General Grammar Review – Workshops 1 to 10

Un repaso general de los temas

This review is organised workshop by workshop, in order. Each workshop has its grammar topics and practice exercises. The answer key at the end follows the same workshop order.

Grammar topics by workshop

Workshop	Main grammar topics
Workshop 1 – Welcome to the Class	Present simple, present continuous, and past simple (affirmative, negative, question)
Workshop 2 – What's your email?	Classroom language and personal information questions; British vs American English (mostly vocabulary)
Workshop 3 – Are you tidy or untidy?	Prepositions of place (in, on, under); a / an with plurals; It's / They're; adjectives and opposites
Workshop 4 – Daily Life & Communication	Imperatives (positive and negative); Let's / Let's not for suggestions
Workshop 5 – What do you do?	Present simple (negatives and questions); WH-questions
Workshop 6 – Nice to Meet You!	WH-questions and word order in questions; telling the time
Workshop 7 – Family & Famous!	Possessive 's (singular and plural); Whose…?; prepositions of time (in, on, at)
Workshop 8 – Every Day, Every Way!	Adverbs and expressions of frequency, and their position in the sentence
Workshop 9 – Talents in Action!	can / can't; present continuous; present simple vs present continuous
Workshop 10 – A World for All Seasons!	Present simple vs present continuous (review and extension); ordinal numbers and the date; prepositions in / on with months and dates; saying years

Practice exercises

Workshop 1 – Welcome to the Class

Present simple

We use the **present simple** for habits, routines and things that are always true (*every day, usually, always*).
Form: I / you / we / they + verb • he / she / it + verb + **-s**
Negative: **don't / doesn't** + verb. Question: **Do / Does …?** *She works. He doesn't work. Do you work?*

Complete with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. She _____ (work) in a hospital.
2. They _____ (live) in Melbourne.
3. My brother _____ (study) English every day.
4. We _____ (not / like) coffee.
5. He _____ (not / have) a car.
6. _____ you _____ (play) tennis?
7. _____ your sister _____ (speak) German?
8. I _____ (go) to school by bus.

Present continuous

We use the **present continuous** for actions happening now (*now, at the moment, Look!, Listen!*).
Form: am / is / are + verb + **-ing**
I am working. She is reading. They are playing. Spelling: make → making, run → running.

A. Write the -ing form of the verb.

1. play → _____ make → _____ run → _____
2. study → _____ write → _____ sit → _____
3. swim → _____ dance → _____ cook → _____

B. Complete with the present continuous.

1. Listen! The baby _____ (cry).
2. Look! It _____ (rain).
3. Be quiet. I _____ (study) now.
4. They _____ (not / watch) TV at the moment.
5. _____ you _____ (listen) to me?

Past simple

We use the **past simple** for finished actions in the past (*yesterday, last week, in 2020*).
Regular verbs add **-ed**: *work → worked, play → played*. Some are irregular: **go → went, have → had**.
Negative and question use **didn't / Did** + base verb. *I didn't like it. Did you visit?*

Complete with the past simple of the verb in brackets.

1. Yesterday I _____ (watch) a film.
2. She _____ (go) to the park on Sunday.
3. They _____ (play) football last week.
4. We _____ (have) dinner at eight o'clock.

5. He _____ (study) English last year.
6. I _____ (not / like) the restaurant.
7. _____ you _____ (visit) your family?

Workshop 2 – What's your email?

This workshop is mostly vocabulary (classroom language and forms). Here is a short grammar practice.

Personal information questions

We ask for personal information with question words.
What's your name? What's your email? What's your phone number? How old are you? Where are you from?

Complete the question with the missing word.

1. What's your _____? — My name is Carlos.
2. _____ old are you? — I'm 25.
3. _____ are you from? — I'm from Colombia.
4. What's your _____ address? — carlos@email.com
5. What's your phone _____? — It's 0412 345 678.

