Fiches d'exercices de grammaire anglaise : pack PDF de 20 pages

Les 20 fiches d'exercices de grammaire anglaise réunies dans un seul PDF gratuit : present simple, verbes irréguliers, there is / there are, prépositions de lieu et past simple. Chaque fiche A1-A2 d'une page a son corrigé imprimé en bas de page.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR · A1-A2

Worksheet Pack

Present Simple · 4 worksheets
Irregular Verbs · 4 worksheets
There Is / There Are · 4 worksheets
Prepositions of Place · 4 worksheets
Past Simple · 4 worksheets

20 printable worksheets · answer keys included

GRAMMAR · PRESENT SIMPLE · A1 Name: _____ Date: _____

Present simple: he / she / it + -s

Focus: Affirmative sentences: I / you / we / they + verb, he / she / it + verb + -s, -es, -ies; have - has.

GRAMMAR

I / you / we / they **work**. He / she / it **works**. Irregular verb: have → **has**.
Most verbs + **-s**: live → lives. After -s, -sh, -ch, -x, -o + **-es**: watch → watches, do → does.
After a consonant, y → **-ies**: study → studies. After a vowel, y + **-s**: stay → stays.

1 Write the he / she / it form of each verb in the correct column.

carry start wash play try teach drive fly go

+ -s (works)	+ -es (watches)	y → -ies (studies)

2 Choose the correct form.

Example: Elena _____ in a hotel in the city centre. (work / works) → works

1. My sister _____ in a flat near the hospital. (live / lives)
2. Bus drivers _____ up very early in the morning. (get / gets)
3. My brother and I _____ in the same garage. (work / works)
4. The school day _____ at half past eight. (start / starts)

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

Example: Tom _____ (get up) at five o'clock. → gets up

1. Sara _____ (have) a long day at the hospital on Mondays.
2. He _____ (fix) cars and vans in a small garage.
3. Lena _____ (finish) work at half past four.
4. The teachers _____ (have) lunch in the school café.
5. She _____ (study) for her pilot exams at the weekend.
6. Anna _____ (do) a lot of work on Fridays and Saturdays.

ANSWER KEY

1 + -s (works): starts, plays, drives | + -es (watches): washes, teaches, goes | y → -ies (studies): carries, tries, flies **2** 1 lives, 2 get, 3 work, 4 starts **3** 1 has, 2 fixes, 3 finishes, 4 have, 5 studies, 6 does

Gratuit à télécharger, à imprimer et à utiliser à la maison, en classe ou n'importe où.

GRAMMAR · PRESENT SIMPLE · A1 Name: _____ Date: _____

Present simple: negative

Focus: Negative sentences: I / you / we / they don't + verb; he / she / it doesn't + verb (no -s after doesn't).

GRAMMAR

I / you / we / they **don't** (do not) + verb: We **don't eat** fish.
He / she / it **doesn't** (does not) + verb: He **doesn't eat** fish.
No -s on the verb after doesn't: She **doesn't like** tea. (not: doesn't likes)

1 Choose don't or doesn't.

1. Maria _____ eat meat. (don't / doesn't)
2. My parents _____ drink coffee in the evening. (don't / doesn't)
3. The shop near my house _____ have good bread. (don't / doesn't)
4. You _____ need sugar in green tea. (don't / doesn't)
5. Ali and his wife _____ use the car at the weekend. (don't / doesn't)

2 Complete with don't or doesn't and the verb in brackets.

Example: Lena _____ (not / eat) breakfast. → doesn't eat

1. My brother _____ (not / cook) at home. He eats at work.
2. I _____ (not / drink) milk.
3. They _____ (not / get up) early on Sundays.
4. Sara _____ (not / have) a TV. She reads in the evening.
5. My father _____ (not / sleep) well at night.
6. Omar _____ (not / smoke). It's bad for his health.
7. We _____ (not / buy) bread. We make it at home.

3 Correct the sentences. One word is wrong. Change that word.

Example: Tom don't sleep in the afternoon. → Tom doesn't sleep in the afternoon.

1. Our kitchen doesn't has a window.

2. We not like fast food very much.

3. David and Anna doesn't want a big breakfast.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 doesn't, 2 don't, 3 doesn't, 4 don't, 5 don't **2** 1 doesn't cook, 2 don't drink, 3 don't get up, 4 doesn't have, 5 doesn't sleep, 6 doesn't smoke, 7 don't buy **3** 1 Our kitchen doesn't have a window. | 2 We don't like fast food very much. | 3 David and Anna don't want a big breakfast.

Gratuit à télécharger, à imprimer et à utiliser à la maison, en classe ou n'importe où.

GRAMMAR · PRESENT SIMPLE · A1 Name: _____ Date: _____

Present simple: questions

Focus: Questions: Do / Does + subject + verb; short answers (Yes, I do. / No, she doesn't.); Wh- questions.

GRAMMAR

Yes / no questions: **Do** I / you / we / they study? **Does** he / she / it study? (no -s on the verb)
Short answers: Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**. Yes, he **does**. / No, he **doesn't**.
Wh- questions: question word + **do / does** + subject + verb: Where **do** they live?

