



UNIDAD EDUCATIVA MONTE TABOR – NAZARET
Language Area
Actividades de Refuerzo Académico
2023 - 2024

10

Name: _____

Grade: 5th EGB

Due date: April of 2024

Teacher: _____

Instrucciones sobre las actividades de refuerzo:

Las actividades de refuerzo académico tienen como objetivo mejorar el desempeño académico de los estudiantes y así reforzar o alcanzar los aprendizajes requeridos. La actividad desarrollada debe entregarse al profesor de la asignatura en la fecha indicada. Se realizará una retroalimentación del trabajo y la calificación corresponderá a una tarea del parcial 1 del quimestre 1.

1. **Complete** the chart with the verbs in the Past tense.

Present	Past
begin	<i>began</i>
break	
build	
buy	
catch	
choose	
come	
cut	
do	
draw	
drink	
drive	
eat	
fall	

Present	Past
lose	
make	
meet	
put	
read	
run	
say	
see	
sit	
sleep	
speak	
stand	
swim	
take	

find	
get	
give	
go	
have	
know	

teach	
tell	
think	
understand	
win	
write	

Simple Past

Base verb	Past tense	Example sentence
<i>walk</i>	walked	<i>I walked to the store.</i>
<i>eat</i>	ate	<i>She ate a sandwich for lunch.</i>
<i>play</i>	played	<i>We played soccer in the park.</i>
<i>sing</i>	sang	<i>He sang a beautiful song.</i>
<i>buy</i>	bought	<i>They bought a new car last week.</i>

2. **Circle** the correct option for each sentence.

- a) I **read** / **rode** an interesting book over the weekend.
- b) She **breaked** / **broke** her favorite toy by accident.
- c) We **eated** / **ate** delicious pizza for dinner last night.
- d) He **goed** / **went** to the zoo and saw lions and tigers.
- e) They **make**/ **made** a colorful birthday card yesterday.
- f) I **cut** / **cutted** out shapes for my art project.
- g) She **winning** / **won** a medal in a swimming competition.
- h) We **wrote** / **writted** a story about our summer vacation.
- i) He **swam** / **swum** in the pool last weekend.
- j) I **read** / **readed** The Little Prince recently.

3. **Complete** the sentences using the Simple Past of the verbs.

Example: You came (come) late to class.

- a) She _____ (say) the secret word and won the game.
- b) We _____ (have) a picnic in the park on Saturday.
- c) He _____ (run) fast in the race and won a medal.
- d) I _____ (know) the answer to the math problem.
- e) They _____ (buy) new shoes for the party.
- f) We _____ (go) to the museum and _____ (learn) about dinosaurs.
- g) I _____ (ride) my bike yesterday morning.
- h) My mom _____ (think) that I spilled the juice on the carpet.
- i) My dog _____ (bite) my hand when I pulled its tail.
- j) My dad _____ (catch) the ball.

4. **Rewrite** the sentences in the Simple Past.

Example: *She reads a story before bedtime.*

She read a story before bedtime.

a) We see a rainbow after the rain.

b) She doesn't swim in the river.

c) Does he find his lost keys?

d) You don't take toys to school.

e) I think about my favorite book.

f) You do all your homework.

g) I break the candy jar.

h) She falls off the swing.

i) Do you cut yourself?

j) Connie teaches French in the school.

5. **Order** the given words to make questions in Past Simple

Simple past: Yes/No questions and short answers

Question					Answer						
	you	brush	your	teeth?		I			I		
Did	he	make	his	bed?	Yes,	he	did.	No,	he	didn't.	<i>didn't = did not</i>
	they	do	their	homework?		they			they		

Use *did* + subject + the base form of the verb to make a *yes/no* question in the simple past.

Example: you / swimming / Did / like / ?

Did you like swimming?

a) know / Did / answer / the / Susan / ?

b) they / eggs/ breakfast / Did / have / for / ?

c) Did / travel / Peter / plane / by / ?

d) have / Did /any / you / pets / ?

e) new / laptop / Paul / Did / a / buy / ?

f) up / Did / wake / you / early / ?

g) dad / yesterday / did / breakfast / make / ?

h) morning / your / this / best / Did / call / friend / ?

6. **Answer** the questions from exercise 5. Use short answers.

Example: *Did you like swimming?*

Yes, I did.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

g) _____

h) _____

7. **Read** and **complete** the following text using the Simple Past of the verbs in brackets. See the example.

Jesse was (be) born in England in 1740. Her father's alias _____ (be) Blackbeard. She _____ (see) him very little because he was at sea all the time, searching for treasure and fighting for power. However, she _____ (share) his love for the sea and _____ (become) a pirate herself. Before dying, Blackbeard _____ (give) her a treasure map. She _____ (decide) to hunt for the treasure and _____ (go) in search of a ship, disguised as a man.

