

Gr 6 Eng Home Lang Text book Week 5

pp.97,100-102

Language practice

Reread the information about idioms on pages 28 and 41.

1. Copy these idioms into your exercise book. Next to each idiom, write its correct meaning. You can choose the correct meaning from the list below.
 - a) A leopard cannot change its spots.
 - b) Don't count your chickens before they hatch.
 - c) Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.
 - d) Keep your feet on the ground.
 - e) Let sleeping dogs lie.
 - f) Love me, love my dog.

Meanings

- Don't stir up trouble.
- However hard you try you cannot change your basic nature.
- If you love me, you must love everything about me.
- It is rude to try and work out how valuable a gift is; just be grateful.
- Be sensible and practical, even when you achieve success.
- Wait until you actually have something before you start thinking it's yours.

2. What idioms are represented by each of these pictures?

A



B



C



Step 3: Use the following checklist to help you *edit* your story.

- Is the fable short?
- Does it use animal characters?
- Does one of the characters have a weakness?
- Does this weakness create conflict in the story?
- Is there a big event or climax in your story?
- Does the climax lead to the character learning the lesson?
- Is the lesson or message clearly expressed at the end?

Step 4: Write your edited story out *neatly*.

Language practice

Auxiliary verbs

Many verbs are made up of two words, not just one. For example:

I **am writing** a story.

We **shall be running** in the race.

The verbs – writing and running – are helped by special verbs called auxiliary verbs. The main auxiliary verbs are:

to be, to have and to do.

Auxiliary verbs help to **form the tense** of the sentence. For example:

I **was** writing a story.

We **are** running in the race.

Other auxiliary verbs, which are always used with the **present tense** of the verb, are:

shall, will, must, could, should, may, can, might, would

1. Fill in the missing auxiliary verbs.
 - a) We ____ going to play a trick on you.
 - b) The dog ____ been barking all day.
 - c) They ____ be late if they don't hurry up.
 - d) Anansi ____ talking to Tiger in the forest.
 - e) I ____ not do as you say!
 - f) Anansi ____ noticed that the rock was magic.
 - g) They ____ surprised to see Snake was tied to a pole.

The present perfect tense

The present perfect tense is used to talk about an action that happened **some time in the past**, but has **importance in the present**. For example:

I **have read** that fable many times.

It is formed by putting **have** or **has** in front of the **past participle**.

The past participle usually ends in -ed, -d, -t, or -en.
For example:

moved, heard, learnt, taken or chosen

We **never** use the present perfect tense with very **specific time expressions** like yesterday, a year ago, last week, when I was a child, one day. For example:

I have read that fable yesterday. ✗

I read that fable yesterday. ✓

2. Complete these sentence in the present perfect tense.
You will have to change the verb in brackets.
- The train to Durban _____ already (leave).
 - Alan _____ (be) to the Kruger Park twice.
 - Great news! My dog _____ (have) puppies.
 - I _____ (break) my leg once.
 - We _____ (live) here for a long time.



Revision

Present perfect tense

1. Not all these sentences use the present perfect tense correctly. Copy the correct ones into your exercise book.
 - a) Liza has seen the movie several times.
 - b) I'm really hungry because I haven't had lunch yet.
 - c) I have stayed at Fred's house last night.
 - d) Leo has already gone to school.
2. Rewrite the following fable.
 - a) Use different colours to show the three parts: the beginning, the middle and the ending.
 - b) Underline the sentences that describe the climax of the story.
 - c) Fill in the moral or message at the end of the story.

The lion and the mouse

One day, a tiny mouse ran over the nose of a sleeping lion by accident. The lion woke up furious, caught the mouse and was about to eat her when the mouse protested. "Don't eat me!" the little mouse pleaded. "If you let me go, one day I will repay your kindness." The lion decided to let the mouse go, but doubted that he would ever see her again. Many days later the mouse heard the lion's roar echo through the forest. She found that the lion had been caught in a trap and was tangled up with ropes. The little mouse, remembering her promise, gnawed through the ropes. The lion walked free.



Moral: _____

Spelling list

admiration

auxiliary

captured

characteristics

climax

conflict

creatures

cunning

doubtful

eventually

exaggerated

exaggeration

gnawing

heroes

journey

length

leopard

moral

nature

originated

qualities

quality

stereotypical

vanity