1 Complete. Questions: Do or Does. Short answers: do, does, don't or doesn't.

Example: _____ you speak English? Yes, I do. → Do

1. _____ your teacher come from Canada? Yes, she does.
2. Do you live near the school? No, I _____.
3. Do the students have homework every day? Yes, they _____.
4. Does Ali study at the weekend? Yes, he _____.
5. _____ you and Sara go to the same class? No, we don't.
6. Does the lesson finish at one? No, it _____.

2 Match the questions and the answers.

1. Where does Elena come from?	a. We have them on Mondays and Thursdays.
2. What do you do after class?	b. They meet every week.
3. When do we have English lessons?	c. I have lunch with my classmates.
4. What time does school start?	d. She comes from Brazil.
5. How often do your friends meet?	e. It starts at nine o'clock.

3 Put the words in order to make questions.

Example: like / do / your / you / school / ? → Do you like your school?

1. your / does / work / brother / here / ?

_____

2. the / do / where / study / new / students / ?

_____

3. time / does / what / finish / class / your / ?

_____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 Does, 2 don't, 3 do, 4 does, 5 Do, 6 doesn't **2** 1 d, 2 c, 3 a, 4 e, 5 b **3** 1 Does your brother work here? | 2 Where do the new students study? | 3 What time does your class finish?

Gratuit à télécharger, à imprimer et à utiliser à la maison, en classe ou n'importe où.

GRAMMAR · PRESENT SIMPLE · A1 Name: _____ Date: _____

Present simple: mixed test

Focus: Mixed test: affirmative with -s, negative with don't / doesn't, questions with do / does. Score: __ / 20.

1 Choose the correct word. (8 points)

1. My cousin _____ football every Saturday morning. (play / plays)
2. Anna and Tom _____ to the cinema on Fridays. (go / goes)
3. My dad _____ a lot of old films. (watch / watchs / watches)
4. We _____ cook on Sundays. We eat in a restaurant. (don't / doesn't)
5. Lena _____ like loud music. (don't / doesn't / not)
6. _____ your sister swim in the sea? (Do / Does)
7. _____ you play tennis with your friends? (Do / Does)
8. What _____ your parents read in their free time? (do / does)

2 Complete the dialogue with do or does, or the verb in brackets. (8 points)

Example: My friend _____ (not / listen) to music. → doesn't listen

Sara: _____ you do sport at the weekend, Omar?

Omar: Yes, I run in the park. My brother _____ (go) to the pool.

Sara: _____ he swim every Saturday?

Omar: Yes, every week. But he _____ (not / run) with me.

Sara: What _____ you and your brother do on Sundays?

Omar: We _____ (not / go) out. Our mum _____ (cook) a big lunch.

Sara: Nice! My sister _____ (have) lunch in a café on Sundays.

3 Correct the sentences. One word is wrong. Change that word. (4 points)

Example: We goes to the gym on Mondays. → We go to the gym on Mondays.

1. David visit his grandparents every Sunday.

2. Elena don't stay at home on Saturdays.

3. Does Maria plays the guitar?

4. Where do Ken meet his friends?

ANSWER KEY

1 1 plays, 2 go, 3 watches, 4 don't, 5 doesn't, 6 Does, 7 Do, 8 do **2** 1 Do, 2 goes, 3 Does, 4 doesn't run, 5 do, 6 don't go, 7 cooks, 8 has **3** 1 David visits his grandparents every Sunday. | 2 Elena doesn't stay at home on Saturdays. | 3 Does Maria play the guitar? | 4 Where does Ken meet his friends?

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Fiche d'exercices Verbes irréguliers : formes du Past Simple (20 verbes)

GRAMMAR · IRREGULAR VERBS · A1 Name: _____ Date: _____

Irregular verbs: past simple forms

Focus: Base form and past simple form of 20 very common irregular verbs (go - went, have - had).

GRAMMAR

Regular verbs add **-ed**: work → work**ed**. Irregular verbs change: go → **went**, have → **had**.
The past form is the same for all persons: I **went**, she **went**. Careful: read → **read** (say 'red').

1 Match the base forms (1-10) and the past simple forms (a-j).

1. go	a. drank
2. have	b. did
3. do	c. had
4. see	d. ate
5. eat	e. went
6. drink	f. took
7. come	g. made
8. get	h. came
9. make	i. got
10. take	j. saw

2 Complete the table. Write the missing form of each verb.

Base form	Past simple	Base form	Past simple
give	_____	meet	_____
buy	_____	leave	_____
read	_____	_____	slept
write	_____	_____	told
say	_____	_____	found

3 Choose the correct past simple form.

Example: Omar _____ to a concert last month. (goed / went) → went

1. Tom _____ his sister a present yesterday. (gived / gave)
2. Maria _____ goodbye to her friends last night. (said / sayed)
3. We _____ dinner in a small café yesterday. (ate / eated)
4. Ali _____ a long letter to an old friend last Sunday. (writed / wrote)

ANSWER KEY

1 1 e, 2 c, 3 b, 4 j, 5 d, 6 a, 7 h, 8 i, 9 g, 10 f **2** 1 give - gave, 2 meet - met, 3 buy - bought, 4 leave - left, 5 read - read, 6 sleep - slept, 7 write - wrote, 8 tell - told, 9 say - said, 10 find - found **3** 1 gave, 2 said, 3 ate, 4 wrote

Gratuit à télécharger, à imprimer et à utiliser à la maison, en classe ou n'importe où.

