

Unit 4: Come to my house! Rooms, places and present continuous

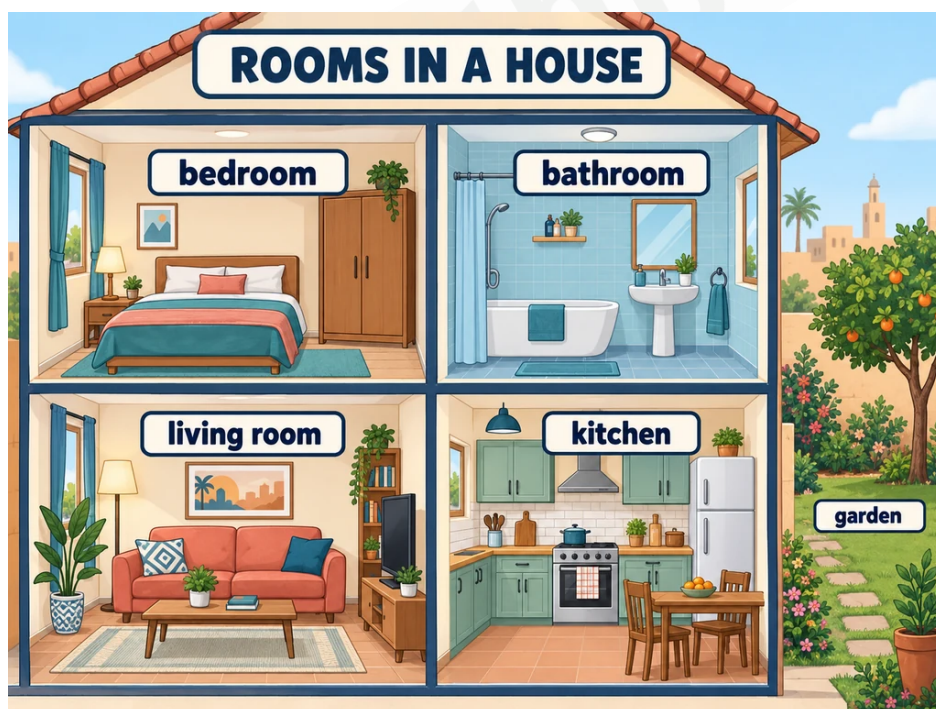
The bag is under the table. She is tidying her room. The first sentence locates an object; the second describes an action happening now. In English 1AC Unit 4, Come to my house!, learn rooms and furniture, prepositions of place, frequency words and the present continuous. Then describe a home and the people helping in it.

Anglais 1AC - Supplementary practice - Updated 27/10/2026

Learning goals

- Name rooms and everyday household objects
- Locate objects with prepositions of place
- Describe habits with frequency adverbs
- Form the present continuous with am/is/are + verb-ing
- Distinguish a regular habit from an action happening now
- Write a short description of a home scene

1. What are the rooms in a house called in English?



Name the rooms and their objects. This is an imaginary house; describe your own home or invent one for practice.

Room or place	What you might do there
bedroom	Sleep or keep your clothes
living room	Sit, talk and relax
kitchen	Prepare food and cook
bathroom	Wash and brush your teeth
dining room	Eat meals
hall	Enter the home or reach other rooms
garden	Grow plants or play outside
study	Read or do desk work
laundry room	Wash clothes

The picture is an imaginary home. Find the bedroom, bathroom, living room, kitchen and garden. Not every home has a garden, study or separate dining room. Use the words you need for your own home, or describe an invented one.

A house is a type of building. A flat or apartment is a home within a larger building. Home means the place where you live: you can say I go home even if you live in a flat.

Describe a flat

I live in a flat. There are two bedrooms. There is a kitchen, a bathroom and a living room. There isn't a garden.

1. Use I live in to introduce the type of home.
2. Use there are with two bedrooms.
3. Use there isn't to describe something absent.

