

“Wh-” Questions

Complete the sentences using the correct “Wh-” question word: who, whose, when, why, where, what, or which.

Example:

_____ would you like to do tonight?

What would you like to do tonight?

1. _____ are you going?
2. _____ is your favorite color?
3. _____ did you start learning English?
4. _____ is that person standing over there?
5. _____ did she call you?
6. _____ do you live?
7. _____ book is this?
8. _____ one do you prefer?
9. _____ are you doing today?
10. _____ is your birthday?
11. _____ is going to France with you?
12. _____ did you buy this junk?
13. _____ jacket is on the chair?
14. _____ car are we taking today?
15. _____ is your brother talking to?

Answer Key

Some answers may vary.

1. **Where** are you going?
2. **What** is your favorite color?
3. **When** did you start learning English?
4. **Who** is that person standing over there?
5. **Why** did she call you?
6. **Where** do you live?
7. **Whose** book is this?
8. **Which** one do you prefer?
9. **What** are you doing today?
10. **When** is your birthday?
11. **Who** is going to France with you?
12. **Why** did you buy this junk?
13. **Whose** jacket is on the chair?
14. **Which** car are we taking today?
15. **Who** is your brother talking to?

Adverbs of Frequency

Complete the sentences using a correct adverb of frequency: always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, or never.

Example:

My friend _____ drinks milk because it gives her a stomachache.

My friend **never** drinks milk because it gives her a stomachache.

1. I _____ eat breakfast before going to work.
2. She _____ takes the bus to school, but sometimes she walks.
3. They _____ go to the gym on weekends.
4. He _____ forgets his homework at home.
5. We _____ visit our grandparents during the holidays.
6. I _____ drink coffee in the evening.
7. My brother _____ watches TV after dinner.
8. She _____ travels abroad for business meetings.
9. They _____ go skiing in the winter.
10. The students _____ study in the library after class.
11. My friend _____ texts me during the day.
12. He _____ eats fast food because he prefers healthy meals.
13. I _____ arrive at work before 9 a.m.
14. We _____ eat dinner in front of the TV.
15. She _____ goes jogging early in the morning.

Answer Key

Some answers may vary.

1. I **always** eat breakfast before going to work.
2. She **usually** takes the bus to school, but sometimes she walks.
3. They **often** go to the gym on weekends.
4. He **rarely** forgets his homework at home.
5. We **usually** visit our grandparents during the holidays.
6. I **never** drink coffee in the evening.
7. My brother **often** watches TV after dinner.
8. She **never** travels abroad for business meetings.
9. They **sometimes** go skiing in the winter.
10. The students **usually** study in the library after class.
11. My friend **often** texts me during the day.
12. He **rarely** eats fast food because he prefers healthy meals.
13. I **always** arrive at work before 9 a.m.
14. We **usually** eat dinner in front of the TV.
15. She **often** goes jogging early in the morning.

Definite and Indefinite Articles

Read the text about article usage and fill in the blanks with the correct definite and indefinite articles.

Article Usage

Articles play _____ very important role in the English language. There are two types of articles: the definite article “_____” and the indefinite articles “a” and “_____.” The definite article is used when both the speaker and listener know about _____ noun being referred to. For example, we say “the sun,” because there is only one sun that we all know about. On the other hand, _____ indefinite article is used when we refer to something general or not previously mentioned. For example, “a dog” refers to any dog, not _____ specific one. Another key rule is that we use “_____” instead of “a” before a vowel sound. For instance, we say “_____ apple,” not “a apple.” But, we must be careful, as it’s the sound of the word, not _____ spelling, that determines whether to use “a” or “an.” For example, we say “_____ university” instead of “an university” because “university” starts with a consonant sound. In contrast, we say “_____ hour” because “hour” starts with _____ vowel sound.

Answer Key

Articles play a very important role in the English language. There are two types of articles: the definite article “**the**” and the indefinite articles “a” and “**an**.” The definite article is used when both the speaker and listener know about **the** noun being referred to. For example, we say “the sun,” because there is only one sun that we all know about. On the other hand, **an** indefinite article is used when we refer to something general or not previously mentioned. For example, “a dog” refers to any dog, not a specific one. Another key rule is that we use “**an**” instead of “a” before a vowel sound. For instance, we say “**an** apple,” not “a apple.” But, we must be careful, as it’s the sound of the word, not **the** spelling, that determines whether to use “a” or “an.” For example, we say “**a** university” instead of “an university” because “university” starts with a consonant sound. In contrast, we say “**an** hour” because “hour” starts with a vowel sound.