8. **Choose** seven (7) verbs from the list and **write** sentences in the past tense. Use different time expressions.

Example: I saw my best friend this morning at the mall.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____
- g) _____

9. **Complete** the chart with the verbs in infinitive.

Verb (infinitive)	Past
<i>find</i>	found
	washed
	came
	had
	did
	sang
	knew
	liked

Verb (infinitive)	Past
	walked
	read
	enjoyed
	put
	dried
	said
	understood
	ate

10. **Complete** the sentences to compare the two things using words from the box.

Comparatives with *more* + adjective

History is	more	interesting	than	math.
Cars are		expensive		bikes.
The new house is		modern		the old one.

Use *more* + adjective + *than* with . . .

- some two-syllable adjectives (*modern*)
- all adjectives with three or more syllables (*difficult, expensive, interesting*)

colorful - forgetful - dangerous - difficult - expensive
 beautiful - intelligent - comfortable - delicious - important

Example: This house is **more modern** than the old one.

a) Snakes are _____ than spiders.

- b) An Ipad is _____ than a bicycle.
- c) Learning English is _____ than playing video games.
- d) My garden is _____ than a hospital.
- e) Language is _____ than Art.
- f) Dory is _____ than Nemo.
- g) My sister's drawing is _____ than mine.
- h) Mom's cookies are _____ than store ones.
- i) Sarah is _____ than her pet cat.
- j) The new chair is _____ than the old one.

11. **Complete** the sentences with the comparatives of the given adjectives.

Comparatives with -er			
I'm	older	than	you (are).
You're	older		I am / me.
Keiko is	taller / shorter		Masa.
She's	taller / shorter		he is / him.
My cat is	cuter		your cat.
Dogs are	friendlier		cats.
Add -er : tall → taller old → older short → shorter			
But: cute → cuter friendly → friendlier			

Example: The cat is faster (fast) than the dog.

- a) My backpack is _____ (big) than yours.
- b) The sun is _____ (bright) than the moon.
- c) The elephant is _____ (strong) than the mouse.
- d) The flower is _____ (pretty) than the leaf.
- e) Who is _____ (tall), your mom or your dad?
- f) My mom is _____ (young) than my dad.
- g) Are dogs _____ (friendly) than cats?
- h) I am _____ (short) than my cousin.
- i) My teacher is _____ (old) than me.
- j) Babies are _____ (cute) than adults.

12. **Complete** the sentences using “who” to describe people.

Describing people with <i>who</i>	
I have a <u>classmate</u> .	<u>She</u> likes math.
I have a classmate who likes math.	
Mateo has <u>two friends</u> .	<u>They</u> play basketball.
Mateo has two friends who play basketball.	
<u>The girl</u> is smart.	<u>She</u> sits next to me.
The girl who sits next to me is smart.	
<u>The people</u> are Canadian.	<u>They</u> live next door.
The people who live next door are Canadian.	

You can use *who* in a sentence to give more information about people.

Example: We have a classmate **who sings very well.**

- a) I have a sister
-

b) Miss Gaby is the teacher

c) I have a younger friend

d) I know three students

e) I have a sister

f) My mom is a baker

g) Abigail is a fast runner

h) Carlie is a creative person

i) I have a cousin

j) There is a girl in my class

13. **Read** and **circle** the correct answer.

Example:

What / **Where** / **How** did the students do yesterday?

The students watered the plants yesterday.

- a) **When / Who / What** did Sam call Lucas?
Sam called Lucas last night.
- b) **Where / Who / Why** did she go?
She went to the doctor because she had a fever.
- c) **How many / How much / What** did he buy?
He bought carrot seeds.
- d) **When / Where / What** did Tim play soccer?
Tim played soccer at 6pm.
- e) **How often / Where / When** did the students go last Monday?
Fifth graders went to the Science lab last Monday.
- f) **Where / Whose / Who** notebook is this?
This is Martina's notebook.
- g) **How many / How much / What** is a movie ticket on the weekends?
It is \$5 on the weekends.
- h) **When / Where / Why** did Matt come late?
Because he didn't hear the alarm clock.
- i) **How often / Where / When** do you go to church?
I go every Sunday.
- j) **How often / Where / When** did you buy the carrots?
I bought them in the grocery store.

14. **Circle** the correct word. There is an example.

Reflexive pronouns

I	hurt	myself	while lifting the table.
You		yourself	
She		herself	
He		himself	
We		ourselves	
They		themselves	
The dog	hurt	itself	while running.

Compare: *I hurt **myself**.* = I hurt my own body.
*I made the first-aid kit **by myself**.* = I made the kit alone. No one helped me.