British or American English

British English (**BrE**) and American English (**AmE**) are the same language, but some words are different.
lift (BrE) = elevator (AmE) • holiday (BrE) = vacation (AmE) • autumn (BrE) = fall (AmE)

Write BrE (British English) or AmE (American English).

1. lift _____ elevator _____ holiday _____
2. vacation _____ flat _____ autumn _____

Workshop 3 – Are you tidy or untidy?

Prepositions of place: in, on, under

These words say **where** something is.
in = inside • **on** = on top of / on a surface • **under** = below
The keys are in the bag. The book is on the table. The cat is under the chair.

Complete with in, on or under.

1. The books are _____ the shelf.
2. There is a mouse _____ the box. It cannot get out.
3. The shoes are _____ the bed, on the floor.
4. The picture is _____ the wall.
5. The keys are _____ my bag.
6. The cat is sleeping _____ the table, on top of it.

a / an and plurals

We use **a / an** with one thing. **a** + consonant sound (*a car*), **an** + vowel sound (*an apple, an hour*).
For more than one, add **-s**. Some plurals are special: *box → boxes, child → children*.
It's = one. **They're** = more than one. *It's an egg. They're eggs.*

A. Write a or an and the plural form.

1. _____ orange → _____
2. _____ car → _____
3. _____ hour → _____
4. _____ box → _____
5. _____ child → _____
6. _____ university → _____

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

1. apple → _____
2. dogs → _____
3. umbrella → _____
4. chairs → _____

Adjectives and opposites

Adjectives describe nouns. In English the adjective goes **before** the noun (*a big house, a clean room*).
Many adjectives have an **opposite**: *big / small, hot / cold, cheap / expensive, easy / difficult*.

Write the opposite adjective.

1. big → _____ cheap → _____ clean → _____
2. fast → _____ hot → _____ easy → _____
3. beautiful → _____ full → _____ long → _____

Workshop 4 – Daily Life & Communication

Imperatives (positive and negative)

We use imperatives for orders, instructions and warnings. Use the verb with **no subject**.
Positive: *Close the door. Be careful.* **Negative: Don't** + verb — *Don't run. Don't be late.*

Write the imperative (+ or –) of the verb in brackets.

1. _____ careful with that hot pan! (be / +)
2. _____ fast — there are children here. (drive / –)
3. _____ the door, please. (close / +)
4. _____ late for class! (be / –)

Let's / Let's not

We use **Let's** for suggestions (you and me together).
Positive: Let's + verb — *Let's go.* **Negative: Let's not** + verb — *Let's not wait.*

Complete with Let's or Let's not.

1. It's a beautiful day. _____ go to the park.
2. It's late and we have an exam tomorrow. _____ go to bed late.
3. I'm hungry. _____ eat something.

Workshop 5 – What do you do?

Present simple – negatives and questions

Negative: don't / doesn't + base verb. *He doesn't like coffee.*
Question: Do / Does + subject + verb? *Does she live here?* After doesn't / does, the verb has **no -s**.

Change the sentence. Make a question (?) or a negative (–).

1. He plays the guitar. (?) → _____
2. She lives in Cali. (–) → _____
3. They watch TV in the evening. (?) → _____
4. We have two cats. (–) → _____

WH-questions

WH-words ask for information (not yes/no): **What** (thing), **Where** (place), **When** (time), **Who** (person), **Why** (reason), **How** (way).
Form: WH-word + do / does + subject + verb. *Where do you live? What does he study?*

Complete with What, Where, When, Who, Why or How.

1. _____ do you live? — In Sun Street.
2. _____ do you study English? — Because I want a good job.
3. _____ do you have lunch? — At one o'clock.
4. _____ is your teacher? — Mr Smith.
5. _____ do you go to work? — By bike.

Workshop 6 – Nice to Meet You!

