



Tools and Websites for Teaching Grammar

Teaching with Technology

October 7 & 8, 2016

This webinar will be recorded

Agenda

- Quizzes, Exercises and Videos
- Creating your own interactive tasks
- Grammar Check
- Grammar Tests/Printable/Downloadable materials

Our Awesome Team



Quizzes and Exercises

CAMBRIDGE English Language Teaching

B BASIC **1** **2** **3** **4** Citizenship

Sort By Unit Sort By Activity Type

Unit 1	Personal information
Unit 2	At school
Unit 3	Friends and family
Unit 4	Health
Unit 5	Around town
Unit 6	Time
Unit 7	Shopping
Unit 8	Work
Unit 9	Daily living
Unit 10	Free time

dictionary audio

Ventures¹
2nd EDITION

- Lesson A: Around town
- Lesson A: Around town
- Lesson B: Prepositions of location
- Lesson C: Imperatives
- Lesson C: Imperatives
- Lesson D: Places around town
- Lesson D: A Letter from a Friend

<http://www.cambridge.org/us/esl/venturesadulted/venturesarcade/index.html>

CAMBRIDGE English Language Teaching TOUCHSTONE

1 2 3 4

SORT BY UNIT | SORT BY ACTIVITY TYPE

Unit 1	The way we are	
Unit 2	Experiences	
Unit 3	Wonders of the world	Food expressions
Unit 4	Family life	Ways of cooking
Unit 5	Food choices	Too, too much, too many, and enough
Unit 6	Managing life	Stressing new information
Unit 7	Relationships	Deciding on dessert
Unit 8	What if?	The Japanese <i>bento</i>
Unit 9	Tech savvy?	
Unit 10	What's up?	

- Different levels
- Interactive tasks
- Variety of topics

<http://www.cambridge.org/us/esl/touchstone/student/index.html>

Games

Grammar

Help

Practical English

Pronunciation

Vocabulary



→ Choose . . . and Choose . . . → Go

Lesson B: *there was / there were*

Choose the correct answer.

- ✓ 1 There a dog in the house.
- ✗ 2 How many people at the party?
- ✓ 3 There a swimming pool at the hotel.
- ✓ 4 There weren't children in the restaurant.
- ✓ 5 There only six guests at the hotel.
- ✗ 6 there any good stores downtown?

Score: **4/6**

Check answers

Try again

See answers

https://elt.oup.com/student/americanenglishfile/1/a_grammar/?cc=us&sellLanguage=en



Choose Learn **Test** Feedback

Intermediate Listen and order the words.

business! your own Mind

the play? of What think you did

if lift you like. a give you I'll

her isn't desk she moment. at afraid at I'm the

we television? what's Shall see on

Have tonight? homework any you got

your homework I me it! so copy can Give Quick!

was sorry. I wasn't I'm going. where Oh, looking I

https://elt.oup.com/student/headway/everyday_english?cc=us&selLanguage=en

More Grammar Exercises

 Classify the verbs according to past forms

ALL FORMS THE SAME e.g. put put put		
shut	let	hold
	think	catch
	ring	make
	drink	say
	sing	cost
	feel	cut
	hear	win
	bring	
	hit	
	fight	
	find	

I – A – U e.g. begin began begun

ENDING IN -UGHT e.g. buy bought bought

teach tell

SECOND & THIRD FORM THE SAME e.g. pay paid paid

<http://www.englishgrammarsecrets.com/>
<http://www.english-grammar-lessons.com/>

Complete the Sentences



Complete the sentences

When with it? It's getting urgent.

We real problems with him. He's very difficult to work with.

They are going to lose money on that contract. Their price is ridiculously low!

I her later. She'll be out at lunch at the moment.

Kevin a salary increase this year. He didn't meet his objectives.

How this mess out? I don't know where to start.

This new phone doesn't work very well. I it back.

I it. It's not my job!

isn't going to get

'm going to phone

are you going to deal

'm not going to do

'm going to send

're going to have

are we going to sort

<http://www.englishgrammarsecrets.com/>
<http://www.english-grammar-lessons.com/>

Mix and Match



Mix and match

I was just thinking about him when

They were still sitting in the
departure lounge when

Frankie was waiting for over an
hour before

He was driving very fast when

I'm sure that they were talking
about me when

She was waiting in reception
when

They were having a lot of
problems when

We were sitting in the traffic jam
when we heard

I was sleeping when

the doctor could see him.

the new manager took over.

I walked into the room.

they sent me a text.

the fire alarm woke me up.

he called me.

he skidded off the road.

that the road had been closed.

she got a message cancelling the
meeting.