2. What are common furniture and household words?

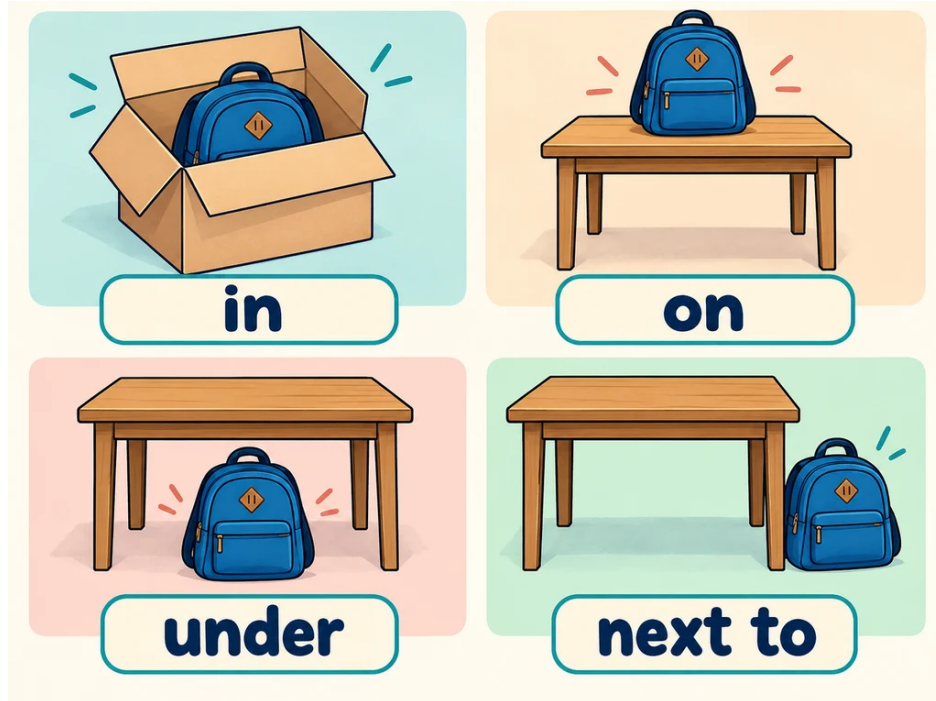
Object	A simple description
bed / pillow / blanket	Things used for sleeping
wardrobe	A cupboard for clothes
sofa / armchair	Comfortable seats
table / chair / desk	Furniture for sitting, eating or working
lamp	A light
rug	A covering for part of a floor
bookshelf	A shelf for books
fridge	Keeps food cold
cooker	Used for cooking food
sink	A place to wash dishes
washing machine	Washes clothes

Furniture is an uncountable word. Do not add s to make furnitures. To count, name the objects: two chairs, one table and a bed. A desk is a piece of furniture; a study is a room.

3. How do in, on, under and next to describe a place?

Preposition of place

A preposition of place shows where something is in relation to something else: The bag is under the table.



In means inside, on shows contact with the surface, under means below and next to means beside.

Preposition	Meaning	Example
in	Inside	The bag is in the box.
on	Touching a surface above it	The bag is on the table.
under	Below	The bag is under the table.
next to	Beside	The bag is next to the table.
between	In the space separating two things	The lamp is between the bed and the desk.
behind	At the back of	The bag is behind the door.
in front of	Before the front of	The chair is in front of the desk.

The same bag changes position in the picture. A box is the reference object in the first scene; a table is the reference in the other three. Ask Where is the bag? Answer It's under the table. For several objects, ask Where are the books? Answer They're on the desk.

Build a sentence about position

1. Choose the object you want to locate.
2. Use is for one object or are for several.
3. Choose a preposition that matches the picture.
4. Name the reference object: The books are on the shelf.

5. Check whether your partner can find the object from your description.

Check this

On means touching the surface in these examples; in means inside. With between, name both reference points: between the bed and the desk. Only describe positions that the picture or text actually gives.

4. How do always, usually, sometimes and never describe habits?

Frequency word	Meaning	Example
always	Every time	I always brush my teeth in the morning.
usually	Most times	I usually read in my bedroom.
often	Many times	We often eat in the kitchen.
sometimes	On some occasions	I sometimes watch TV.
never	Not at any time	I never leave books on the stairs.

Ask How often do you tidy your room? Answer I usually tidy my room on Saturday. Frequency words usually go before an ordinary verb: She often reads. They usually go after be: She is often tired. These words describe general frequency, not exact percentages.

Check this

Never already has a negative meaning. Say I never watch TV in the morning. Do not add don't to make I don't never watch TV.

