

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

HAVE



I	have	a pen.
You	have	
He	has	
She	has	
It	has	
We	have	
They	have	

I	don't	have	a pen.
You	don't		
He	doesn't		
She	doesn't		
It	doesn't		
We	don't		
They	don't		

Do	I	have	a pen?
Do	you		
Does	he		
Does	she		
Does	it		
Do	we		
Do	they		

Yes,	No,
I do.	I don't.
you do.	you don't.
he does.	he doesn't.
she does	she doesn't.
it does.	it doesn't.
we do.	we don't.
they do.	they don't.

● **Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the words in the above boxes.**

- I'm very busy today. I have lots of work to do.
- A: _____ your classmate _____ a car? B: No, he _____.
- My sister _____ a new job in an office.
- Can I borrow your pen? I _____ a pen.
- Why _____ you _____ an umbrella?
- They are very busy today. They _____ many things to do.
- A: _____ you _____ a bicycle? B: Yes, I _____.
- Tom and Carlos _____ lots of math homework.
- How many cookies do you _____?
- Maria _____ a pet cat, but she _____ a pet dog.
- _____ we _____ enough time to eat lunch?
- Steven _____ a pen, but I _____.
- December _____ thirty-one days, but November _____.
- Who _____ a birthday in October?
- I _____ a car, but Stewart _____.

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GRAMMAR QUIZ

HAVE (POSSESSION)

- Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of **HAVE** grammar.

- 1. They ... many different kinds of food at that restaurant.**
 - a) has
 - b) have
 - c) are
- 2. ... many brothers and sisters in your family?**
 - a) You have
 - b) Do you have
 - c) You
- 3. (A) Does your brother have a car? (B) Yes, he**
 - a) has
 - b) have
 - c) does
- 4. I have the food I ordered, but I ... a knife and a fork.**
 - a) don't have
 - b) doesn't have
 - c) have
- 5. She is tall and ... brown hair and brown eyes.**
 - a) has
 - b) have
 - c) don't have
- 6. I think John ... a pen. You can use John's pen.**
 - a) doesn't have
 - b) have
 - c) has
- 7. We ... one more hour before the test begins. Let's study a little more!**
 - a) has
 - b) have
 - c) doesn't have
- 8. My uncle is very rich. He ... lots of money.**
 - a) has
 - b) never have
 - c) have
- 9. Excuse me. I ... a pen. Could I please borrow your pen?**
 - a) doesn't have
 - b) don't have
 - c) has
- 10. They have sandwiches and fruit for lunch. What ... in your lunch bag?**
 - a) do you have
 - b) have you
 - c) you have
- 11. Their father ... a new car. He just bought it last week.**
 - a) doesn't have
 - b) has
 - c) have
- 12. Do you ... a few minutes to talk with me? It's very important.**
 - a) have
 - b) doesn't have
 - c) has
- 13. (A) Does she have a good job? (B) Yes, she**
 - a) does
 - b) do
 - c) have
- 14. How many English classes ... this afternoon?**
 - a) are we have
 - b) we have
 - c) do we have
- 15. How many legs ...? Do you know the answer?**
 - a) have a spider
 - b) does a spider have
 - c) a spider has
- 16. (A) Do you have any pets? (B) No,**
 - a) don't
 - b) I don't
 - c) I don't have

15 – 16 = Excellent

13 – 14 = Good

12 or Less = Study More!

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

BE VERB



I	am	from Canada.
You	are	
He	is	
She	is	
It	is	
We	are	
They	are	

I	am not	from Canada.
You	are not	
He	is not	
She	is not	
It	is not	
We	are not	
They	are not	

Am	I	from Canada?
Are	you	
Is	he	
Is	she	
Is	it	
Are	we	
Are	they	

Yes,		No,	
I	am.	I	am not.
you	are.	you	are not.
he	is.	he	is not.
she	is.	she	is not.
it	is.	it	is not.
we	are.	we	are not.
they	are.	they	are not.

● **Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the words in the above boxes.**

- I am from Canada and my classmate _____ from Egypt.
- A: _____ your brother a teacher? B: Yes, he _____.
- Sarah and Jane _____ at the restaurant.
- They _____ at work right now. Where _____ they?
- A: _____ I late? B: No, you _____.
- Paris _____ the capital city of France.
- These cookies _____ really delicious!
- Where _____ your classmates? _____ they in the cafeteria?
- I _____ twenty-two years old. How old _____ you?
- Their names _____ Susan and Jennifer.
- A: _____ you William? B: No, I _____.
- Grammar is easy. It _____ difficult.
- Elephants _____ very big animals.
- A: What time _____ it? B: It _____ three o'clock.
- I _____ very hungry. Let's go eat!

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR ERROR CORRECTION

BE VERB



- Find and correct the **TEN** mistakes below (one mistake per sentence).
- Put a check next to the **SIX** sentences that have **NO MISTAKES**.

is

1. Mr. Paddington are from Peru.
2. Maria and Joseph are at the supermarket. ✓
3. I am go to work at seven o'clock every morning.
4. My brother and I am both very busy today.
5. Is Mr. Jones is at the park?
6. Why are the books on the floor?
7. Do they both work at the supermarket?
8. Where the post office is?
9. Are you know the answer to the question?
10. I don't know the answer to the last question.
11. The students at the library.
12. I am happy today because today a holiday.
13. What color your new car is?
14. Carol likes the new Italian restaurant.
15. January is the first month of the year.
16. Are they is at the movie theater?



NAME: _____

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GRAMMAR WORKSHEET *Present Simple* **YES/NO QUESTIONS** (with short answers)

Simple Present Tense: *WITH 'Be' Verb*

<i>Am</i> I happy? <i>Are</i> you happy? <i>Is</i> he / she / it happy? <i>Are</i> we happy? <i>Are</i> they happy?	Yes, you are . Yes, I am . Yes, he / she / it is . Yes, we are . Yes, they are .	No, you aren't . No, I'm not . No, he / she / it isn't . No, we aren't . No, they aren't .
---	---	---

Simple Present Tense: *WITHOUT 'Be' Verb*

<i>Do</i> I work? <i>Do</i> you work? <i>Does</i> he / she / it work? <i>Do</i> we work? <i>Do</i> they work?	Yes, you do . Yes, I do . Yes, he / she / it does . Yes, we do . Yes, they do .	No, you don't . No, I don't . No, he / she / it doesn't . No, we don't . No, they don't .
---	--	--

● DICTATION:

Listen to your teacher read aloud questions. Write a short answer for each question.

1. *Yes, I am.* _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

YES/NO QUESTIONS (with short answers)

1. Are you in class today?	Yes, I am.	
2. Does it rain every day?		No, it doesn't.
3. Do you study English?	Yes, I do.	
4. Are we on the moon?		No, we aren't.
5. Is it sunny today?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
6. Do your parents live in Australia?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.
7. Are you tired?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
8. Is it Thursday today?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
9. Are you a good student?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
10. Does your teacher speak French ?	Yes, he/she does.	No, he/she doesn't.
11. Am I your English teacher?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
12. Are you eighteen years old?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
13. Do you like to do homework?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
14. Do you like to swim?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
15. Are you a policeman?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
16. Is it five o'clock now?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
17. Am I speaking English now?	Yes, you are.	
18. Is ice-cream delicious?	Yes, it is.	
19. Do you usually eat breakfast?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
20. Does your best friend have a job?	Yes, he/she does.	No, he/she doesn't.