Videos and Exercises



Learn**English** Teens

Grammar videos

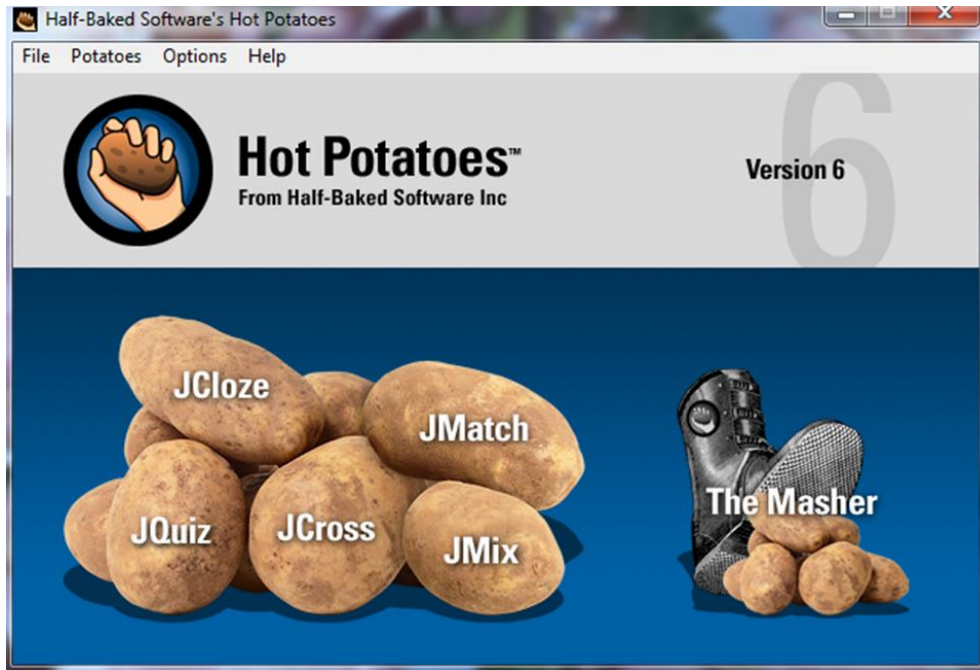


Grammar videos

Practise and improve your grammar by watching our Grammar Snack videos. The videos show the grammar being used in natural conversations. Then read an explanation of the grammar point and do the exercises to check that you can use the language correctly.

<http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/grammar-vocabulary/grammar-videos>

Hot Potatoes



- A program to make grammar activities with

<https://hotpot.uvic.ca/>

Jmatch

Drag & Drop / Drop Down choice / Flash cards

Grammar Quiz
Match the verb tense with the sentence.

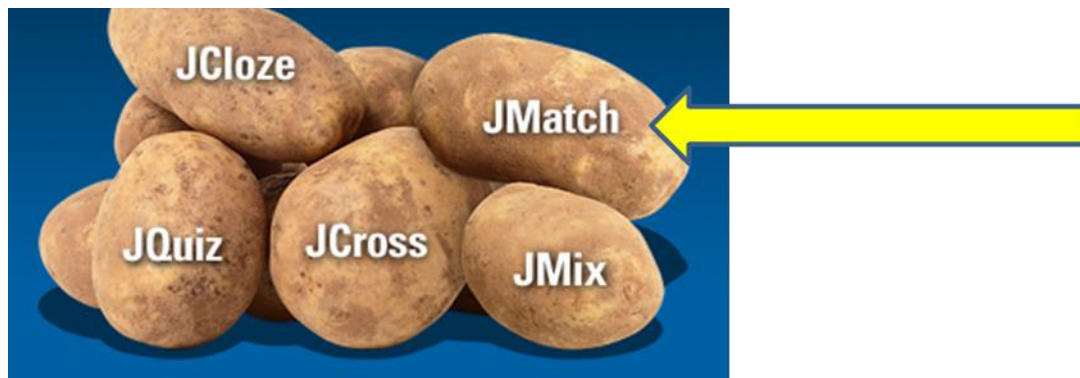
Drag and drop the definitions on the right, to match up with the correct word on the left.

I will have worked at Safeway for 6 years in June.	future perfect
I had worked at Safeway for 6 years before I worked at Tim Horton's.	simple past
I worked at Safeway for 6 years.	past perfect
I am working at Safeway.	present perfect
I have worked at Safeway for 6 years.	present simple
I work at Safeway.	present continuous

