

English Home Language Week 5: 18-22 May Theme 8 Anansi the tricky spider



Monday



Remember to read for three minutes and report back at the beginning of every day.

Mark the exercises done in week 4 – see file: Week 4 Memos. Make sure all work for week 4 has been completed and marked. Revise work.

Idioms p.97

Do no 1 – Match the idiom with its meaning.

You can colour code the idiom and meaning.

1a) A leopard cannot change its spots.



However hard you try, you cannot change your basic nature. Do the rest.

Tuesday

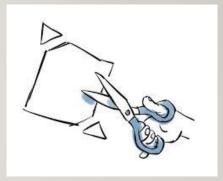


Do you know the following idoms? (Answers on next slide.) 1 2 3 4









Tuesday



Idiom answers:

- 1 Go on a wild-goose chase doing something that is pointless.
- 2 Once in a blue moon something that does not happen often.
- 3 Don't count your chickens before they hatch wait until you actually have something before you start thinking it is yours.
- 4 Cutting corners not doing a task correctly in order to save time or money.

Now do Idioms p.97 no 2 A-C

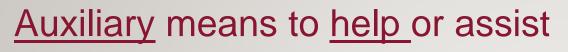
Auxiliary verbs p.100

Read the notes in the text book.

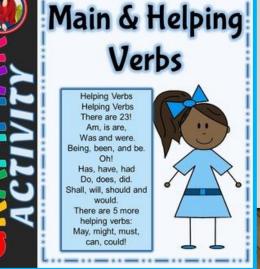
Then study the notes on the next slide.

Tuesday





Auxiliary verbs are helping verbs, that help to form the tense. Yesterday he was working on his project. (was helps "working" to form the past continuous tense) He has finished the project. (has helps "finished" to form the present perfect tense) Am, is, are, was, were, do, does, did, can, could, will, would, must, may, might, shall, should, need, ought to, need to, used to These can all be auxiliary verbs I am reading a book. = auxiliary I am a girl. = verb (not auxiliary, not helping another verb) Do no 1 a)-g) on p.100 Write out the sentences.





TENSES

You have already studied the simple (basic) tenses:

past/present/future

He ate a sweet. / He eats a sweet. / He will eat a sweet.

And also the continuous tenses:

He was eating a sweet./ He is eating a sweet. / He will be eating a

sweet.





Now you are also going to study <u>the perfect tenses</u>. This term we'll focus on <u>the present perfect tense</u> and in term three the past and future perfect tenses. Here are some examples:

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect
Present	He walks	He is walking	He has walked
Past	He walked	He was walking	He had walked
Future	He will walk	He will be walking	He will have walked 10 kilometres by this evening.

THE PERFECT TENSES

Generally refers to events that are completed before another time.

	EXAMPLES	TIME FRAME
Present Perfect	Dale has finished the assignments	sometime before now
Past Perfect	He had finished by 6:00 yesterday	sometime before 6:00
Future Perfect	He will have finished by 6:00 tommorrow	sometime before 6:00



You'll notice how you form the perfect tense: Present perfect tense has(singular)/have (plural) + column 3 (write/ wrote / written) He has written the test. They have written the test. Past perfect tense had + column 3 (see / saw / seen) After he had seen the film, he went home. Future perfect tense will + have + column 3 (do / did / done) By this time tomorrow he will have done his homework. So if you see "perfect tense" you will use has/have or had + column 3. (Column 3 is called the past participle.)



The present perfect tense p.101

Read the notes in the text book.

Take note:

We use this tense(time) for something that happened at some time in the past, but it may still continue in the present or may have importance in the present. A specific time (like yesterday/last night/in 2018) is not mentioned.

Never use the present perfect tense (has/have seen) with a specific time mentioned.

I have lived in Kuils River last year. X I have lived in Kuils River for many years. I lived in Kuils River last year. She has seen the film yesterday. X She has seen the film already. She saw the film vesterday.



Now do no 2a) – e) on p.101 and no 1a)-d) op p.102 in your classwork book. Write out the sentences.

Thursday



Revise the perfect tenses, by reading through all the notes on the power point and in the text book. <u>Theme 8 Target Worksheet B</u> (on the next slide) Write this heading in your classwork book. Do no 1- 4. At no 4 write out the sentences.





Thursday



THEME 8: TARGET WORKSHEET B

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1. Read the following fable and fill in the part that is missing.

One day a young mouse went out alone for the first time into the farm yard. He came scurrying home to his mother very frightened. "I have been outside by myself and I have seen a terrible monster," he squeaked. "It had a bright red crown on its head and huge arms that it flapped about. And razor sharp claws ... and it threw back its head and gave a terrible screech."

"Oh, that was only the old rooster," said the mother mouse. "He won't hurt you."

"Well, he frightened me so much that I fled in fright just as I was about to make friends with ______

"Good gracious!" said the mother mouse. "That was the cat, our greatest enemy. She will catch you and eat you if you don't stay away from her!"

- 2. What is the moral or message of this fable?
 - a) People with friendly faces are not to be trusted.
 - b) Don't let young children out unattended.
 - c) Don't judge a person by how they look.

3. Which idiom could also be used as the moral of this fable?

- a) Don't bury your head in the sand.
- b) Don't judge a book by its cover.
- c) Beauty is only skin deep.
- d) Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

 Write the correct form of the verb in each sentence to form the present perfect tense.

- a) I have/has (saw) a big scary rooster before.
- b) He have/has (pat) the cat already.
- c) It have/has (sleep) all morning on the wall in the sun.
- d) They have/has (walk) all night to get here.
- e) She has/have (read) all those fables already.





Spelling Group 10

Practise the words and write a spelling test adding up to 20. Write out the incorrect words x5. If you have full marks, you may

get a sweet, a real one at home or this one.

Read aloud for ten minutes.