5. How do you talk about household chores?

Chore	What it involves
tidy my room	Put things in their places
make my bed	Arrange the blanket and pillows
wash the dishes	Clean plates, cups and other dishes
set the table	Put out things for a meal
sweep the floor	Clean the floor with a broom
water the plants	Give plants water
cook dinner	Prepare the evening meal
take out the rubbish	Move waste to the appropriate bin

Chores are jobs that help keep a home clean and organised. Describe a routine with the present simple: I make my bed. My brother sets the table. Family members can share age-appropriate tasks. Use a real or imaginary situation for practice.

6. How do you form the present continuous?

Present continuous

For an action happening now, use subject + am/is/are + verb-ing: I am reading. She is cooking. They are cleaning. This is also called the present progressive.



Describe what is happening now with am, is or are plus verb-ing: They are tidying the room.

Look at the actions happening in the picture. A father is washing the dishes, a girl is watering a plant, a boy is making the bed and two people are tidying the room. These sentences describe this moment; they do not tell us who always does each job.

Subject	Statement	Negative	Question
I	I am reading.	I am not reading.	Am I reading?
he / she / it	She is cooking.	She isn't cooking.	Is she cooking?
you / we / they	They are cleaning.	They aren't cleaning.	Are they cleaning?

Short forms are common: I'm reading, she's cooking, they're cleaning. Ask What are you doing? Answer I'm making my bed. For Is he washing the dishes?, answer Yes, he is or No, he isn't. The short answer uses be, not do.

7. How do you spell verb-ing forms?

Base verb	Verb-ing	What changes?
read	reading	Add ing
wash	washing	Add ing
play	playing	Keep y
tidy	tidying	Keep y
make	making	Remove the silent final e
write	writing	Remove the silent final e
sit	sitting	Double t
run	running	Double n

Check this

Keep the verb be: She is cooking, not She cooking. Do not add s to the -ing form: She is cooking, not She is cookings. Learn the forms in the table; not every final consonant is doubled.

8. Present simple or present continuous: which one do you need?

Meaning	Tense	Example
A regular habit	Present simple	I tidy my room on Saturday.
An action happening now	Present continuous	I am tidying my room now.
A family member's habit	Present simple	My father usually cooks dinner.
His action at this moment	Present continuous	He is washing the dishes now.

Ask: Is this a regular habit, or is it happening in the scene now? Usually and every day often signal a habit. Now and at the moment often signal an action in progress. Read the whole situation before choosing a tense.

9. Reading: an afternoon at home

I'm Imane. I live in a small apartment. My room has a bed, a desk and a bookshelf. My desk is next to the window. I usually do my homework there. Today, I'm tidying my room. My brother is watering the plants. My father is cooking dinner. My mother is reading in the living room. We are helping each other.

Where is Imane's desk? It's next to the window. What does she usually do there? She usually does her homework. What is she doing today? She is tidying her room. Notice how the verb changes when the meaning changes from a habit to an action in progress.

10. Mini-project: describe a room and the people in it

Prepare a scene

1. Draw a real or invented room with four objects.
2. Write two sentences with there is or there are.
3. Locate two objects with different prepositions.

4. Add one habit with usually or sometimes.
5. Add two people doing things and describe them with be + verb-ing.
6. Read your sentences to a partner who draws the scene. Compare both drawings.

Check yourself: Can you name four rooms, locate three objects, describe one habit and describe two actions happening now? If you mix the tenses, compare I tidy my room on Saturday with I am tidying my room now. Then change just the action and practise again.

Remember

- A house is a building; a flat or apartment is a home within a larger building.
- Use in for inside, on for a surface, under for below and next to for beside.
- Frequency adverbs usually come before ordinary verbs and after be.
- Form the present continuous with am/is/are + verb-ing.
- Add not after be for a negative and move be before the subject for a question.
- Use the present simple for habits and the present continuous for actions happening now.

Practice - Try before checking

Answer in your notebook. Use evidence from the examples and check your sentences.

Exercise 1. Name the room

Where do people usually cook, sleep and brush their teeth?

Exercise 2. Find the household object

Name the object that keeps food cold, the cupboard for clothes and the shelf for books.

Exercise 3. Choose a preposition

Choose in, on, under or next to: inside a box; resting on the top of a table; below a table; beside a table.

Exercise 4. Match frequency meanings

Match always, usually, sometimes and never to every time, most times, on some occasions and not at any time.