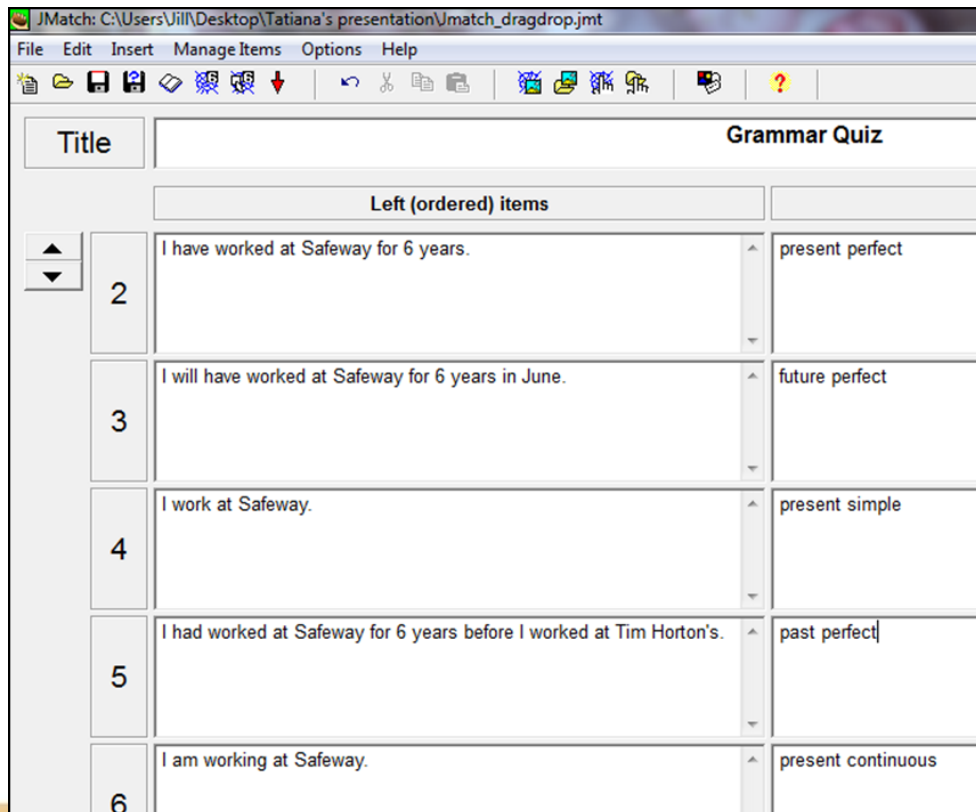
I will have worked at Safeway for 6 years in June.	future perfect
I had worked at Safeway for 6 years before I worked at Tim Horton's.	past perfect
I worked at Safeway for 6 years.	present perfect
I am working at Safeway.	present continuous
I have worked at Safeway for 6 years.	simple past
I work at Safeway.	present simple

I will have worked at Safeway for 6 years in June.	future perfect
I had worked at Safeway for 6 years before I worked at Tim Horton's.	past perfect
I worked at Safeway for 6 years.	present perfect
I am working at Safeway.	present continuous
I have worked at Safeway for 6 years.	simple past
I work at Safeway.	present simple

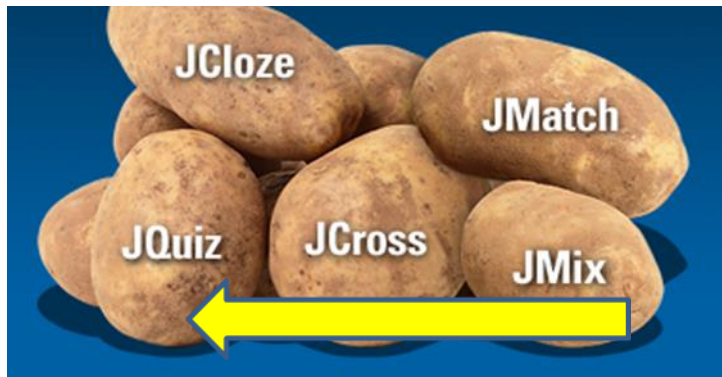
- Once you click "Check", it gives you your score, 67%, and shows you the errors.
- You can re-arrange the incorrect ones and click check again.



- Click on Jmatch to launch the program.



- Input sentences on the left, and the verb tenses on the right.
- File / Save
- File / Create Webpage / then select
 - Drop down menu
 - Drag and drop
 - Flashcards
- Save the new activity file that is created in the same folder as the program with the right and left column.
- A pop up gives you the option to click on "view as webpage". Click on it.
- The activity pops up. It can be sent to students as an email attachment once you know it works.



Jquiz

Multiple Choice/Short Answer/Multi-choice

1. We use the simple present when (select all that apply):

- a. ☐ we are talking about facts
- b. ☐ we are talking about repeated actions or habits
- c. ☐ something happening right now
- d. ☐ to describe current emotions or physical states

2. All nouns should have articles in front of them (a, an, or the).

A. ☐ True

B. ☐ False

3. Fill in the blanks with the past continuous using TO STUDY: Jason _____ English last year.

1 / 3 =>

We use the simple present when (select all that apply):

- a. ☒ we are talking about facts
 b. ☐ we are talking about repeated act
 c. ☒ something happening right now
 d. ☒ to describe current emotions or p

Check

2 / 4

A, B, & D are correct. C is the present continuous. "I am washing the dishes."

