived somewhere too late. What had happened?
- Had you ever travelled alone before you were twenty?
- Describe a day when everything went wrong. What had you forgotten to do?
- What had you already learned about English before you started classes with me?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 had broken · 2 had never seen · 3 had escaped · 4 hadn't slept · 5 Had … finished · 6 had already eaten · 7 had cut · 8 hadn't booked · 9 had left · 10 had started

2. Choose: 1 had left · 2 opened · 3 had never flown · 4 had finished (or finished) · 5 met · 6 had gone · 7 had lost · 8 saw

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 When I arrived, the meeting had already started. · 2 She had gone home early. · 3 I visited Paris last year. · 4 By the time we got there, the shop had closed. · 5 Had you eaten before the show? · 6 He didn't know her because he had never met her before.

Writing, model answer: Last Monday was a disaster. When I got to the station, my train had just left. I took a taxi, but I realised I had left my wallet at home. Luckily, the driver let me pay by phone. When I finally arrived at the office, the meeting had already started. My boss had moved it to nine without telling me.

Used To Worksheet: Past Habits and States

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Remember

Form	Example
used to + base verb: past habits and states	I used to play football every day.
Negative: didn't use to	She didn't use to like coffee.
Question: did ... use to?	Did you use to live here?
be used to + -ing / noun: familiar now	I'm used to getting up early.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I use to play football.	I used to play football.
Did you used to live here?	Did you use to live here?
I'm used to get up early.	I'm used to getting up early.

1. Complete

Complete with the correct form of used to and the verb in brackets.

1. I _____ (have) a dog when I was a child.
2. She _____ (not / like) vegetables, but now she loves them.
3. _____ you _____ (live) in the city centre?
4. We _____ (go) camping every summer.
5. He _____ (not / be) so quiet.
6. There _____ (be) a cinema on this street.
7. My grandmother _____ (tell) us stories every night.
8. _____ she _____ (work) in a bank?
9. I _____ (not / speak) any English.
10. They _____ (play) in a band at university.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. I (used to / use to) smoke, but I stopped.
2. Did you (used to / use to) wear glasses?
3. I (used to go / went) to Spain once, in 2010.
4. She is used to (work / working) at night.
5. We didn't (use to / used to) have a car.
6. He (used to / is used to) live in Rome.
7. I'm not used to (drive / driving) on the left.
8. When I was young, I (would / was used to) walk to school.

3. Correct the mistakes

Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. I use to play tennis when I was young.
2. Did you used to have long hair?
3. She didn't used to eat meat.
4. I used to going to the gym.
5. I'm used to get up at six.
6. I used to visit Berlin in 2019.

Writing

Write a paragraph comparing your life ten years ago with now. Use used to, didn't use to and be used to.

Speaking

- What did you use to do after school when you were ten?
- What food did you use to hate that you like now?
- How has your town changed? What used to be there?
- What are you used to now that was difficult at first?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 used to have · 2 didn't use to like · 3 Did … use to live · 4 used to go · 5 didn't use to be · 6 used to be · 7 used to tell · 8 Did … use to work · 9 didn't use to speak · 10 used to play

2. Choose: 1 used to · 2 use to · 3 went · 4 working · 5 use to · 6 used to · 7 driving · 8 would

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I used to play tennis when I was young. · 2 Did you use to have long hair? · 3 She didn't use to eat meat. · 4 I used to go to the gym. · 5 I'm used to getting up at six. · 6 I visited Berlin in 2019.

Writing, model answer: Ten years ago I used to live with my parents in a small town. I used to walk everywhere and I didn't use to have a car. Now I live alone in a big city and I drive to work. At first the traffic was terrible, but now I'm used to it. I still miss the quiet streets I used to know.

Second Conditional Worksheet with Answers

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Remember

Form	Example
If + past simple, would + verb	If I had more time, I'd learn the piano.
were for all persons (formal and in advice)	If I were you, I'd take the job.
could / might instead of would	If we left now, we could catch the train.
First = real possibility; second = imagined or unlikely	If I see him, I'll ask. If I saw a ghost, I'd scream.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
If I would have money, I would travel.	If I had money, I would travel.
If I am you, I would accept.	If I were you, I would accept.
What you would do if you won?	What would you do if you won?

1. Complete

Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If I _____ (have) a car, I _____ (drive) to work.
2. If she _____ (live) nearer, we _____ (see) her more.
3. What _____ you _____ (do) if you _____ (lose) your job?
4. If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (not / sign) that contract.
5. We _____ (travel) more if we _____ (not / have) a dog.
6. If he _____ (speak) English, he _____ (get) a better job.
7. I _____ (buy) that house if it _____ (be) cheaper.
8. If they _____ (know) the answer, they _____ (tell) us.
9. If you _____ (can) live anywhere, where _____ you _____ (live)?
10. She _____ (be) happier if she _____ (work) less.

2. Choose

First or second conditional? Circle the correct option.

1. If I (win / won) the lottery, I'd buy an island.
2. If it (rains / rained) tomorrow, we'll cancel the trip.
3. If I were you, I (will / would) apologise.
4. If she (calls / called) tonight, I'll tell her.
5. If I (am / were) taller, I'd play basketball.
6. What would you do if you (see / saw) a snake?
7. If we (leave / left) now, we'll catch the bus.
8. If he (had / would have) more money, he'd travel.

3. Correct the mistakes

Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. If I would have money, I would buy a boat.

2. If I was you, I'd go to the doctor. (formal)

3. I will travel the world if I won the lottery.

4. If she knows the truth, she would be angry. (imagined)

5. What you would do if you were president?

6. If I had wings, I fly.

Writing

Answer the question 'What would you do if you didn't have to work for a year?' in 6–7 sentences using the second conditional.

Speaking

- If you could have any job in the world, what would it be?
- What would you do if you found a wallet with 500 dollars in the street?
- If you could change one thing about your city, what would you change?
- Give advice with 'If I were you, I'd...': a friend hates their job, a friend can't sleep.

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 had … 'd drive · 2 lived … 'd see · 3 would … do … lost · 4 were … wouldn't sign · 5 'd travel … didn't have · 6 spoke … could / would get · 7 'd buy … were / was · 8 knew … 'd tell · 9 could … would … live · 10 'd be … worked

2. Choose: 1 won · 2 rains · 3 would · 4 calls · 5 were · 6 saw · 7 leave · 8 had

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 If I had money, I would buy a boat. · 2 If I were you, I'd go to the doctor. · 3 I would travel the world if I won the lottery. · 4 If she knew the truth, she would be angry. · 5 What would you do if you were president? · 6 If I had wings, I would fly.

Writing, model answer: If I didn't have to work for a year, I would travel slowly around South America. I would learn Portuguese if I spent a few months in Brazil. If I had more time, I would also learn to surf. I wouldn't stay in hotels; I would rent small flats. If I missed my family, I would invite them to visit me. It would be the best year of my life.

