



A2

GRAMMAR SHEETS

Free English Grammar Resource

1 Past Simple

FORM

Regular: verb + -ed (visited, played) · Irregular: go → went, buy → bought, leave → left

Negative: didn't + verb · Question: Did + subject + verb?

USE

Use the Past Simple for finished actions at a definite time in the past.

EXAMPLES

- We visited my grandparents last weekend.
- She didn't like the film.
- Did you see the match?

PRACTICE 1

Complete the sentences with the Past Simple form of the verb in brackets.

1. I _____ (buy) a new phone yesterday.
2. They _____ (not / go) to the party.
3. _____ you _____ (enjoy) the concert?
4. He _____ (study) engineering at university.
5. We _____ (leave) the office at six.

2 Past Continuous & Past Simple

FORM

Past Continuous: was / were + verb + -ing

Together: I was cooking (longer action) when the phone rang (short action).

USE

Use the Past Continuous for an action in progress in the past, often interrupted by a Past Simple action.

EXAMPLES

- I was cooking dinner when the phone rang.
- While we were driving home, it started to rain.
- What were you doing at 8 p.m.?

PRACTICE 2

Choose the correct form.

1. I (watched / was watching) TV when you called.
2. She broke her leg while she (skied / was skiing).
3. What (did you do / were you doing) at ten o'clock last night?
4. When the teacher came in, the students (talked / were talking).
5. He (didn't hear / wasn't hearing) the doorbell because he was listening to music.

3 Future with going to

FORM

am / is / are + going to + verb

Negative: isn't / aren't going to · Question: Are you going to ...?

USE

Use **going to** for plans and intentions, and for predictions based on what you can see.

EXAMPLES

- We're going to move house next year.
- I'm not going to buy that jacket.
- Look at those clouds — it's going to rain.

PRACTICE 3

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

1. She _____ (study) medicine after school.
2. They _____ (not / come) to the wedding.
3. _____ you _____ (watch) the game tonight?
4. I _____ (start) a new job on Monday.
5. Careful! You _____ (drop) those plates!

4 Will / won't

FORM

will ('ll) + verb · negative: won't + verb · the same form for all subjects

USE

Use **will** for predictions, decisions made at the moment of speaking, offers and promises.

EXAMPLES

- I think it'll be a great match.
- I'll carry that for you.
- Don't worry — I won't tell anyone.

PRACTICE 4

Complete the sentences with will ('ll) or won't and a verb from the box: help · be · answer · forget · get

1. That bag looks heavy — I _____ you.
2. Don't worry, I _____ your birthday.
3. I'm sure you _____ the job.
4. The phone's ringing. I _____ it.
5. It _____ easy, but we can do it.

5 Present Continuous for future arrangements

FORM

am / is / are + verb + -ing + a future time expression (tomorrow, on Saturday, next week)

USE

Use the Present Continuous for fixed arrangements with other people, usually with a time and place.

EXAMPLES

- I'm meeting Sara for lunch tomorrow.
- We're flying to Rome on Saturday.
- What are you doing this evening?

PRACTICE 5

Complete the dialogue with the Present Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: What _____ you _____ (do) this weekend?
2. B: I _____ (visit) my cousins on Saturday.
3. B: We _____ (have) a barbecue in the garden.
4. A: Nice! _____ your brother _____ (come) too?
5. B: No, he _____ (work) on Saturday.

6 Comparatives & superlatives

FORM

Short adjectives: cheap → cheaper → the cheapest · big → bigger → the biggest

Long adjectives: more / the most + adjective · Irregular: good → better → the best · bad → worse → the worst

USE

Use comparatives with **than** to compare two things, and **the** + superlative to compare one thing with a whole group.

EXAMPLES

- This café is cheaper than the one near work.
- It's the best pizza in town.
- The exam was more difficult than I expected.

PRACTICE 6

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjective in brackets.