OK

<= 2 / 3 =>

All nouns should have articles in front of

A. ☒ TrueB. ☐ False

INCORRECT: We use "a, an" for unspecific nouns and count nouns. (Give me a pencil. Eat an apple a day. It doesn't matter which pencil or apple.) "A" means one. We use "the" for specific nouns (Give me the green pencil.) and non-count nouns (The air in here is very fresh.) Some nouns have nothing in front of them if they are generalizations (Tigers are dangerous.)

Your score is 0%.

Questions completed so far: 1/3.

<= 3 / 3

Fill in the blanks with the past continuous using TO STUDY: Jason

English last year.

was study

Your answer is partly wrong: was study

OK

Check

here's the next letter

\$

Example of how to set up one question:

1. Add questions at the yellow arrow, click up or down.
2. Type in the question at the orange arrow.
3. Select the type of question at the blue arrow:
multiple choice, short answer, multi-choice

Title Grammar Quiz

Q1 We use the simple present when (select all that apply): Multi-select

Weighting:

	Answers	Feedback	Settings
A	we are talking about facts	Birds fly. A, B, & C are correct. D is the present continuous. "I am washing the dishes."	☒ Should be selected
B	we are talking about repeated actions or habit	I brush my teeth every day. A, B, & C are correct. D is the present continuous. "I am washing the dishes."	☒ Should be selected Enter the feedback to be shown when this answer
C	something happening right now	A, B, & C are correct. D is the present continuous. "I am washing the dishes."	☐ Should be selected
D	to describe current emotions or physical states	I am happy. John is sick. A, B, & C are correct. D is the present continuous. "I am washing the dishes."	☒ Should be selected

Hot Potatoes

Try some of the other Hot Potatoes as well.

Jcloze: fill in the blanks

Jcross: crossword puzzle.

Jmix: drag mixed up words or sentences into the right order.



Downloads

Download Hot Potatoes for Windows from here:

- [Hot Potatoes 6.3 installer](#) (Hot Potatoes for Windows 98/ME/NT4/2000/XP/Vista, version 6.3).
- [Hot Potatoes for Linux users running Wine](#) (version 6.3). This is a zip file containing the folder structure of the Windows version of Hot Potatoes. You can extract this to create the HotPot program folder without running the setup program if you prefer.

<https://hotpot.uvic.ca/>

Grammar Checkers



- Resource, reference site, plug-in
- Built-in, use-as-you-go, platform

“...spelling is fairly straightforward. In comparison, grammar is much more interpretive”

(Lane, 2016, para. 1)

Keywords Card

Pay NO annual fee for the first year.

Conditions apply

DICTIONARY THESAURUS EXAMPLES QUOTES WORD LISTS REFERENCE WORD FINDER

YD ORIGINAL
WEBSTER'S
AMERICAN HERITAGE
WIKTIONARY
OLOGIES
COMPUTER
INVEST
LAW

AR RULES & USAGE / PUNCTUATION RULES / HOW TO USE A BRACKET IN GRAMMAR

Use a Bracket in Grammar

th grade 9th grade 10th grade 11th grade 12th grade Middle School High

On the fourteen different punctuation marks in English, learning how to use a bracket in grammar should be one of the easiest. Punctuation marks are a [basic part of English grammar](#) and must be understood. This particular punctuation mark has very limited usage in academic writing. Writers use brackets to add information to a sentence without changing the meaning of the sentence. This means that the writer can add words if necessary to make the sentence read more clearly or add a correction or comment to quoted material.

Brackets By Any Other Name

There are a few different types of symbols that can technically be considered brackets. Each pair of marks has its own rules for academic use. Outside of [academic writing](#), they may all be interchangeable with few repercussions.

Check out the YourDictionary [Punctuation Jungle infographic](#) for an easy-to-understand visual explanation of brackets.

<http://www.yourdictionary.com/dictionary-definitions/> in a new tab

Types of Brackets

Parentheses or round brackets ()

Square brackets []

Angled brackets < >

Braces or curly brackets { }

Brackets set off, add emphasis or further explain information.

BROWSE SENTENCE EXAMPLES

Sometimes to understand a word's meaning you need more than a definition. At YourDictionary we try to give you all of the tools you need to really understand what the word means. Seeing the word in a sentence can provide more context and relevance.