Passive Voice Worksheet with Answers

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Form	Example
be + past participle	English is spoken here. The car was stolen.
Every tense changes be, not the participle	is made · was made · has been made · will be made
by + agent only if it matters	The novel was written by Orwell.
Modal passive: modal + be + participle	The form must be signed.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
The bridge was build in 1890.	The bridge was built in 1890.
English is speak all over the world.	English is spoken all over the world.
The letter was wrote by my grandfather.	The letter was written by my grandfather.

1. Complete

Complete with the passive form of the verb and tense in brackets.

1. Coffee _____ (grow) in Colombia. (present)
2. The windows _____ (clean) yesterday. (past)
3. The new hospital _____ (open) next year. (future)
4. My bike _____ (steal)! (present perfect)
5. The report must _____ (finish) by Friday.
6. These houses _____ (build) in 1950. (past)
7. The email _____ (not / send) yet. (present perfect)
8. Spanish _____ (speak) in 20 countries. (present)
9. The winners _____ (announce) tomorrow. (future)
10. _____ the package _____ (deliver) yet? (present perfect)

2. Rewrite

Rewrite in the passive. Use by only when it adds information.

1. Someone cleans the office every day.

2. Picasso painted Guernica.

3. They will finish the road next month.

4. Somebody has taken my coffee.

5. You must wear a helmet.

6. The company employs 500 people.

3. Correct the mistakes

Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. The museum was open in 1990.

2. English is speak all over the world.

3. My car has stolen.

4. The letter was wrote by my grandfather.

5. The results will announced tomorrow.

6. This bridge built in 1900.

Writing

Describe a famous building, product or dish from your country in 6 sentences. Use at least four passive sentences (where it is made, when it was built, who it was designed by...).

Speaking

- Describe how something is made or done in your job, step by step, using the passive.
- What is your city known for? What is produced there?
- Talk about a famous building or work of art: when was it built or made, and by whom?
- What changes have been made in your company or school recently?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 is grown · 2 were cleaned · 3 will be opened · 4 has been stolen · 5 be finished · 6 were built · 7 hasn't been sent · 8 is spoken · 9 will be announced · 10 Has ... been delivered

2. Rewrite: 1 The office is cleaned every day. · 2 Guernica was painted by Picasso. · 3 The road will be finished next month. · 4 My coffee has been taken. · 5 A helmet must be worn. · 6 500 people are employed by the company.

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 The museum was opened in 1990. · 2 English is spoken all over the world. · 3 My car has been stolen. · 4 The letter was written by my grandfather. · 5 The results will be announced tomorrow. · 6 This bridge was built in 1900.

Writing, model answer: The Obelisk is one of the most famous monuments in Buenos Aires. It was built in 1936 to celebrate the city's 400th anniversary. It was designed by the architect Alberto Prebisch. It was finished in just over a month. Today it is visited by thousands of tourists every year, and it is used as a meeting point for big celebrations.

Reported Speech Worksheet with Answers

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Remember

Form	Example
Tense moves back	‘I am tired.’ → She said she was tired.
say (something) / tell (someone)	He said that… He told me that…
Questions: if / question word + normal order	‘Where do you live?’ → He asked where I lived.
Commands: tell / ask + someone + (not) to	‘Sit down.’ → She told us to sit down.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
She said me that she was tired.	She told me that she was tired. / She said that she was tired.
He asked where did I live.	He asked where I lived.
She told she will come.	She said she would come.

1. Rewrite

Rewrite in reported speech, starting with the words given.

1. ‘I’m hungry.’ → Tom said…

2. ‘We’re moving to Madrid.’ → They told me…

3. ‘I saw the film yesterday.’ → She said…

4. ‘I’ll call you tomorrow.’ → He said…

5. ‘I can’t swim.’ → Ana said…

6. ‘I have finished my work.’ → He told us…

2. Rewrite

Report the questions and commands.

1. ‘Where do you work?’ → She asked me...

2. ‘Are you married?’ → He asked her...

3. ‘What time does the shop open?’ → I asked...

4. ‘Close the door.’ → The teacher told me...

5. ‘Don’t be late.’ → My boss told us...

6. ‘Have you seen my keys?’ → Dad asked...

3. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. She (said / told) me she was busy.

2. He (said / told) that he liked jazz.

3. They asked where (I lived / did I live).

4. She told me (not to / don’t) worry.

5. He asked (if / that) I was ready.

6. Ann said she (will / would) help.

7. He said he had seen her (yesterday / the day before).

8. I asked her what (she wanted / did she want).

Writing

Report a recent conversation you had (with a friend, a colleague or a shop assistant) in 6 sentences. Use said, told, asked and at least one reported question.

Speaking

- Tell me about a conversation you had this week. What did the other person say?
- Report three things your parents often told you when you were a child.
- What did your last job interviewer or teacher ask you?
- Gossip task: your teacher tells you three ‘secrets’; report them to a third person (real or imagined).

Answer key

1. Rewrite: 1 Tom said (that) he was hungry. · 2 They told me (that) they were moving to Madrid. · 3 She said (that) she had seen the film the day before. · 4 He said (that) he would call me the next day. · 5 Ana said (that) she couldn’t swim. · 6 He told us (that) he had finished his work.

2. Rewrite: 1 She asked me where I worked. · 2 He asked her if / whether she was married. · 3 I asked what time the shop opened. · 4 The teacher told me to close the door. · 5 My boss told us not to be late. · 6 Dad asked if I had seen his keys.

3. Choose: 1 told · 2 said · 3 I lived · 4 not to · 5 if · 6 would · 7 the day before · 8 she wanted

Writing, model answer: Yesterday my neighbour knocked on my door. She said that she was going away for the weekend. She asked if I could water her plants. I told her that I would be happy to help. She asked me whether I was free on Sunday evening, too. Then she said she would bring me something from the coast.

Relative Clauses Worksheet: Who, Which, That, Where, Whose

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
who (people) · which (things) · that (both, defining only)	The man who called you... The book which / that I read...
where (places) · whose (possession)	The café where we met... The girl whose dog bit me...
Defining: essential information, no commas	The students who passed got a certificate.
Non-defining: extra information, commas, no that	My sister, who lives in Paris, is a doctor.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
The man which lives next door is a doctor.	The man who lives next door is a doctor.
This is the book that I told you about it.	This is the book that I told you about.
My brother, that lives in Rome, is a chef.	My brother, who lives in Rome, is a chef.

1. Complete

Complete with who, which, where or whose.