Word order in questions

Questions with **do / does:** question word + do / does + subject + verb. *Where do you work?*
Questions with **be:** question word + is / are + subject. *How old is your brother? Who are your friends?*

Put the words in the correct order to make a question.

1. you / where / do / live / ? → _____
2. does / what / your mother / do / ? → _____
3. your sister / where / does / live / ? → _____
4. you / when / do / have / breakfast / ? → _____

Telling the time

We ask: *What time is it? / What's the time?*
Use **past** for minutes 1–30 and **to** for minutes 31–59. **quarter** = 15, **half** = 30.
9:00 = nine o'clock • 8:15 = quarter past eight • 8:30 = half past eight • 8:45 = quarter to nine

Write the time in words.

1. 9:00 → It's _____.
2. 4:15 → It's _____.
3. 6:30 → It's _____.
4. 10:45 → It's _____.
5. 7:50 → It's _____.

6. 12:00 → It's _____.

Workshop 7 – Family & Famous!

Possessive 's

We use **'s** to show who owns something: *Shakira's guitar = the guitar of Shakira.*
Singular noun + **'s**: *the manager's office*. Plural noun ending in -s: add only **'** — *the workers' cars*.
Special plurals (no -s) take **'s**: *the children's toys, the women's room*.

Write the possessive form of the noun in brackets.

1. The _____ office is on the second floor. (manager)
2. The _____ cars are parked outside. (workers)
3. This is _____ book. (James)
4. The _____ toys are on the floor. (children)
5. My _____ apartment is in the city centre. (brother)
6. The _____ restroom is down the hall. (women)

Whose…?

We use **Whose…?** to ask who the owner is. *Whose bag is this? — It's Maria's.*
Careful! **Whose** = owner. **Who's** = Who is.

Complete with Whose or Who's.

1. _____ bag is this?
2. _____ your English teacher?
3. _____ car is parked outside?

Prepositions of time: in, on, at

in = long times: months, years, seasons, parts of the day (*in July, in 2026, in summer, in the morning*).
on = days and dates (*on Monday, on 22nd September, on my birthday*).
at = clock times and a few special words (*at 7:30, at night, at the weekend, at Christmas*).

Complete with in, on or at.

1. _____ Monday _____ the morning _____ 7:30
2. _____ December _____ my birthday _____ night
3. _____ summer _____ the weekend _____ 2026
4. _____ Christmas _____ 22nd September _____ lunchtime

Workshop 8 – Every Day, Every Way!

Adverbs of frequency – position

Adverbs say **how often**: *always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, never*.
They go **before** the main verb (*I always walk*), but **after** the verb be (*She is always happy*).
With **never / hardly ever**, use a positive verb: *He never eats meat* (not doesn't never).

Put the adverb in the correct place. Rewrite the sentence.

1. I walk to work. (always) → _____
2. She is happy. (always) → _____
3. We go to the cinema. (hardly ever) → _____

4. He eats meat. (never) → _____

Word order with frequency

One-word adverbs (*always, never…*) go **before** the verb.
Expressions of many words (*every day, twice a week, once a month*) go **at the end** of the sentence.
I always get up at six. I check my phone every day.

Put the words in the correct order.

1. always / she / at six / gets up → _____
2. never / I / late / am / for class → _____
3. we / every day / English / study → _____

Workshop 9 – Talents in Action!

can / can't

We use **can / can't** for ability, permission, requests and possibility.
Form (same for all — no **to**, no **-s**): can + verb. *I can swim. She can't swim. Can you help?*

A. Complete with can or can't and the verb in brackets.

1. I _____ very well. I go to the pool every week. (swim)
2. My grandmother _____ a computer. She never learned. (use)
3. _____ you _____ me, please? (help)
4. Penguins _____, but they _____ very well. (fly / swim)
5. He _____ — his food is always delicious! (cook)

B. Rewrite the sentence with can or can't.

1. It is possible for me to help you. → I _____
2. He does not know how to cook. → He _____
3. Is it OK if I sit here? → _____?
4. It is not permitted to eat here. → You _____

Present simple or present continuous?