108-adu	aur-bap	bum-cam	col-con	dif-dog	esc-eyr	gem-gon	hou-ill
adu-alk	bap-bem	cam-cat	con-cra	dog-dus	eyr-fig	gon-gug	ill-inf
alk-anh	bem-bla	cat-che	cra-cys	dus-dut	fig-fol	gug-hat	inf-iro
anh-arc	bla-bow	che-cld	cys-dek	dut-emc	fol-fro	hat-hie	iro-jud
arc-aur	bow-bum	cld-col	dek-dif	emc-esc	fro-gem	hie-hou	jud-kno

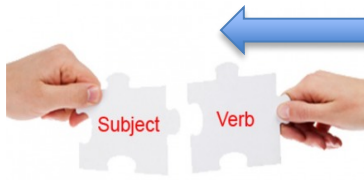
Level of Expertise

<http://grammar.yourdictionary.com/>

Slideshows

5 Grammar Mistakes You Are Probably Saying Every Day

Inconsistent Subject and Verb

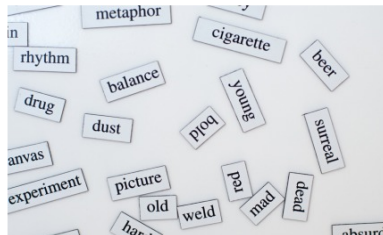


Inconsistent Subject and Verb

Slideshow High School College

5 Grammar Mistakes You Are Probably Saying Every Day

Not Speaking in Full Sentences



College Slideshows

- 10 Funny Tips on Life
- 10 Ways to Say I Love You
- 10 Words Foodies Need to Know
- 10 Words to Make You Sound Wicked Smart
- 10 Words Under 30s Need to Understand to Manage Their Lives
- 11 Key Election Words You Need to Know
- 14 Punctuation Hacks to Make You Look Smarter
- 2016 Summer Olympics: 4 Potential Showstopper Issues
- 25 Misused Words that Make You Sound (Or Look) Dumb
- 4 Embarrassing Signs You Are a Really Bad Speller
- 4 Key Reasons Why You Need a Word List Today
- 4 Tips to Improve Your Word Game or Scrabble Score
- 5 Flag Facts to Ramp Up Your History Smarts
- 5 Grammar Errors That Will Tick Off Any Teacher

Sometimes conversation gets hurried and you might decide to shorten your sentences by not stating the subject or the verb. It may be a faster way to talk; but, it can result in confused listeners. In order to express a complete thought, a sentence needs a subject and a verb:

- The **subject** tells the listener (or reader) what you are talking about.
- The **verb** tells the listener (or reader) what action the subject took.

5 Grammar Mistakes You Are Probably Saying Every Day

5 of 6

"Who" and "that" can both be used as pronouns and they are often used interchangeably; but, they have different meanings. The easy way to remember which word to use is:

- Use "who" when you talk about a person.
- Use "that" when you talk about an object.

Who: A reference to a person or people.

- Incorrect: She was the person *that* was sitting in the waiting room.
- Correct: She was the person *who* was sitting in the waiting room.

the waiting room.

5 Grammar Mistakes You Are Probably Saying Every Day

6 of 6

"Lay" and "lie" can both be used as verbs to show the action of setting something or someone down; but they cannot be used interchangeably.

- "Lay" requires a direct object. You "lay" something down.
- "Lie" does not require a direct object. People "lie" down.

Lay: To put something down.

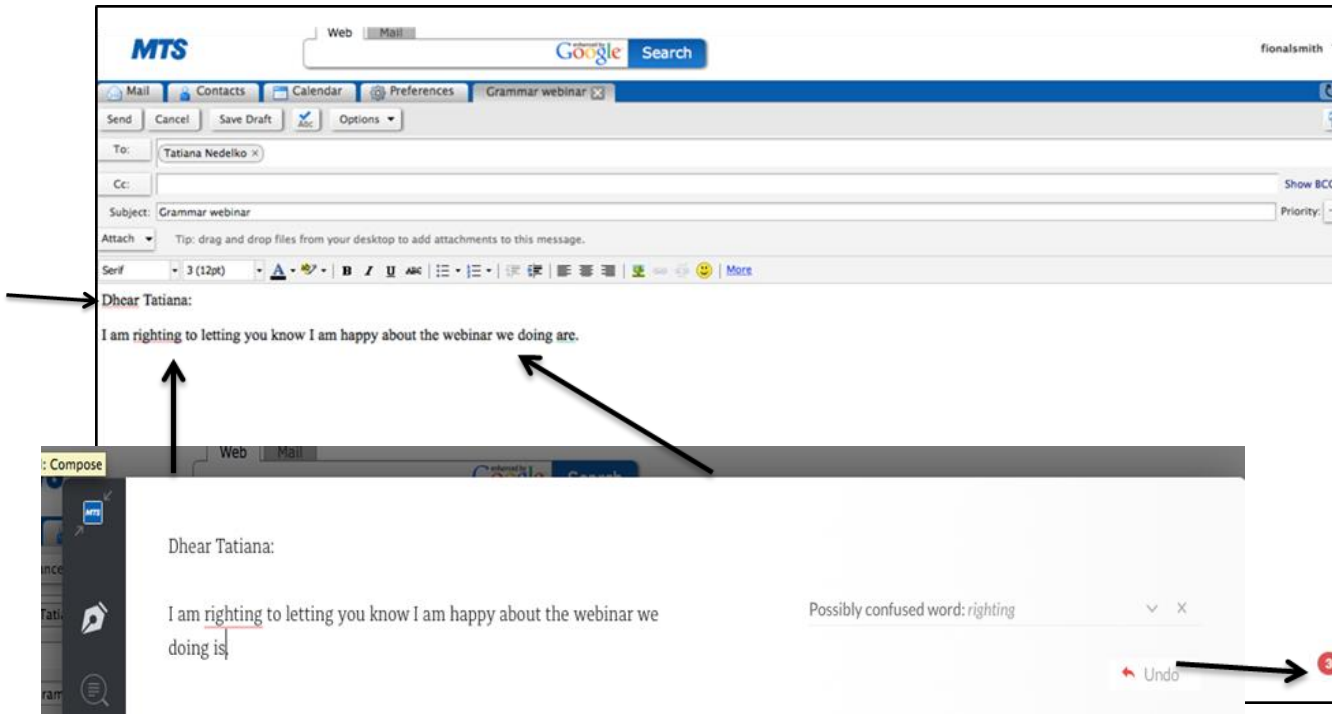
- Correct: She decided to *lay* her hat on her beach towel. (Beach towel is a direct object)

