MINISTERIO DE EDUCACIÓN

DIRECCIÓN NACIONAL DE EDUCACIÓN

REGIÓN EDUCATIVA: PANAMÁ OESTE

CENTRO BILINGÜE VISTA ALEGRE

II QUARTER

WORKSHEET

2023

Name: _____ Level: 10th A Date: _____

Teacher: Israel Torres Average: 50 points Score: _____Grade: _____

Grammar - Past Progressive

Choose the correct answer. 10 points

1. Which sentence correctly uses the past progressive tense?

a) He played soccer yesterday.

b) They were eating dinner when the phone rang.

c) She will be running in the marathon next week.

2. What is the correct form of the verb "to be" in the past progressive tense for the pronoun "I"?

a) am

b) was

c) were

3. Fill in the blank with the appropriate past progressive verb form: "She _____ a book when I called her."

a) read

b) was reading

c) reads

4. Which sentence does not use the past progressive tense?

a) They were studying for the test all night.

b) I was baking cookies in the kitchen.

c) He went to the store to buy some groceries.

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5. Choose the sentence that uses the past progressive tense correctly:

a) We played tennis last weekend.

b) The dog was chasing its tail.

c) She will be painting a picture tomorrow.

6. What is the correct form of the verb "to be" in the past progressive tense for the pronoun "he"?

a) is

b) was

c) were

7. Fill in the blank with the appropriate past progressive verb form: "They _____ to the beach when it started raining."

a) go

b) went

c) were going

8. Which sentence correctly uses the past progressive tense?

a) I will go to the party tonight.

b) She was singing a song yesterday.

c) He runs every morning.

9. Choose the sentence that uses the past progressive tense correctly:

a) They were listen to music all night.

b) We were watching a movie at the cinema.

c) She reads a book every day.

10. What is the correct form of the verb "to be" in the past progressive tense for the pronoun "we"?

a) are

b) was

c) were

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II. It and There

Choose 'it' or 'there'. (5 pts)

1.. It's / There Daniela on the red carpet.

2. It / There were five textbooks on the table.

3. It's / There fantastic working here.

4. There / It's great to meet you.

5. There / it was a lot to do.

Choose the correct answer. (10 pts)

1. Choose the correct sentence that uses "it" as a subject.

a) There is a cat in the tree.

b) It is raining heavily outside.

c) There are many books on the shelf.

2. Which sentence correctly uses "there" as an introductory word?

a) It is a beautiful day outside.

b) There is no milk in the fridge.

c) It was a long journey to the mountains.

3. Fill in the blank with the appropriate pronoun: "_____ is my favorite movie of all time."

a) It

b) There

c) Its

4. Choose the sentence that correctly uses "there" to indicate location.

a) It is important to exercise regularly.

b) There is a park near my house.

c) It was a great concert last night.

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5. What is the function of "it" in the sentence "I found it difficult to understand the instructions"?

a) Subject

b) Object

c) Possessive pronoun

6. Fill in the blank with the appropriate pronoun: "_____ is a spider in the bathtub."

a) It

b) There

c) Its

7. Which sentence correctly uses "there" as a subject?

a) There are five students in the classroom.

b) It is necessary to study for the exam.

c) There was a delicious cake at the party.

8. Choose the sentence that correctly uses "it" as a placeholder subject.

a) There are many books on the shelf.

b) It is getting late; we should leave soon.

c) There was a beautiful sunset at the beach.

9. What is the function of "it" in the sentence "It's my birthday today"?

a) Subject

b) Object

c) Possessive pronoun

10. Fill in the blank with the appropriate pronoun: "_____ are some cookies in the jar."

a) It

b) There

c) Its

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Composition

Proofreading

Read the sentences and write if the sentences are true or false. (10 pts)

1. Proofreading is the process of checking and correcting errors in a written document.
2. Spelling mistakes and grammatical errors are the only aspects to consider when proofreading.
3. Proofreading should be done before editing a document.
4. Reading the document aloud can help in identifying errors during proofreading.
5. Proofreading involves checking for consistency in formatting and style.
6. Proofreading is not necessary for professional and academic writing.
7. When proofreading, it is important to pay attention to punctuation and capitalization.
8. Proofreading only involves checking for errors in the text itself, not in images or charts.
9. Proofreading should be done quickly, without spending too much time on each sentence.
10. Proofreading is the final step in the writing process.

Audience and Level of Formality (5pts)

Choose the correct answer.

1. When determining the level of formality in writing, it is important to consider:
a) The intended audience and purpose of the writing.
b) The length of the document.
c) The font and formatting used.

2. Which of the following would typically require a more formal tone?
a) A business email to a colleague.
b) A social media post.
c) A thank-you note to a friend.

3. When writing for a professional audience, it is generally best to:
a) Use technical jargon and industry-specific terms.
b) Use informal language and slang.
c) Use clear and concise language that is accessible to the reader.

4. Choose the sentence that demonstrates a formal level of language:
a) "Hey, what's up? Wanna grab lunch?"
b) "Hello, how are you? Would you like to have lunch together?"
c) "Yo, what's good? Let's get some food."

5. Which of the following would likely require a more informal tone?
a) A research paper for a university course.
b) A job application cover letter.
c) A text message to a close friend.

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Reading

Emotive language

Read the sentences and write if the sentences are true or false. (5 pts)

1. Emotive language refers to the use of words and phrases that evoke strong emotions in the reader or listener.
2. Emotive language is commonly used in persuasive writing and speeches.
3. The primary purpose of emotive language is to convey objective information.
4. Emotive language can be effective in influencing the attitudes and opinions of others.
5. Emotive language is always subjective and lacks rational reasoning.

Sensory language.

Read the sentences and write if the sentences are true or false. (5 pts)

1. Sensory language appeals to our senses and creates vivid mental imagery.
2. Sensory language is limited to descriptive writing and cannot be used in other genres.
3. The purpose of sensory language is to enhance emotional connection and reader engagement.
4. Sensory language can only describe positive or pleasant experiences.
5. Sensory language can transcend cultural and language barriers.

"I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me."
Philippians 4:13

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