Comparatives and Superlatives

Complete each sentence using the correct comparative or superlative form of the adjective in parentheses.

Example:

The elephant is _____ than the gorilla. (gigantic)

The elephant is **more gigantic** than the gorilla.

1. This book is _____ than the one I read last week. (interesting)
2. She is the _____ student in the class. (smart)
3. His car is _____ than mine. (fast)
4. That was the _____ movie I've ever seen. (exciting)
5. This room is _____ than the other one. (big)
6. Today is _____ than yesterday. (cold)
7. My dog is _____ than yours. (friendly)
8. He is the _____ runner in the race. (quick)
9. This exam is _____ than the previous one. (difficult)
10. That was the _____ day of my life. (happy)
11. Her house is _____ than mine. (small)
12. This is the _____ pizza I've ever had. (delicious)
13. The test was _____ than we expected. (easy)
14. She is the _____ person I know. (kind)
15. My brother is _____ than I am. (tall)

Answer Key

Some answers may vary.

1. This book is **more interesting** than the one I read last week.
2. She is the **smartest** student in the class.
3. His car is **faster** than mine.
4. That was the **most exciting** movie I've ever seen.
5. This room is **bigger** than the other one.
6. Today is **colder** than yesterday.
7. My dog is **friendlier** than yours.
8. He is the **quickest** runner in the race.
9. This exam is **more difficult** than the previous one.
10. That was the **happiest** day of my life.
11. Her house is **smaller** than mine.
12. This is the **most delicious** pizza I've ever had.
13. The test was **easier** than we expected.
14. She is the **kindest** person I know.
15. My brother is **taller** than I am.

Prefixes and Suffixes

Add the appropriate prefix or suffix to the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.

Example:

You should ask for (forgive) _____ after doing something wrong.

You should ask for **forgiveness** after doing something wrong. (Suffix: “-ness”)

1. She was (happy) _____ about the news.
2. They had to (build) _____ the house after the storm.
3. He is a very (care) _____ driver.
4. The (govern) _____ decided to pass a new law.
5. A (cycle) _____ only has one wheel.
6. Their utility bill is high because they (use) _____ electricity.
7. My (child) _____ was filled with wonderful memories.
8. We must (heat) _____ the food before eating it.
9. The flower needs fresh soil and proper (drain) _____ in the pot.
10. The weather forecast said it would be (possible) _____ to have rain today.
11. The struggling students usually (spell) _____ the words.
12. He showed great (brave) _____ during the crisis.
13. The chemical had a positive (toxic) _____ effect on the plants.
14. The hungry children suffer from (nutrition) _____.
15. The (educate) _____ system is evolving with technology.

Answer Key

Some answers may vary.

1. She was **unhappy** about the news. (Prefix: “un-”)
2. They had to **rebuild** the house after the storm. (Prefix: “re-”)
3. He is a very **careful** driver. (Suffix: “-ful”)
4. The **government** decided to pass a new law. (Suffix: “-ment”)
5. A **unicycle** only has one wheel. (Prefix: “uni-”)
6. Their utility bill is high because they **overuse** electricity (Prefix: “over-”)
7. My **childhood** was filled with wonderful memories. (Suffix: “-hood”)
8. We must **preheat** the food before eating it. (Prefix: “pre-”)
9. The flower needs fresh soil and proper **drainage** in the pot. (Suffix: “-age”)
10. The weather forecast said it would be **impossible** to have rain today. (Prefix: “im-”)
11. The struggling students usually **misspell** the words. (Prefix: “mis-”)
12. He showed great **bravery** during the crisis. (Suffix: “-ry”)
13. The chemical had a positive **antitoxic** effect on the plants. (Prefix: “anti-”)
14. The hungry children suffer from **malnutrition**. (Prefix: “mal-”)
15. The **education** system is evolving with technology. (Suffix: “-ion”)

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