Lie: To recline on a horizontal surface.

- Correct: The woman decided to *lie* down. (There is no direct object)

<http://grammar.yourdictionary.com/>

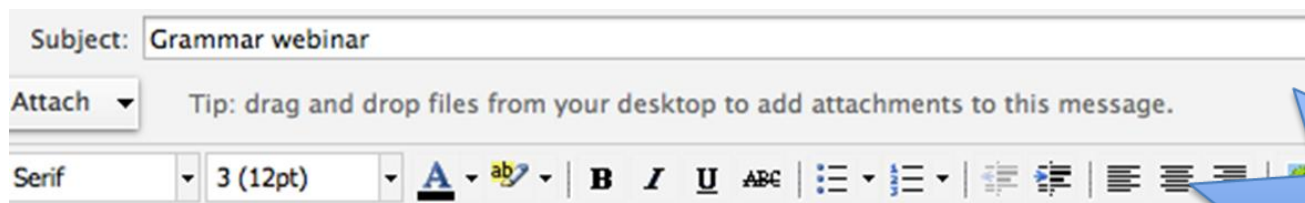
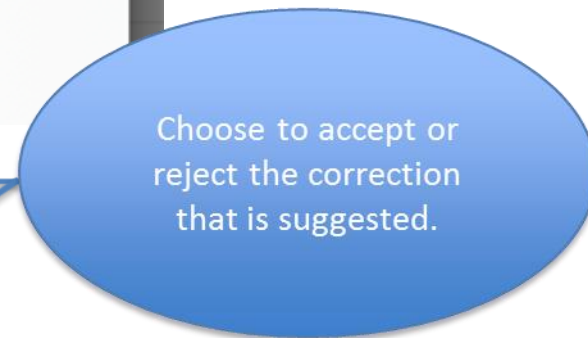
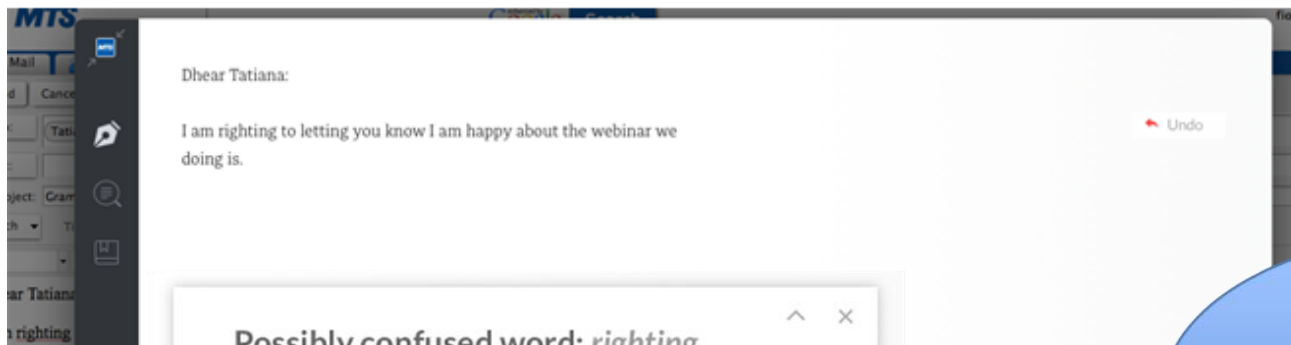
Grammarly



Edit or Check:

- Documents
- Emails
- Social Media
- Web Sites
- Blog Content
- LMS/CMS content
- Etc.