YES/NO QUESTIONS (with short answers)

1. Are you in class today?	Yes, I am.	
2. Does it rain every day?		No, it doesn't.
3. Do you study English?	Yes, I do.	
4. Are we on the moon?		No, we aren't.
5. Is it sunny today?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
6. Do your parents live in Australia?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.
7. Are you tired?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
8. Is it Thursday today?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
9. Are you a good student?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
10. Does your teacher speak French ?	Yes, he/she does.	No, he/she doesn't.
11. Am I your English teacher?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
12. Are you eighteen years old?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
13. Do you like to do homework?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
14. Do you like to swim?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
15. Are you a policeman?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
16. Is it five o'clock now?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
17. Am I speaking English now?	Yes, you are.	
18. Is ice-cream delicious?	Yes, it is.	
19. Do you usually eat breakfast?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
20. Does your best friend have a job?	Yes, he/she does.	No, he/she doesn't.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

THERE IS / THERE ARE



There is	a	pen on the table.
There are	(two)	pens on the table

There aren't <u>any</u> pens on the table.
OR
There aren't (two) pens on the table. There are (three) pens on the table.

Is there	a	pen on the table?
Are there	(two)	pens on the table?

Yes, there is . / No, there isn't .
Yes, there are . / No, there aren't .

There is = There's

There are → "There are" does not have a contraction form

● Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences.

1. There is a library next to the park.
2. All the students went home. There aren't any students in the classroom.
3. _____ 50 states in the United States.
4. No, _____ polar bears at the South Pole.
5. A: _____ a message for me? B: No, _____.
6. Why _____ so many cars in the parking lot?
7. A: I'm hungry. B: _____ a restaurant across the street.
8. How many days _____ in March, thirty or thirty-one?
9. _____ a few things I have to do this afternoon.
10. A: _____ a post office nearby? B: I'm sorry, I don't know.
11. _____ something I can help you with?
12. No, _____ public holidays next month.
13. How many countries _____ in the world?
14. _____ a woman in the picture. She is smiling.
15. _____ only three more days before the exam. Let's study!

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

PRESENT SIMPLE



I	cook.
You	cook.
He	cooks.
She	cooks.
It	cooks.
We	cook.
They	cook.

I	do		
You	do		
He	does	not	cook.
She	does		
It	does		
We	do		
They	do		

do not = don't
does not = doesn't



Do	I	cook?
Do	you	
Does	he	
Does	she	
Does	it	
Do	we	
Do	they	

Yes,		No,		
I	do.	I	do	not.
you	do.	you	do	
he	does.	he	does	
she	does.	she	does	
it	does.	it	does	
we	do.	we	do	
they	do.	they	do	

● Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences. Use the words in the box below.

read	do	have	sings
does	watches	travel	drinks
walk	eats	don't	doesn't

- John eats breakfast at six o'clock in the morning.
- I often _____ books in my free time.
- A: _____ you like to study English? B: Yes, I do.
- My father always _____ songs in the shower.
- A: Does Julie work on Saturdays? B: No, she _____.
- Would you like to _____ to Hawaii on our next holiday?
- I live close to my company, so I can _____ to work.
- Mr. Smith always _____ tea in the afternoon.
- My classmate _____ his favorite TV show after class.
- I'm sorry. I _____ have time to talk to you now.
- A: _____ your cousin have a job? B: Yes, she does.
- I don't _____ a pen. Could I please borrow your pen?

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR QUIZ

PRESENT SIMPLE

- Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of **PRESENT SIMPLE** grammar.

- My brother ... his favorite TV program every evening.**
 - watches
 - watch
 - watching
- I ... in a small apartment near the college.**
 - living
 - lives
 - live
- She ... three languages: English, French, and Spanish.**
 - speak
 - speaking
 - speaks
- My friend has a sister, but he doesn't ... a brother.**
 - has
 - have
 - had
- ... your father a teacher or a policeman?**
 - Is
 - Does
 - Are
- My wife and I are from Canada. ... you from?**
 - Where are
 - Where
 - Where do
- My sister's name ... Susan. She is a doctor.**
 - are
 - has
 - is
- I live in Rio de Janeiro. Where ... live?**
 - you
 - do you
 - are you
- I ... a very busy person. In fact, I have lots of free time.**
 - do not
 - not
 - am not
- We ... swim, jog, and play sports to stay strong and healthy.**
 - like
 - like to
 - likes
- I usually ... very early in the mornings.**
 - get up
 - gets up
 - am getting up
- My classmate ... in class right now, she's in the library.**
 - not
 - isn't
 - doesn't
- I work twelve hours a day, but I ... my job.**
 - love
 - loves
 - loving
- My friends ... busy because they are on holiday.**
 - isn't
 - don't
 - aren't
- (A) ... do you usually go on holiday? (B) I usually go to Greece.**
 - What
 - Where
 - Who
- My mother ... English at a high school.**
 - teaching
 - teach
 - teaches

15 – 16 = Excellent

13 – 14 = Good

12 or Less = Study More!

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GRAMMAR ERROR CORRECTION

PRESENT SIMPLE

Positives, Negatives and Questions

- Find and correct the mistakes below.



goes

1. He go to bed very early.
2. Does they live in Canada?
3. I am usually cook dinner for my family.
4. Are they have a meeting every week?
5. She don't like tennis.
6. Does John has enough money?
7. He know the answer.
8. Robert playes baseball on the weekend.
9. They has lots of free time.
10. Do they usually driving to work?
11. Jenny is not work at a restaurant.
12. She worrys too much about the exams.
13. My father wants to travels to Spain.
14. Why you study English?
15. He doesn't drinks tea.
16. They are start class in the morning.



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GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

“W/H” Questions

(present simple verbs)



I	study	English.
You	study	
He	studies	
She	studies	
It	studies	
We	study	
They	study	

Where When Why How	do	I	study English?
	do	you	
	does	he	
	does	she	
	does	it	
	do	we	
	do	they	

Who	studies English?
-----	------------------

NOTE: Never ask,
X “Who study English?”

What	do/does	...	study?
What	do/does	...	do?

Answer: “She studies English.”

Answer: “She studies.” OR “She studies English.”

- Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the words in the above box.

1. Thomas studies English **at college**.

Where does Thomas study ?

2. Her friend lives **in London**.

Where _____ ?

3. Susan studies **math**.

What _____ ?

4. **Eva** lives in New York.

Who _____ ?

5. His brother always gets up **at six o'clock in the morning**.

When _____ ?

6. Mr. Brown goes to work **by bus**.

How _____ ?

7. The supermarket sells **apples**.

What _____ ?

8. They usually travel **to the countryside** on holidays.

Where _____ ?

9. Richard is a teacher. He **teaches** English.

What _____ ?

10. This bus goes **to the shopping mall**.

Where _____ ?

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR QUIZ

'W/H' QUESTIONS (present simple)

- Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of 'W / H' Questions.

