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Previous continuous and continuous forms are usually used for operating bloods such as talking, station, play, etc. The constant form is not used in stative verbs, as it may be, looks, taste, etc. Some static verbs can be used as action verbs, so there are some exceptions. For example, the smell - It smelled good. (stative verb) / He smelled roses as he walked past the window (action verb.) Subject + be (was, were) + present participle (verb form) + objects: Jane wrote a letter while walking into the room. They discussed the problem when they were 11. Target + be (was, were) + no + verb + objects Jack didn't watch TV. He cooked dinner. We didn't drive any time! We worked hard. (Question stat) + be (was, were) + subject + current participant (verb format)? What did you do at 7:00? Did Jennifer pay attention during the meeting? The past is used to talk about what happened at a certain moment in the past. Alex knitted a sweater at 10:30 last night. My friends were expecting me at 9:00. The past is also often used in conjunction with the past as simple to express what happened when something important happened. They were on the project when he burst into the room. I was thinking about him when the phone rang. Guess who it was? These time clauses are commonly used to express the continuing activities of the past in the past at a given moment. At the moment, at and at that moment refers to a certain period of time in the past. These two clauses are often used as a constant of the past. It is more common to use the past as usually simple to talk about, but if you want to express what happened at a precise time in the past, use the past constantly. He had breakfast at 6:45 this morning. We'll review his request at 10:00 p.m. Alan didn't t ink with Tom at 9:00. He met Dennis. The When/When switch is used with the past to express an important event that has occurred in the past. The past is used to express what happened at that moment. They were getting ready when he got home. Alice didn't think when she said that. What did you do when he asked? Although 'While' is constantly used with the past to express something that happened at the same time as something else happened. During, a no-sound or nanssa phrase is used to indicate the event during which something happened. I was writing when he was dictating. He didn't pay attention during the meeting. Jackson was at work when he was having fun. Bend the verb in parentheses in the past continuous time format. If you have any questions, please also use the stated topic. What did _____ (you do) when he arrived? He _____ (see) TV at 2:00. They _____ (don't sleep) at 5:00. Peter _____ (job) when I called. Tim _____ (study) German when they were French. I _____ (don't pay attention) during presentation. _____ (Brian speaks) during the lesson? We _____ (not cooking) when he walked through the door. Jason _____ (plays) piano at 3:00 a.m. yesterday afternoon. When exactly will _____ (Howard give) the presentation? Andrea _____ (not waiting) arrives this early! What did _____ (you think) when you said that? _____ (he does) housework when you called? Carlos _____ (drink) tea when I walked into the room. They _____ (meet) with Smith and Co. at exactly 2:35 p.m. My cousin _____ (is not) fun when I arrive. They _____ (discuss) the issue when you telephoned. _____ (they work) in the garden when you arrived? He _____ (sleep), so he went into the room softly. They _____ (do not take) notes during the presentation, but pay attention to each word. Select the correct time expression to use for the previous continuous time format. What did you do (during/during the meeting) ? Tim was finishing the report at 5:00. They discussed the problem (when/at) I walked into the room. Jackson didn't listen (during/during), he explained the situation. Did Alice pay attention (during/during the performance)? They had a quiet breakfast (this/at) in the morning when he arrived. What did they do (when/in) what happened? Sheila played the piano (while she/was in her time) on a computer. I was working on a computer at 7:00 this morning. Alex didn't play golf (this/10pm) in the morning. He was at work. What did they do at 4:00? He worked quietly (when/for) he opened the door. Peter didn't do any housework (you/yesterday) this morning. He worked in the garden. Where did they sleep (then/when) did he come home last night? Jason thought about the problem (when/at) he asked for an answer. Our teacher explained the math (from / when) he rushed into the room with the news. Dilbert worked on a computer at 4:00 in the morning! Did they (like/at) listen to the question? He wasn't working (when/in) he came into the office. They didn't think about it (when/when) they made a decision. Did you watch when you weren't asleep, you were at work, but studying didn't pay attention, but Brian didn't talk, but he didn't play, what Howard gave you, but you didn't expect you to think he was drinking but hadn't had a conversation. They slept, but no longer by taking during this time, when this happens today, when a spreadsheet or table is one page in a file created with an electronic spreadsheet program like Microsoft Excel or Google Sheets. A workbook is a name given to an Excel file and contains one or more worksheets. When you open an electronic spreadsheet program, it loads a blank workbook file that consists of one or more blank worksheets. The steps in this article apply to Excel for Microsoft 365, Excel 2019, 2016, 2013, and 2010. Excel for Mac, Excel Online, and Google Sheets. Using storing, processing, and displaying data. The primary storage unit for worksheet data is a rectangular cell arranged in a grid pattern on each sheet. Individual data cells are identified and organized by using vertical column letters on the worksheet and horizontal row numbers that create a cell reference, such as A1, D15, or Z467. Spreadsheet definitions for current versions of Excel include: 1,048,576 rows per worksheet16,384 columns per Table1, Table2, Table3, and so