GRAMMAR · IRREGULAR VERBS · A2 Name: _____ Date: _____

Irregular verbs: three forms table

Focus: Three forms (base - past simple - past participle) of 16 verbs, grouped in two patterns.

GRAMMAR

A verb has three forms. Use the past participle after have / has: I have **cut** my finger.
Pattern 1: all three forms are the same: **cut - cut - cut**.
Pattern 2: the last two forms are the same: **bring - brought - brought**, **keep - kept - kept**.

1 Complete the table. Three verbs are done for you.

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
cut	cut	cut
put	_____	_____
cost	cost	_____
bring	brought	brought
think	_____	_____
teach	_____	_____
_____	caught	caught
keep	kept	kept
send	_____	_____
pay	_____	_____

2 Complete with the past simple or the past participle. All six verbs are Pattern 1 or 2.

Example: Anna _____ (bring) some cake to work yesterday. → brought

1. I _____ (lose) my bank card last Monday.
2. We _____ (spend) sixty euros at the supermarket last Saturday.
3. David _____ (sell) his old bike for a good price last month.
4. Maria _____ (feel) hungry after her evening class yesterday.
5. It's warm in here. Someone has _____ (shut) all the windows.
6. My boss has _____ (let) me go home early today.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 put, 2 put, 3 cost, 4 thought, 5 thought, 6 taught, 7 taught, 8 catch, 9 sent, 10 sent, 11 paid, 12 paid **2** 1 lost, 2 spent, 3 sold, 4 felt, 5 shut, 6 let

Gratuit à télécharger, à imprimer et à utiliser à la maison, en classe ou n'importe où.

GRAMMAR · IRREGULAR VERBS · A2 Name: _____ Date: _____

Irregular verbs: past participles

Focus: Verbs whose past simple and past participle are different (spoke - spoken, flew - flown, sang - sung).

GRAMMAR

After have / has: past participle (I have **spoken**). With yesterday / last week: past simple (I **spoke**). **-en:** broken, chosen, driven, fallen · **-own / -orn:** known, flown, worn · **i-a-u:** begin, began, begun Careful: run, ran, **run**. More past participles: gone, done, seen, eaten, taken, given, written, drunk.

1 Match the verbs and their past participles.

1. speak - spoke	a. run
2. break - broke	b. spoken
3. choose - chose	c. flown
4. drive - drove	d. broken
5. know - knew	e. begun
6. fly - flew	f. known
7. begin - began	g. driven
8. run - ran	h. chosen

2 Choose the past simple or the past participle.

Example: Maria has just _____ five kilometres. (ran / run) → run

1. Elena _____ a motorbike across the island last summer. (rode / ridden)
2. Ken has never _____ at a concert. (sang / sung)
3. My phone has _____ into the water! (fell / fallen)
4. Have you ever _____ in the sea at night? (swam / swum)
5. Sara _____ her new jacket to work yesterday. (wore / worn)
6. Sorry! I _____ your birthday last week. (forgot / forgotten)

3 Complete with the past participle of the verb in brackets.

Example: The film has just _____ (begin). → begun

1. I haven't _____ (speak) to the new manager.
2. Has Omar ever _____ (drive) in a big city?
3. Tom has just _____ (break) his glasses.
4. We have never _____ (fly) with this airline.
5. Anna has just _____ (choose) a hotel for our trip.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 b, 2 d, 3 h, 4 g, 5 f, 6 c, 7 e, 8 a **2** 1 rode, 2 sung, 3 fallen, 4 swum, 5 wore, 6 forgot **3** 1 spoken, 2 driven, 3 broken, 4 flown, 5 chosen

Gratuit à télécharger, à imprimer et à utiliser à la maison, en classe ou n'importe où.

GRAMMAR · IRREGULAR VERBS · A2 Name: _____ Date: _____

Irregular verbs: test

Focus: Mixed test: base form, past simple and past participle of 18 irregular verbs. Score: __ / 20.

1 Complete the table. (10 points)

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
take	_____	taken
_____	gave	given
write	_____	written
put	_____	_____
teach	_____	_____
_____	lost	lost
choose	chose	_____
swim	swam	_____

2 Choose the correct form. (6 points)

1. Ken has just _____ us to the airport. (driven / drived / drove)
2. Have you ever _____ in front of a hundred people? (sang / singed / sung)
3. Elena _____ for our meal by card last night. (paid / payed / pay)
4. Tom has _____ to London for a job interview. (flew / flown / flied)
5. Sara _____ the last bus home on Friday night. (catch / catched / caught)
6. We _____ the tickets, so we went back to the hotel. (forgotten / forgot / forgetted)

3 Correct the sentences. One verb form is wrong. Change that word. (4 points)

Example: We leaved the hotel at nine. → We left the hotel at nine.

1. David buyed a suitcase last week.

   _____

2. Has someone broke the lift?

   _____

3. We seen the castle yesterday.

   _____

4. I thinked about the trip last night.

   _____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 took, 2 give, 3 wrote, 4 put, 5 put, 6 taught, 7 taught, 8 lose, 9 chosen, 10 swum **2** 1 driven, 2 sung, 3 paid, 4 flown, 5 caught, 6 forgot **3** 1 David bought a suitcase last week. | 2 Has someone broken the lift? | 3 We saw the castle yesterday. | 4 I thought about the trip last night.