- (A) ... do you live?**
(B) I live in Mexico City.
a) How
b) Where
c) Who
- (A) ... does Michael get to work?**
(B) He drives to work.
a) Who
b) Where
c) How
- (A) ... old are you?**
(B) I'm twenty-three.
a) Why
b) What
c) How
- (A) ... is that?**
(B) It's a butterfly.
a) What
b) Where
c) Who
- (A) ... is my cell phone?**
(B) I think I saw it on the table.
a) Where
b) What
c) When
- (A) ... do cows eat?**
(B) They eat grass.
a) How
b) What
c) When
- (A) ... is your best friend?**
(B) Sofia is my best friend.
a) What
b) Who
c) Why
- (A) ... do you usually get up?**
(B) I usually get up at six o'clock.
a) When
b) Why
c) Who
- (A) ... is your name?**
(B) My name is Stewart.
a) What
b) Who
c) How
- (A) ... are you at home today?**
(B) I feel sick.
a) Where
b) Who
c) Why
- (A) ... day is it?**
(B) It's Monday.
a) When
b) What
c) Who
- (A) ... can I start work?**
(B) You can start now!
a) What
b) When
c) Who
- (A) ... time is it?**
(B) It's ten o'clock.
a) How
b) When
c) What
- (A) ... are you late?**
(B) My car is broken down.
a) Why
b) Who
c) Where
- (A) ... are your bags?**
(B) They are over there.
a) Where
b) Why
c) How
- (A) ... are you today?**
(B) I'm fine, thanks.
a) How
b) Who
c) Where

15 – 16 = Excellent

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Adjectives & Adverbs

- How can you form **adverbs of manner** (which describe *how* things happen)? Study the grammar reference chart below.

Adverbs describe verbs and adjectives. To form regular adverbs, add '-ly' to most adjectives. Words ending in '-y' change to '-ily'.			
● angry	● angrily	● immediate	● immediately
● anxious	● anxiously	● jealous	● jealously
● bad	● badly	● kind	● kindly
● brave	● bravely	● lazy	● lazily
● busy	● busily	● loud	● loudly
● calm	● calmly	● natural	● naturally
● careful	● carefully	● nervous	● nervously
● careless	● carelessly	● painful	● painfully
● certain	● certainly	● patient	● patiently
● correct	● correctly	● perfect	● perfectly
● curious	● curiously	● playful	● playfully
● eager	● eagerly	● polite	● politely
● easy	● easily	● quick	● quickly
● excited	● excitedly	● quiet	● quietly
● extreme	● extremely	● rude	● rudely
● fast	● fast	● safe	● safely
● fortunate	● fortunately	● selfish	● selfishly
● furious	● furiously	● separate	● separately
● generous	● generously	● serious	● seriously
● gentle	● gently	● slow	● slowly
● glad	● gladly	● sudden	● suddenly
● good	● well	● terrible	● terribly
● happy	● happily	● tired	● tiredly
● hard	● hard	● violent	● violently
● honest	● honestly	● wise	● wisely
● hungry	● hungrily	● wrong	● wrongly

NOTE 1: *fast*, *hard*, and *well* are irregular adverbs. Note also that the difference in meaning between 'hard' and 'hardly' (not listed above) – “She works *hard*” vs. “She *hardly* works.”

NOTE 2: Adverbs can be placed either *before* or *after* the verb (except the following adverbs: *fast*, *hard*, and *well* – which are always placed *after* the verb they describe.)

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GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

ADJECTIVES (Describing People)



ADJECTIVE	OPPOSITE	ADJECTIVE	OPPOSITE	ADJECTIVE	OPPOSITE
careful	careless	healthy	sick	shy	outgoing
fat	thin	lazy	hard-working	smart	stupid
friendly	unfriendly	old	young	special	ordinary
funny	serious	polite	impolite	strong	weak
happy	sad	rich	poor	tall	short

● **Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the words in the box above.**

- My friend likes to exercise and eat fruits and vegetable, so he's healthy.
- A: Are you a lazy person? B: No, in fact, I'm very _____.
- My son Thomas is very _____. He's only five years old.
- He should play basketball because he is _____. He's not short.
- My sister isn't very _____. She's shy and doesn't like to meet new people.
- He worked very hard his whole life and saved lots of money. He's _____.
- I went on a diet last year and lost five kilograms, so now I'm _____.
- Sarah always says, "Thank you". She's a _____ person.
- Of course, I'm very _____! I got an A+ on all of my exams!
- My uncle loves to tell jokes to make us laugh. He's _____.
- My friend can lift 200 kilograms, so he's really quite _____!
- Jennifer and Kelly always look left and right before they cross a busy street. They are _____ when they cross a busy street.
- My classmate always smiles and has many friends. She's _____.
- Nothing seems to make my grandfather sad. He's a _____ person.
- Khaled can make many different animal sounds. Most people can't do that. He's _____.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

ADJECTIVES (Describing Places)



ADJECTIVE	OPPOSITE	ADJECTIVE	OPPOSITE	ADJECTIVE	OPPOSITE
beautiful	ugly	large	small	relaxing	stressful
bright	dark	modern	traditional	spacious	cramped
clean	dirty	neat	messy	terrific	terrible
empty	crowded	new	old	unusual	ordinary
interesting	boring	quiet	noisy	well-known	unknown

● **Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the words in the box above.**

- I like to study at our school library. It isn't noisy, it's very quiet.
- Many people from all over the world visit that museum. It's quite _____.
- Our living room has many large windows, so it's _____, especially in the morning.
- Many people eat at that restaurant. It's always _____. It's never empty.
- That library is very _____. It has many thousands of books.
- The park near my home is _____. It has many flowers and trees.
- I don't like that shopping mall. There's nothing to do there. It's _____.
- My bedroom was too _____, so my mother asked me to pick up my toys.
- That department store was built just a few months ago. It's _____.
- My home isn't unusual, it's really quite _____.
- The fish market in our town is the same as fish markets a hundred years ago. I guess you could say it's very _____.
- Unfortunately, my office is too noisy, busy and crowded, so it's _____.
- There's a _____ coffee shop near here. I really think it's great! Let's go.
- Hospitals are always very _____. They're not dirty.
- A: Is your new home spacious? B: No, it's small and _____.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

PRESENT CONTINUOUS



I	am	cooking.
You	are	
He	is	
She	is	
It	is	
We	are	
They	are	

I	am	not	cooking.
You	are		
He	is		
She	is		
It	is		
We	are		
They	are		

Am	I	cooking?
Are	you	
Is	he	
Is	she	
Is	it	
Are	we	
Are	they	

Yes,		No,		
I	am.	I	am	not.
you	are.	you	are	
he	is.	he	is	
she	is.	she	is	
it	is.	it	is	
we	are.	we	are	
they	are.	they	are	

● Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the words in the above boxes.

- We are watching TV . (we / watch / TV)
- A: _____ ? (your classmate / study?)
B: Yes, he _____.
- _____ . (Steven / make / dinner)
- A: _____ . (why / you / laugh?)
B: _____ . (I / read / a funny book)
- _____ . (the children / play / a game)
- _____ now. (it / rain)
- A: _____ ? (they / eat / lunch?)
B: No, they _____.
- _____ . (birds / sing)
- _____ . (I / do my homework)
- _____ . (he / not sleep)
- _____ . (my friend and I / talk)
- _____ . (John / not swim / at the beach)

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR QUIZ

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- Complete these sixteen questions to score your knowledge of **PRESENT CONTINUOUS**.