1. My new flat is _____ (big) than my old one.
2. This is the _____ (interesting) film of the year.
3. Today is the _____ (hot) day of the summer.
4. Trains are _____ (comfortable) than buses.
5. Her marks were _____ (bad) than mine.

7 Quantifiers; too / enough

FORM

much + uncountable (questions/negatives) · many + plural · a lot of + both
too + adjective (more than is good) · adjective + enough · enough + noun

USE

Use quantifiers to talk about amounts, and too / enough to say if something is the right amount.

EXAMPLES

- *There isn't much time.*
- *I've got a few questions.*
- *This coffee is too hot.*
- *He isn't old enough to drive.*

PRACTICE 7

Choose the correct option.

1. There aren't (much / many) hotels in this town.
2. Hurry up! We haven't got (many / much) time.
3. This suitcase is (too / enough) heavy for me.
4. She isn't tall (too / enough) to reach the shelf.
5. Have we got (enough chairs / chairs enough) for everyone?

8 Should / must / have to

FORM

should + verb: advice · must / have to + verb: obligation
mustn't = it is not allowed · don't have to = it is not necessary

USE

Use should for advice, must and have to for rules and obligations. Be careful: mustn't and don't have to are very different.

EXAMPLES

- *You should see a doctor.*
- *I have to wear a uniform at work.*
- *You mustn't smoke in here.*
- *You don't have to pay — it's free.*

PRACTICE 8

Choose the correct option.

1. You look tired. You (should / must) go to bed early.
2. Passengers (must / should) wear a seatbelt.
3. It's Sunday, so I (mustn't / don't have to) get up early.
4. You (mustn't / don't have to) use your phone during the exam.
5. (Do you have to / Have you to) work on Saturdays?

9 Present Perfect: ever / never

FORM

have / has + past participle (seen, been, done, tried)

Questions with ever: Have you ever ...? · never = at no time in your life

USE

Use the Present Perfect for life experiences when we don't say exactly when they happened.

EXAMPLES

- I've been to Japan twice.
- She has never tried sushi.
- Have you ever won a prize?

PRACTICE 9

Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect form of the verb in brackets.

1. _____ you ever _____ (meet) a famous person?
2. He has never _____ (fly) in a helicopter.
3. We _____ (see) this film three times.
4. I have never _____ (be) to Scotland.
5. She _____ (visit) more than twenty countries.

10 Just / already / yet; for / since

FORM

just / already: between have and the past participle · yet: at the end of negatives and questions

for + a period (for five years) · since + a starting point (since 2020, since Monday)

USE

These words are used with the Present Perfect to talk about recent actions and duration.

EXAMPLES

- I've just finished my homework.
- Have you booked the tickets yet?
- They've lived here since 2019.
- We've known each other for ten years.

PRACTICE 10

Choose the correct option.

1. I've worked here (for / since) five years.
2. She has lived in Ankara (for / since) 2020.
3. Have you had lunch (already / yet)?
4. He's (just / yet) left — you can still catch him!
5. We've (already / yet) seen that film.

11 Zero & First Conditional

FORM

Zero: If + present simple, present simple (things that are always true)

First: If + present simple, will + verb (real future possibilities)

USE

Use the Zero Conditional for facts and the First Conditional for likely future situations.

EXAMPLES

- *If you heat ice, it melts.*
- *If it rains tomorrow, we'll stay at home.*
- *I'll call you if I hear any news.*

PRACTICE 11

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

1. If you mix blue and yellow, you _____ (get) green.
2. If she _____ (pass) the exam, she'll go to university.
3. We _____ (not / go) to the beach if the weather is bad.
4. If I see him, I _____ (give) him your message.
5. Plants die if they _____ (not / get) enough water.

12 Relative clauses: who / which / where

FORM

who → people · which → things · where → places

that can replace who or which: the man that called, the book that I lost

USE

Use relative clauses to give essential information about a person, thing or place.

EXAMPLES

- *She's the doctor who helped my mother.*
- *This is the shop where I bought my shoes.*
- *I lost the book which you gave me.*

PRACTICE 12

Complete the sentences with who, which or where.