Gratuit à télécharger, à imprimer et à utiliser à la maison, en classe ou n'importe où.

GRAMMAR · THERE IS / THERE ARE · A1 Name: _____ Date: _____

There is / there are

Focus: Affirmative: there is (there's) + a / an + singular noun; there are + number / plural noun.

GRAMMAR

One thing: **There is a** desk in the bedroom. Short form: **There's a** desk.
Two or more things: **There are** two beds in the bedroom. (no short form in writing)
Before a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u): **an** armchair. After there are: a number, **a lot of** or **many**.

1 Choose There is or There are.

1. _____ a big mirror in the bathroom. (There is / There are)
2. _____ four chairs in the kitchen. (There is / There are)
3. _____ an old lamp next to the window. (There is / There are)
4. _____ two windows in the living room. (There is / There are)
5. _____ a lot of books on the shelves. (There is / There are)
6. _____ a small clock next to the bed. (There is / There are)

2 Complete with is a, is an or are.

Example: There _____ office next to the bedroom. → is an

1. There _____ oven in the kitchen.
2. There _____ six rooms in the house.
3. There _____ sofa under the window.
4. There _____ many flowers in the garden.
5. There _____ umbrella next to the front door.
6. There _____ cupboard under the stairs.

3 Put the words in order.

Example: is / under the bed / There / box / a → There is a box under the bed.

1. a / in the kitchen / There / big / is / fridge

2. are / on the wall / shelves / There / three

3. tree / is / in the garden / an / There / old

ANSWER KEY

1 1 There is, 2 There are, 3 There is, 4 There are, 5 There are, 6 There is **2** 1 is an, 2 are, 3 is a, 4 are, 5 is an, 6 is a **3** 1 There is a big fridge in the kitchen. | 2 There are three shelves on the wall. | 3 There is an old tree in the garden.

Gratuit à télécharger, à imprimer et à utiliser à la maison, en classe ou n'importe où.

GRAMMAR · THERE IS / THERE ARE · A1 Name: _____ Date: _____

Is there / are there?

Focus: There isn't a ... / there aren't any ...; Is there a ...? / Are there any ...?, short answers, How many ... are there?

GRAMMAR

There isn't a gym. **There aren't any** taxis. **How many** beds **are there**? There are two.
Is there a gym? Yes, **there is**. / No, **there isn't**.
Are there any taxis? Yes, **there are**. / No, **there aren't**.

1 Complete with isn't, aren't, Is there or Are there.

Example: There _____ a TV in my room. → isn't

1. There _____ a swimming pool in this hotel.
2. _____ any quiet rooms on the first floor?
3. There _____ any chairs in the garden.
4. _____ a fridge in the room?
5. _____ a bus stop near the hotel?
6. There _____ any restaurants on this street.

2 Match the questions and the answers.

1. Is there a lift in the hotel?	a. Yes, there are. They're on your bed.
2. Is there a car park?	b. No, there aren't. The centre is 2 km away.
3. Are there any towels in the room?	c. No, there isn't. Please use the stairs.
4. Are there any shops near the hotel?	d. There are five floors.
5. How many floors are there?	e. Yes, there is. It's behind the hotel.

3 A phone call to a hotel — Complete the dialogue with is, are, isn't or aren't.

Guest: Good morning. Are there any family rooms for Friday night?
Hotel: Yes, there _____. How many people _____ there in your group?
Guest: Four. Is there a kettle in the family room?
Hotel: Yes, there _____, but I'm sorry, there _____ a fridge.
Guest: No problem. Are there any buses from the airport at night?
Hotel: No, there _____, but don't worry, there _____ a train every hour.
Guest: Great. See you on Friday, then.

ANSWER KEY
1 1 isn't, 2 Are there, 3 aren't, 4 Is there, 5 Is there, 6 aren't **2** 1 c, 2 e, 3 a, 4 b, 5 d **3** 1 are, 2 are, 3 is, 4 isn't, 5 aren't, 6 is

Gratuit à télécharger, à imprimer et à utiliser à la maison, en classe ou n'importe où.

GRAMMAR · THERE IS / THERE ARE · A1 Name: _____ Date: _____

There is / there are: some and any

Focus: There is a / an + singular, there is some + uncountable, there are some + plural; any in negatives and questions.

GRAMMAR

One thing: **There is a** lemon / **an** egg (**an** + vowel sound: a, e, i, o, u). Plural: **There are some** eggs.
Uncountable (milk, water, sugar): **There is some** milk. Always there is, never there are.
In negatives and questions, use **any**: There **isn't any** milk. **Is there any** milk? **Are there any** eggs?

1 Write the food words in the correct column.

rice **tomatoes** **apple** **bread** **potatoes** **orange** **butter** **sandwich** **bananas**

There is a / an ...	There is some ...	There are some ...

