18 free B2 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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Third Conditional Worksheet with Answers

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

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Remember

Form	Example
If + past perfect, would have + past participle	If I had known, I would have helped.
Imagined past: it did not happen	If we had left earlier, we wouldn't have missed the train.
could have / might have	If you had asked, I might have said yes.
Mixed: past condition → present result	If I had studied medicine, I would be a doctor now.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
If I had known, I would told you.	If I had known, I would have told you.
If I would have studied, I would have passed.	If I had studied, I would have passed.
If she didn't miss the bus, she would have arrived on time.	If she hadn't missed the bus, she would have arrived on time.

1. Complete

Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If I _____ (know) you were coming, I _____ (make) a cake.
2. She _____ (not / miss) the bus if she _____ (get up) earlier.
3. If we _____ (take) a map, we _____ (not / get) lost.
4. If it _____ (not / rain), we _____ (have) a picnic.
5. He _____ (pass) the exam if he _____ (study) more.
6. If you _____ (tell) me, I _____ (help) you.
7. What _____ you _____ (do) if you _____ (not / become) a teacher?
8. If they _____ (leave) on time, they _____ (arrive) before dark.
9. I _____ (not / buy) the car if I _____ (see) the reviews.
10. If she _____ (not / move) to Berlin, she _____ (not / meet) her husband.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. If I (had seen / saw) him yesterday, I would have told him.
2. If you had called, I (would come / would have come).
3. If I had taken that job, I (would live / would have lived) in Rome now.
4. She (could have won / could win) if she had trained harder.
5. If we (hadn't / didn't) argue, we would still be friends.
6. I wish I (had listened / listened) to you last week.
7. If he had been careful, he (wouldn't have broken / didn't break) it.
8. If I (would have known / had known), I'd have come.

3. Correct the mistakes

Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. If I would have known, I would have come.

2. If she had asked me, I would helped her.

3. If we left earlier, we wouldn't have missed the plane.

4. I would have went if you had invited me.

5. If he hadn't ate so much, he wouldn't have felt ill.

6. If I had studied law, I would have been a lawyer now.

Writing

Think of an important decision or a lucky moment in your life. Write 6 sentences about how things would have been different, using the third conditional.

Speaking

- Think of an important decision in your life. What would have happened if you had decided differently?
- What would you have done differently at school?
- Chain story: 'I overslept.' If I hadn't overslept, I wouldn't have... Keep going for six sentences.
- If you had been born in another country, how would your life be different now?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 had known … would have made · 2 wouldn't have missed … had got up · 3 had taken … wouldn't have got · 4 hadn't rained … would have had · 5 would have passed … had studied · 6 had told … would / could have helped · 7 would … have done … hadn't become · 8 had left … would have arrived · 9 wouldn't have bought … had seen · 10 hadn't moved … wouldn't have met

2. Choose: 1 had seen · 2 would have come · 3 would live · 4 could have won · 5 hadn't · 6 had listened · 7 wouldn't have broken · 8 had known

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 If I had known, I would have come. · 2 If she had asked me, I would have helped her. · 3 If we had left earlier, we wouldn't have missed the plane. · 4 I would have gone if you had invited me. · 5 If he hadn't eaten so much, he wouldn't have felt ill. · 6 If I had studied law, I would be a lawyer now.

Writing, model answer: Five years ago I almost didn't go to a friend's party. If I had stayed at home, I wouldn't have met my partner. If we hadn't started talking about music, we wouldn't have become friends. If she hadn't moved to my city a year later, we wouldn't be together now. I would have missed the best thing that ever happened to me.

Future Continuous and Future Perfect Worksheet

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

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Remember

Form	Example
will be + -ing: in progress at a future moment	At 9 tomorrow I'll be flying to Rome.
will have + past participle: finished before a future moment	By June I'll have saved €3,000.
by / by the time / this time next...	By the time you arrive, we'll have eaten.
Polite questions about plans	Will you be coming to the meeting?

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
By next year I will finish my degree.	By next year I will have finished my degree.
This time tomorrow I will lie on the beach.	This time tomorrow I'll be lying on the beach.
By the time you will arrive, we will have left.	By the time you arrive, we will have left.

1. Complete

Complete with the future continuous or future perfect of the verb in brackets.

1. Don't call at eight. We _____ (have) dinner.
2. By the end of the month, I _____ (read) ten books this year.
3. This time next week, they _____ (travel) around Japan.
4. By 2030, scientists _____ (find) a cure, I hope.
5. _____ you _____ (use) your laptop tonight? Can I borrow it?
6. By the time we get there, the film _____ (start).
7. In ten years, I _____ (live) in a different country, I think.
8. She _____ (finish) her shift by six, so call her then.

2. Choose

Circle the best option.

1. By Friday, I ('ll be finishing / 'll have finished) the project.
2. At midnight, most people (will be sleeping / will have slept).
3. Next year they (will be married / will have been married) for 25 years.
4. (Will you be passing / Will you have passed) the post office later?
5. By the time you read this, I (will be leaving / will have left).
6. This time tomorrow I (will be sitting / will have sat) my exam.
7. We won't have finished (by / until) seven.
8. Call me when you (arrive / will arrive).

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. By next summer, I will learn to drive.

2. At this time tomorrow, I will work.

3. She will have finish by noon.

4. By the time he will get home, we'll have eaten.

5. I'll be finished the book by Monday.

6. Will you be come to the party?

Writing

Imagine your life ten years from now. Write 7 sentences about what you will be doing and what you will have achieved.

Speaking

- What will you be doing at this time tomorrow?
- What do you hope you will have achieved by the end of the year?
- Where do you think you will be living in ten years?
- By the time you retire, what will have changed in your job?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 will be having · 2 will have read · 3 will be travelling · 4 will have found · 5 Will … be using · 6 will have started · 7 will be living · 8 will have finished

2. Choose: 1 'll have finished · 2 will be sleeping · 3 will have been married · 4 Will you be passing · 5 will have left · 6 will be sitting · 7 by · 8 arrive

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 By next summer, I will have learned to drive. · 2 At this time tomorrow, I will be working. · 3 She will have finished by noon. · 4 By the time he gets home, we'll have eaten. · 5 I'll have finished the book by Monday. · 6 Will you be coming to the party?

Writing, model answer: Ten years from now I'll be living in a small house near the mountains. I'll be working from home three days a week. By then I'll have paid off most of my mortgage. I hope I'll have learned to play the piano properly. I'll probably have travelled to at least ten new countries. On a typical Sunday I'll be cooking for friends. And I'll have finally stopped worrying about the small things.