Present simple = always true / every day (*always, usually, every day*). *I work in a shop.*
Present continuous = happening now (*now, at the moment, Look!, Listen!*). *I am working now.*

Circle the correct form.

1. I usually (drink / am drinking) coffee, but today I (drink / am drinking) tea.
2. Listen! The neighbours (have / are having) a party again.
3. My sister (works / is working) in a hospital. She is a nurse.
4. Be quiet! The baby (sleeps / is sleeping).
5. We (go / are going) to the gym every week.
6. Look! It (snows / is snowing).

Workshop 10 – A World for All Seasons!

Present simple or present continuous?

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

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

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

Ordinal numbers

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

Write the ordinal number in words.

1. 1st → _____
2. 2nd → _____
3. 3rd → _____
4. 5th → _____
5. 12th → _____
6. 20th → _____
7. 21st → _____
8. 30th → _____

Writing and saying the date

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

Write how we say the date.

1. 22nd March → _____
2. 3rd May → _____
3. 1st December → _____
4. 12/1 (British English) → _____

Prepositions: in or on?

Use **in** with months: *My birthday is in February.*
Use **on** with dates and days: *The meeting is on Friday 5th September. The party is on 22nd September.*

Complete with in or on.

1. My birthday is _____ February.
2. The exam is _____ 3rd May.
3. We have a long holiday _____ December.
4. The party is _____ 22nd September.
5. My English course starts _____ January.
6. The meeting is _____ Friday 5th September.

Saying years

We usually say years in **two parts**: *1936 = nineteen thirty-six*, *1807 = eighteen oh seven*.
For **2000–2009** we say *two thousand and…*: *2008 = two thousand and eight*. From 2010 you can say *twenty ten* or *two thousand and ten*.

Write how we say the year.

1. 1807 → _____
2. 1936 → _____
3. 2008 → _____
4. 2011 → _____ (write it in two ways)

Answer key

Remove this section before printing for students if you wish.

Workshop 1 – Welcome to the Class

Present simple

1 works 2 live 3 studies 4 don't like 5 doesn't have 6 Do … play 7 Does … speak 8 go

Present continuous

A: playing, making, running; studying, writing, sitting; swimming, dancing, cooking
B: 1 is crying 2 is raining 3 am studying 4 aren't watching 5 Are … listening

Past simple

1 watched 2 went 3 played 4 had 5 studied 6 didn't like 7 Did … visit

Workshop 2 – What's your email?

Personal information questions

1 name 2 How 3 Where 4 email 5 number

British or American English

1 lift = BrE elevator = AmE holiday = BrE
2 vacation = AmE flat = BrE autumn = BrE

Workshop 3 – Are you tidy or untidy?

Prepositions of place

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

a / an and plurals

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

Adjectives and opposites

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

Workshop 4 – Daily Life & Communication

Imperatives

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

Let's / Let's not

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

Workshop 5 – What do you do?

Present simple – negatives and questions

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

WH-questions

1 Where 2 Why 3 When 4 Who 5 How

Workshop 6 – Nice to Meet You!

Word order in questions

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

Telling the time

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

Workshop 7 – Family & Famous!

Possessive 's

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

Whose…?

1 Whose 2 Who's 3 Whose

Prepositions of time

1 on Monday / in the morning / at 7:30
2 in December / on my birthday / at night
3 in summer / at the weekend / in 2026
4 at Christmas / on 22nd September / at lunchtime

Workshop 8 – Every Day, Every Way!

Adverbs of frequency – position

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

Word order with frequency

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

Workshop 9 – Talents in Action!

can / can't

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

Present simple or present continuous

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

Workshop 10 – A World for All Seasons!

Present simple or present continuous

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

Ordinal numbers

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

Writing and saying the date

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

Prepositions: in or on

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

Saying years

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