2 Choose the correct word.

Example: There is _____ salt on the table. (a / some / any) → some

1. There is _____ meat in the fridge. (a / some / any)
2. There _____ some biscuits in the cupboard. (is / are)
3. There isn't _____ sugar in the bowl. (a / some / any)
4. There is _____ big tomato on the plate. (a / some / any)
5. There aren't _____ carrots on my shopping list. (a / some / any)
6. _____ there any juice for breakfast? (Is / Are)

3 Correct the sentences. One word is wrong. Change that word.

Example: There is some cups on the shelf. → There are some cups on the shelf.

1. There are some water in the bottle.

2. There isn't some bread, so I can't make toast.

3. There is a onion in my bag.

ANSWER KEY

1 There is a / an ...: apple, orange, sandwich | There is some ...: rice, bread, butter | There are some ...: tomatoes, potatoes, bananas **2** 1 some, 2 are, 3 any, 4 a, 5 any, 6 Is **3** 1 There is some water in the bottle. | 2 There isn't any bread, so I can't make toast. | 3 There is an onion in my bag.

Gratuit à télécharger, à imprimer et à utiliser à la maison, en classe ou n'importe où.

Fiche d'exercices There Is / There Are : test mixte avec corrigé

GRAMMAR · THERE IS / THERE ARE · A1 Name: _____ Date: _____

There is / there are: mixed test

Focus: Mixed test: affirmative, negative, questions, short answers and some / any. Score: __ / 20.

My neighbourhood

My flat is on Hill Street. There is a big park near my flat. There are two cafés and a small supermarket on my street. There are some shops near the station. There isn't a cinema, and there aren't any car parks. It's a quiet neighbourhood, and I like it.

1 Read the text. Tick true (T) or false (F). (6 points)

1. There is a park near the flat. ☐ T ☐ F
2. There are three cafés on Hill Street. ☐ T ☐ F
3. There aren't any shops near the station. ☐ T ☐ F
4. There is a small supermarket on Hill Street. ☐ T ☐ F
5. There are some car parks in the neighbourhood. ☐ T ☐ F
6. There isn't a cinema in the neighbourhood. ☐ T ☐ F

2 Complete with is, are, isn't, aren't, some or any. (8 points)

1. There _____ a market here on Saturdays, and I buy fruit there.
2. There _____ any trains at night.
3. There are _____ good restaurants near the river.
4. Is there a post office in the town centre? Yes, there _____.
5. There _____ a gym here, so I run in the park.
6. There _____ three museums in the centre, and they are all free.
7. Are there any hotels near the station? No, there _____.
8. There aren't _____ empty tables in the café today.

3 Correct the sentences. One word is wrong. Change that word. (2 points each)

Example: There are a bank near the park. → There is a bank near the park.

1. There is two bus stops on Station Street.

2. Are there any schools in the centre? Yes, they are.

3. There aren't some buses on Sundays. The first bus is on Monday.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 T, 2 F, 3 F, 4 T, 5 F, 6 T **2** 1 is, 2 aren't, 3 some, 4 is, 5 isn't, 6 are, 7 aren't, 8 any **3** 1 There are two bus stops on Station Street. | 2 Are there any schools in the centre? Yes, there are. | 3 There aren't any buses on Sundays. The first bus is on Monday.

Gratuit à télécharger, à imprimer et à utiliser à la maison, en classe ou n'importe où.

Fiche d'exercices Prépositions de lieu : images (In, On, Under)

GRAMMAR · PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE · A1 Name: _____ Date: _____

Prepositions of place: pictures

Focus: Where is the ball? in, on, under, next to, behind, in front of, between, above.

GRAMMAR

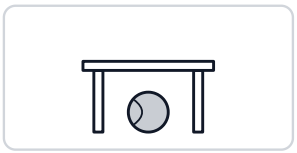
in · **on** · **under** · **above** · **next to** · **behind** · **in front of** · **between**

Where is the ball? It is **in** the box. Where are the balls? They are **on** the table.

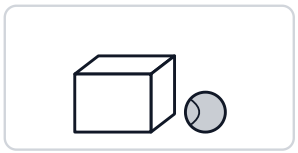
1 Complete with the eight prepositions from the grammar box. Use each one once.



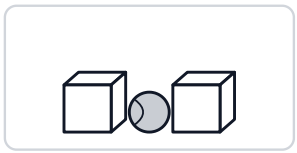
1. The ball is _____ the box.



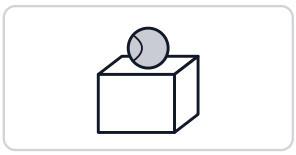
2. The ball is _____ the table.



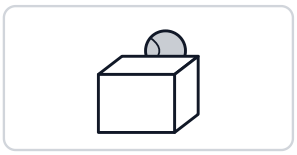
3. The ball is _____ the box.



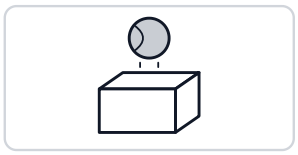
4. The ball is _____ the boxes.



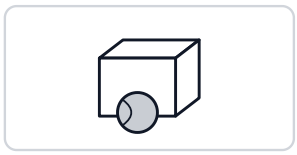
5. The ball is _____ the box.



6. The ball is _____ the box.



7. The ball is _____ the box.



8. The ball is _____ the box.

2 Choose the correct preposition.

Example: The picture is _____ the wall. (on / in) → on

1. Your glasses are _____ your head! (in / on)
2. My phone is _____ my bag. (between / in)
3. The shoes are _____ the sofa, on the floor. (under / above)
4. The remote control is _____ the laptop and the lamp. (between / in)
5. Your umbrella is _____ the door. (between / behind)

3 Put the words in order.

Example: is / on / it / the bed / . → It is on the bed.