on, but you can change those names. In Excel, you can move between worksheets with the following keyboard shortcut combinations: Ctrl+PgUp (page up); Move rightCtrl+PgDn (page down); Move left on Google Sheets, keyboard shortcut combinations that are exchanged between worksheets are: Ctrl+Shift+PgUp; Move rightCtrl+Shift+PgDn; Move left These free English worksheets are a great way to test yourself to see if you understand the essential english language concepts. Below are dozens of free spreadsheets that you can print or view on your computer to see how well learning is coming. If you think these are too difficult, consider free Online Classes in English and free English games to learn more about the games on these spreadsheets, then come back and take another look. There are also several free language learning mobile apps that can teach you English when you're away from your computer or free language learning sites and free language exchange sites that you can access on your computer. Learning numbers can be the simplest thing you learn in any language. Download these free English spreadsheets to see how well you know the English words for different numbers. You can also use these worksheets to see if you can type the right word for each number, but you can also compare the structure of each letter with the answers to make sure you draw them correctly. Numbers Crossword: Type a word for each number entered, and then fill in the words for the crossword puzzle. No answers will be given, but you know if you are right if the puzzle is solved. Count and enter numbers: Count the number of objects in each picture, and then type the number as text below the picture. Check the second page for your answer. Numbers 10-100 Multiple choice quiz: Circles multiple-choice text that matches each Number. The numbers range from 10 to 100. Write in words: Express each number as words. These figures are in the 100,000. Numbers 10-100 Handwriting training form: Practice typing different numbers by tracing Sms. Number Labyrinth: Help surfing stars!: Draw the beginning of the line with 1 to number 20 in this number maze. Up to 100: Calculate and enter the number of blocks in each question. Like any language, it is important that you know the English alphabet. Below are spreadsheets that you can fill in to test whether you're on track with the order and writing of letters. Alphabet: This spreadsheet has a lot of questions about the English alphabet. Type two letters that appear before and after the given letters, and rearrange the sentence in alphabetical order. All replies appear on the second page of the PDF file. Alphabetical order: Sort these 10 words alphabetically, then check your answer. Good alphabetical order: List these 20 words in alphabetical order to practice the English alphabet. Replies are not included in this worksheet, so the person who knows the language must confirm the answers. Alphabet missing letters: Fill in the missing letters in the alphabet, then check your answer. Match isko and lowercase letters: Draw a line that corresponds to a capital letter with the lowercase letter of this free English worksheet. Download these free spreadsheets for different methods to make sure you know your color in English. Colors Image Test: Match each splash of color to the written word. Check the answers when you're done. Colors Image Test: This is very similar to the previous worksheet, but you'll be given six words for each color instead, and you'll only have to choose the right one. Missing Letter Colors test: This English worksheet works when you fill in the missing letters that describe each color. Spelling and writing colors: Another iteration of the worksheets above extracts letters to match the color to the mixed word. Dictionary colors: Draw a line between the object and its color to practice reading these basic words. Colors Crossword: Turn the color to the English word for that color, and then fill in the word in the crossword puzzle. There are a lot of rules in the construction of English phrases. Below are several spreadsheets that you can download to see how well you know some of both basic and trickier. Verbs: Animal Action: You are given 20 verbs that you need to use to fill out an incomplete sentence. The answers are on the second page. Spelling of actions: Circle a spelled word correctly. Check the second page for your answer. I Vs. Me Spreadsheet: The common problem many English people make is confusing when I and I are used in a sentence. Download this spreadsheet and answer questions to see how well you're doing. All the answers are included. Adverbs: Circle the adverb that describes the verb in each of these sentences. Glossary Policy: This is a multi-choice dictionary training table. Two sentences are given for each section, and you must select a word that fits both sentences. The answers are on the second page. Allude Vs. Elude Spreadsheet: Worksheet: empty of these 10 sentences, selecting either escape or refer. The answers are in. Using commas: Read the sentences and place the commas in the right place. Compare your answers with the answer key to see how many you're getting right. A more difficult worksheet is also available. Who vs. Who spreadsheet: Choose between pronouns who and who can be tricky. Check the word in these statements, and then check to see if the answer is correct on the other page of the worksheet. Days of the week: Answer questions about different days of the week, and then find these words in word search. Missing letters of spring: 15 words are missing one or more of their letters. See if you can fill in the blanks, and then compare your answers with the upside-down answer key at the bottom of the PDF. When you're done with this, you'll find more of these missing letter tables from Cinco de Mayo, Mother's Day, Winter, Autumn, April 4th. The answer to five questions is on the second page. Clothing Wordsearch: Look for words related to clothes in this puzzle. Feelings Picture Test: Read and match the facial expressions with an emotional expression. Feeling.