Exercise 5. Choose am, is or are

Complete: I ... reading. She ... cooking. They ... cleaning. My brother ... making his bed.

Exercise 6. Write verb-ing forms

Add the correct -ing form: wash, play, tidy, make, write, sit, run.

Exercise 7. Describe positions

A lamp stands between a bed and a desk. Two books rest on the desk. A bag is below the desk. Write three sentences.

Exercise 8. Make negatives and questions

Make each sentence negative, then a question: She is cooking. They are reading.

Exercise 9. Place the frequency word

Put usually in I make my bed. Put often in She is tired. Correct I don't never leave books on the stairs.

Exercise 10. Habit or now?

Choose: She usually (reads / is reading) in her room. Look! She (reads / is reading) now. They (wash / are washing) the dishes every evening.

Exercise 11. Read about Imane

Use the reading. Where is her desk? What does she usually do there? What is her brother doing?

Exercise 12. Listen and locate

Ask a partner to read: The bed is next to the window. The bag is under the desk. Two books are on the desk. Draw and label the objects without looking at the text.

Exercise 13. Write a home scene

Write six sentences about an invented home. Include a room, two object positions, a habit and two actions happening now.

Exercise 14. Correct a mixed-tense paragraph

Correct: She usually is read in her room. Now she tidying. Her brother are making his bed. The books is on the desk.



Explained answers

Exercise 1. Name the room

In the kitchen, bedroom and bathroom. These are common uses; a home's arrangement may be different.

Exercise 2. Find the household object

A fridge, a wardrobe and a bookshelf. Match each object to the job described in the clue.

Exercise 3. Choose a preposition

In; on; under; next to. The reference object helps you describe the exact position.

Exercise 4. Match frequency meanings

Always: every time. Usually: most times. Sometimes: on some occasions. Never: not at any time. These do not require exact percentages.

Exercise 5. Choose am, is or are

Am; is; are; is. Choose be to match the subject, then keep the verb-ing form.

Exercise 6. Write verb-ing forms

Washing, playing, tidying, making, writing, sitting, running. Keep y in tidying; remove e in making and writing; double the final consonant in sitting and running.

Exercise 7. Describe positions

The lamp is between the bed and the desk. The books are on the desk. The bag is under the desk. Use are for the two books.

Exercise 8. Make negatives and questions

She isn't cooking. Is she cooking? They aren't reading. Are they reading? Add not after be or move be before the subject.

Exercise 9. Place the frequency word

I usually make my bed. She is often tired. I never leave books on the stairs. Frequency words follow be but usually precede other verbs; never needs no extra negative.

Exercise 10. Habit or now?

Reads; is reading; wash. Usually and every evening describe habits here; Look and now describe an action happening at this moment.

Exercise 11. Read about Imane

Her desk is next to the window. She usually does her homework there. Her brother is watering the plants. The last answer describes an action happening now.

Exercise 12. Listen and locate

Show the bed beside the window, the bag below the desk and two books on the desk. Other positions are not specified. Compare your drawing with the three sentences.

Exercise 13. Write a home scene

Model: This is our living room. A lamp is next to the sofa. Two books are on the table. I usually read here. My brother is tidying the room. My mother is watering a plant. Other clear scenes are possible.

Exercise 14. Correct a mixed-tense paragraph

She usually reads in her room. Now she is tidying. Her brother is making his bed. The books are on the desk. Check the meaning first, then be and the subject's number.

Frequently asked questions**What does English 1AC Unit 4 cover?**

Come to my house! covers rooms, furniture, prepositions of place, frequency adverbs, chores and the present continuous. It also compares habits with actions happening now.

How do I form the present continuous?

Use a subject, am/is/are and a verb ending in -ing: I am reading, she is cooking, they are cleaning. Keep be in both full and short forms.

What is the difference between in, on and under?

In means inside: in the box. On means resting on a surface in these examples: on the table. Under means below: under the table.

What is the difference between present simple and present continuous?

For this unit, use the present simple for a habit: I tidy my room on Saturday. Use the present continuous for an action happening now: I am tidying my room now.

Where do frequency adverbs go in a sentence?

They usually go before ordinary verbs, as in She often reads, and after be, as in She is often tired. Never already has a negative meaning, so it does not need don't.

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