1. front / are / of / they / in / the desk / .

_____

2. next / is / to / it / your keys / .

_____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 in, 2 under, 3 next to, 4 between, 5 on, 6 behind, 7 above, 8 in front of **2** 1 on, 2 in, 3 under, 4 between, 5 behind **3** 1 They are in front of the desk. | 2 It is next to your keys.

Gratuit à télécharger, à imprimer et à utiliser à la maison, en classe ou n'importe où.

GRAMMAR · PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE · A1 Name: _____ Date: _____

Prepositions of place: town map

Focus: Places in town on a street map: next to, between ... and ..., opposite.

GRAMMAR

next to the bank · **between** the bank **and** the café · **opposite** the bank (US: across from the bank)
opposite = exactly on the other side of the street · **near** = not far
Where is the bank? It is **opposite** the park.

bank	**post office**	**café**	**hotel**
GREEN STREET			
park	**school**	**cinema**	**supermarket**

1 Look at the map. Complete with next to, between or opposite.

Example: The park is _____ the bank. → opposite

1. The hotel is _____ the café.
2. The post office is _____ the school.
3. The café is _____ the bank and the hotel.
4. Where is the supermarket? It is _____ the cinema.
5. The park is _____ the school.
6. Where is the hotel? It is _____ the supermarket.
7. The school is _____ the park and the supermarket.
8. Where is the cinema? It is _____ the café.
9. The cinema is _____ the park and the supermarket.
10. The bank and the café are _____ the post office.

2 Look at the map again. Tick true (T) or false (F).

1. The post office is between the bank and the café. ☐ T ☐ F
2. The bank is next to the hotel. ☐ T ☐ F
3. The café is opposite the school. ☐ T ☐ F
4. The cinema is next to the school. ☐ T ☐ F
5. The park is between the school and the cinema. ☐ T ☐ F
6. The supermarket is opposite the hotel and next to the cinema. ☐ T ☐ F

ANSWER KEY

1 1 next to, 2 opposite, 3 between, 4 next to, 5 next to, 6 opposite, 7 between, 8 opposite, 9 between, 10 next to **2** 1 T, 2 F, 3 F, 4 T, 5 F, 6 T

Gratuit à télécharger, à imprimer et à utiliser à la maison, en classe ou n'importe où.

GRAMMAR · PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE · A1 Name: _____ Date: _____

Prepositions of place: in, on, at

Focus: in (a room, city, country), on (a surface, a floor, the bus or train), at (home, work, school, the bus stop).

GRAMMAR

in + a room, a city, a country: in the kitchen · in London · in Italy

on + a wall or shelf, a floor, a bus or train: on the wall · on the second floor · on the bus

at + home, work, school, the bus stop: at home · at work · at school · at the bus stop

1 Write the words in the correct column.

Example: the kitchen → IN

home **Japan** **the train** **my room** **work** **the first floor** **Rome** **the bus stop** **the shelf**

IN	ON	AT

2 Complete with in, on or at.

Example: My parents live _____ Canada. → in

1. Our flat is _____ the third floor.
2. Ali starts early. He is _____ work before seven every morning.
3. Elena has a small flower shop _____ Paris.
4. I'm _____ the bus now. Can I call you later?
5. The children are _____ the living room with their grandmother.
6. Sara is _____ the bus stop, but the bus is late.

3 Correct the sentences. One word is wrong. Change it to in, on or at.

Example: My sister lives at Vienna. → My sister lives in Vienna.

1. I'm in home this evening.

   _____

2. There is a map of the city at the wall.

   _____

3. David has a new job on Berlin.

   _____

ANSWER KEY

1 IN: Japan, my room, Rome | ON: the train, the first floor, the shelf | AT: home, work, the bus stop **2** 1 on, 2 at, 3 in, 4 on, 5 in, 6 at **3** 1 I'm at home this evening. | 2 There is a map of the city on the wall. | 3 David has a new job in Berlin.

Gratuit à télécharger, à imprimer et à utiliser à la maison, en classe ou n'importe où.

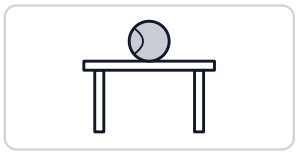
Fiche d'exercices Prépositions de lieu : test mixte avec corrigé

GRAMMAR · PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE · A1 Name: _____ Date: _____

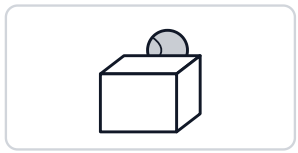
Prepositions of place: mixed test

Focus: Mixed test: position words, town prepositions and in / on / at. Score: __ / 20.

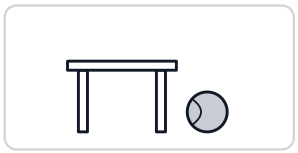
1 Complete with in, on, under, next to, between, behind or above. (4 points)



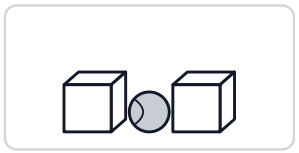
1. The ball is _____ the table.



