

Gr4 Eng Home text book week 7

pp.78, 80

p.69 (essay)

Language practice

Verbs – finite, infinite

- **Finite verbs** change according to the subject of the sentence.
Example: I walk to school. She walks to school. They walk to school.
- **Infinite verbs** do not change according to the subject of the sentence. The helping (auxiliary) verbs change.
Example : I am going home. She is going home. They are going home.

Subject-verb agreement and stative verbs

The subject and the verb must agree.

- With **finite verbs**, a singular subject gets a singular verb, and a plural subject gets a plural verb.
- With **infinite verbs**, a singular subject gets a singular helping verb (am/is /was), and a plural subject gets a plural helping verb (are/were).
- **Stative verbs** show actions that we cannot see:
 - Verbs that show a thought – think, worry, understand, wonder, know
 - Verbs that show ownership – has, own, need, possess
 - Verbs that show emotions – love, fear, hate, admire
 - Verbs that show the senses – taste, see, hear, smell.

1. Rewrite the sentences. Choose the correct verb in the brackets. Underline the finite verbs and circle the stative verbs.

My friends and I (am/are) in the school band. We also (have/has) to practise every day. Sometimes we (think/thinks) about leaving the band. There (is/are) nights like the Battle of the Bands and we (realise/realises) that nothing special (comes/come) without sacrifice.

Revision

- Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets.
 - Tau and I (goes/went) to the mall every weekend.
 - Mary and I (are/was) having a party tomorrow.
 - They never (want/wants) me to join their group.
- Complete the table of irregular verbs.

Present tense	Past tense	Past participle (had ...)
bite	bit	bitten
	drove	
	saw	

- Match the proverb to its meaning.

Proverbs	Meaning
All that glistens is not gold.	Complaining about something that is gone won't get it back again
It's no use crying over spilt milk.	If you have a good idea, act before it's too late to get what you want
The early bird catches the worm.	Not everything that is attractive is good for you

- Rewrite the passage below in plain English by replacing the idioms.

No one studied for the English test because we thought it would be a piece of cake. As it turned out, the paper was Greek to me.

Spelling list

applauded	fabulous	moral	separate
characters	facial	persuasion	singular
competition	favourite	programmes	solution
council	finite	proverbs	stative
elements	idiom	realistic	storyboard
emotions	irregular	reflection	traveller

Can you remember the differences between a proverb and an idiom?



Write

Write three paragraphs about a haunted house.

Before you write

1. Plan your ideas and use **what**, **where**, **when**, **who**, **why** and **how** as a guide.



2. Brainstorm your ideas using a **mind-map**.
3. Write full sentences with the correct punctuation.
 - a) Use your dictionary to use the correct spelling.
 - b) Include synonyms and antonyms that you have learnt.
4. Read your first draft and check the following:
 - a) Have you used the correct punctuation?
 - b) Have you spelt all the words correctly?
5. Make changes to correct your mistakes.
 - a) Rewrite your story neatly.
 - b) Proofread your story or swap it with a friend.
 - c) Write the neat final draft.

Word list

mind-map – a diagram that shows all the main ideas of a story