- I am watching TV and my brother ... a book.**
a) reading
b) is reading
c) reads
- Thomas and Patrick ... outside in the yard now.**
a) are playing
b) is playing
c) plays
- (A) ... doing?
(B) I am washing dishes.**
a) What are you
b) What you
c) What do you
- They ... eating their dinner right now because their food is too hot.**
a) not
b) don't
c) aren't
- (A) Are you studying English now?
(B) Yes, I**
a) do
b) am
c) are
- (A) ... are you doing?
(B) I'm taking a test.**
a) What
b) Where
c) When
- I can't talk to you right now because I**
a) am study
b) are studying
c) am studying
- He usually goes for a walk at this time, but he ... for a walk now.**
a) doesn't go
b) not go
c) isn't going
- It's very noisy upstairs!
What ...?**
a) are they doing
b) they doing
c) do they do
- (A) Are they working now?
(B) No, they**
a) aren't
b) don't
c) isn't
- I ... dinner because we ordered pizza a few minutes ago.**
a) am not making
b) don't make
c) not make
- (A) ... right now?
(B) Yes, he is.**
a) He sleeps
b) Is he sleeping
c) He sleeping
- What ... that cat doing over there by the chair?**
a) is
b) are
c) does
- Why are we waiting? Who ... for?**
a) we are waiting
b) are we waiting
c) we wait
- (A) ... is driving the car?
(B) David is driving the car.**
a) Where
b) What
c) Who
- (A) Is your friend sitting down?
(B) No,**
a) not
b) he doesn't
c) he isn't

15 – 16 = Excellent

13 – 14 = Good

12 or Less = Study More!

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

COMPARATIVES



Adjectives with one syllable, add: '-er' or '-r' + 'than'	cold "In Canada, winter is <u>colder than</u> summer."	Adjectives with two or more syllables, add: 'more' + 'than'	ex-pen-sive "This book is <u>more expensive than</u> that book."
Adjectives with two syllables that end in '-y', change '-y' to 'i' and add: '-er' + 'than'	hap-py "John is <u>happier than</u> David."	Adjectives that end in a single vowel and consonant: double the final letter before adding 'than'	big "Russia is <u>bigger than</u> Canada."

Irregular Comparative Adjectives

good – better than

bad – worse than

far – farther than
further than

- **Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Study the above boxes.**

1. I (tall) am taller than my sister.
2. Sarah (busy) _____ Mary.
3. The sun (hot) _____ the earth.
4. The earth (large) _____ the moon.
5. Elephants (big) _____ horses.
6. Action movies (exciting) _____ comedies.
7. This restaurant (good) _____ that restaurant.
8. Salads (healthy) _____ hamburgers.
9. I think weekends (nice) _____ weekdays.
10. Lions (dangerous) _____ rabbits.
11. The sun (far) _____ the moon.
12. That hotel (bad) _____ this hotel.
13. Cars (fast) _____ bicycles.
14. Comedies (funny) _____ action movies.
15. I (nervous) _____ my friend.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR QUIZ

COMPARATIVES

• Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of **COMPARATIVE** grammar.

- Australia is big, but Canada is ... Australia.**
 - big
 - biggest
 - bigger than
- David is 185 cm tall. He is ... Andrew**
 - taller than
 - tall
 - taller
- I think that summer is ... than winter.**
 - good
 - better
 - the best
- My brother thinks this restaurant is ... than that restaurant.**
 - more worse
 - badder
 - worse
- Do you think math and science ... history and English?**
 - is more difficult than
 - are more difficult than
 - difficulter
- In my opinion, this pink dress is ... that green dress.**
 - prettyer than
 - prettier than
 - more pretty
- This summer was much ... last summer.**
 - hotter than
 - the hottest
 - hoter than
- Did you know that crossing a busy street is ... flying in an airplane?**
 - most dangerous than
 - the more dangerous
 - more dangerous than
- Patrick thinks that chocolate cake ... banana cake.**
 - is more delicious than
 - delicious than
 - more delicious
- Asian elephants are heavy, but African elephants are even**
 - heavy
 - heavier
 - heavier than
- My uncle is taller than my father, but my father**
 - older
 - is older than
 - is older
- Reading a book with a nice, hot cup of tea ... than doing exercise.**
 - is the most relaxing
 - is more relaxing
 - more relaxing
- Comedy movies are okay, but I think that action movies are**
 - better
 - gooder
 - good than
- Taking a taxi to work ... than taking a bus to work.**
 - expensive
 - more expensive
 - is more expensive
- Saturdays ... Mondays because I don't have to go to school.**
 - are nicer than
 - is nicer than
 - are the nicest
- Question number 15 was ... Question number 14. Right?**
 - the easier
 - easier than
 - easier than

15 – 16 = Excellent

13 – 14 = Good

12 or Less = Study More!

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

SHOULD



I You He She It We They	should	eat.
---	---------------	------

I You He She It We They	shouldn't	eat.
---	------------------	------

Should	I you he she it we they	eat?
---------------	---	------

Yes,		No,	
I you he she it we they	should.	I you he she it we they	shouldn't.

● **Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the words in the above box.**

1. It's almost eight o'clock. You _____ go to work now.
2. A: _____ Alex cook dinner? B: Yes, he _____.
3. My friend _____ try to quit smoking.
4. We should stay at home. We _____ go out.
5. A: _____ they watch TV all day? B: No, they _____.
6. Stewart looks very sick. He _____ see a doctor.
7. You _____ drive a car without wearing your seatbelt.
8. What _____ we eat for dinner tonight?
9. There's a fire in the kitchen! What _____ we do?
10. Please be quiet! You _____ make so much noise in the library!
11. When _____ I take this medicine?
12. A: _____ I press the red button? B: No, you _____!
13. It's very late. We _____ go to bed.
14. How much money _____ I bring with me to the store?
15. You _____ cross the street until the light is green.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

FUTURE: WILL



I		
You		
He		
She	will	cook.
It		
We		
They		

I		
You		
He		
She	won't	cook.
It		
We		
They		

won't = will not

I'll (do something) = I will (do something)

You'll = You will

He'll = He will

She'll = She will

It'll = It will

We'll = We will

They'll = They will

Note: Don't use a contraction with 'will' in a short answer.
For example:

Yes, I will.

Yes, I'll.

	I	
	you	
	he	
Will	she	cook?
	it	
	we	
	they	

	Yes,	No,	
I		I	
you		you	
he		he	
she	will.	she	won't.
it		it	
we		we	
they		they	

- Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the words in the boxes above.

- The movie will start soon. Let's find a seat and sit down.
- A: _____ your friend be at the party? B: Yes, she _____.
- Hello. Mr. Smith? This is Peter. I _____ be at work today because I'm sick.
- Those bags look heavy. Let me help. I _____ carry the big one for you.
- My brother _____ speak to me because he's very angry!
- What time _____ the sun rise tomorrow morning?
- A: _____ you be twenty years old next month? B: No, I _____.
- Flight CX793 _____ depart from Gate 12 in ten minutes.
- Do you think people _____ live on the moon in your lifetime?
- Yes, maybe I _____ bake some cookies tomorrow.
- A: Are you ready to order, sir? B: Yes, thank you. I _____ have a hamburger.
- It _____ be midnight in a few minutes. It's time to go to bed!
- When do you think we _____ have our next test?
- Maybe it _____ rain tomorrow, and maybe it _____.
- A: _____ you marry me? B: Yes, I _____!

