Writing Practice - Correcting Mistakes Teacher's Worksheet

Strange Night

It was a strange night, there seemed to be a chill in the air. I decided to make a delicious vegetable soup¹, my mom's recipe, but when I tried to turn on² my oven, I noticed that the gas had been cut off, it was very strange, however, I didn't care.

I was in the³ living room and choosing what film *4 I would like to watch, when I felt a bit cold. I went up to⁵ the attic to turn on⁶ my heater, but it didn't work. What was *⁷ happening?

When I went back down, I saw my phone's line had been cut off. I decided to take⁸ my cellphone and rang up *9 my neighbor Mr. Paul, known police officer in¹⁰ that area. He picked up and looked at¹¹ me through the window and said slowly: "Don't move".

Suddenly, I heard a loud noise that sounded like a gun firing, and it was! Mr. Paul had shot Manny Buffalo, a wanted robber.

I was relieved that nightmare was over, on the other hand I wondered, what Manny Buffalo wanted¹² from me? Nobody will ever¹³ know.

Mistakes:

- 1. **Soup** (n) A common misspelling which happens all the time.
- 2. **turn on** (phr. v.) We turn on a TV and turn on a computer. Basically, all electronic devices you can turn on.
- 3. **the** (deter.) When using singular nouns, you must use a/an/the, depending on the situation.
- 4. **that** (relative clause) When we use "what" we don't need "that". We can rephrase the sentence: "I was in the living room choosing the movie that we wanted to watch".
- 5. to (prep.) This is a preposition of movement, as in "I'm going to school".
- 6. **turn on (phr. v.)** The same phrasal verb used in **2** for electronics.
- 7. **it** (pron.) It is a personal pronoun and is not necessary in this sentence.
- 8. **to take** (v.) When we have two verbs together, the second verb needs to be either infinitive or gerund. In this case, the first verb is "decided" and after infinitive "to take" not gerund.
- 9. **to** (prep.) Rang up is a phrasal verb and doesn't need the preposition "to".
- 10. in (prep.) This preposition is used to specify which area the person is located in.
- 11. **at** (prep.) We use the preposition "to" for movement, in this case, the subject can "look at" someone not "look to"

12. wanted (v.) - This is a story told mostly in the past simple tense and so this verb needs to be in its past tense form. 13. ever (adv.) - This adverb is used in negative and questions. This sentence is negative: o Have you ever been to Japan? I have never watched a Marvel movie. Don't ever talk to me like that!

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