Past Perfect Continuous Worksheet: Had Been Doing

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

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Remember

Form	Example
had been + -ing	They had been waiting for an hour.
Duration up to a past moment	When I met her, she had been living in Paris for five years.
Cause of a past result	His eyes were red. He had been crying.
Past perfect simple for completed actions and numbers	She had written four emails before lunch.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I was tired because I had worked for twelve hours. (focus on the activity)	I was tired because I had been working for twelve hours.
She had been knowing him for years.	She had known him for years.
We had been wait for ages when the bus came.	We had been waiting for ages when the bus came.

1. Complete

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

1. The ground was wet. It _____ (rain).
2. She _____ (study) English for six years before she moved to London.
3. How long _____ you _____ (wait) when the doctor called you?
4. They were out of breath because they _____ (run).
5. He _____ (not / sleep) well, so he looked terrible.
6. We _____ (drive) for hours when we finally found a hotel.
7. I _____ (look) for a job for months before I got this one.
8. Her hands were covered in paint. She _____ (decorate) the kitchen.

2. Choose

Past perfect simple or continuous? Circle the best option.

1. By noon, she (had been answering / had answered) fifty emails.
2. I was hot because I (had been sitting / had sat) in the sun.
3. He (had known / had been knowing) her since childhood.
4. We (had been walking / had walked) for three hours, so we stopped.
5. When I got home, someone (had broken / had been breaking) the window.
6. They (had been arguing / had argued) all morning; you could feel it.
7. She (had visited / had been visiting) Rome three times before.
8. The kids were dirty. They (had been playing / had played) in the mud.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. I had been work there for ten years when I left.
2. She was tired because she has been running.
3. They had been owning the house since 1990.
4. How long you had been waiting?
5. He had been written three books by 2010.
6. We were wet because we have walked in the rain.

Writing

Write a paragraph (6–7 sentences) about a time you were exhausted, angry or very happy. Explain why with the past perfect continuous.

Speaking

- Think of a time you were very tired. What had you been doing?
- How long had you been learning English when you first had a real conversation in it?
- Tell me about a time you had been waiting for something for a long time.
- Before your current job or studies, what had you been doing?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 had been raining · 2 had been studying · 3 had … been waiting · 4 had been running · 5 hadn't been sleeping · 6 had been driving · 7 had been looking · 8 had been decorating

2. Choose: 1 had answered · 2 had been sitting · 3 had known · 4 had been walking · 5 had broken · 6 had been arguing · 7 had visited · 8 had been playing

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I had been working there for ten years when I left. · 2 She was tired because she had been running. · 3 They had owned the house since 1990. · 4 How long had you been waiting? · 5 He had written three books by 2010. · 6 We were wet because we had been walking in the rain.

Writing, model answer: Last December I arrived home completely exhausted. I had been working twelve-hour days for three weeks to finish a big project. I hadn't been eating properly and I'd been sleeping very little. When I opened the door, my flatmate had cooked dinner for me. She had been planning it all day. I was so happy that I nearly cried.

Mixed Conditionals Worksheet: Past and Present

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

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Remember

Form	Example
If + past perfect, would + verb (past cause → present result)	If I had studied medicine, I would be a doctor now.
If + past simple, would have + participle (present fact → past result)	If I were more organised, I wouldn't have missed the flight.
Start from the real facts	I didn't save money, so I can't buy a house.
Mixed with could / might	If she had taken the job, she might be happier.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
If I studied more last year, I would have a better job now.	If I had studied more last year, I would have a better job now.
If I would have taken the job, I would be rich.	If I had taken the job, I would be rich.
If I wasn't afraid of flying, I would go to the wedding last year.	If I weren't afraid of flying, I would have gone to the wedding last year.

1. Complete

Complete the mixed conditionals with the verbs in brackets.

1. If I _____ (not / miss) the train, I _____ (be) at the meeting now.
2. If she _____ (speak) Spanish, she _____ (get) the job last year.
3. If we _____ (buy) that house, we _____ (live) by the sea now.
4. If he _____ (be) more careful, he _____ (not / break) his phone.
5. If I _____ (go) to bed earlier, I _____ (not / feel) so tired now.
6. If they _____ (not / be) so rich, they _____ (not / buy) a yacht.
7. If you _____ (take) my advice, you _____ (not / be) in this situation.
8. If I _____ (know) how to swim, I _____ (join) them in the lake yesterday.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. If I had saved money, I (would have / would have had) a car now.
2. If she (were / had been) taller, she would have been a model.
3. If they hadn't met, their children (wouldn't exist / wouldn't have existed) now.
4. If I (weren't / hadn't been) so shy, I would have spoken to her.
5. If he had listened, he (would know / would have known) the answer now.
6. If I (had been born / was born) in Japan, I would speak Japanese.
7. If you (didn't eat / hadn't eaten) all that cake, you wouldn't feel sick.
8. If we lived closer, we (would have visited / visited) you more often last year.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. If I would have known, I would be there now.

2. If she had taken the job, she would have been living in Paris now.

3. If I wasn't so lazy, I would finish the report yesterday.

4. If he had studied law, he would has a good salary.

5. If they hadn't sold the house, they would have been living there now.

6. If I spoke French, I would understand the film last night.

Writing

Think of three important decisions in your life. Write 6 mixed conditional sentences about how your life would be different now, or what you would have done differently because of who you are.

Speaking

- What would your life be like now if you had chosen a different career?
- If you were a different kind of person, what would you have done differently last year?
- If you had been born in another country, how would you be different?
- Which small past decision has had a big effect on your life now?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 hadn't missed … would be · 2 spoke … would have got · 3 had bought … would be living · 4 were / was … wouldn't have broken · 5 had gone … wouldn't feel · 6 weren't … wouldn't have bought · 7 had taken … wouldn't be · 8 knew … would have joined

2. Choose: 1 would have · 2 were · 3 wouldn't exist · 4 weren't · 5 would know · 6 had been born · 7 hadn't eaten · 8 would have visited

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 If I had known, I would be there now. · 2 If she had taken the job, she would be living in Paris now. · 3 If I weren't so lazy, I would have finished the report yesterday. · 4 If he had studied law, he would have a good salary. · 5 If they hadn't sold the house, they would be living there now. · 6 If I spoke French, I would have understood the film last night.

Writing, model answer: If I hadn't moved to Barcelona, I wouldn't speak Catalan now. If I had studied engineering, I would probably be earning more. If I hadn't met Laura at that party, I wouldn't be married now. I'm very impatient, so if I were calmer, I wouldn't have argued with my boss last week. If I weren't afraid of heights, I would have gone paragliding on holiday. If I had started saving earlier, I would have my own flat.

Wish and If Only Worksheet: Regrets About the Past

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

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Remember

Form	Example
wish / if only + past perfect: regret about the past	I wish I hadn't sold my guitar.
wish / if only + past simple: present situation	If only I had more time.
wish + could: ability now / could have: ability in the past	I wish I could come. I wish I could have helped.
wish + would: complaint about others' behaviour	I wish you would listen to me.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I wish I didn't eat so much last night.	I wish I hadn't eaten so much last night.
If only I would have known.	If only I had known.
I wish I would be taller.	I wish I were taller.