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

FUTURE: GOING TO



I	am		
You	are		
He	is		
She	is	<i>going to</i>	cook.
It	is		
We	are		
They	are		

I	am not		
You	aren't		
He	isn't		
She	isn't	<i>going to</i>	cook.
It	isn't		
We	aren't		
They	aren't		

Am	I		
Are	you		
Is	he		
Is	she	<i>going to</i>	cook?
Is	it		
Are	we		
Are	they		

Yes,		No,	
I	am.	I	am not.
you	are.	you	aren't.
he	is.	he	isn't.
she	is.	she	isn't.
it	is.	it	isn't.
we	are.	we	aren't.
they	are.	they	aren't.

aren't = are not
isn't = is not

● **Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the words in the boxes above.**

- I am going to meet my friends after class. Would you like to join us?
- A: _____ your brother _____ travel next week? B: Yes, he _____.
- Alex _____ go to work today because he is sick.
- Bob and Cathy _____ see a movie tonight. It starts at seven o'clock.
- A: _____ you _____ do your homework? B: Yes, I _____.
- We're too busy, so we _____ have lunch.
- A: _____ you _____ watch TV tonight B: No, I _____.
- Where _____ they _____ stay when they visit Paris?
- My classmates and I _____ have a test next Monday. We have to study!
- What _____ you _____ buy for your sister's birthday present?
- We _____ go to the beach today because the weather is bad.
- I'm tired, so I _____ take a short nap.
- My cousin doesn't like her boss. She _____ look for a new job.
- It's almost three o'clock. _____ we _____ leave for the airport soon?
- Look at those dark clouds! I think it _____ rain soon.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

SUPERLATIVES



Adjectives with one syllable, add: 'the' + '-est' (or '-st')	cold "January is often <u>the coldest</u> winter month."	Adjectives with two or more syllables, add: 'the' + 'most'	ex-pen-sive "This book is <u>the most expensive</u> book in the store."
Adjectives with two syllables that end in '-y', change '-y' to 'i' and add: 'the' + '-est' (or '-st')	hap-py "John is <u>the happiest</u> person I know."	Adjectives that end in a single vowel and consonant: double the final letter before adding 'the' + '-est' (or '-st')	big "Brazil is <u>the biggest</u> country in South America."

Irregular Superlative Adjectives

good – the best

bad – the worst

far – the farthest
the furthest

- *Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Study the boxes above.*

1. I (tall) am the tallest person in my family.
2. Jupiter (big) _____ planet in our solar system.
3. Elephants (large) _____ land animals on earth.
4. We bought (expensive) _____ TV in the store.
5. Which sports do you think (dangerous) _____?
6. My cat (lazy) _____ animal I know.
7. This restaurant serves (good) _____ food in town.
8. I think math (difficult) _____ subject.
9. What (long) _____ word in English that you know?
10. He (strange) _____ man in the story.
11. Last week, I had (bad) _____ time of my life!
12. Which place (hot) _____ place on earth?
13. I think it (funny) _____ show on television.
14. My friend (interesting) _____ person I know.
15. Who (famous) _____ person in your country?

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

PRESENT PERFECT



I	have	eaten.
You	have	
He	has	
She	has	
It	has	
We	have	
They	have	

I	have	not eaten.
You	have	
He	has	
She	has	
It	has	
We	have	
They	have	

have not = haven't
has not = hasn't



Have	I	eaten?
Have	you	
Has	he	
Has	she	
Has	it	
Have	we	
Have	they	

Yes,		No,		not.
I	have.	I	have	
you	have.	you	have	
he	has.	he	has	
she	has.	she	has	
it	has.	it	has	
we	have.	we	have	
they	have.	they	have	

- Complete the sentences below. Use 'haven't or 'hasn't' for negative sentences.

- I'm really hungry because I (eat) haven't eaten.
- A: _____ Mary (do) _____ her homework?
B: Yes, she _____.
- _____ we (see) _____ that movie? I can't remember.
- Oh no! I (lose) _____ my cell phone!
- No, Pat and Sue (arrive) _____. They're not here.
- _____ Mr. Smith (have) _____ breakfast?
- I'm nervous. I (fly) _____ in a plane before!
- A: _____ he (call) _____? B: No, he _____.
- _____ you ever (write) _____ a poem?
- I'm not happy. I still (find) _____ my cell phone.
- _____ you (decide) _____ what food you want to order?
- _____ Sarah (read) _____ the magazine I gave to her?
- _____ you (put) _____ all your toys away?
- It (rain) _____ for a very long time.
- I think I (forget) _____ to buy some bread.

GRAMMAR Word Search

F	E	B	R	O	K	E	N	E	S	H	A	E	A	T	E	N	T
O	N	D	V	I	C	T	A	H	I	E	M	M	O	C	A	T	Y
U	T	H	O	T	M	S	A	S	T	W	E	R	G	E	W	Q	U
N	E	A	R	A	T	H	R	G	A	L	A	N	X	Y	U	N	I
D	V	E	R	K	S	E	N	E	V	I	R	D	A	T	R	B	H
V	A	F	E	E									L	P	M	E	P
A	N	L	Y	N									S	E	J	E	H
D	C	E	I	S									D	L	Z	N	Y
O	A	R	N	O									N	T	B	I	S
N	W	W	C	L									E	L	D	K	E
E	N	B	A	S									T	B	E	N	R
G	K	O	N	G									T	Y	O	E	N
V	A	U	N	C									I	J	I	T	E
E	R	G	G	Y									R	O	U	T	V
B	X	H	J	A									W	P	Q	O	X
H	S	T	A	E									D	D	I	G	U
N	T	U	C	F									J	D	A	R	T
H	A	A	L	F									K	L	P	O	U
N	L	O	E	P									C	C	H	F	A
D	W	A	U	I									N	O	H	A	W
N	Z	F	J	A									B	I	M	G	E
R	A	M	G	I	V	E	N	E	V	W	R	I	N	L	D	E	H
H	K	A	A	A	D	B	Q	U	O	L	D	O	L	L	E	M	N
T	R	T	A	C	Y	L	E	F	R	I	N	E	N	E	D	A	M
O	H	U	T	T	U	H	A	D	X	U	C	G	R	E	A	L	E
N	Y	C	O	P	L	F	E	E	H	S	N	E	S	O	H	C	V

Present Perfect

Below are 18 present tense verbs.
Find their **PRESENT PERFECT** forms.

18 words ... 12 minutes!

- be
- break
- buy
- choose
- come
- cut
- do
- drive
- eat
- find
- forget
- fly
- give
- have
- make
- see
- take
- write



Have you ever ...?

■ Have you ever been late for class? / Have you ever ...?

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

QUANTIFIERS: SOME/ANY



STATEMENT	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
Plural Nouns I have <u>some</u> cookies.	I don't have <u>any</u> cookies.	Do you have <u>any</u> cookies?
Uncountable Nouns I need <u>some</u> water.	I don't need <u>any</u> water.	Do you need <u>any</u> water?

NOTE 1: With questions in which we expect the answer to be 'Yes', we can use 'some' instead of 'any'.
 Example: "Could you please give me some bananas?"

NOTE 2: Some common uncountable nouns include:
 coffee, food, help, homework, information, milk, money, paper, rice, salt, soup, sugar, tea, time, water

● **Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use 'some' or 'any'.**

- I don't need any money because I'm going to bring my lunch to school.
- He doesn't have _____ pens, but I have _____ pens.
- Our teacher didn't give us _____ homework yesterday.
- I'm tired. Do we have _____ time to take a nap?
- A: Do they have _____ library cards? B: No, they don't have _____.
- Paul wants to buy _____ new shoes.
- Excuse me, I need _____ information about the flight to Boston.
- I don't have _____ paper, but Mary has _____.
- Mr. Smith has _____ questions that he wants to ask you.
- They have _____ apples, but they don't have _____ bananas.
- I'm sorry, but we don't have _____ more tickets.
- Thomas read _____ interesting books last month.
- I bought _____ milk and _____ sugar at the supermarket.
- A: Do you have _____ coins for the bus? B: No, I don't have _____.
- I need _____ help with my homework.