1. That's the woman _____ lives next door.
2. This is the café _____ we first met.
3. I don't like films _____ are very long.
4. He's the teacher _____ taught me English.
5. That's the house _____ I grew up.

13 Gerunds & infinitives

FORM

Verb + -ing: enjoy, finish, don't mind, love, hate

Verb + to + verb: want, need, decide, hope, would like

USE

Some verbs are followed by the -ing form, and others by to + verb. Learn them in groups.

EXAMPLES

- I enjoy cooking at the weekend.
- She wants to learn Italian.
- They decided to stay at home.

PRACTICE 13

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

1. I don't mind _____ (wait).
2. We hope _____ (visit) Paris next spring.
3. He finished _____ (paint) the kitchen yesterday.
4. Do you want _____ (come) with us?
5. She loves _____ (dance).

14 The passive: Present & Past Simple

FORM

Present: am / is / are + past participle · Past: was / were + past participle

Add by + person only if it is important: written by a famous author

USE

Use the passive when the action is more important than the person who does it.

EXAMPLES

- These cars are made in Germany.
- The office was cleaned yesterday.
- The bridge was built in 1912.

PRACTICE 14

Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.

1. Coffee _____ (grow) in Brazil.
2. These photos _____ (take) last summer.
3. English _____ (speak) all over the world.
4. The stadium _____ (open) in 2010.
5. Our rooms _____ (clean) every morning.

Mixed Grammar Review

Choose the correct option.

1. I (saw / have seen) that film last week.
2. While I (walked / was walking) home, I met an old friend.
3. Look at the sky! It (will / is going to) rain.
4. She's the girl (who / which) won the competition.
5. You (mustn't / don't have to) park here — it's forbidden.
6. This is (the most expensive / most expensive) restaurant in the city.
7. If we (will hurry / hurry), we'll catch the train.
8. Have you finished your report (yet / already)?
9. I enjoy (to read / reading) before bed.
10. The Eiffel Tower (built / was built) in 1889.

A2 Grammar Sheets — Answer Key

Practice 1 · Past Simple

1. bought 2. didn't go 3. Did ... enjoy 4. studied 5. left

Practice 2 · Past Continuous & Past Simple

1. was watching 2. was skiing 3. were you doing 4. were talking 5. didn't hear

Practice 3 · Future with going to

1. is ('s) going to study 2. aren't going to come 3. Are ... going to watch 4. am ('m) going to start 5. are ('re) going to drop

Practice 4 · Will / won't

1. 'll help 2. won't forget 3. 'll get 4. 'll answer 5. won't be

Practice 5 · Present Continuous for future arrangements

1. are ... doing 2. am ('m) visiting 3. are ('re) having 4. Is ... coming 5. is ('s) working

Practice 6 · Comparatives & superlatives

1. bigger 2. most interesting 3. hottest 4. more comfortable 5. worse

Practice 7 · Quantifiers; too / enough

1. many 2. much 3. too 4. enough 5. enough chairs

Practice 8 · Should / must / have to

1. should 2. must 3. don't have to 4. mustn't 5. Do you have to

Practice 9 · Present Perfect: ever / never

1. Have ... met 2. flown 3. have ('ve) seen 4. been 5. has ('s) visited

Practice 10 · Just / already / yet; for / since

1. for 2. since 3. yet 4. just 5. already

Practice 11 · Zero & First Conditional

1. get 2. passes 3. won't go 4. will ('ll) give 5. don't get

Practice 12 · Relative clauses: who / which / where

1. who 2. where 3. which 4. who 5. where

Practice 13 · Gerunds & infinitives

1. waiting 2. to visit 3. painting 4. to come 5. dancing

Practice 14 · The passive: Present & Past Simple

1. is grown 2. were taken 3. is spoken 4. was opened 5. are cleaned

Mixed Grammar Review

1. saw 2. was walking 3. is going to 4. who 5. mustn't 6. the most expensive 7. hurry 8. yet 9. reading 10. was built