<https://www.grammarly.com/>



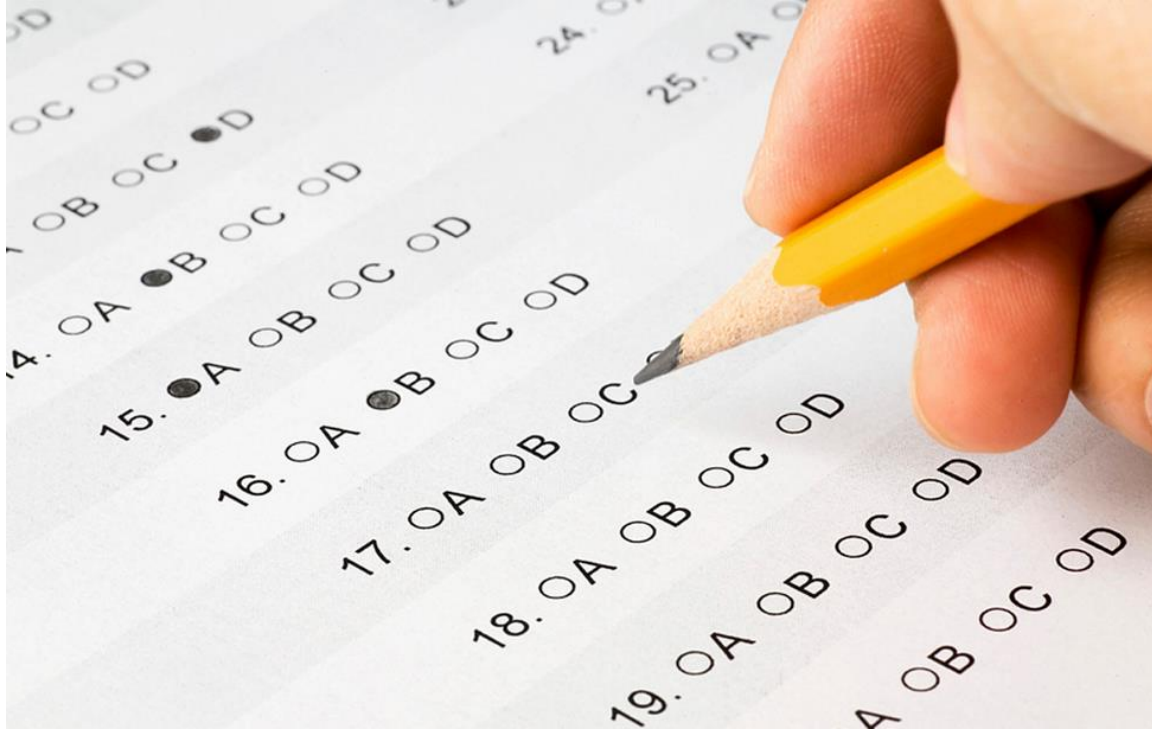
Dear Tatiana:

I am writing to let you know that I am happy about the webinar that we are doing.



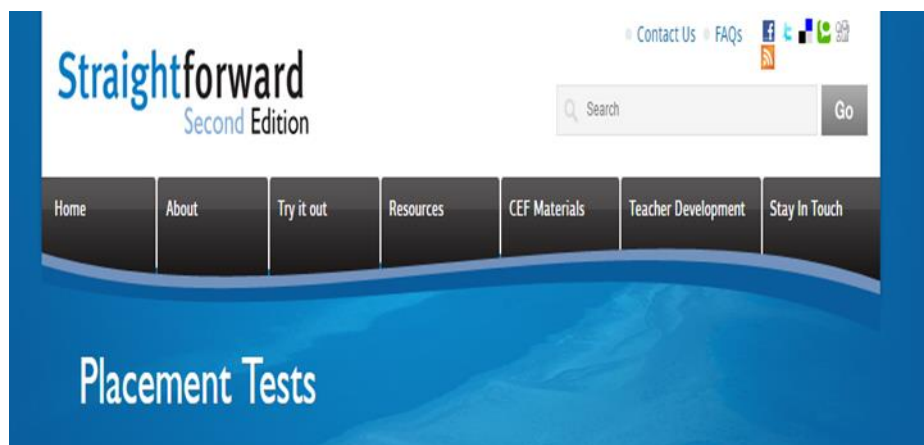
<https://www.grammarly.com/>

Placement/Assessment Tests



- Determine how much your Student knows
- “Place” your Student into one level or another

Macmillan Placement Tests



- Download the tests
- Edit the questions to meet your students' needs

Quick Placement Test

Beginner and Elementary Placement Test

Pre-Intermediate and Intermediate Placement Test

Upper Intermediate and Advanced Placement Test

<http://www.macmillanstraightforward.com/resources/tests/>

Macmillan Placement Tests

Quick placement test and Diagnostic test

I

Straightforward Quick Placement & Diagnostic test

The *Straightforward* Quick Placement & Diagnostic test has been designed to help you decide which of the five levels of the *Straightforward* series is the most appropriate for you.