NAME: _____

DATE: _____

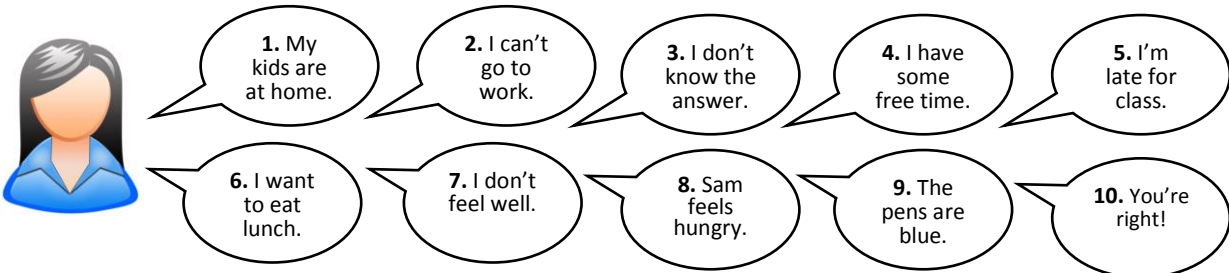
GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

REPORTED SPEECH 1



<p>Present Simple</p> 	<p>direct Sam said, "I feel hungry." reported Sam said (that) he felt hungry. <i>past</i> ↷</p>
--	--

● Write the sentences using reported speech.



1. My kids are at home.
2. I can't go to work.
3. I don't know the answer.
4. I have some free time.
5. I'm late for class.
6. I want to eat lunch.
7. I don't feel well.
8. Sam feels hungry.
9. The pens are blue.
10. You're right!

1. Kelly said that her kids were at home.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

ZERO CONDITIONAL *with:*

'IF' / 'WHEN' + PRESENT SIMPLE



"if" / "when" clause	main clause
If / When it rains,	the grass grows.

main clause	"if" / "when" clause
The grass grows	if / when it rains.

The zero conditional is used to talk about things that are always, or generally, true; it is also used to talk about scientific facts.

- **Complete the sentences below by making Zero Conditional statements.**

1. If I am late for class, _____
2. When he stays up very late, _____
3. People get hungry _____
4. If you study hard, _____
5. When she watches a movie, _____
6. When I cross the street, _____
7. I can't do my homework _____
8. He always smiles _____
9. If I miss the bus, _____
10. When you make lots of noise, _____
11. Tea tastes sweet _____
12. You should eat less _____
13. I always take my umbrella _____
14. When I'm sad, _____
15. When he cleans the house, _____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

FIRST CONDITIONAL



"if" clause	main clause
If it rains, he will bring his umbrella. ... he won't play outside.

main clause	"if" clause
He will bring his umbrella... He won't play outside if it rains.

The first conditional is used to talk about things that may possibly happen in the future.

- **Complete the sentences below by making First Conditional statements. Use your imagination!**

1. If we don't arrive on time, our teacher will be angry.
2. I will watch TV if I have time.
3. If he gets up at 5 o'clock, _____
4. We will be hungry _____
5. If the phone rings, _____
6. I will laugh _____
7. If our exam isn't tomorrow, _____
8. They won't buy a new car _____
9. If you hit me, _____
10. I'll give you ten dollars _____
11. If he doesn't take a bus, _____
12. The glass will break _____
13. If I don't watch that movie _____
14. My boss will get angry _____
15. If the weather is nice tomorrow, _____

NAME: _____


DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

SECOND CONDITIONAL



"if" clause	main clause
If I won a million dollars,	... I would put the money in a bank. ... I could buy an airplane. ... I might give it all away.

main clause	"if" clause
I would put the money in a bank I could buy an airplane I might give it all away	... if I won a million dollars. 

NOTES:

- (1) The second conditional is used to talk about future events that are hypothetical or improbable.
- (2) To form negative sentences, add 'not' after 'would', 'could' and 'might'. Eg "... I might not give it all away."

- **Complete the sentences below by making Second Conditional statements. Use your imagination!**

1. If I had longer summer holidays, I would travel more.
2. If John did more exercise, _____
3. If Mrs. Smith spoke Chinese, _____
4. If I won a million dollars, _____
5. _____, you could live for 150 years.
6. _____, I might look for a new job.
7. _____, people would be very surprised.
8. _____, he would laugh.
9. If aliens landed on Earth, _____
10. If animals could talk, _____
11. If people lived on the moon, _____
12. If I spent all my money, _____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

THIRD CONDITIONAL

"if" clause	main clause		
<u>I</u> f she had run faster,	she	would have could have might have	won the race.

main clause			"if" clause
She	would have could have might have	won the race	<u>i</u> f she had run faster,

NOTE 1: To form negative sentences, add **'not'** after 'would', 'could' and 'might'.
Example: "If she had run slowly, she **might not** have won the race."



NOTE 2: To form negative sentences, add **'not'** after 'had'.
Example: "If she **hadn't** run slowly, she **might** have won the race."

- Complete the sentences below by making Third Conditional statements. Use your imagination!

1. If I had worked harder, I might have made more money.
2. If Tim had bought a new car, _____
3. If Mrs. Brown hadn't found her cat, _____
4. If I hadn't forgotten my key, _____
5. _____, you might have gotten hurt.
6. _____, I could have been famous.
7. _____, Tom would have passed his exam.
8. _____, they might have been happier.
9. If I hadn't found a new job, _____
10. If it had rained yesterday, _____
11. If we had arrived time, _____
12. If the dog had bitten me, _____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

PASSIVE (with present simple)

I	am	(PAST PARTICIPLE)
You	are	
He	is	
She	is	
It	is	
We	are	
They	are	

I	am not	(PAST PARTICIPLE)
You	aren't	
He	isn't	
She	isn't	
It	isn't	
We	aren't	
They	aren't	



Am	I	(PAST PARTICIPLE)
Are	you	
Is	he	
Is	she	
Is	it	
Are	we	
Are	they	

Yes,		No,	
I	am.	I	am not.
you	are.	you	aren't.
he	is.	he	isn't.
she	is.	she	isn't.
it	is.	it	isn't.
we	are.	we	aren't.
they	are.	they	aren't.

isn't = is not
aren't = are not

● **Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Study the boxes above.**

- English (*speak*) is spoken in many countries around the world.
- Much of the world's coffee (*grow*) _____ in Brazil.
- Many photos (*take*) _____ of the beautiful scenery near the mountain.
- The flowers (*water*) _____ every evening by the gardener.
- How many books (*check out*) _____ from the library every week?
- Millions of dollars (*make*) _____ on the stock market every day.
- My friend's salary (*pay*) _____ by his company every two weeks.
- Many criminals (*catch*) _____ with the help of modern technology.
- The department store doors (*open*) _____ to customers at 9 a.m.
- Letters and packages (*pick up*) _____ by the postman every day.
- The rooms (*clean*) _____ by the hotel maids every morning.
- Canada (*know*) _____ for its long, cold winters.
- Patients (*give*) _____ very good care at that hospital.
- Monopoly (*play*) _____ by people in many parts of the world.
- A new president (*elect*) _____ every four to eight years.