1. Complete

Complete with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. I failed my exam. I wish I _____ (study) more.
2. I wish I _____ (be) on holiday right now.
3. If only you _____ (tell) me earlier! I could have helped.
4. I wish my neighbour _____ (stop) playing the drums at night.
5. She wishes she _____ (not / move) to such a cold city.
6. I wish I _____ (can) speak Italian. Then I'd understand this film.
7. If only we _____ (leave) earlier. We wouldn't be stuck in traffic now.
8. I wish I _____ (not / have to) work this weekend.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. I wish I (didn't say / hadn't said) that to her yesterday.
2. If only I (knew / had known) her number now.
3. I wish it (would / will) stop raining.
4. He wishes he (had taken / took) the job last year.
5. I wish I (could have gone / could go) to your wedding last month.
6. If only I (were / would be) a bit braver.
7. I wish you (wouldn't / don't) leave your shoes there.
8. She wishes she (hadn't / didn't) cut her hair so short last week.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. I wish I didn't spend all my money last month.

2. If only I would have listened to you.

3. I wish I can play the piano.

4. I wish he will call me.

5. She wishes she has more friends.

6. If only I didn't forget her birthday yesterday!

Writing

Write 7 sentences about regrets and wishes: three about the past, two about the present and two complaints with would.

Speaking

- Is there anything you wish you had done differently at school?
- What do you wish you could change about your city?
- What is something people do that you wish they wouldn't?
- If only you had one more hour every day, what would you do?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 had studied · 2 were / was · 3 had told · 4 would stop · 5 hadn't moved · 6 could · 7 had left · 8 didn't have to

2. Choose: 1 hadn't said · 2 knew · 3 would · 4 had taken · 5 could have gone · 6 were · 7 wouldn't · 8 hadn't

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I wish I hadn't spent all my money last month. · 2 If only I had listened to you. · 3 I wish I could play the piano. · 4 I wish he would call me. · 5 She wishes she had more friends. · 6 If only I hadn't forgotten her birthday yesterday!

Writing, model answer: I wish I had learned English when I was a child. If only I hadn't sold my first car; it would be a classic now. I wish I had travelled more before I had children. I wish I lived closer to my parents. If only I had a garden. I wish my teenage son would put his phone down at dinner. And I wish politicians would keep their promises.

Past Modals of Deduction Worksheet: Must Have, Can't Have

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

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Remember

Form	Example
must have + past participle: almost sure it happened	The ground is wet. It must have rained.
might / may / could have: possible	She might have missed the bus.
can't / couldn't have: almost sure it didn't happen	He can't have finished already!
modal + have been + -ing: action in progress	You must have been dreaming.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
He must forgot his keys.	He must have forgotten his keys.
She mustn't have seen us. (sure she didn't)	She can't have seen us.
They might have went home.	They might have gone home.

1. Complete

Complete with must have, might have or can't have and the verb in brackets.

1. The lights are off. They _____ (go) to bed.
2. She _____ (steal) the money. She was with me all day.
3. I'm not sure why he's late. He _____ (get) lost.
4. You _____ (be) very happy when you heard the news.
5. He _____ (write) this essay himself. It's perfect, and he's only nine.
6. My keys aren't here. I _____ (leave) them at the office.
7. The streets are full of water. It _____ (rain) all night.
8. They _____ (see) the email. They haven't replied.

2. Choose

Circle the best option.

1. Sarah got the job. She (must have / can't have) done a great interview.
2. He (can't have / must have) been at the party; he was in hospital.
3. I'm not sure. The parcel (might have / must have) arrived; I'll check.
4. You (must be / must have been) tired after such a long flight.
5. She (couldn't have / mustn't have) heard you. She was wearing headphones.
6. They (may have / may) missed the start of the film.
7. He looks guilty. He (must have done / must do) something wrong.
8. The dog is wet. It (must have been swimming / must swim) in the lake.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. She must of forgotten.
2. He can't have saw me.
3. They mustn't have known. (I'm sure they didn't know.)
4. You must have be very proud.
5. I might left my phone in the taxi.
6. He could have been sleep when you called.

Writing

You come back from holiday and find your flat strange: the plants are watered, there is a strange coat on the chair and the fridge is full. Write 6 deductions.

Speaking

- A friend didn't come to your party and didn't call. What might have happened?
- Look at a famous unsolved mystery (Stonehenge, the Mary Celeste). What must or might have happened?
- Your colleague arrived at work very happy. What could have happened?
- Have you ever lost something important? Where might you have left it?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 must have gone · 2 can't have stolen · 3 might have got · 4 must have been · 5 can't have written · 6 might have left · 7 must have been raining · 8 might not have seen / can't have seen

2. Choose: 1 must have · 2 can't have · 3 might have · 4 must have been · 5 couldn't have · 6 may have · 7 must have done · 8 must have been swimming

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 She must have forgotten. · 2 He can't have seen me. · 3 They can't have known. · 4 You must have been very proud. · 5 I might have left my phone in the taxi. · 6 He could have been sleeping when you called.

Writing, model answer: Someone must have been in my flat while I was away. It can't have been a burglar, because nothing is missing. My neighbour might have watered the plants; she has a key. The coat can't belong to her, because it's a man's coat. My brother must have stayed here, because he loves that cheese. He might have forgotten his coat when he left.

Should Have, Could Have, Needn't Have Worksheet

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
should / shouldn't have + participle: criticism, regret	You should have called me.
could have: a possibility that didn't happen	We could have taken a taxi.
would have: I was willing, but...	I would have come, but nobody told me.
needn't have: you did it, but it was unnecessary	You needn't have cooked; we already ate.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
You should told me.	You should have told me.
We should have went home earlier.	We should have gone home earlier.
You shouldn't to have shouted.	You shouldn't have shouted.

1. Complete

Complete with should have, shouldn't have, could have or needn't have and the verb in brackets.

1. I failed. I _____ (study) more.
2. You _____ (buy) flowers! That's so kind, but unnecessary.
3. We _____ (go) to the beach, but we decided to stay in.
4. He _____ (drive) so fast. He got a fine.
5. You _____ (tell) me it was your birthday! I didn't get you anything.
6. She _____ (be) a professional singer, but she chose law.
7. I _____ (eat) that second burger. I feel sick.
8. We _____ (hurry). The train was 30 minutes late anyway.

2. Choose

Circle the best option.

1. You (should have / must have) asked for help. Why didn't you?
2. I (needn't have / didn't need to) wash the car, so I didn't.
3. I (needn't have / didn't need to) wash the car. It rained an hour later.
4. He (could have / should have) died. It was a very dangerous fall.
5. I (would have / should have) helped you, but I was in Paris.
6. They (shouldn't have / couldn't have) left the door open. The cat escaped.
7. You (could / could have) called me from the airport!
8. We (should have booked / should book) a table. It's full now.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. You should have tell me earlier.
2. I shouldn't have went to bed so late.
3. She could has won the race.
4. You needn't to have come.
5. We should have bring a map.
6. He shouldn't had said that.