1. That's the restaurant _____ we had our first date.
2. The woman _____ lives upstairs is a nurse.
3. I lost the watch _____ my father gave me.
4. He's the actor _____ wife is a famous singer.
5. Is this the bus _____ goes to the airport?
6. My brother, _____ lives in Chile, is coming to visit.
7. This is the town _____ I grew up.
8. The students _____ marks were highest won a prize.
9. Our new car, _____ was very expensive, has already broken down.
10. I don't like people _____ talk during films.

2. Rewrite

Join the sentences with a relative pronoun.

1. I have a friend. She speaks five languages.

2. This is the house. I was born there.

3. The film was boring. We saw it last night.

4. That's the man. His car was stolen.

5. My boss is on holiday. She is very strict.

6. Rome is beautiful. I visited it in May.

3. Correct the mistakes

Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. The man which called you is here.

2. My mother, that is a teacher, loves books.

3. This is the shop where I bought it there.

4. That's the girl who her father is a pilot.

5. The book that I read it was great.

6. Paris which is the capital of France is huge.

Writing

Write 6 sentences describing people, places and things that are important to you, using who, which, that, where and whose.

Speaking

- Guessing game: define five words without saying them ('It's a person who...', 'It's a place where...').
- Describe someone who has influenced your life.
- Tell me about a place where you feel relaxed.
- Talk about something you own which has a story.

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 where · 2 who · 3 which (or that) · 4 whose · 5 which (or that) · 6 who · 7 where · 8 whose · 9 which · 10 who (or that)

2. Rewrite: 1 I have a friend who speaks five languages. · 2 This is the house where I was born. · 3 The film (which / that) we saw last night was boring. · 4 That's the man whose car was stolen. · 5 My boss, who is very strict, is on holiday. · 6 Rome, which I visited in May, is beautiful.

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 The man who called you is here. · 2 My mother, who is a teacher, loves books. · 3 This is the shop where I bought it. · 4 That's the girl whose father is a pilot. · 5 The book that I read was great. · 6 Paris, which is the capital of France, is huge.

Writing, model answer: My grandmother is the person who taught me to cook. The house where she lived had a huge kitchen. The dish that I remember most is her apple cake. My best friend, whose family is from Italy, loves it too. Rosario, which is my home town, has a beautiful river. That is the place where I feel most relaxed.

Gerunds and Infinitives Worksheet with Answers

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NAME

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Remember

Form	Example
Verb + -ing: enjoy, mind, finish, avoid, suggest, can't stand	I enjoy cooking. Do you mind waiting?
Verb + to: want, decide, hope, plan, need, would like	She decided to leave.
Preposition + -ing	I'm good at drawing. Thanks for coming.
Change in meaning: stop, remember, try	I stopped smoking (no more). I stopped to smoke (in order to).

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I enjoy to read.	I enjoy reading.
She decided going home.	She decided to go home.
I'm looking forward to see you.	I'm looking forward to seeing you.

1. Complete

Complete with the -ing form or to + verb.

1. I enjoy _____ (read) in bed.
2. She decided _____ (study) abroad.
3. Do you mind _____ (open) the window?
4. We hope _____ (see) you soon.
5. He's interested in _____ (learn) Japanese.
6. They want _____ (buy) a house.
7. I can't stand _____ (wait) in queues.
8. She promised _____ (call) me.
9. Thank you for _____ (help) me.
10. I'd like _____ (try) the soup.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. I finished (to write / writing) the report.
2. He agreed (to help / helping) us.
3. I'm looking forward to (see / seeing) you.
4. I stopped (to buy / buying) a coffee on the way.
5. Please remember (to lock / locking) the door.
6. I remember (to meet / meeting) him at a party years ago.
7. She avoids (to drive / driving) at night.
8. I went to the shop (to buy / for buy) bread.

3. Correct the mistakes

Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. I enjoy to swim.

2. She wants going home.

3. I'm good at cook.

4. He suggested to take a taxi.

5. I look forward to hear from you.

6. We decided going by train.

Writing

Write a short paragraph (6 sentences) about your free time and your plans. Use at least three verbs + -ing (enjoy, mind, avoid…) and three verbs + to (want, hope, decide…).

Speaking

- What do you enjoy doing at the weekend? What do you avoid doing?
- What have you decided to do this year?
- What are you looking forward to?
- What did you stop doing when you started working (or studying at university)?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 reading · 2 to study · 3 opening · 4 to see · 5 learning · 6 to buy · 7 waiting · 8 to call · 9 helping · 10 to try

2. Choose: 1 writing · 2 to help · 3 seeing · 4 to buy · 5 to lock · 6 meeting · 7 driving · 8 to buy

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I enjoy swimming. · 2 She wants to go home. · 3 I'm good at cooking. · 4 He suggested taking a taxi. · 5 I look forward to hearing from you. · 6 We decided to go by train.

Writing, model answer: In my free time I enjoy cooking and going for long walks. I don't mind getting up early at the weekend if the weather is nice. I try to avoid looking at my phone in the evening. This year I want to learn the piano, and I hope to find a good teacher soon. I have also decided to read one book a month.

Present Perfect Continuous Worksheet: How Long Have You Been…?

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

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Remember

Form	Example
have / has been + -ing	I've been waiting for an hour.
How long…? + for (period) / since (point)	She's been working here since March.
Recent activity with a visible result	Your eyes are red. Have you been crying?
Simple for results and numbers · continuous for duration	I've read 50 pages. I've been reading all day.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I am waiting here since ten o'clock.	I've been waiting here since ten o'clock.
How long are you learning English?	How long have you been learning English?
I've been knowing her for years.	I've known her for years.

1. Complete

Complete with the present perfect continuous of the verb in brackets.

1. I _____ (study) English for three years.
2. It _____ (rain) all morning.
3. How long _____ you _____ (wait)?
4. She's tired because she _____ (work) since 6 a.m.
5. We _____ (not / sleep) well lately.
6. Why are you so dirty? What _____ you _____ (do)?
7. They _____ (live) in Berlin since 2021.
8. He _____ (look) for a job for months.

2. Choose

Present perfect simple or continuous? Circle the best option.

1. I (have read / have been reading) three books this month.
2. She (has known / has been knowing) him since school.
3. You look hot. (Have you run / Have you been running)?
4. We (have painted / have been painting) the kitchen all day, but it isn't finished.
5. He (has lost / has been losing) his wallet. He can't find it.
6. How many cups of coffee (have you drunk / have you been drinking) today?
7. I (have waited / have been waiting) for you for forty minutes!
8. They (have had / have been having) that car for ten years.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. I live here since 2019.
2. She has been work all night.
3. How long have you been wait?
4. I've been having this phone for two years.
5. We have been knowing each other since we were kids.
6. He's been playing tennis for 2015.

Writing

Write an update to a friend you haven't seen for a year (6–7 sentences). Say what you have been doing lately and what you have done.