Gerunds and Infinitives

- When are verbs followed by gerunds and when are they followed by infinitives? Study the grammar reference chart below.

Some verbs are followed only by infinitives.

For example: "He wanted to play football."

- agree
- choose
- decide
- want
- forget (to do something)
- remember (to do something)

Some verbs are followed by objects and infinitives.

For example: "My father taught me to drive a car."

- allow
- ask
- invite
- send
- teach
- warn

Some verbs are followed only by gerunds.

For example: "I enjoy watching action movies."

- avoid
- consider
- enjoy
- finish
- quit
- miss

Some verbs are followed by a preposition and gerunds.

For example: "Sometimes I worry about growing old."

- believe in
- feel like
- plan on
- talk about
- think about
- worry about

Some verbs are followed by either infinitives or gerunds with no change in meaning of the sentence.

For example: "I like to swim." OR "I like swimming."

- begin
- continue
- hate
- like
- love
- start

Some verbs are followed by either infinitives or gerunds, but there is a change in the meaning of the sentence.

For example: "I remember visiting my grandmother when I was a child."
"Did you remember to study for the test?"

- forget
- remember
- stop
- try

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR QUIZ

COMMON MISTAKES

Book One / Chapter 2

Qs 21-40



- Choose the correct words.

21. It took me 10 minutes to ... my clothes.
a) wear
b) put on
22. Having a picnic is a ... activity.
a) fun
b) funny
23. I asked her to ... me some money.
a) borrow
b) lend
24. We traveled to Canada ... July 1st.
a) on
b) in
25. They will leave ... Monday morning.
a) on this
b) this
26. We want to travel ... next summer.
a) somewhere
b) to somewhere
27. It's half past ...
a) three
b) three o'clock
28. I ... some work to do.
a) have got
b) got
29. The carpet is on the ... of the room.
a) floor
b) ground
30. I ... that they may be late.
a) think
b) am thinking
31. ... we leave now, we will be late.
a) Even
b) Even if
32. He wrote his name ... a pencil.
a) by
b) with
33. Cats are ... than dogs.
a) better
b) more better
34. ... very difficult to remember that.
a) It's
b) Is
35. ..., I was shy.
a) Firstly
b) At first
36. I couldn't ... my phone.
a) find
b) find out
37. I wrote the poem ... for you.
a) specially
b) especially
38. My new friend is an ...
a) Englishman
b) English
39. The ... are too high at that store.
a) prices
b) costs
40. My name is George and I ... in London.
a) was born
b) born

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR QUIZ

COMMON MISTAKES

Book One / Chapter 1

Qs 1-20



- Choose the correct words.

- I've been here ... an hour.**
 - since
 - for
- They didn't see ... at the office.**
 - nobody
 - anybody
- I need some ...**
 - information
 - informations
- ... you like swimming?**
 - Do
 - Are
- When ... that bridge built?**
 - was
 - did
- The TV isn't ...**
 - enough loud
 - loud enough
- Where ... travel this summer?**
 - can we
 - we can
- I ... go to work tomorrow.**
 - must
 - must to
- My friends ... bowling every Friday.**
 - play
 - go
- I'm Let's do something.**
 - bored
 - boring
- My teacher ... me to be on time.**
 - told
 - said
- My phone is ... as yours.**
 - same
 - the same
- She is ... smart person.**
 - a such
 - such a
- That company has over sixty ...**
 - staff
 - staffs
- I ... my training online.**
 - did
 - made
- I really enjoy ... English.**
 - to study
 - studying
- Sarah ... my email right away.**
 - replied to
 - replied
- His salary is ... high.**
 - quiet
 - quite
- I have visited Europe and ...**
 - the Middle East
 - Middle East
- They ... to live in Alaska.**
 - used
 - use

- PARTIE 3 - Comprendre un article donnant des conseils

CV Tips
for School-
Leavers



This is the time of the year when school-leavers decide on their next stage¹ in life. Some will go on to college, some will travel the world, while others will look for employment. As part of the process of leaving, Year 11 students² are given advice and guidance on having a great CV to hand into businesses.

5 Having looked at hundreds of CV's in the past, and then deciding on who to ring up, my advice is to keep it simple. Include the correct contact details such as your current mobile number, make sure your date of birth is shown. It should be

10 typed and presented correctly: handwritten CVs are a complete non-starter³. Keep it to one or two A4 pages. Don't lie, you will be found out and easily dismissed⁴ because of this. Most importantly, be prepared to answer an unknown number. If you don't, the recruitment manager might just move

15 onto the next person. First impressions are very important if you make it to the interview stage. Dressing smartly and looking neat and tidy is a must. [...]

20 Time-keeping is a must: arrive 10-15 minutes early. Be confident and think of it as having a conversation with somebody on the bus.

Abridged from <http://lrbtrophies.co.uk/cv-tips-for-school-leavers-trophy-blog-140/>

Posted on July 9, 2015

at 10:52 am

Written by Steve BUTLER

Répondez aux questions.

1. Quel est le sujet du document ?
2. Que peuvent faire les élèves de Seconde, à la fin de leur scolarité obligatoire ?
3. Quels éléments indispensables doivent être écrits sur le CV ?
4. Que peut-il se passer si ce document est manuscrit ?
5. Quels autres conseils sont donnés aux élèves pour le CV ?
6. Quels conseils sont donnés pour aborder un entretien d'embauche ?

1. étape ; 2. élèves de « Seconde » ;
3. ne déclencheront absolument rien
4. rejeté(e)

Votre démarche
pour comprendre
l'article

- > Relevez les verbes à l'impératif.
- > Repérez tous les mots transparents.

Vocabulary

Search new words in the text and create your own vocabulary toolbox

Theme : -----

- PARTIE 3 - Comprendre un article sur les pouvoirs
des réseaux sociaux

Facebook Safety Check Feature



14 November 2015

As the true extent of the Paris attacks becomes clear, we are reminded yet again how the internet - or more specifically, social media - is changing what it means to cope with disasters affecting people on a global scale.

5

It may seem trivial to even care about social media during moments like this - in happier moments it can seem like a place for selfies, holiday photos and banal arguments in 140 characters.

10

But during a crisis social media becomes the single most significant platform for news to be spread, eyewitness experiences to be shared and official statements to be made.

[...] Moments after the news broke, Facebook rolled out its Safety Check feature for Parisians to reassure friends and family that they are safe.

15

The system, first used earlier this year during the Nepal earthquake, targets users it knows to be in or around the affected area and asks them to "check in".

[...] It's an effective way for Facebook users to inform possibly hundreds of friends at once. In terrorist situations, mobile phone networks often collapse under the stress of everyone using their phones at once - this is one way to help solve that. [...]

20

<http://www.bbc.com>

Votre démarche
pour comprendre
l'article

> A partir de la date du document, faites appel à vos connaissances culturelles et historiques et sur les médias.

Répondez aux questions.

1. Quel est le thème du document ?
2. Selon le document, quelles sont les utilisations habituelles des réseaux sociaux ?
3. Comment sont utilisés les réseaux sociaux en cas de crise ?
4. Quel système a été mis en place lors du séisme au Népal et lors des attaques terroristes de Paris ?
5. Pourquoi est-il intéressant de préférer les réseaux sociaux aux communications téléphoniques en cas de crise ?

