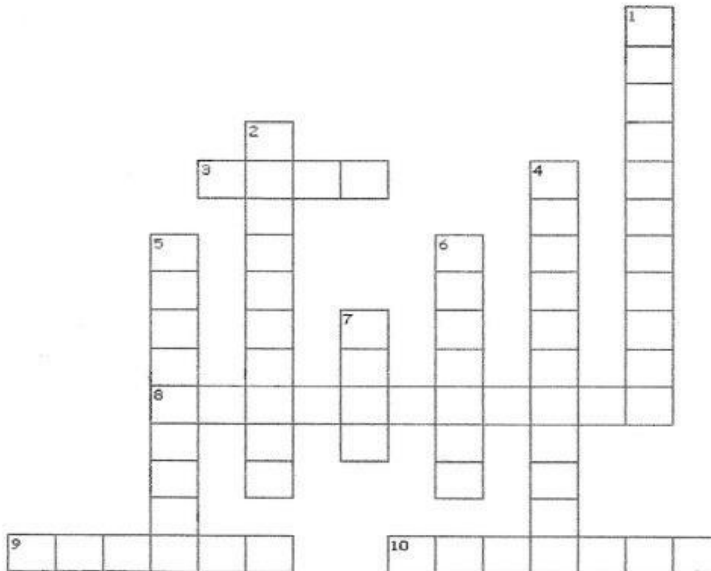




TKT Module 1: Describing language: Grammar – Participant's Worksheet 1

Complete the puzzle with parts of speech.



Across

3. A word used to show an action, state, event or process, e.g. 'I like cheese.'; 'He speaks Italian.'
8. A word used to connect words, phrases, clauses or sentences, e.g. 'I like tea but I don't like coffee because it's too strong for me.'
9. A word that describes or gives more information about how, when, where or to what degree something is done, e.g. 'He worked quickly and well.'
10. A word that replaces or refers to a noun or a noun phrase just mentioned, e.g. 'I saw John yesterday. He looked very well.'

Down

1. An expression used to show a strong feeling, e.g. Oh! Wow!
2. A word which makes clear which noun is referred to or to give information about quantity, e.g. this, that, some, any, my, that car is mine.
4. 'On' 'under' 'over,' for example
5. A word that describes or gives more information about a noun or pronoun, e.g. a cold day.
6. 'The', 'a', 'an', for example
7. A person, place or thing, e.g. elephant, girl, grass, school



TKT Module 1: Describing language: Grammar – Participant's Worksheet 2

Exercise 1

Look at the underlined words in the sentences below and match them with the words from Participant's worksheet 1, given in the box.

exclamation	determiner	verb	preposition	adjective	article
noun	conjunction	adverb	pronoun		

- A. (1) She (2) always moves the (3) furniture when she does the (4) housework.
- B. (5) Robert is (6) taller than James and (7) his hair is longer.
- C. (8) Can you buy a (9) good (10) book for Jim?
- D. I'll give it to (11) him for his birthday (12) tomorrow?
- E. (13) Ouch! You're (14) standing on (15) my foot.
- F. John (16) saw Fred last week (17) in town. I (18) didn't see him myself but he (19) said he was carrying (20) a suitcase.

Worksheet 2

Question	Exercise 1	Exercise 2
1. She		
2. always		
3. furniture		
4. housework		
5. Robert		
6. taller		
7. his		
8. Can		
9. good		
10. book		
11. him		
12. tomorrow		
13. Ouch!		
14. standing		
15. my		
16. saw		
17. in		
18. didn't		
19. said		
20. a		

Exercise 2

Group A: Look at the underlined words 1–10 in the sentences again.

Group B: Look at the underlined words 11–20 in the sentences again.

Both groups: Match your words with a more specific term from the box below. Some of the words may have more than one term.

modal verb	possessive pronoun	countable noun	adjective
possessive adjective		indefinite article	collective noun
			determiner
reporting verb	auxiliary verb	adverb of time	compound noun
object pronoun		proper noun	personal pronoun
	uncountable noun		modal auxiliary
			transitive verb
subject pronoun	exclamation	uncountable noun	
preposition of place		comparative adjective	intransitive verb

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**TKT Module 1: Describing language: Grammar – Participant's
Worksheet 4**

Grammatical structure	How it is made and example	What it means/how it is used
Present continuous	subject + present tense of the verb <i>to be</i> + <i>ing</i> form of verb, e.g. <i>I am working at the moment.</i>	to talk about an action happening at the time of speaking.
1)	subject + past tense of the verb, e.g. <i>I went to France last year.</i>	to talk about an action completed at a specific time on the past.
Present simple	2)	to talk about a routine or habit.
3)	subject + present of the verb <i>to have</i> + past participle, e.g. <i>I've been to France many times.</i>	to talk about things you have experienced on your life
Modal verb - must	subject + base form of the verb e.g. <i>You must be home by 10.00.</i>	4)
Future with <i>going to</i>	5)	to express intention
6)	If + subject + present simple + subject + <i>will</i> + bare infinitive, e.g. <i>If I see him I'll tell him.</i>	to talk about something that is possible in the future and the action that will be taken