Writing

Write about a holiday or event that went badly (7 sentences). Say what you should have done, what you could have done and what you needn't have done.

Speaking

- Tell me about a decision you regret. What should you have done?
- Have you ever done something that wasn't necessary? What happened?
- What could you have studied instead of what you studied?
- A friend arrived very late to your party without calling. What should they have done?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 should have studied · 2 needn't have bought · 3 could have gone · 4 shouldn't have driven · 5 should have told · 6 could have been · 7 shouldn't have eaten · 8 needn't have hurried

2. Choose: 1 should have · 2 didn't need to · 3 needn't have · 4 could have · 5 would have · 6 shouldn't have · 7 could have · 8 should have booked

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 You should have told me earlier. · 2 I shouldn't have gone to bed so late. · 3 She could have won the race. · 4 You needn't have come. · 5 We should have brought a map. · 6 He shouldn't have said that.

Writing, model answer: Our camping trip last summer was a disaster. We should have checked the weather forecast, because it rained for three days. We should have taken a bigger tent. We could have stayed in a hotel in the village, but we wanted an adventure. We needn't have brought so much food, because there was a great restaurant nearby. My brother shouldn't have forgotten the matches. Next time we'll plan better.

Passive Reporting Structures Worksheet: It Is Said That

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
It + passive verb + that + clause	It is said that the hotel is haunted.
Subject + passive verb + to + infinitive	The hotel is said to be haunted.
to have + participle: an earlier action	He is thought to have left the country.
Common verbs: say, believe, think, know, report, expect, consider	She is expected to win.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
It is said the president to resign.	It is said that the president will resign. / The president is said to be resigning.
He is believed that he lives in Spain.	He is believed to live in Spain. / It is believed that he lives in Spain.
She is thought to leave yesterday.	She is thought to have left yesterday.

1. Rewrite

Rewrite each sentence starting with the words given.

1. People say that the castle is 800 years old. → The castle _____
2. People believe the thief escaped through a window. → It _____
3. Experts expect prices to rise. → Prices _____
4. People think that he is the richest man in the city. → He _____
5. Reports say that the singer cancelled the tour. → The singer _____
6. People know that the area is dangerous at night. → It _____
7. People consider her the best player in the world. → She _____
8. Everyone thinks the company lost millions. → The company _____

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. He is said (to be / that he is) very generous.
2. It is (believed / believing) that the ship sank in a storm.
3. The suspect is thought (to leave / to have left) the city last night.
4. The new bridge is expected (to open / opening) next year.
5. It (is reported / reports) that two people were injured.
6. She is known (to have / that she has) a terrible temper.
7. The minister is said to (be resigning / resign) as we speak.
8. (It is / There is) thought that the virus came from bats.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. The castle is said that it is haunted.
2. It is believe that he is innocent.
3. He is thought to steal the painting in 2010.
4. The singer is reported be in hospital.
5. Is said that the food here is excellent.
6. The company is expected announcing new jobs.

Writing

Write a short news report (6 sentences) about a mysterious event in your town: a missing statue, a strange light, a famous visitor. Use at least four passive reporting structures.

Speaking

- What is your city or country said to be famous for?
- Tell me about a legend from your country: what is it said to have happened?
- Which famous person is believed to be very generous, rude or difficult?
- What are prices or technology expected to do in the next few years?

Answer key

1. Rewrite: 1 The castle is said to be 800 years old. · 2 It is believed that the thief escaped through a window. · 3 Prices are expected to rise. · 4 He is thought to be the richest man in the city. · 5 The singer is reported to have cancelled the tour. · 6 It is known that the area is dangerous at night. · 7 She is considered (to be) the best player in the world. · 8 The company is thought to have lost millions.

2. Choose: 1 to be · 2 believed · 3 to have left · 4 to open · 5 is reported · 6 to have · 7 be resigning · 8 It is

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 The castle is said to be haunted. / It is said that the castle is haunted. · 2 It is believed that he is innocent. · 3 He is thought to have stolen the painting in 2010. · 4 The singer is reported to be in hospital. · 5 It is said that the food here is excellent. · 6 The company is expected to announce new jobs.

Writing, model answer: A famous bronze statue has disappeared from the main square. It is believed that it was removed on Saturday night. The thieves are thought to have used a small crane. The statue is said to be worth more than a million euros. It is reported that a white van was seen nearby. The police are expected to give more details tomorrow.

Reporting Verbs Worksheet: Advise, Deny, Accuse, Suggest

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
verb + to infinitive: agree, offer, promise, refuse, threaten	She refused to help.
verb + object + to infinitive: advise, remind, warn, persuade, tell	He warned me not to touch it.
verb + -ing: admit, deny, suggest, recommend	He denied breaking the window.
verb + (object) + preposition + -ing: accuse of, blame for, apologise for, insist on	They accused her of lying.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
She suggested me to take a taxi.	She suggested taking a taxi. / She suggested that I take a taxi.
He denied to steal the money.	He denied stealing the money.
They accused him for cheating.	They accused him of cheating.

1. Rewrite

Report each sentence with the verb in brackets.

1. ‘I’ll help you move house.’ (offer) → She _____
2. ‘I didn’t break the vase.’ (deny) → He _____
3. ‘You should see a doctor.’ (advise) → She _____
4. ‘You cheated in the exam!’ (accuse) → The teacher _____
5. ‘Let’s eat out tonight.’ (suggest) → Tom _____
6. ‘I won’t sign the contract.’ (refuse) → The client _____
7. ‘Don’t forget to lock the door.’ (remind) → My mum _____
8. ‘I’m sorry I was late.’ (apologise) → He _____

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. She admitted (taking / to take) the money.
2. He promised (calling / to call) every day.
3. They warned us (not to swim / not swimming) there.
4. My boss insisted (on paying / to pay) for lunch.
5. She blamed me (for / of) losing the keys.
6. I recommend (to visit / visiting) the old town.
7. He threatened (to call / calling) the police.
8. She persuaded me (to come / coming) with her.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. He suggested us to go home.
2. She admitted to steal the bag.
3. They accused me to lie.
4. He apologised to be rude.
5. She refused helping us.
6. My doctor advised me stop smoking.

Writing

Report an argument or a negotiation you witnessed (7 sentences). Use at least six different reporting verbs.

Speaking

- What is the best advice anyone has given you? Report it: ‘My … advised me to…’
- Have you ever been accused of something you didn’t do?
- What did your parents always warn you not to do?
- Tell me about a time someone refused to help you.