Vocabulary

Search new words in the text and create your own vocabulary toolbox

Theme : -----

- PARTIE 3 - Comprendre un problème environnemental

Lost Paradise



Known as a tropical paradise, the Maldives are an archipelago of 1,200 coral islands in the Indian Ocean. However, the traditional image hides a dirty secret named Thilafushi, the rubbish¹ island. [...]

5 This artificial 15-hectare island was built in 1992 to solve the refuse² problem in Malé, the capital city which houses 118,000 people today. With 600,000 tourists a year adding their waste, Thilafushi covers now 50 hectares. There are three dozen factories, and homes for Bangladeshi migrants who sift³ the rubbish

10 by hand, 12 hours a day for \$250 a month. Environmentalists say that 330 tonnes of waste is brought daily on ships, to be incinerated or buried. Due to the lack of space, the Maldives are now exporting more and more junk⁴ to India. [...]

15 [...] Despite the growing crisis, Thilafushi remains hidden and environment issues⁵ are becoming a major political problem in the Maldives, not least⁶ because the 300,000 inhabitants fear being submerged under rising sea levels caused by global warming.

*Abridged from "Paradise Lost on Maldives' Rubbish Island",
www.theguardian.com*

1. 2. 4. déchets ; 3. trier, tamiser ; 5. questions, enjeux ; 6. notamment

Répondez aux questions.

1. Quel est le sujet du document ?
2. Pourquoi Thilafushi a-t-elle été créée ?
3. Que représentent les données chiffrées suivantes : 1992 - 15 - 50 - 330 ?
4. Quelles sont les conditions de travail des gens qui y vivent ?
5. Comment les déchets sont-ils traités ?
6. Quel autre danger environnemental menace l'archipel ?

Votre démarche
pour comprendre
l'article

- > Aidez-vous des images et du titre.
- > Repérez les noms propres.
- > Trouvez à quoi se rapportent les indications chiffrées.

Vocabulary

Search new words in the text and create your own vocabulary toolbox

Theme : -----

- PARTIE 3 - Comprendre un article de blog sur une ville



Expats' Guide

5 Moving to Singapore is something that many people dream of, because life here is considered by many to be life at its best. Singapore is an efficient and clean Asian city that retains much of the charm from its British colonial days whilst¹ also offering a well-developed environment. Singapore's position on the southern tip of Malaysia has allowed it to develop into one of the most important trade and finance centers in Asia and today it is the fifth wealthiest country in the world according to GDP². [...]

10 Singapore is widely regarded as the easiest city in Asia for expats³ to fit into and it allows foreigners an opportunity to become acquainted with different cultures in a relatively safe and modern environment. [...] The standard of living available in this city is notoriously high and the healthcare facilities are the best. Singapore has a very low crime rate and the streets are safe, even in the middle of the night. [...]

15 One of the few disadvantages of moving to Singapore as an expat is that information that is broadcast via TV and media is Government censored. However, the reliable and inexpensive broadband⁴ services mean that expatriates can easily overcome this obstacle.

20 <http://www.expatinfodesk.com/expat-guide/deciding-on-the-right-country/top-expatriate-destinations/singapore/>

Répondez aux questions.

1. Quel est le sujet du document ?
2. Pourquoi cette ville est-elle très attrayante ?
3. Quelle est la position de cette ville du point de vue économique ?
4. Quels sont les avantages pour les expatriés ?
5. Quel est le point noir de la vie à Singapour ?
6. Comment est-il possible de surmonter cet inconvénient ?

1. tout en ; 2. Produit National Brut (Gross Domestic Product) ; 3. les expatriés (*expatriates*) ; 4. haut débit

**Votre démarche
pour comprendre
l'article**

- > **Regardez** le titre, le visuel et la source pour deviner le contenu de l'article.
- > **Repérez** tous les adjectifs et les superlatifs qui sont positifs.

Même si vous ne connaissez pas tous les mots d'une phrase, appuyez-vous sur les mots connus pour comprendre le sens de la phrase.

Vocabulary

Search new words in the text and create your own vocabulary toolbox

Theme : -----

- PARTIE 3 - Comprendre des recommandations officielles

Supervising and
Coaching a Trainee

[...] As a placement supervisor, you will act as a role model to your trainees and they will look to you for guidance and help in learning to do their job. [...]

Here are a few practical supervision tips:

- 5 - on the first day, introduce the trainees to immediate work colleagues, make a tour of the workplace and explain the safety rules, code of conduct, dress code, timetable, lunch break etc.
- describe the business, its goals and strategies. [...]
- 10 - during the training period, assume the trainees' work ignorance, use simple language and check for their understanding.
- take time to show how to do things the correct way: observation is a quick and effective way to learn.
- don't expect them to be perfect, be patient and don't forget to give encouragement and praise¹ when it is due. [...]
- 15 While supervising your trainees, you will have the satisfaction of passing on your skills and knowledge² and you will enjoy seeing them develop their own skills and self-confidence. You are their major resource and your assessment³ of their progress will be important.
- 20

Supervising your trainee or apprentice www.skills.sa.gov.au

1. félicitations ; 2. connaissances ; 3. évaluation

Répondez aux questions.

1. Quel est le sujet du document ?
2. Que représente le tuteur pour les stagiaires ?
3. Que doit faire le tuteur au début du stage ?
4. Que doit-il faire tout au long de la formation ?
5. Quel bénéfice le tuteur tire-t-il de sa tâche ?

Votre démarche
pour comprendre
l'article

- > **Observez** le titre, l'image et la source pour comprendre le document.
- > **Identifiez** la situation de communication (à qui s'adresse le texte ?).
- > **Identifiez** la structure verbale majeure pour déterminer le type de document (recommandations, discours, récit...).

Vocabulary

Search new words in the text and create your own vocabulary toolbox

Theme : -----

- PARTIE 3 -

Comprendre les avis d'entrepreneurs
collaboratifs

Co-working Spaces



When making a decision for your company, it's important to weigh both sides to determine the best outcome¹. We asked entrepreneurs what they think about working in shared spaces. 'A co-working space is less expensive than a traditional office space, and you belong to a community of entrepreneurs who are going through similar challenges.' Doug Bend

5

'It's easy to get distracted and become unproductive. [...] The other problem is confidentiality: if your business requires you to see clients, co-working places are not ideal.' Tim Jahn

10

'You have to pair your team up with a startup that can benefit from being with you. [...] It's a big plus if the two startups have mutual value or shared services they can offer each other; it encourages creativity.' Andy Karuza.

15

'People in your workspace have connections to others who may be useful. [...] Whether you need a developer², graphic designer, engineer or potential talent, you can usually count on a trusty recommendation from a fellow office-mate.' Zach Cutler.

20

'The lack of³ storage for personal files or computers can oblige you to carry your materials from and back home every day.' Doreen Blah

The Pros and Cons of Working in a Shared Business Space. business.com – posted on November 19, 2014 by Scott Gerber

Votre démarche
pour comprendre
l'article

- > Utilisez la source du document pour deviner le contenu de l'article.
- > Déterminez le type de document (récit, discours, interview, recommandations...).
- > Repérez l'idée majeure de chaque paragraphe.

Répondez aux questions.

1. Quel est le sujet du document ?
2. Qui sont Doug, Tim, Andy, Zach et Doreen ?
3. Lesquels ont émis un commentaire positif ?
4. Quels sont les avantages du co-working ?
5. Quels sont les inconvénients ?

1. la conséquence ; 2. un promoteur ;
3. le manque de

Vocabulary

Search new words in the text and create your own vocabulary toolbox

Theme : -----