Colegio Buena Tierra

"Hacer propio el conocimiento"

🌈 ENGLISH REVIEW FUNCTION AND STRUCTURE 🌈

Learn • Practice • Shine!

📚 Instructions: Read the explanations, look at the examples, and complete the activities. You can do it!

⭐ What's inside?

TOPIC
Present Progressive Tense
Nouns: countable, uncountable, and noun types
WH-Questions
Regular and Irregular Verbs
Final Review Challenge

1. 🏃 PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE

What is it?

We use the Present Progressive to talk about actions happening RIGHT NOW, around us, or to express future plans.

Examples: I am studying. • She is eating. • They are playing soccer.

The sentence formula

Sentence type	Structure	Example
Affirmative (+)	Subject + am/is/are + verb-ing	We are playing soccer.
Negative (-)	Subject + am/is/are + not + verb-ing	He is not sleeping.
Question (?)	Am/Is/Are + subject + verb-ing?	Are you listening?

Choose the correct form of BE

Subject	Use	Example
I	am	I am reading.
He / She / It	is	She is dancing.
You / We / They	are	They are running.

Spelling rules: add -ING

Rule	Example
Most verbs: add -ing	play → playing
Verbs ending in -e: remove e, add -ing	dance → dancing
Short consonant-vowel-consonant verbs: double last consonant	run → running
Verbs ending in -ie: change ie to y	lie → lying

LIVEWORKSHEETS

✏️ Exercise 1. Complete the sentences.

Use the Present Progressive form of the verb in parentheses.

1. She _____ (read) a book.
2. They _____ (play) basketball.
3. I _____ (study) English.
4. He _____ (swim) in the pool.
5. We _____ (watch) a movie.
6. My mother _____ (cook) dinner.
7. The dog _____ (run) in the garden.
8. You _____ (write) a letter.

✏️ Exercise 2. Circle the correct answer.

1. She (am / is / are) singing.
2. They (is / are / am) studying.
3. I (am / is / are) working.
4. He is (run / running / runing).
5. We are (dance / dancing / danceing).

2. 🍎 NOUNS

What is a noun?

A noun is a word that names a person, place, animal, thing, idea, or feeling.

- Person: teacher, doctor, Maria
- Place: school, Mexico, London
- Animal: dog, cat, elephant
- Thing: pencil, table, computer
- Idea or feeling: love, happiness, honesty

A. Countable and Uncountable Nouns

COUNTABLE NOUNS	UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS
We can count them. They have singular and plural forms.	We do not usually count them individually.
one apple / three apples	water, milk, rice
a book / five books	sugar, bread, juice
a chair / two chairs	a glass of water / a bowl of rice

Remember: We can use a/an and numbers with countable nouns. For uncountable nouns, use expressions such as a glass of, a bottle of, or a piece of.

B. HOW MANY or HOW MUCH?

HOW MANY	HOW MUCH
Use with countable plural nouns.	Use with uncountable nouns.
How many apples do you have?	How much water do you drink?
How many books are there?	How much milk is there?

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✏️ Exercise 1. Countable or Uncountable?

Write C for countable or U for uncountable.

1. Apple _____ 2. Water _____ 3. Books _____ 4. Milk _____

5. Rice _____ 6. Chairs _____ 7. Sugar _____ 8. Bananas _____

9. Bread _____ 10. Pencils _____

✏️ Exercise 2. Complete with HOW MUCH or HOW MANY.

1. _____ apples do you eat?
2. _____ water do you drink?
3. _____ students are in your classroom?
4. _____ milk is in the refrigerator?
5. _____ books do you have?
6. _____ sugar do you need?
7. _____ chairs are there?
8. _____ rice do you want?

C. Proper and Common Nouns

COMMON NOUNS	PROPER NOUNS
General names: girl, city, teacher, dog.	Specific names: Maria, Mexico, London.
They do not always start with a capital letter.	They ALWAYS start with a capital letter.

✏️ Exercise 3. Proper or Common?

Write P for Proper or C for Common.

1. Mexico _____ 2. teacher _____ 3. London _____ 4. dog _____

5. Maria _____ 6. school _____ 7. Monday _____ 8. city _____

✏️ Exercise 4. Fix the capital letters.

Rewrite each sentence correctly.