Speaking

- How long have you been living in your current home?
- What have you been doing lately in your free time?
- Is there anything you have been meaning to do for a long time?
- What have you been reading, watching or listening to recently?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 have been studying · 2 has been raining · 3 have … been waiting · 4 has been working · 5 haven't been sleeping · 6 have … been doing · 7 have been living · 8 has been looking

2. Choose: 1 have read · 2 has known · 3 Have you been running · 4 have been painting · 5 has lost · 6 have you drunk · 7 have been waiting · 8 have had

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I've lived / I've been living here since 2019. · 2 She has been working all night. · 3 How long have you been waiting? · 4 I've had this phone for two years. · 5 We have known each other since we were kids. · 6 He's been playing tennis since 2015.

Writing, model answer: Hi Clara! It's been ages! I've been working at a new company since February and I love it. I've also been taking salsa classes on Tuesdays. I haven't been sleeping much, because my neighbours have been renovating their flat for months. On the good side, I've saved enough money for a trip, and I've booked flights to Lisbon. What have you been up to?

Future Forms Worksheet: Will, Going To, Present Continuous

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
will: instant decisions, offers, promises, opinions about the future	I'll help you. I think it'll be fine.
going to: plans and intentions, predictions from evidence	I'm going to learn Italian. It's going to rain.
present continuous: fixed arrangements (time, place, people)	I'm seeing the dentist on Friday at four.
present simple: timetables and schedules	The train leaves at 7:15.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I will meet my boss tomorrow at nine. (arranged)	I'm meeting my boss tomorrow at nine.
The film will start at eight. (cinema schedule)	The film starts at eight.
I'm going to answer it! (the phone is ringing now)	I'll answer it!

1. Complete

Complete with will, going to, the present continuous or the present simple.

1. The bus _____ (leave) at 6:40 every morning.
2. I've decided: I _____ (look) for a new job.
3. We _____ (have) dinner with the Smiths on Saturday. It's all arranged.
4. Wait, I _____ (carry) that bag for you.
5. Look at that driver! He _____ (crash).
6. I think the new manager _____ (be) good.
7. My flight _____ (arrive) at 10 p.m. tomorrow.
8. What _____ you _____ (do) this weekend? Any plans?

2. Choose

Circle the best option.

1. I'm cold. I ('ll close / 'm closing) the window.
2. (I'm meeting / I'll meet) Ana at the station at five. We arranged it yesterday.
3. The concert (starts / is going to start) at 9 p.m.
4. She's pregnant. She ('s going to / will) have a baby in June.
5. I promise I ('ll / 'm going to) call you every day.
6. We (are moving / will move) house next week. The van is booked.
7. Don't worry, you ('ll pass / pass) the exam.
8. The museum (opens / will be opening) at ten on weekdays.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. I'll visit my grandparents this weekend. I bought the tickets last month.
2. The class will begin at 9 a.m. every Monday.
3. Are you going to help me? Yes, I help you.
4. I'm playing tennis with Tom tomorrow, I decide it now.
5. Look at the clouds. It will raining.
6. What time does your train leaves?

Writing

Write an email to a friend about your plans for next week (7 sentences). Use all four future forms at least once.

Speaking

- What are you doing this weekend? Any arrangements?
- What are you going to do differently next year?
- What do you think will change in your city in ten years?
- What time does your favourite TV programme or class start?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 leaves · 2 am going to look · 3 are having · 4 'll carry · 5 is going to crash · 6 will be · 7 arrives · 8 are … doing

2. Choose: 1 'll close · 2 I'm meeting · 3 starts · 4 's going to · 5 'll · 6 are moving · 7 'll pass · 8 opens

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I'm going to visit / I'm visiting my grandparents this weekend. · 2 The class begins at 9 a.m. every Monday. · 3 Yes, I'll help you. · 4 I'll play tennis with Tom tomorrow; I've just decided. · 5 It's going to rain. · 6 What time does your train leave?

Writing, model answer: Hi Dan! Next week is going to be busy. On Monday I'm starting my new course; the first class begins at 6 p.m. On Wednesday I'm having lunch with my old boss. I'm going to ask her for a reference. I think the course will be hard, but useful. Are you free on Friday? I'll call you on Thursday to organise something.

Narrative Tenses Worksheet: Telling Stories in the Past

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
Past continuous: background, actions in progress	It was raining and people were hurrying home.
Past simple: main events, in order	Suddenly, the lights went out.
Past perfect: earlier events (before the story)	I realised I had left my keys at work.
Linkers: when, while, as soon as, by the time, after	By the time we arrived, the film had started.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
When I arrived, the film already started.	When I arrived, the film had already started.
While I walked home, I saw an accident.	While I was walking home, I saw an accident.
I was knowing the answer.	I knew the answer.

1. Complete

Complete with the past simple, past continuous or past perfect of the verb in brackets.

1. The sun _____ (shine) when we left the hotel.
2. She _____ (never / fly) before, so she was nervous.
3. While we _____ (have) dinner, the doorbell rang.
4. As soon as I saw him, I _____ (know) something was wrong.
5. By the time the police came, the thief _____ (escape).
6. I _____ (walk) to the station when I met an old friend.
7. He couldn't pay because he _____ (lose) his wallet.
8. We _____ (get) into the car and drove away.

2. Choose

Circle the best option.

1. When I got to the airport, my plane (left / had left).
2. I (was reading / read) a book when the phone rang.
3. She (opened / was opening) the door, took off her coat and sat down.
4. We were tired because we (had walked / were walking) all day.
5. It was a cold night. Snow (fell / was falling) softly.
6. He (didn't recognise / hadn't been recognising) me at first.
7. After she (had finished / was finishing) her work, she went home.
8. While they (were sleeping / slept), someone broke in.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. When we arrived, everybody went home. (they left before)

2. I was cooking when the fire was starting.

3. She was tired because she was working since 6 a.m.

4. While I watched TV, I heard a noise.

5. He had went to bed early.

6. By the time I called, she left.

Writing

Write a short story (8 sentences) that begins: 'It was a quiet evening and I was alone at home...' Use all three narrative tenses.

Speaking

- Tell me about a time when something went wrong on a trip.
- What were you doing when you heard some important news?
- Describe a moment when you realised you had forgotten something important.
- Tell me the story of how you met a close friend.

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 was shining · 2 had never flown · 3 were having · 4 knew · 5 had escaped · 6 was walking · 7 had lost · 8 got

2. Choose: 1 had left · 2 was reading · 3 opened · 4 had walked · 5 was falling · 6 didn't recognise · 7 had finished · 8 were sleeping

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 When we arrived, everybody had gone home. · 2 I was cooking when the fire started. · 3 She was tired because she had been working / had worked since 6 a.m. · 4 While I was watching TV, I heard a noise. · 5 He had gone to bed early. · 6 By the time I called, she had left.