2. The ball is _____ the big box.



3. The ball is _____ the table.



4. The ball is _____ the two boxes.

2 Choose the correct preposition. (6 points)

1. The café is _____ our office. (between / opposite)
2. My brother is _____ the train to Lisbon now. (at / on)
3. The meeting room is _____ the kitchen and the stairs. (between / in)
4. Lena is _____ the bus stop opposite the bank. (in / on / at)
5. The box of paper is _____ the desk, next to my feet. (above / under)
6. There is a taxi _____ front of the office. (in / on / at)

3 In the office — Complete the dialogue with in, on or at. (6 points)

Ali: Good morning, Elena. I can't find the kitchen. Where is it?

Elena: Hi, Ali. It's _____ the second floor, next to the meeting room.

Ali: Thanks. Is there a coffee machine _____ the kitchen?

Elena: Yes, there is. And the Wi-Fi password is _____ the wall, above the printer.

Ali: Great. Is the manager _____ work today?

Elena: No, she's _____ Madrid this week.

Ali: And where is Omar? His desk is empty.

Elena: He's _____ home today. He has a cold.

4 Correct the sentences. One word is wrong. Change it to in, on or at. (2 points each)

Example: My son is on school today. → My son is at school today.

1. The coffee cups are at the shelf above the fridge.

_____

2. Maria is from Spain, but she lives at Poland now.

_____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 on, 2 behind, 3 next to, 4 between **2** 1 opposite, 2 on, 3 between, 4 at, 5 under, 6 in **3** 1 on, 2 in, 3 on, 4 at, 5 in, 6 at **4** 1 The coffee cups are on the shelf above the fridge. | 2 Maria is from Spain, but she lives in Poland now.

Gratuit à télécharger, à imprimer et à utiliser à la maison, en classe ou n'importe où.

GRAMMAR · PAST SIMPLE · A1 Name: _____ Date: _____

Past simple: was / were

Focus: Past simple of be: was / were, wasn't / weren't, questions and short answers.

GRAMMAR

+ I / he / she / it **was** · you / we / they **were**: I **was** tired. We **were** at a concert.
- **wasn't** / **weren't**: It **wasn't** late. They **weren't** at school. (wasn't = was not, weren't = were not)
? **Was** she at home? Yes, she **was**. / No, she **wasn't**. Where **were** you?

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: Anna _____ on holiday last week. (was / were) → was

1. The concert _____ very good last night. (was / were)
2. Lena and I _____ at a party on Friday. (was / were)
3. Tom _____ at the gym yesterday. (wasn't / weren't)
4. _____ you late for the film last night? (Was / Were)
5. The shops _____ open last Sunday. (wasn't / weren't)
6. My brother _____ in Rome in 2020. (was / were)

2 Complete with was, were, wasn't or weren't.

Example: The film _____ boring. It was really good. → wasn't

1. My pizza _____ cold and the chips were cold too.
2. It _____ sunny on Saturday. It was grey and wet.
3. Our neighbours _____ at home last night. They were at the theatre.
4. We _____ both very tired, so we were in bed at nine.
5. Was Omar at the meeting yesterday? No, he _____.
6. Were the tickets expensive? Yes, they _____.

3 Monday morning at work — Complete the dialogue with was, were, wasn't or weren't.

Ken: Morning, Maria. How _____ your weekend?

Maria: Great, thanks. I was at my sister's house by the sea.

Ken: Nice! Were your children there too?

Maria: No, they _____. They _____ with my parents. Where _____ you on Saturday?

Ken: At work! I _____ here in the office all day.

Maria: Oh no! So it _____ a good weekend for you.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 was, 2 were, 3 wasn't, 4 Were, 5 weren't, 6 was **2** 1 was, 2 wasn't, 3 weren't, 4 were, 5 wasn't, 6 were **3** 1 was, 2 weren't, 3 were, 4 were, 5 was, 6 wasn't

Gratuit à télécharger, à imprimer et à utiliser à la maison, en classe ou n'importe où.

GRAMMAR · PAST SIMPLE · A1 Name: _____ Date: _____

Past simple: regular and irregular

Focus: Affirmative sentences: regular verbs + -ed (spelling rules), six irregular verbs, yesterday / last / ago.

GRAMMAR

Regular: work → work**ed** · live → live**d** · stop → sto**pped** (short verb, 1 vowel + 1 consonant)
Consonant + y: study → stud**ied** · vowel + y: play → play**ed**
Irregular: go → **went** · have → **had** · see → **saw** · buy → **bought** · come → **came** · take → **took**
Time words: **yesterday** · **last** night / week / Sunday · two days / an hour **ago**

1 Write the past simple of the verbs in the correct column.

Example: help → helped (+ -ed)

carry watch plan like shop arrive clean try

+ -ed (worked)	+ -d (lived)	y → -ied (studied)	double + -ed (stopped)

2 Complete with the past simple of the regular verbs.

Example: We _____ (work) in the garden three days ago. → worked

1. Maria _____ (cook) dinner for six people last Saturday.
2. I _____ (wash) all the windows two days ago.
3. We _____ (tidy) the living room yesterday morning.
4. Ali _____ (phone) his sister an hour ago.
5. They _____ (stay) at home last weekend.
6. Lena _____ (walk) to the supermarket yesterday afternoon.