Answer key

1. Rewrite: 1 She offered to help me move house. · 2 He denied breaking the vase. · 3 She advised me to see a doctor. · 4 The teacher accused him of cheating in the exam. · 5 Tom suggested eating out tonight. · 6 The client refused to sign the contract. · 7 My mum reminded me to lock the door. · 8 He apologised for being late.

2. Choose: 1 taking · 2 to call · 3 not to swim · 4 on paying · 5 for · 6 visiting · 7 to call · 8 to come

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 He suggested going home. / He suggested that we go home. · 2 She admitted stealing the bag. / She admitted to stealing the bag. · 3 They accused me of lying. · 4 He apologised for being rude. · 5 She refused to help us. · 6 My doctor advised me to stop smoking.

Writing, model answer: Last week there was an argument at the café near my office. A customer accused the waiter of giving him the wrong change. The waiter denied making a mistake. He offered to count the money again. The customer refused to wait and threatened to call the manager. In the end the manager apologised for the confusion and insisted on giving him a free coffee. The customer admitted feeling a bit embarrassed.

Participle Clauses Worksheet: -ing and -ed Clauses

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Remember

Form	Example
-ing clause: active, same time or reason	Not knowing the way, we asked a local.
-ed clause: passive meaning	Written in 1925, the novel is still popular.
Having + participle: an earlier action	Having lost my keys, I had to wait outside.
Reduced relative clause	The man sitting by the window is my uncle. (= who is sitting)

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
Walking home, the rain started.	Walking home, I got caught in the rain. / While I was walking home, the rain started.
Having finish the exam, she left.	Having finished the exam, she left.
The book writing by Orwell is famous.	The book written by Orwell is famous.

1. Rewrite

Combine the sentences with a participle clause.

1. She was tired. She went to bed early.

2. He had finished his work. He went home.

3. The bridge was built in 1883. It is a symbol of the city.

4. I didn't know what to say. I stayed quiet.

5. The woman is talking to Tom. She is my boss.

6. The cars were made in Japan. They are very reliable.

7. She had lived in Rome for years. She spoke perfect Italian.

8. The children were excited. They ran to the beach.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. (Living / Lived) near the sea, we swim every day.
2. The painting (stolen / stealing) last year has been found.
3. (Having seen / Seeing) the film before, I knew the ending.
4. Anyone (wanting / wanted) a ticket should call this number.
5. (Surprised / Surprising) by the news, she didn't know what to say.
6. The man (arrested / arresting) yesterday has been released.
7. (Not having / Having not) a car, I take the bus.
8. Students (taking / taken) the exam must arrive early.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. Having eat lunch, we went for a walk.
2. The letter sending yesterday arrived today.
3. Opening the door, the cold air hit me.
4. Knowing not the answer, he guessed.
5. Builded in 1900, the house needs repairs.
6. The girl sat next to me is from Peru. (= who is sitting)

Writing

Write a short description (6 sentences) of a famous place or building, or a short story, using at least four participle clauses.

Speaking

- Describe a famous building in your city using ‘Built in…’ or ‘Designed by…’
- Having finished school, what did you do next?
- Tell me about someone you know: ‘Having lived abroad, he…’
- Which is the person sitting or standing nearest to you right now? Describe them.

Answer key

1. Rewrite: 1 Feeling tired, she went to bed early. · 2 Having finished his work, he went home. · 3 Built in 1883, the bridge is a symbol of the city. · 4 Not knowing what to say, I stayed quiet. · 5 The woman talking to Tom is my boss. · 6 Made in Japan, the cars are very reliable. / The cars made in Japan are very reliable. · 7 Having lived in Rome for years, she spoke perfect Italian. · 8 Excited, the children ran to the beach. / Feeling excited, the children ran to the beach.

2. Choose: 1 Living · 2 stolen · 3 Having seen · 4 wanting · 5 Surprised · 6 arrested · 7 Not having · 8 taking

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 Having eaten lunch, we went for a walk. · 2 The letter sent yesterday arrived today. · 3 Opening the door, I felt the cold air hit me. / When I opened the door, the cold air hit me. · 4 Not knowing the answer, he guessed. · 5 Built in 1900, the house needs repairs. · 6 The girl sitting next to me is from Peru.

Writing, model answer: Built in the 19th century, the Teatro Colón is one of the best opera houses in the world. Designed by three different architects, it took twenty years to finish. Visitors entering the main hall always look up at the dome. Having been restored in 2010, it looks as good as new. Known for its perfect acoustics, it attracts the best singers. Sitting in the gallery, you can hear every note.

Cleft Sentences Worksheet: It Was… That, What I Need Is…

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Remember

Form	Example
It is / was + focus + that / who + rest	It was my brother who found the wallet.
What + subject + verb + is / was + focus	What I love about Rome is the food.
All + subject + verb + is…	All I want is a quiet weekend.
The thing / reason / place + clause + is…	The reason why I left is the salary.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
Is my sister who lives in Canada.	It's my sister who lives in Canada.
What I need it is a coffee.	What I need is a coffee.
The thing what annoys me is the noise.	The thing that annoys me is the noise.

1. Rewrite

Rewrite each sentence to emphasise the words in capitals, starting with the words given.

1. TOM broke the window. → It _____

2. I need A HOLIDAY. → What _____

3. She met him IN PARIS. → It _____

4. I want TO SLEEP. → All _____

5. The traffic annoys me. → What _____

6. I left because of THE SALARY. → The reason _____

7. We didn't like THE FOOD. → It _____

8. She wants TO TRAVEL. → What _____

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. It was my mum (who / which) taught me to cook.
2. What I like (is / it is) his honesty.
3. (It's / What's) the noise that I can't stand.
4. All I did (was / were) ask a question!
5. The place (where / what) we met was a bookshop.
6. (What / That) surprised me was the price.
7. It wasn't until midnight (that / when) she arrived.
8. What we need (are / is) more time.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. Was Paul who called you.
2. What I don't understand it is why he left.
3. The thing what I miss most is the sea.
4. It were my parents who paid.
5. All what I want is peace.
6. It was in 2015 when I moved here. (cleft)

Writing

Write 6 sentences about your city or your job using cleft sentences: what you love, what annoys you, the thing you would change and who or what made the biggest difference.

Speaking

- What do you love most about the place where you live?
- Who was it that influenced you most as a teenager?
- What annoys you about modern technology?
- All you want this weekend is...?

Answer key

1. Rewrite: 1 It was Tom who broke the window. · 2 What I need is a holiday. · 3 It was in Paris that she met him. · 4 All I want is to sleep / to do is sleep. · 5 What annoys me is the traffic. · 6 The reason (why) I left was the salary. · 7 It was the food that we didn't like. · 8 What she wants is to travel.

2. Choose: 1 who · 2 is · 3 It's · 4 was · 5 where · 6 What · 7 that · 8 is

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 It was Paul who called you. · 2 What I don't understand is why he left. · 3 The thing (that) I miss most is the sea. · 4 It was my parents who paid. · 5 All (that) I want is peace. · 6 It was in 2015 that I moved here.