Writing, model answer: It was a quiet evening and I was alone at home. I was reading on the sofa and the rain was hitting the window. Suddenly, I heard a noise in the kitchen. I went in slowly, but nobody was there. Then I saw that the back door was open. I was sure I had locked it earlier. As I was closing it, a wet cat ran past my feet. It had come in to escape the rain.

Wish Worksheet: I Wish + Past Simple and Would

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
wish + past simple: present situation we want to change	I wish I lived near the sea.
wish + were (formal) / was (informal)	I wish I were taller.
wish + could: ability	I wish I could speak Japanese.
wish + would: other people's annoying habits	I wish he would stop talking.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I wish I have a car.	I wish I had a car.
I wish I can sing.	I wish I could sing.
I wish I would be rich.	I wish I were / was rich.

1. Complete

Complete the wishes with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. I live in a small flat. I wish I _____ (live) in a house.
2. I can't drive. I wish I _____ (drive).
3. My job is boring. I wish it _____ (be) more interesting.
4. It's raining again. I wish it _____ (stop).
5. I don't have time to read. I wish I _____ (have) more time.
6. He always interrupts me. I wish he _____ (not / interrupt).
7. I don't know the answer. I wish I _____ (know).
8. My sister lives far away. I wish she _____ (live) closer.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. I wish I (am / were) on holiday.
2. I wish I (could / can) play the guitar.
3. I wish my neighbours (would / will) be quieter.
4. I wish it (wasn't / isn't) so cold.
5. She wishes she (had / has) a bigger kitchen.
6. I wish you (would stop / stopped) leaving your socks on the floor!
7. Do you wish you (lived / would live) in another country?
8. I wish I (knew / would know) how to fix this.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. I wish I have more friends here.
2. I wish I can come to your party.
3. I wish I would know the answer.
4. She wishes she is younger.
5. I wish my brother will help me more.
6. I wish I don't have to work tomorrow.

Writing

Write 6 wishes about your life now: your home, your job or studies, your abilities, your city and someone's annoying habit.

Speaking

- If you could change one thing about your daily routine, what would it be? Start with 'I wish...'
- What skill do you wish you had?
- Is there anything you wish people in your city would do differently?
- Do you ever wish you lived in a different time in history?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 lived · 2 could drive · 3 was / were · 4 would stop · 5 had · 6 wouldn't interrupt · 7 knew · 8 lived

2. Choose: 1 were · 2 could · 3 would · 4 wasn't · 5 had · 6 would stop · 7 lived · 8 knew

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I wish I had more friends here. · 2 I wish I could come to your party. · 3 I wish I knew the answer. · 4 She wishes she were / was younger. · 5 I wish my brother would help me more. · 6 I wish I didn't have to work tomorrow.

Writing, model answer: I wish my flat had a balcony. I wish I didn't have to commute for an hour every day. I wish I could cook like my grandmother. I wish my city was greener and had more parks. I wish I had more time to see my friends. And I wish my flatmate would wash his dishes!

Modals of Deduction Worksheet: Must, Might, Can't

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
must: we are almost sure it's true	She's been working for 12 hours. She must be exhausted.
might / may / could: it's possible	He might be in a meeting.
can't: we are almost sure it's not true	That can't be Tom. He's in Japan.
modal + be + -ing for actions now	You must be joking!

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
He mustn't be at home; the lights are off.	He can't be at home; the lights are off.
She must to be very rich.	She must be very rich.
They might are on holiday.	They might be on holiday.

1. Complete

Complete with must, might or can't.

1. You've been travelling all day. You _____ be tired.
2. That _____ be the postman. He never comes on Sundays.
3. I'm not sure where Sara is. She _____ be at the gym.
4. They've got three cars and a boat. They _____ be rich.
5. He _____ be hungry. He's just eaten a huge lunch.
6. Take a coat. It _____ get cold later.
7. Listen to all that noise next door. They _____ be having a party.
8. This _____ be the right address. There's no number 42 on this street.

2. Choose

Circle the best option.

1. The phone is ringing. It (must / can't) be Mum; she always calls at this time.
2. She passed every exam. She (must / can't) be very clever.
3. He doesn't answer. He (might be / might being) asleep.
4. That (can't / mustn't) be true!
5. Your hands are freezing. You (must / might) be cold.
6. I don't know who that is. It (could / must) be the new teacher.
7. They aren't answering. They (must be driving / must drive) right now.
8. She's only 15. She (can't / might not) have a driving licence.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. He mustn't be Spanish; he doesn't speak a word of it.
2. She must to be at work.
3. They can be on holiday; I'm not sure.
4. You must joking!
5. This bag can't is yours; it's too small.
6. It might rains later.

Writing

You arrive at a friend's flat. The door is open, the TV is on, there is a hot cup of coffee on the table, but nobody is there. Write 6 sentences with must, might and can't.

Speaking

- Look at the person nearest to you (or think of a colleague). What must they be thinking about right now?
- A friend hasn't replied to your message for two days. What might be the reason?
- Someone has a very expensive car but a small salary. What could explain it?
- Describe a famous person without saying their name. Your partner guesses with must, might or can't.

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 must · 2 can't · 3 might · 4 must · 5 can't · 6 might · 7 must · 8 can't

2. Choose: 1 must · 2 must · 3 might be · 4 can't · 5 must · 6 could · 7 must be driving · 8 can't

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 He can't be Spanish. · 2 She must be at work. · 3 They might / could / may be on holiday. · 4 You must be joking! · 5 This bag can't be yours. · 6 It might rain later.

Writing, model answer: Someone must be at home, because the TV is on. The coffee is still hot, so they can't have gone far. They might be in the garden. Or they could be at the neighbour's flat. My friend must be in a hurry if he left the door open. It can't be a burglar, because nothing is missing.

Make, Let and Help Worksheet: Verb Patterns

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
make + object + base verb (force)	My boss made me work late.
let + object + base verb (permission)	They let us leave early.
help + object + (to) verb	She helped me (to) move house.
allow + object + to verb · be allowed to	They allowed us to stay. We weren't allowed to talk.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
She made me to cry.	She made me cry.
My parents didn't let me to go out.	My parents didn't let me go out.
I wasn't let to use my phone.	I wasn't allowed to use my phone.

1. Complete

Complete with make, let or help in the correct form.

1. The teacher _____ us write the essay again. We had no choice.
2. My parents never _____ me stay out after ten.
3. Can you _____ me carry these boxes?
4. Sad films always _____ me cry.
5. _____ me pay for dinner this time, please.
6. She _____ her son clean his room every Saturday.
7. My brother _____ me move to my new flat last month.
8. The guard didn't _____ us take photos.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. My boss let me (leave / to leave) early.
2. They made him (wait / to wait) for an hour.
3. We weren't (let / allowed) to use calculators.
4. The school doesn't allow students (use / to use) phones.
5. Can you help me (find / finding) my keys?
6. Onions make my eyes (water / to water).
7. Her parents (let / allowed) her to go to the concert.
8. He was made (to apologise / apologise) to the whole class.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. My mum made me to eat vegetables.
2. They let us to use the pool.
3. We weren't let to speak during the exam.
4. The film made me feeling sad.
5. My boss allows us work from home.
6. Can you help me with carry this?