3 Complete with the past simple of the irregular verbs.

1. Our friends _____ (come) to our flat last Friday.
2. I _____ (buy) some bread and cheese yesterday.
3. We _____ (have) a big breakfast last Sunday.
4. David _____ (take) his dog to the park an hour ago.
5. She _____ (see) her neighbours in the garden two days ago.
6. Tom and Sara _____ (go) to bed early last night.

ANSWER KEY

1 + -ed (worked): watched, cleaned | + -d (lived): liked, arrived | y → -ied (studied): carried, tried | double + -ed (stopped): planned, shopped **2** 1 cooked, 2 washed, 3 tidied, 4 phoned, 5 stayed, 6 walked **3** 1 came, 2 bought, 3 had, 4 took, 5 saw, 6 went

Gratuit à télécharger, à imprimer et à utiliser à la maison, en classe ou n'importe où.

GRAMMAR · PAST SIMPLE · A1 Name: _____ Date: _____

Past simple: negatives and questions

Focus: didn't + verb; Did + subject + verb?; short answers (Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.); Wh- questions with did.

GRAMMAR

- **didn't** (did not) + verb: She **didn't go**. (not: didn't went) We **didn't see** the castle.
? **Did** + subject + verb: **Did** you **swim**? Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.
Wh-: Where **did** he **stay**? What **did** they **eat**?

1 Complete with did or didn't and the verb in brackets.

Example: We _____ (not / stay) in a hotel. → didn't stay · _____ she _____ (like) it? → Did / like

1. I _____ (not / visit) the museum yesterday. It's closed on Mondays.
2. Elena _____ (not / swim) in the sea last week. She doesn't like cold water.
3. They _____ (not / buy) any souvenirs at the airport.
4. _____ you _____ (enjoy) the boat trip? Yes, I _____.
5. _____ Omar _____ (take) many photos? No, he _____.
6. What _____ they _____ (see) in the old town?
7. When _____ Ken _____ (go) to Italy?

2 Put the words in order to make questions.

Example: go / did / to the beach / she / ? → Did she go to the beach?

1. by plane / you / travel / did / ?

_____

2. the castle / did / when / visit / they / ?

_____

3. buy / what / at the market / did / Anna / ?

_____

3 Match the questions and the answers.

1. Where did you stay in Greece?	a. A lot of fish and fresh fruit.
2. How did you get there?	b. Late on Sunday evening.
3. What did you eat?	c. My brother and his wife.
4. Did you like the food?	d. In a small flat near the beach.
5. Who did you go with?	e. By train. It took six hours.
6. When did you get home?	f. Yes, I did. It was very good.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 didn't visit, 2 didn't swim, 3 didn't buy, 4 Did / enjoy / did, 5 Did / take / didn't, 6 did / see, 7 did / go **2** 1 Did you travel by plane? | 2 When did they visit the castle? | 3 What did Anna buy at the market? **3** 1 d, 2 e, 3 a, 4 f, 5 c, 6 b

Gratuit à télécharger, à imprimer et à utiliser à la maison, en classe ou n'importe où.

GRAMMAR · PAST SIMPLE · A1 Name: _____ Date: _____

Past simple: mixed test

Focus: Mixed test: was / were, regular and irregular verbs, negatives and questions. Score: __ / 20.

Lena's diary: my first day

Last Monday was my first day at a new job. I took the bus at seven and arrived early. My manager, Sara, showed me my desk. My colleagues were very friendly. My computer didn't work, so I used Tom's laptop. We had lunch in a café near the office. I went home at five, tired but happy.

1 Read the text. Tick true (T) or false (F). (5 points)

1. Lena went to work by bus. ☐ T ☐ F
2. Lena was late on the first day. ☐ T ☐ F
3. Lena's colleagues were friendly. ☐ T ☐ F
4. Lena's computer worked well. ☐ T ☐ F
5. Lena had lunch in the office. ☐ T ☐ F

2 Complete with the past simple. Write negatives with n't. (7 points)

Example: I _____ (not / have) time for a break. → didn't have · _____ (he / be) busy? → Was he

1. My train _____ (be) twenty minutes late yesterday.
2. Omar _____ (buy) a sandwich at the station last Friday.
3. David _____ (not / come) to work last week.
4. _____ (you / be) at your desk an hour ago?
5. Maria _____ (plan) the meeting two days ago.
6. Where _____ she _____ (work) last year?
7. Our managers _____ (not / be) in the office yesterday.

3 Correct the sentences. One word is wrong. Change that word. (2 points each)

Example: I goed to the bank yesterday. → I went to the bank yesterday.

1. We didn't went out for lunch yesterday.

2. Was Tom and Anna both late for work last Tuesday?

3. Ali studyed English after work last year.

4. Did she liked her new colleagues?

ANSWER KEY

1 1 T, 2 F, 3 T, 4 F, 5 F **2** 1 was, 2 bought, 3 didn't come, 4 Were you, 5 planned, 6 did / work, 7 weren't **3** 1 We didn't go out for lunch yesterday. | 2 Were Tom and Anna both late for work last Tuesday? | 3 Ali studied English after work last year. | 4 Did she like her new colleagues?

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