Writing, model answer: What I love most about my city is the river. It's the old bridges that make it so beautiful. What annoys me is the traffic in the centre. The thing I would change is the public transport. It was my first boss who taught me to love this job. All I need now is a slightly shorter commute.

Would Rather and Had Better Worksheet

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

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Remember

Form	Example
would rather + base verb (+ than)	I'd rather walk than take the bus.
would rather + someone + past simple	I'd rather you came tomorrow.
had better + base verb: strong advice / warning	You'd better leave now or you'll miss it.
Negatives: I'd rather not · You'd better not	I'd rather not talk about it. You'd better not be late.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I'd rather to stay at home.	I'd rather stay at home.
You had better to call her.	You'd better call her.
I'd rather you don't tell anyone.	I'd rather you didn't tell anyone.

1. Complete

Complete with would rather or had better and the verb in brackets.

1. It's late. We _____ (go) home.
2. I _____ (watch) a film than go to a club.
3. You _____ (not / forget) your passport this time!
4. I _____ (not / talk) about my ex, if you don't mind.
5. She _____ (take) an umbrella. It's going to pour.
6. My boss _____ (we / start) at eight, but we prefer nine.
7. _____ you _____ (have) tea or coffee?
8. You _____ (see) a doctor about that cough.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. I'd rather (stay / to stay) here.
2. You'd better (to hurry / hurry).
3. I'd rather you (paid / pay) by card.
4. We'd better (not / don't) make any noise.
5. I'd rather walk (than / that) drive.
6. She'd rather (not / not to) go.
7. You (had / would) better tell him the truth.
8. I'd rather (he didn't / he doesn't) know about this.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. I would rather to go by train.
2. You had better not to drive tonight.
3. I'd rather you don't call me at work.
4. We'd better leaving now.
5. I'd rather cook than going out.
6. You would better hurry up.

Writing

Write a message to a friend who is visiting your city (6 sentences). Give strong advice with had better and say what you would rather do together.

Speaking

- Would you rather live in the city or the countryside? Why?
- What had you better do before your next holiday?
- Is there a topic you'd rather not talk about with new people?
- Would you rather your boss or teacher gave you more freedom or more help?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 had better go · 2 would rather watch · 3 had better not forget · 4 would rather not talk · 5 had better take · 6 would rather we started · 7 Would … rather have · 8 had better see

2. Choose: 1 stay · 2 hurry · 3 paid · 4 not · 5 than · 6 not · 7 had · 8 he didn't

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I would rather go by train. · 2 You had better not drive tonight. · 3 I'd rather you didn't call me at work. · 4 We'd better leave now. · 5 I'd rather cook than go out. · 6 You had better hurry up.

Writing, model answer: Hi Ana! I'm so happy you're coming. You'd better bring a warm jacket; it gets cold at night. You'd better not take a taxi from the airport, because they're very expensive. I'd rather meet you at the train station in the centre. On Saturday I'd rather go to the market than the shopping centre. And I'd rather you didn't book a hotel: you can stay with me!

Unless, Provided That, As Long As Worksheet

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
unless = if... not	We'll go out unless it rains.
as long as / provided (that): only on this condition	You can come as long as you're quiet.
in case: a precaution	Take some cash in case they don't take cards.
even if: the result doesn't change · otherwise: if not	I'll go even if it rains. Hurry, otherwise we'll be late.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
Unless you don't study, you'll fail.	Unless you study, you'll fail.
Take a map in case you will get lost.	Take a map in case you get lost.
I'll go as long as you will come with me.	I'll go as long as you come with me.

1. Complete

Complete with unless, as long as, in case, even if or otherwise.

1. I'll lend you the money _____ you pay me back next week.
2. We'll have the party in the garden _____ it rains.
3. Write down my number _____ you need anything.
4. I wouldn't eat that _____ you paid me!
5. Hurry up, _____ we'll miss the train.
6. You can't come in _____ you have a ticket.
7. Take your phone charger _____ your battery runs out.
8. She'll be fine _____ she gets some rest.

2. Choose

Circle the best option.

1. I won't go (unless / if) you come too.
2. Take a jacket (in case / if) it gets cold later.
3. You can borrow it (provided / unless) you're careful.
4. I'll finish it (even if / as long as) I have to stay up all night.
5. Call me when you arrive, (otherwise / unless) I'll worry.
6. We'll be on time (as long as / in case) the trains are running.
7. (Unless / Even if) you leave now, you'll miss the start.
8. I'll come (provided / in case) I finish work early.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. Unless you don’t hurry, we’ll be late.

2. I’ll bring an umbrella in case it will rain.

3. You can stay provided that you will help with dinner.

4. Even it rains, the match will go ahead.

5. Study hard, unless you’ll fail.

6. As long you are home by ten, you can go.

Writing

Write the house rules for a friend staying in your flat while you are away (6 sentences). Use unless, as long as, in case, even if and otherwise.

Speaking

- What would you never do, even if someone paid you a lot of money?
- What do you always carry in case of an emergency?
- Under what conditions would you move to another country? Use as long as.
- What will you do this weekend unless something unexpected happens?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 as long as · 2 unless · 3 in case · 4 even if · 5 otherwise · 6 unless · 7 in case · 8 as long as / provided that

2. Choose: 1 unless · 2 in case · 3 provided · 4 even if · 5 otherwise · 6 as long as · 7 Unless · 8 provided

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 Unless you hurry, we’ll be late. · 2 I’ll bring an umbrella in case it rains. · 3 You can stay provided that you help with dinner. · 4 Even if it rains, the match will go ahead. · 5 Study hard, otherwise you’ll fail. · 6 As long as you are home by ten, you can go.

Writing, model answer: You can use anything in the kitchen as long as you clean up afterwards. Please don’t open the balcony door unless the cat is inside. Keep the window closed, otherwise the neighbour’s cat comes in. There’s a spare key under the plant in case you lose yours. Water the plants every two days, even if it rains. And call me if anything breaks, provided it’s not after midnight!

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Stative and Dynamic Verbs Worksheet: Think, Have, See

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
State verbs (know, believe, like, want, own, seem) → simple forms	I know him. (not I'm knowing him)
think: opinion (state) vs mental process (action)	I think it's true. I'm thinking about moving.
have: possession (state) vs activity (action)	She has two cats. She's having a bath.
see / taste / smell / be: state vs action	This soup tastes great. I'm tasting the soup.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I'm knowing the answer.	I know the answer.
This book is belonging to me.	This book belongs to me.
I think about moving to Spain. (now, considering)	I'm thinking about moving to Spain.