Writing

Write 6 sentences about the rules in your house when you were a teenager. Use make, let, help and (not) be allowed to.

Speaking

- What did your parents make you do when you were a child?
- Does your job or school let you work from home?
- What makes you laugh? What makes you angry?
- Would you let a 12-year-old have a smartphone? Why or why not?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 made · 2 let · 3 help · 4 make · 5 Let · 6 makes · 7 helped · 8 let

2. Choose: 1 leave · 2 wait · 3 allowed · 4 to use · 5 find · 6 water · 7 allowed · 8 to apologise

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 My mum made me eat vegetables. · 2 They let us use the pool. · 3 We weren't allowed to speak during the exam. · 4 The film made me feel sad. · 5 My boss allows us to work from home. · 6 Can you help me carry this?

Writing, model answer: When I was a teenager, my parents were quite strict. They made me do my homework before dinner. They didn't let me go out on school nights. I wasn't allowed to have a phone until I was fifteen. But they let me invite friends home at the weekend. My older sister often helped me study for exams.

Phrasal Verbs Worksheet: Everyday Phrasal Verbs

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
Verb + particle with a new meaning	give up (stop) · find out (discover)
Separable: object before or after the particle	Turn off the TV. Turn the TV off.
Pronoun always in the middle	Turn it off. (not Turn off it)
Inseparable: object always after	I look after my nephew. I look after him.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
Can you turn off it?	Can you turn it off?
I look my little brother after.	I look after my little brother.
She gave up to smoke.	She gave up smoking.

1. Complete

Complete with the phrasal verbs in the box: give up · find out · look after · turn down · run out of · get on with · pick up · put off.

1. I'll _____ you _____ from the station at six.
2. We've _____ milk. Can you buy some?
3. She _____ chocolate for a month. Not one piece!
4. Can you _____ the music? I'm trying to sleep.
5. I need to _____ what time the shop closes.
6. Who _____ your dog when you travel?
7. I _____ really well _____ my colleagues.
8. Don't _____ your homework until tomorrow.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. Please (turn it off / turn off it) when you leave.
2. I'm looking (for / after) my keys. Have you seen them?
3. She (takes after / takes off) her mother; they look identical.
4. Can you (fill in / fill on) this form, please?
5. The plane (took off / took out) at eight.
6. I can't (put up with / put on with) this noise any more.
7. He (looked up / looked at) the word in the dictionary.
8. (Throw them away / Throw away them). They're old.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. Can you pick up me at eight?
2. I gave up to eat sugar.
3. She looks her grandmother after.
4. We ran out milk.
5. Put on it, it's cold.
6. I get on well to my boss.

Writing

Write about your morning routine and your week (6–7 sentences) using at least six phrasal verbs.

Speaking

- What time do you usually get up? And at the weekend?
- Is there anything you would like to give up? Why?
- Who do you get on best with in your family?
- What do you usually put off doing?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 pick … up · 2 run out of · 3 gave up · 4 turn down · 5 find out · 6 looks after · 7 get on … with · 8 put off

2. Choose: 1 turn it off · 2 for · 3 takes after · 4 fill in · 5 took off · 6 put up with · 7 looked up · 8 Throw them away

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 Can you pick me up at eight? · 2 I gave up eating sugar. · 3 She looks after her grandmother. · 4 We ran out of milk. · 5 Put it on; it's cold. · 6 I get on well with my boss.

Writing, model answer: I usually wake up at seven, but I don't get up until quarter past. I put on my running clothes and go out for a short run. After breakfast I pick up my daughter's friend and drive them to school. At work I try not to put off difficult tasks. In the evening I look after my neighbour's cat. I'm trying to give up coffee after 4 p.m.

Have Something Done Worksheet: Causative Have and Get

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
have + object + past participle	I had my car repaired.
get + object + past participle (more informal)	We got the kitchen painted.
All tenses: have changes, the participle stays	I'm having my teeth checked tomorrow.
Bad experiences	He had his wallet stolen on the train.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I cut my hair yesterday. (at the hairdresser's)	I had my hair cut yesterday.
I had repaired my car.	I had my car repaired.
She's going to have her nails do.	She's going to have her nails done.

1. Complete

Complete with the correct form of have + object + past participle.

1. I _____ (my eyes / test) last week. I need glasses.
2. We _____ (the house / paint) next month.
3. She _____ (her hair / cut) every six weeks.
4. He _____ (his bike / steal) last night.
5. Where do you _____ (your suits / clean)?
6. They've just _____ (a new kitchen / install).
7. I need to _____ (this dress / shorten).
8. Did you _____ (the pizza / deliver)?

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. I (had my car serviced / serviced my car) at the garage.
2. She's having her photo (take / taken) for her passport.
3. We (got / had got) the windows cleaned yesterday.
4. He had his phone (stolen / stole) on holiday.
5. I must (have checked my tyres / have my tyres checked).
6. Have you ever (had your palm read / read your palm by someone)?
7. They're (having / doing) their roof repaired.
8. I'll get the report (send / sent) to you today.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. I had cut my hair at a new place.
2. We’re having painted the house.
3. She has her nails do every month.
4. He had stolen his car last year.
5. I need to have fixed my computer.
6. Did you have the documents translate?

Writing

You are moving into an old flat. Write 6 sentences about the work you have had done and will have done before you move in.

Speaking

- How often do you have your hair cut? Where?
- Have you ever had something stolen? What happened?
- What services do you pay for that your grandparents did themselves?
- If you had more money, what would you have done in your home?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 had my eyes tested · 2 are having the house painted / are going to have the house painted · 3 has her hair cut · 4 had his bike stolen · 5 have your suits cleaned · 6 had a new kitchen installed · 7 have this dress shortened · 8 have the pizza delivered

2. Choose: 1 had my car serviced · 2 taken · 3 got · 4 stolen · 5 have my tyres checked · 6 had your palm read · 7 having · 8 sent

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I had my hair cut at a new place. · 2 We’re having the house painted. · 3 She has her nails done every month. · 4 He had his car stolen last year. · 5 I need to have my computer fixed. · 6 Did you have the documents translated?

Writing, model answer: The flat was in bad condition when I bought it. I’ve already had the walls painted and the floors cleaned. Last week I had the old windows replaced. Next Monday I’m having a new shower installed. I’m going to have the locks changed before I move in. I’ll get the internet connected on the first day.

Question Tags Worksheet: Isn't It? Don't You?

