



Day 3

Review singular and plural verbs.

Assign Exercise 26-3.

Day 4

Review for the Third Quarter Test. Review past lessons, especially adjectives and pronouns (Units 4 and 5). If you need extra time for review before your child is ready to take the test, please do take the time.

Give your child the Third Quarter Test.

Please send this test to Seton for grading.

Send to Seton the Third Quarter Test along with the English Third Quarter Report Form or you may scan the test and send it to Seton online at www.setonhome.org.

Click on MySeton, then Log On. Click on Courses, then scroll down the chart to English. Click on the icon to the right which reads Send Assignment.

FOURTH QUARTER

WEEK TWENTY-SEVEN

Day 1

Exercise 27-1 shows various forms of a verb. Your child has studied singular and plural present tense verbs and will begin the past tense tomorrow. It is not necessary to go into **-ing** verbs at this level, but we have introduced them. Your child will likely be able to find the correct word by reading aloud each sentence with each possible verb form and listening for what “sounds” right.

Assign Exercise 27-1.

Day 2

Explain the past tense of verbs. The past tense is used when we speak of something that happened before now. Give some examples of the past tense of a verb: Yesterday we **listened** to music. Two hours ago, we **worked** in the garden. Last week, we **played** at the park. Jesus **lived** 2000 years ago.

Explain that most verbs show that they are in the past when they end with -ed or -d. If the word ends in an e, add the -d to show past tense. If the word ends in a consonant, add -ed.

Give the following drill: Say a sentence with a present tense verb. (Make sure it is a regular verb for which we add -ed or -d; avoid irregular verbs such as saw, had, etc.) Have your child repeat the sentence using a past tense verb. For example, say “Now I play”; then say “Yesterday I _____.” Let your child fill in the blank with “played.” Here are some verbs you can use: jump, wave, smile, pray, love, like, work, walk, pick, help.

Assign Exercise 27-2.

Day 3

Review past tense verbs. Do the oral drill explained on Day 2 as needed.

Assign Exercise 27-3.

Day 4

Explain irregular past tense action verbs to your child. Irregular verbs are those that are not put in the past tense by adding -ed or -d. The root (the main part) changes in irregular verbs; do not add -d or -ed to the root. Give some examples: run, ran; sit, sat; meet, met; ride, rode; etc.

There are some rules that will be helpful in remembering the irregular forms. If a word ends in -y, the -y will change to -i when the word is put in the past tense; for example, *try* - *tried*; *cry* - *cried*. Since there are already two vowels in a row when *say* changes to *said*, add -d to the end, not -ed. Your child may need to memorize the spelling for some of these words, especially words like *go* - *went* and *see* - *saw*.

Read the sentences in Exercise 27-4 with your child. Review the present tense of each verb.

Assign Exercise 27-4.

WEEK TWENTY-EIGHT

Day 1

Review irregular past tense action verbs.

Use the following drill for reinforcement: say the present tense of the verb (i.e. “grow”), then have your child say the past tense (“grew”). You may use the verbs in Exercise 28-1 to continue this drill.

Assign Exercise 28-1.

Day 2

Explain that “*saw*” is the past tense of “*see*.” Read the examples in Exercise 28-2 together.

Assign Exercise 28-2.

Day 3

Explain that “*went*” is the past tense of “*go*.” The verb “*go*” tells about the present. The verb “*went*” tells about the past. Read the examples in Exercise 28-3.

Assign Exercise 28-3.

Day 4

Explain to your child the usage of the verbs *go*, *went*, and *gone*.

We use the verb “*go*” when we want to tell about something that is happening now.

We use the verb “*went*” when we want to tell about something that happened in the past.

“*Gone*” is used with a helping verb instead of “*went*” when the past tense action is ongoing.

“I went fishing” indicates that I have done so in the past (perhaps as a child, but haven’t done so in recent years).

“I have gone fishing.” shows that fishing is part of my experience in my past and continues in recent times as well.

Assign Exercise 28-4.