Example: He shouldn't touch the stove. He could burn **myself** / **himself** / **ourselves**.

- a) They shouldn't run with scissors. They could cut **himself** / **herself** / **themselves**.
- b) If you scratch **herself** / **myself** / **yourself**, put a bandage on the scratch.
- c) She should take care of **myself** / **herself** / **himself**. She should eat more healthy food.
- d) We learned how to organize **yourself** / **myself** / **ourselves** in the last unit of inquiry.
- e) When my sister touched the stove, she burned **myself** / **herself** / **himself**. It was terrible.
- f) My friend didn't listen to me, and she cut **herself** / **myself** / **yourself**.
- g) The cat can take care of **myself** / **yourself** / **itself**.
- h) We live by **yourselves** / **themselves** / **ourselves**.
- i) Can you help me put this bandage on?
I'm busy right now. Can you please do it **herself** / **myself** / **yourself**?

j) She doesn't have a costume to wear for the party. She can make one **herself** / **themselves** / **ourselves**.

15. **Look** at Tony's calendar and **complete** the sentences using expressions from the box.

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
play video games					x	x	
go swimming					x		
do homework			x		x		x
eat vegetables	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

~~every day~~ - once a week - twice a week - three times a week

Example: Tony eats vegetables every day.

a) Tony plays video games

_____.

b) Tony goes swimming

_____.

c) Tony does homework

_____.

16. **Complete** the sentences using “was” or “were”.

<i>was/were</i>								
Question	Answer	Question			Answer			
How is the bread?	It's good.	How	was	the bread?	It	was	good.	<i>it's = it is</i>
How are the grapes?	They're good.	How	were	the grapes?	They	were	good.	<i>they're = they are</i>

There are two forms for the past tense of the verb *be*: *was* and *were*

Example: Five dogs **were** in the park yesterday night.

- a) We _____ bestfriends before she moved to France.
- b) The weather _____ cold yesterday morning.
- c) The children _____ happy when they opened the presents.
- d) Samantha _____ late this morning.
- e) The cat _____ sleeping by the window.
- f) We _____ happy to visit the museum.
- g) It _____ sunny and warm outside.
- h) They _____ playing together at recess.
- i) The stars _____ shining in the night sky.
- j) My favorite color _____ blue when I _____ a child.

17. **Write** sentences using “used to” and the given information.

Used to for past habits

I	used to	play	outside.	These days	I play video games inside.
She					she plays video games inside.
Children					they play video games inside.
My friend	didn't use to	have	a computer.	Now	he has one.

Question					Answer
Where	did	you	use to	play?	I used to play in the park.
	Did	you	use to	play in the park?	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Used to is different from *be + used to*.
I used to do homework at night = I did this regularly in the past, but not anymore.
I am used to doing homework at night = I do this regularly. It is not a problem for me.

Example: Dana / love / watching TV

Dana used to love watching TV.

a) Sarah / play / soccer

b) Jack and Emily / not eat / ice cream

c) Sam / read / bedtime stories

d) The cat / sleep / on the couch?

e) Grandma / bake / cookies

f) Tim / not ride / his bike

18. **Complete** the sentences using “but” or “instead” and the information from the box.

Contrast with *but* and *instead*

Long ago, people used fire for light, **but** today they use electric light.

Long ago, people used fire for light. Today they use electric light **instead.**

Use a comma (,) before *but*.

Use *instead* at the end of the sentence.

now people drive cars - now we can buy the clothes we like

now we have electric lights - now we can go to restaurants

now we talk using cellphones - now they use social media

now kids play video games - now we get them at the supermarket

~~now people cook on a stove~~

Example: Long ago people used fire to cook, **but now people cook on a stove.**

a) Long ago kids played outside a lot.

_____. (instead)

b) Long ago mothers sewed the clothes,

_____. (but)

c) Long ago people rode horses.

_____. (instead)

d) Long ago we cooked our own food,

_____. (but)

e) Long ago people read by candlelight.

_____. (instead)

f) Long ago people talked face to face,
_____. (but)

g) Long ago people read the newspaper.
_____. (instead)

h) Long ago people grew their own vegetables,
_____. (but)

19. **Complete** the sentences using "should", "must", "can't" or "don't".

a) You _____ eat your vegetables to stay healthy.

b) We _____ forget to say "please" and "thank you."

c) It _____ be raining because I see the sun shining.

d) He _____ be at school because it's Saturday today.

e) I _____ finish my homework before I can play with my toys.

f) _____ pollute the sea!

g) _____ make loud noises past 11 pm.

h) She _____ drink at least 8 glasses of water a day.

i) You _____ submit the exam before 8 pm.