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
Positive sentence + negative tag	You're French, aren't you?
Negative sentence + positive tag	She doesn't smoke, does she?
Use the auxiliary of the sentence (or do / does / did)	They've left, haven't they? He works here, doesn't he?
Special: I am → aren't I? · Let's → shall we? · Imperative → will you?	I'm late, aren't I? Let's go, shall we?

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
You are from Italy, no?	You're from Italy, aren't you?
She likes coffee, isn't she?	She likes coffee, doesn't she?
I'm right, amn't I?	I'm right, aren't I?

1. Complete

Complete with the correct question tag.

1. You're a teacher, _____?
2. It isn't far, _____?
3. She works in a bank, _____?
4. They went to the party, _____?
5. You haven't seen my keys, _____?
6. He can swim, _____?
7. We'll be late, _____?
8. Let's order a pizza, _____?

2. Choose

Circle the correct tag.

1. I'm invited, (aren't I / am not I)?
2. Close the door, (will you / do you)?
3. Nobody called, (did they / didn't they)?
4. You'd like a coffee, (wouldn't you / didn't you)?
5. There's a bank near here, (isn't it / isn't there)?
6. She has never been to Asia, (has she / hasn't she)?
7. You don't eat meat, (do you / don't you)?
8. He was born in 1990, (wasn't he / didn't he)?

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. You like jazz, isn't it?
2. She can't drive, can't she?
3. They've finished, didn't they?
4. Let's have a break, don't we?
5. He isn't coming, isn't he?
6. I'm on time, am I?

Writing

Write a short dialogue (8 lines) between two people meeting at a friend's wedding. Use at least five question tags.

Speaking

- Make three tag questions about your partner and check them: 'You live near here, don't you?'
- Comment on the weather, the news and today's class with a tag.
- Which tag do people use in your language? Is it like 'right?' or 'isn't it?'
- Role play: you meet someone at a party and you think you know them.

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 aren't you · 2 is it · 3 doesn't she · 4 didn't they · 5 have you · 6 can't he · 7 won't we · 8 shall we

2. Choose: 1 aren't I · 2 will you · 3 did they · 4 wouldn't you · 5 isn't there · 6 has she · 7 do you · 8 wasn't he

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 You like jazz, don't you? · 2 She can't drive, can she? · 3 They've finished, haven't they? · 4 Let's have a break, shall we? · 5 He isn't coming, is he? · 6 I'm on time, aren't I?

Writing, model answer: A: Beautiful ceremony, wasn't it? B: Yes, lovely. You're Marta's cousin, aren't you? A: That's right. And you work with her, don't you? B: Yes, at the hospital. You came from Madrid, didn't you? A: I did, this morning. You haven't tried the cake yet, have you? B: Not yet. Let's get some, shall we?

So Do I, Neither Do I Worksheet: Agreeing and Disagreeing

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
So + auxiliary + subject: agree with a positive	I'm tired. So am I.
Neither / Nor + auxiliary + subject: agree with a negative	I don't smoke. Neither do I.
Auxiliary follows the tense	She went home. So did I. I haven't eaten. Neither have I.
Disagree with the opposite auxiliary · informal: me too / me neither	I love it. Oh, I don't! I can't cook. Me neither.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I like tea. So I do.	So do I.
I don't like it. So don't I.	Neither do I.
I can't swim. Me too.	Me neither. / Neither can I.

1. Complete

Agree with each sentence using so or neither + auxiliary + I.

1. 'I love chocolate.' → _____
2. 'I'm not hungry.' → _____
3. 'I went to bed late.' → _____
4. 'I can't drive.' → _____
5. 'I've been to Mexico.' → _____
6. 'I won't be at the meeting.' → _____
7. 'I was born in May.' → _____
8. 'I didn't like the film.' → _____

2. Choose

Circle the correct reply.

1. 'I'm from Brazil.' (So am I / So do I).
2. 'I don't eat meat.' (Neither do I / So don't I).
3. 'I've never seen snow.' (Neither have I / So have I).
4. 'I'd love a coffee.' (So would I / So do I).
5. 'I hate Mondays.' 'Really? I (don't / do).' (I like them.)
6. 'I can't stand rap.' (Me too / Me neither).
7. 'She works at night.' 'So (does / is) my brother.'
8. 'I wasn't at home.' (Neither was I / Neither were I).

3. Correct the mistakes

Each reply has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. ‘I like jazz.’ ‘So I do.’

2. ‘I didn’t go.’ ‘So didn’t I.’

3. ‘I’m tired.’ ‘So do I.’

4. ‘I haven’t finished.’ ‘Neither did I.’

5. ‘I don’t like fish.’ ‘Me too.’

6. ‘I can speak French.’ ‘Neither can I.’ (I can speak it too.)

Writing

Write 8 sentences about yourself (likes, abilities, experiences, plans). Then imagine your best friend’s replies with so, neither or a disagreement.

Speaking

- Tell your partner five things about yourself. They reply with so, neither or disagree.
- Find two things you and your partner both love, and two you both hate.
- What do people in your country usually say instead of ‘So do I’?
- Talk about food: what do you like that most people don’t?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 So do I. · 2 Neither am I. · 3 So did I. · 4 Neither can I. · 5 So have I. · 6 Neither will I. · 7 So was I. · 8 Neither did I.

2. Choose: 1 So am I · 2 Neither do I · 3 Neither have I · 4 So would I · 5 don’t · 6 Me neither · 7 does · 8 Neither was I

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 So do I. · 2 Neither did I. · 3 So am I. · 4 Neither have I. · 5 Me neither. · 6 So can I.

Writing, model answer: I love spicy food. (So do I.) I can’t play any instrument. (Neither can I.) I’ve been to Peru. (Oh, I haven’t!) I don’t like getting up early. (Neither do I.) I went to the beach last summer. (So did I.) I’m not very good at maths. (Oh, I am!) I’d like to live abroad. (So would I.) I won’t work on Saturday. (Neither will I.)

Linking Words Worksheet: Although, However, Despite

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
although / even though + subject + verb	Although she was tired, she went to the party.
despite / in spite of + noun or -ing	Despite the rain, we went out. In spite of feeling ill, he came.
However, (new sentence, comma after)	The hotel was expensive. However, it was perfect.
but (joins two clauses, informal)	It was cheap but good.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
Despite it was raining, we played.	Although it was raining, we played. / Despite the rain, we played.
Although he is rich, but he is unhappy.	Although he is rich, he is unhappy.
In spite of be tired, she worked.	In spite of being tired, she worked.

1. Complete

Complete with although, despite or however.