1. Complete

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

1. I _____ (not / understand) this question.
2. We _____ (have) dinner. Can I call you back?
3. This bag _____ (belong) to my sister.
4. What _____ you _____ (think) about? You look worried.
5. The soup _____ (smell) delicious.
6. I _____ (see) the dentist at four. It's booked.
7. She _____ (want) a new job.
8. He _____ (be) very rude today. That's not like him.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. I (think / am thinking) you're right.
2. They (have / are having) a great time at the beach.
3. This coat (costs / is costing) €200.
4. I (love / am loving) this song.
5. Why (do you smell / are you smelling) the milk? Is it bad?
6. She (seems / is seeming) tired.
7. I (see / am seeing) what you mean.
8. We (own / are owning) a small flat in town.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. I am believing you.

2. She is having two brothers.

3. Do you think of buying a new car? (considering now)

4. This cake is tasting amazing.

5. I'm not remembering his name.

6. He has a shower at the moment.

Writing

Write 6–7 sentences about what is happening in your life now and how you feel about it. Use think, have, see and at least three other state verbs.

Speaking

- What are you thinking about doing this year?
- Who are you seeing this week?
- What do you think about working from home?
- What smells or tastes remind you of your childhood?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 don't understand · 2 are having · 3 belongs · 4 are … thinking · 5 smells · 6 am seeing · 7 wants · 8 is being

2. Choose: 1 think · 2 are having · 3 costs · 4 love · 5 are you smelling · 6 seems · 7 see · 8 own

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I believe you. · 2 She has two brothers. · 3 Are you thinking of buying a new car? · 4 This cake tastes amazing. · 5 I don't remember his name. · 6 He is having a shower at the moment.

Writing, model answer: At the moment I'm having a very busy month at work. I'm seeing a lot of new clients and I'm thinking about asking for a promotion. I think I deserve it, but I don't know if my boss agrees. I really love my team and I believe we work well together. I'm having dinner with my manager on Friday. I hope she sees things the same way.

Advanced Relative Clauses Worksheet: Whose, Whom, Which

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
whose: possession for people and things	The writer whose book won is Irish.
whom: object, formal, after prepositions	The person to whom I spoke was helpful.
which for a whole clause (comma before)	He forgot my birthday, which upset me.
Preposition at the end (informal) or before which / whom (formal)	the house I grew up in · the house in which I grew up

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
The man who his car was stolen called the police.	The man whose car was stolen called the police.
She passed the exam, what surprised everyone.	She passed the exam, which surprised everyone.
The hotel in which we stayed in was great.	The hotel in which we stayed was great. / The hotel we stayed in was great.

1. Complete

Complete with who, whom, whose, which or where.

1. The woman _____ bag was stolen went to the police.
2. He arrived two hours late, _____ made everyone angry.
3. The town _____ I grew up has changed a lot.
4. The candidates, all of _____ were excellent, were interviewed twice.
5. My neighbour, _____ dog barks all night, is moving.
6. To _____ should I send the application?
7. She speaks five languages, _____ is amazing.
8. The man _____ lives upstairs is a pilot.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. That's the company (who / which) makes my phone.
2. The friend (whose / who's) house we stayed in is a chef.
3. She didn't call, (that / which) was strange.
4. The people with (who / whom) I work are great.
5. My brother, (who / that) is a doctor, lives in Oslo.
6. The reason (why / which) I called is to say sorry.
7. The flat (in which / in where) they live is tiny.
8. He has two sons, both of (them / whom) are lawyers.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. The girl who her father is a pilot is in my class.

2. He lost his job, that was a shock.

3. The person to who I spoke was very kind.

4. My mother, that is 70, still works.

5. The city where I was born in is small.

6. I have three cousins, all of them live abroad.

Writing

Write a short biography (6–7 sentences) of a person you admire. Use whose, whom, which (for a whole clause) and a preposition + relative pronoun.

Speaking

- Describe a person whose work you admire.
- Tell me about a place in which you felt completely at home.
- Talk about something surprising that happened to you, which changed your plans.
- Who is someone to whom you owe a lot?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 whose · 2 which · 3 where · 4 whom · 5 whose · 6 whom · 7 which · 8 who

2. Choose: 1 which · 2 whose · 3 which · 4 whom · 5 who · 6 why · 7 in which · 8 whom

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 The girl whose father is a pilot is in my class. · 2 He lost his job, which was a shock. · 3 The person to whom I spoke was very kind. · 4 My mother, who is 70, still works. · 5 The city where I was born is small. / The city I was born in is small. · 6 I have three cousins, all of whom live abroad.

Writing, model answer: My grandmother, whose life was not easy, is the person I admire most. She grew up in a small village in which there was no school. She had four brothers, all of whom left to work in the city. At 20 she moved to Buenos Aires, which was a huge change for her. The family for whom she worked helped her study at night. She later became a nurse, which had always been her dream.

Linking Words for Essays Worksheet: Furthermore, Whereas, Therefore

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Remember

Form	Example
Adding: in addition, furthermore, moreover, what is more	The plan is cheap. Furthermore, it is fast.
Contrast: however, on the other hand, whereas, while, nevertheless	Cities are exciting, whereas villages are calm.
Cause and result: because of, due to, therefore, as a result, consequently	Sales fell. As a result, jobs were cut.
Examples and conclusion: for instance, such as, to sum up, overall	Some sports, such as tennis, are expensive.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
Due to it was raining, the match was cancelled.	Due to the rain, the match was cancelled. / Because it was raining, the match was cancelled.
Moreover, but it is expensive.	However, it is expensive.
On the other side, cars are convenient.	On the other hand, cars are convenient.

1. Complete

Complete with the linkers in the box: however · whereas · therefore · furthermore · due to · for instance · as a result · to sum up.

1. Public transport is cheap. _____, it is better for the environment.
2. The flight was delayed _____ bad weather.
3. Some people love big cities, _____ others prefer the countryside.
4. Many jobs can be done from home. _____, programmers rarely need an office.
5. The company lost money. _____, 200 people lost their jobs.
6. Electric cars are clean. _____, they are still expensive.
7. He didn't study; _____, he failed.
8. _____, social media has advantages and disadvantages.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. (Despite / Although) the cost, the course is worth it.
2. (Because / Because of) the strike, there were no trains.
3. I like tea, (whereas / however) my sister prefers coffee.
4. The hotel was dirty. (In addition / Whereas), the staff were rude.
5. He was ill. (Consequently / Nevertheless), he went to work.
6. Some fruits, (such as / for example of) mangoes, grow in hot climates.
7. Prices rose. (As a result / Due to), sales fell.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. Due to the weather was bad, we stayed in.

2. The plan is good, however it is expensive.

3. Despite of the noise, I slept well.

4. Moreover I think it is too late.

5. He is rich whereas he is not happy. (same person, unexpected)

6. For example of this, many shops have closed.

Writing

Write a short opinion paragraph (8 sentences) on 'Should cities ban cars from their centres?' Use at least six different linkers.