The *Straightforward* test has 50 questions, each worth one point. The first 40 are grammar questions and the final 10 are vocabulary questions. To decide your level, use the conversion chart below. Please note that these bandings are a guide.

Total score	Level
0 - 15	Beginner
16 - 24	Elementary
25 - 32	Pre-intermediate
33 - 39	Intermediate
40 - 45	Upper Intermediate
46 - 50	Advanced

This test can also be used to diagnose grammar that you need clarification on. Please consult the relevant level and unit of the course for more information.

Grammar

1. I _____ from France.

Beginner Unit 1

- a) is
- b) are
- c) am
- d) be

Beginner and Elementary placement test

Straightforward Beginner and Elementary Placement test

The *Straightforward* Beginner and Elementary Placement test has been designed to help you decide whether the *Straightforward* Beginner course would be suitable for your students or whether they would qualify for using the *Straightforward* Elementary Course.

The *Straightforward* test has 50 questions, each worth one point. The first 40 are grammar questions and the final 10 are vocabulary questions. The conversion chart below has been designed to assist you in making your decision but please note, however, that these bandings are a guide.

Total score	Level
0 - 35	Beginner
36 - 50	Elementary

This test can also be used to diagnose the grammar of the Beginner level that your students need clarification on.

Grammar

1. _____'s your name? Thomas

Unit 1A

- a) How
- b) Who
- c) What
- d) Where

Online Grammar Tests

I. Basic Grammar

- Articles (A, An, The)
- Have and Have got
- Have, Has, Had
- Plural Nouns
- Adjectives
- Adverbs
- Adjectives and Adverbs
- Subject Pronouns
- Object Pronouns
- Possessive Pronouns
- Reflexive Pronouns **new**
- Possessive Adjectives
- Demonstrative Adjectives
- Distributive Adjectives
- Mood
- Must / Have to
- Narration
- Nouns
- Participle Phrases
- Passive Voice
- Phrasal verbs

http://englishteststore.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=11387&Itemid=380

II. English Tenses

- Present Simple
- Present Continuous
- Present Simple vs Present Continuous
- Present Continuous vs Future Simple
- Present Perfect Tense
- Present Simple - Present Continuous - Present Perfect
- Past Simple
- Past Continuous
- Past Simple vs Past Continuous
- Past Simple vs Past Perfect
- Past Perfect
- Future Simple
- Be going to
- Future Continuous
- Future Perfect
- Future Perfect vs Future Continuous
- Future Simple - Be Going To

III. Advanced Grammar

- Much vs Many
- Little/A little/Few/A few **new**
- Although/Though/In Spite/Despite **new**
- Already/Yet **new**
- Must not vs Need not
- Total English Grammar Basic Level
- Total English Grammar Pre-Intermediate Level
- Total English Grammar Intermediate Level
- Fill in the Blanks - Intermediate Level
- The same meaning sentences
- Total English Prepositions
- American or British English
- Check your grammar level

IV. Commonly Confused Words

- Learn vs Study
- Fit vs Match
- Historic vs Historical
- Expensive vs Costly
- Altogether vs All Together
- Although vs But
- Excited vs Exciting
- Interested vs Interesting
- Alike vs Like vs Similar
- Between vs Among
- Raise vs Rise
- Hire vs Rent



Latest Tests

- Quiet vs Silent Test
- Wish vs Hope Test
- Reflexive Pronouns Exercises and Test
- Past Perfect Subjunctive Exercises and Test
- Past Subjunctive Exercises and Test
- Present Subjunctive Exercises and Test
- Imperative Sentences Exercises and Test
- Embedded Questions Exercises and Test
- Already/Yet Exercises and Test
- Some time vs Sometime vs Sometimes Test

Have Questions?

Jill Hart

E-Tutor Volunteer
English Online Inc.

Skype: jill.hart80

E-mail: jillhart.1@gmail.com

Tatiana Nedelko

e-Volunteer Coordinator
English Online Inc.

Skype: EnglishOnlineMB7

E-mail: tnedelko@myenglishonline.ca

Twitter: [@kotafamily](https://twitter.com/kotafamily)

Blog: Teaching with Technology
www.tatiananedelko.edublogs.org/

Anastassiya Roldugina

E-Tutor Volunteer
English Online Inc.

Skype: anastassiya.roldugina1

E-mail: stacy-rol@mail.ru

Fiona Smith

E-Tutor Volunteer
English Online Inc.

Skype: educ8orfi

E-mail: fionalsmith@mymts.net



Join our team of e-Volunteers!



More information:

<http://realizeforum.ca/volunteers/>

Tatiana Nedelko

e-Volunteer Coordinator

Skype: EnglishOnlineMB7

E-mail: tnedelko@myenglishonline.ca