1. _____ the traffic, we arrived on time.
2. _____ I studied a lot, I failed the test.
3. The food was great. _____, the service was slow.
4. She went to work _____ feeling ill.
5. _____ he lives near the sea, he can't swim.
6. I love my job. _____, I'd like to earn more.
7. _____ the high price, the tickets sold out in an hour.
8. We had a great time _____ it rained every day.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. (Although / Despite) the cold, they swam in the sea.
2. (Even though / In spite of) she's rich, she lives simply.
3. He passed the exam (although / despite) not studying.
4. The film was long. (However / Although), it was never boring.
5. In spite of (the noise / it was noisy), I slept well.
6. (Although / However) I was tired, I couldn't sleep.
7. Despite (to have / having) a map, we got lost.
8. It's a small flat (but / despite) it's very bright.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. Despite she was ill, she came to work.

2. Although it was late, but we kept talking.

3. In spite of the weather was bad, we went out.

4. The car is old, however it works perfectly.

5. Despite of the price, I bought it.

6. Even the hotel was expensive, we loved it.

Writing

Write a short review (6–7 sentences) of a restaurant, hotel or film with good and bad points. Use although, despite and however at least once each.

Speaking

- Tell me about something you did even though you didn't want to.
- What is a place you love despite its problems?
- What are the good and bad points of your city? Use however.
- Talk about a time you succeeded in spite of a difficulty.

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 Despite · 2 Although · 3 However · 4 despite · 5 Although · 6 However · 7 Despite · 8 although

2. Choose: 1 Despite · 2 Even though · 3 despite · 4 However · 5 the noise · 6 Although · 7 having · 8 but

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 Although she was ill, she came to work. / Despite being ill, she came to work. · 2 Although it was late, we kept talking. · 3 In spite of the bad weather, we went out. · 4 The car is old. However, it works perfectly. · 5 Despite the price, I bought it. · 6 Even though the hotel was expensive, we loved it.

Writing, model answer: Last week I tried a new Italian restaurant near my office. Although it was quite expensive, the food was excellent. The pasta was fresh and the desserts were amazing. However, the service was very slow. Despite having a reservation, we waited twenty minutes for a table. Even though the music was too loud, I would go back for the food.

Dependent Prepositions Worksheet: Interested In, Good At

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

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Remember

Form	Example
Adjective + preposition	good at · interested in · afraid of · proud of · tired of
Verb + preposition	depend on · listen to · wait for · agree with · think about
Preposition + noun or -ing	I'm interested in learning Chinese.
Different preposition, different meaning	angry with someone · angry about something

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I'm interested on music.	I'm interested in music.
It depends of the weather.	It depends on the weather.
She's good in maths.	She's good at maths.

1. Complete

Complete with the correct preposition: at, in, of, on, to, for, with or about.

1. I'm really good _____ remembering faces.
2. She's afraid _____ spiders.
3. Are you interested _____ photography?
4. It depends _____ the price.
5. I'm listening _____ a great podcast.
6. We waited _____ the bus for half an hour.
7. I don't agree _____ you.
8. What are you thinking _____?

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. I'm tired (of / from) waiting.
2. He's very proud (on / of) his children.
3. She's married (with / to) a Canadian.
4. I'm worried (about / for) my exam.
5. Don't laugh (at / of) me!
6. We arrived (to / at) the airport early.
7. This bag belongs (to / at) Maria.
8. Thank you (for / about) your help.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. I'm very interested on history.
2. She's married with a doctor.
3. We arrived to London at night.
4. I'm good in cooking.
5. It depends of you.
6. He's afraid to flying.

Writing

Write a short profile of yourself for a language exchange website (6 sentences). Use at least six adjective or verb + preposition combinations.

Speaking

- What are you good at? What are you bad at?
- What were you afraid of as a child?
- What are you looking forward to this month?
- Who do you usually agree with in your family? Who do you argue with?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 at · 2 of · 3 in · 4 on · 5 to · 6 for · 7 with · 8 about

2. Choose: 1 of · 2 of · 3 to · 4 about · 5 at · 6 at · 7 to · 8 for

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I'm very interested in history. · 2 She's married to a doctor. · 3 We arrived in London at night. · 4 I'm good at cooking. · 5 It depends on you. · 6 He's afraid of flying.

Writing, model answer: Hi, I'm Pablo. I'm interested in films, history and cooking. I'm quite good at languages, but I'm terrible at singing. I'm a bit afraid of dogs, so please don't bring yours! I usually listen to podcasts on my way to work. I'm looking for someone who is keen on chatting once a week. I'm looking forward to hearing from you.

Reflexive Pronouns Worksheet: Myself, Yourself, Each Other

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

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Remember

Form	Example
myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves	She cut herself. Enjoy yourselves!
Emphasis: nobody else did it	I built this table myself.
by + reflexive = alone	He lives by himself.
each other: A ↔ B (two directions)	They love each other. (not They love themselves)

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I woke up myself at seven.	I woke up at seven.
We met ourselves at university.	We met at university.
They looked at themselves and smiled. (A at B, B at A)	They looked at each other and smiled.

1. Complete

Complete with a reflexive pronoun or each other.

1. Be careful with that knife! You'll cut _____.
2. I made this cake _____. Nobody helped me.
3. Did you enjoy _____ at the party, everyone?
4. My sister and I talk to _____ every day.
5. The cat is washing _____.
6. He hurt _____ playing football.
7. We painted the whole flat _____.
8. Ana and Leo have known _____ since school.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. I usually (relax / relax myself) with music.
2. She lives (by herself / by her own).
3. They help (each other / themselves) with homework. (Tom helps Sara, Sara helps Tom.)
4. Please help (you / yourself) to some cake.
5. He (shaved / shaved himself) and left. (natural English)
6. We (met / met ourselves) in 2019.
7. Did you fix the car (yourself / you)?
8. The children dressed (themselves / theirselves).

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. I feel myself tired today.
2. She taught her to play the piano. (she was her own teacher)
3. They blamed theirselves for the accident.
4. We see ourselves every weekend. (we meet)
5. I got up myself late.
6. He lives by his own.

Writing

Write 6 sentences about something you did by yourself for the first time (a trip, cooking, a repair) and the people who helped each other.

Speaking

- Have you ever taught yourself to do something? What?
- Do you like spending time by yourself? Why?
- How often do you and your best friend see each other?
- What is something you made or built yourself?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 yourself · 2 myself · 3 yourselves · 4 each other · 5 itself · 6 himself · 7 ourselves · 8 each other

2. Choose: 1 relax · 2 by herself · 3 each other · 4 yourself · 5 shaved · 6 met · 7 yourself · 8 themselves

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I feel tired today. · 2 She taught herself to play the piano. · 3 They blamed themselves for the accident. · 4 We see each other every weekend. · 5 I got up late. · 6 He lives by himself. / He lives on his own.

Writing, model answer: Last year I travelled by myself for the first time. I booked everything myself and I really enjoyed myself. At the hostel I met two Australians and we got on well. We helped each other with directions and ate together every night. One day I cut myself on a rock, but I looked after the cut myself. I proved to myself that I could do it.