Speaking

- Give one advantage and one disadvantage of social media, using however or on the other hand.
- Compare your city with another one, using whereas.
- What problem in your country has happened due to bad planning?
- Summarise your opinion on working from home in two sentences, starting 'Overall,...'

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 Furthermore · 2 due to · 3 whereas · 4 For instance · 5 As a result · 6 However · 7 therefore · 8 To sum up

2. Choose: 1 Despite · 2 Because of · 3 whereas · 4 In addition · 5 Nevertheless · 6 such as · 7 As a result

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 Due to the bad weather, we stayed in. · 2 The plan is good. However, it is expensive. · 3 Despite the noise, I slept well. · 4 Moreover, I think it is too late. · 5 He is rich. However, he is not happy. / Although he is rich, he is not happy. · 6 For example, many shops have closed.

Writing, model answer: Many cities are considering banning cars from their centres. In my opinion, this is a good idea. Firstly, fewer cars would mean cleaner air. Furthermore, streets would be safer for children and cyclists. On the other hand, shop owners worry that customers will stop coming. However, studies in cities such as Oslo show that sales actually increased. Delivery vans, therefore, should have special hours. To sum up, the benefits are greater than the problems.

Future in the Past Worksheet: Was Going To, Would

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
was / were going to: a past plan (often not done)	I was going to study, but I fell asleep.
would: a past prediction or promise	He said he would help. I knew it would rain.
was / were about to: very near future in the past	I was about to call you.
was / were supposed to: an arrangement or duty	The train was supposed to leave at six.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I was going to called you.	I was going to call you.
He promised he will come.	He promised he would come.
We were about leaving when you rang.	We were about to leave when you rang.

1. Complete

Complete with was / were going to, would, was / were about to or was / were supposed to and the verb in brackets.

1. I _____ (buy) a ticket, but they were sold out.
2. She promised she _____ (write) every week.
3. We _____ (go) out when the storm started.
4. The meeting _____ (start) at nine, but the boss was late.
5. I knew the exam _____ (be) difficult.
6. They _____ (get) married in June, but they postponed it.
7. He _____ (say) something, but then he changed his mind.
8. You _____ (bring) the cake! Where is it?

2. Choose

Circle the best option.

1. I (was going to / would) visit you, but I got ill.
2. She said she (will / would) call me later.
3. We were (about to / going) leave when he arrived.
4. The package (was supposed to / would) arrive yesterday. Where is it?
5. I didn't know then that I (would / will) live here for twenty years.
6. He (was going to / was about) to quit, but they offered him more money.
7. The film (was about to / would) start, so we turned off our phones.
8. I thought it (would be / will be) easy.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. I was going to went to the gym.

2. She told me she will be late.

3. We were about to leaving.

4. He was supposed to arriving at noon.

5. I knew you will like it.

6. They were going to moved to Spain.

Writing

Write about a plan that didn't work out (6–7 sentences): what you were going to do, what was supposed to happen, and what you thought would happen.

Speaking

- What were you going to do last weekend that you didn't do?
- When you were a child, what did you think you would be when you grew up?
- Tell me about a time you were about to do something when you were interrupted.
- What were you supposed to do this week that you haven't done yet?

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 was going to buy · 2 would write · 3 were about to go · 4 was supposed to start · 5 would be · 6 were going to get · 7 was about to say · 8 were supposed to bring

2. Choose: 1 was going to · 2 would · 3 about to · 4 was supposed to · 5 would · 6 was going to · 7 was about to · 8 would be

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 I was going to go to the gym. · 2 She told me she would be late. · 3 We were about to leave. · 4 He was supposed to arrive at noon. · 5 I knew you would like it. · 6 They were going to move to Spain.

Writing, model answer: Last summer we were going to drive across Spain in an old van. We were supposed to leave on 1 July, and I was sure it would be the trip of our lives. The day before, we were about to pack the van when the engine started smoking. The mechanic said it would take three weeks to fix it. In the end we took a train to the coast. It wasn't what we were going to do, but it was still wonderful.

Few, A Few, Little, A Little Worksheet: Quantifiers

For English teachers and learners · englishcue.app

NAME

DATE

Remember

Form	Example
a few + plural (some, positive) · few (not many, negative)	I have a few ideas. Few people came.
a little + uncountable (some) · little (not much)	There's a little milk. There's little hope.
each (individually) · every (all, as a group) + singular	Each student got a book. Every room has a view.
none of · all of · plenty of	None of my friends smoke. There's plenty of time.

Typical mistakes

× Learners often say	✓ Say instead
I have little friends in this city.	I have few friends in this city.
There are a little apples left.	There are a few apples left.
Every students have a laptop.	Every student has a laptop.

1. Complete

Complete with few, a few, little or a little.

1. I speak _____ Japanese, enough to order food.
2. Very _____ people know about this beach. That's why it's so quiet.
3. Can I have _____ sugar in my coffee?
4. We've got _____ minutes before the train leaves. Let's get a coffee.
5. There is _____ hope of finding the plane now.
6. She has _____ close friends, but they are very loyal.
7. He's lazy and does _____ work.
8. _____ students passed the exam. It was very hard.

2. Choose

Circle the correct option.

1. (Each / Every) of the children got a present.
2. (None / No) of my colleagues drive to work.
3. Don't hurry. We've got (plenty of / a lot) time.
4. I go to the gym (every / each) day.
5. There's (little / few) traffic on Sundays.
6. I've read (a few / a little) of her books.
7. (All / Every) the shops were closed.
8. She has (few / little) patience with lazy people.

3. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write it correctly.

1. There are little chairs left, so come early.
2. I need a few information.
3. Every people in the room stood up.
4. I have a few money left.
5. Each of the boys have a bike.
6. There's plenty food for everyone.

Writing

Describe your neighbourhood (6–7 sentences). Use few, a few, little, a little, every and plenty of.

Speaking

- Do you have a few close friends or lots of friends? Why?
- What do you have little time for these days?
- Is there anything you do every single day without exception?
- Tell me about a place where few tourists go.

Answer key

1. Complete: 1 a little · 2 few · 3 a little · 4 a few · 5 little · 6 a few · 7 little · 8 Few

2. Choose: 1 Each · 2 None · 3 plenty of · 4 every · 5 little · 6 a few · 7 All · 8 little

3. Correct the mistakes: 1 There are few chairs left, so come early. · 2 I need a little information. · 3 Everyone / Every person in the room stood up. · 4 I have a little money left. · 5 Each of the boys has a bike. · 6 There's plenty of food for everyone.

Writing, model answer: I live in a quiet neighbourhood with plenty of trees. There are a few small shops on my street, but few big supermarkets. There's little traffic, so every morning I hear the birds. A few of my neighbours have lived here for forty years. There's a little park at the end of the road. Every Saturday there's a market, and there's plenty of fresh fruit.