1. maria lives in mexico. _____
2. my teacher is from london. _____
3. we go to school on monday. _____

D. Concrete and Abstract Nouns

CONCRETE NOUNS	ABSTRACT NOUNS
We can experience them with our senses: see, hear, smell, taste, or touch.	Ideas, feelings, and qualities that we cannot physically touch.
flower, chocolate, music, ball	love, happiness, honesty, friendship

✏️ Exercise 5. Concrete or Abstract?

Write CONCRETE or ABSTRACT.

1. Happiness _____ 2. Flower _____

3. Love _____ 4. Chocolate _____

5. Honesty _____ 6. Music _____

7. Friendship _____ 8. Ball _____

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✏️ Exercise 6. Classify the nouns.

Complete both columns for each noun.

Noun	Proper / Common	Concrete / Abstract
Maria	_____	_____
happiness	_____	_____
dog	_____	_____
Mexico	_____	_____
honesty	_____	_____
pencil	_____	_____
London	_____	_____
friendship	_____	_____

3. ? WH-QUESTIONS

WH-Questions help us ask for specific information. Learn what each question word asks about!

QUESTION WORD	ASKS ABOUT	EXAMPLE
WHAT	Things or information	What is your name?
WHERE	Places	Where do you live?
WHEN	Time or dates	When is your birthday?
WHO	People	Who is your best friend?
WHY	Reasons	Why are you happy?
WHICH	Choices	Which color do you prefer?
WHOSE	Possession	Whose pencil is this?
HOW	Manner or condition	How are you?

Question word order

With most verbs: WH-word + do/does + subject + base verb?

Example: Where do you live? • What does she eat?

With the verb TO BE: WH-word + am/is/are + subject?

Example: Where is your mother? • Who are they?

✏️ Exercise 1. Complete with the correct WH-word.

Choose from: What • Where • When • Who • Why • Which • Whose • How

1. _____ is your name?
2. _____ do you live?
3. _____ is your birthday?
4. _____ is your best friend?
5. _____ are you sad?
6. _____ color do you prefer, red or blue?
7. _____ notebook is this?
8. _____ are you today?

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4. 🕰️ REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

What is the Past Simple?

We use the Past Simple to talk about actions that started and finished in the past.

Examples: I played soccer yesterday. • She went to the park. • He ate a sandwich.

A. Regular Verbs

Regular verbs form the Past Simple by adding -ed or -d.

SPELLING RULE	EXAMPLE
Most verbs: add -ed	work → worked
Verbs ending in -e: add -d	live → lived
Consonant + y: change y to i and add -ed	study → studied
Some short CVC verbs: double final consonant + -ed	stop → stopped

B. Irregular Verbs

Irregular verbs do not follow the -ed rule. Their spelling changes in the Past Simple, so we need to memorize them.

⭐ Pronunciation tip: READ is spelled the same in the present and past, but the pronunciation changes.

✏️ Exercise 1. Write the Past Simple form.

1. Be → _____ 2. Go → _____
3. Eat → _____ 4. Choose → _____
5. Believe → _____ 6. Clean → _____
7. Do → _____ 8. Drink → _____
9. Dance → _____ 10. Buy → _____

✏️ Exercise 2. Regular or Irregular?

Write R for Regular or I for Irregular.

1. Went _____ 2. Played _____ 3. Ate _____ 4. Cleaned _____
5. Bought _____ 6. Studied _____ 7. Saw _____ 8. Visited _____
9. Took _____ 10. Watched _____

✏️ Exercise 3. Complete the sentences.

Use the Past Simple form of the verb in parentheses.

1. Yesterday, I _____ (play) soccer.
2. She _____ (go) to school.
3. We _____ (eat) pizza.
4. They _____ (buy) new books.
5. My mother _____ (cook) dinner.
6. They _____ (drink) orange juice.

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✏️ Exercise 4. Choose the correct answer.

1. Yesterday, I (go / went / goed) to the park.
2. She (play / played / playing) tennis last Saturday.
3. He (eat / eated / ate) an apple.
4. They (watch / watched / watches) a movie.
5. We (see / saw / seed) a rainbow.
6. My father (buy / bought / buyed) a new car.
7. I (study / studied / studyed) English yesterday.

🌟 GREAT JOB! 🌟

Review • Practice • Believe in yourself • Do your best!

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