

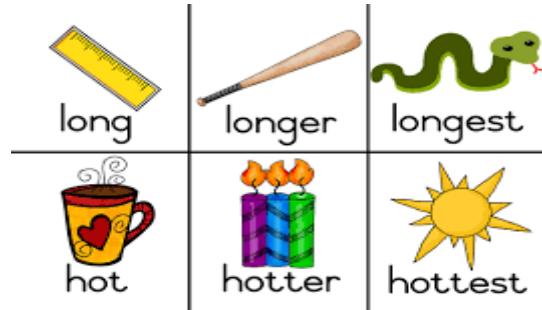
RADICAL ACADEMY



MY ENGLISH

(HOME PRACTICE BOOK)

GRADE 3



Articles - A, An and The

Arrowsense

A chair An apple The Sun

A green rectangular card with three items: a wooden chair, a red apple, and a yellow sun. To the right of the sun is a cartoon girl with red hair and a blue dress, pointing towards it.

2016 edition

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UNIT ONE**MY SCHOOL****Character counter of the month****September (Adaptability)****Meaning:** The quality of being able to adjust new condition.**Synonyms:** Flexibility**Antonyms:** Rigidity**Smart idiom** Hot potato**Learning out comes****At the end of this unit students will be able to:**

- Define auxiliary verbs;
- Explain the use of auxiliary verbs;
- Unscramble the scrambled sentences;
- Use the correct punctuation marks in their sentences;
- Practice the dialogue.



Discuss the following questions with your friends.

1. What do you think about the above picture?
2. What do you see there?
3. What are the children doing?

1.1 THE AUXILIARY VERBS

What is an *auxiliary verb*?

An auxiliary verb, also called a *helping verb*, is a **verb** that is used with another verb (or two other verbs) in a verb phrase.

The auxiliary verbs (which include *be*, *have*, *do*, and the modal verbs like *may*, *shall*, *will*, *can*, and *must*) combine with verbs to do things like show a verb's tense or form a question.

Can

Uses to ask permission.

Example: Can I go out?

Can I use a red pen?

Uses to give permission.

Example: Can we play in the field?

Yes, you can.

Uses to express ability.

Example: She can swim in the pool.

They can ride bicycles.

May

Uses to ask permission.

Example: May we sing a song in the class?

May I make a phone call?

Uses to express idea of probability.

Example: There is cloud in the sky, it may rain.

Our team plays good, it may win.

Could

Uses as a past form of “can”.

Example: It can be correct.

It could be correct.

Uses to ask permission.

Example: Could we plough the field?

Could they fix breakfast?

Uses to express past ability.

Example: She could pass the test easily.

The different forms of can/could/ May

Can	could	May
am able to	was able to	am allowed
are able to	were able to	are allowed to
is able to		is allowed to

Example: I can draw that picture.

I am able to draw that picture.

We could pay the tax on time.

We were able to pay the tax on time.

Exercises

Fill in the blank space using can, may or could in the space provided.

1. Penguins _____ swim very well.

2. I _____ run very fast when I was younger.

3. **Abel:** _____ I ask you a question?

Jemal: Yes , you may.

4. _____ you play the piano when you were seven?

5. _____ an ostrich fly? No, it can’t.

Practice the following dialogue with your partner.

Dialogue1.

Permission to go the washroom

Selam : May I go to the washroom please?

Liku : No Selam, you must wait till the class is over.

Selam : But I need to go urgently.

Liku: There're only 10 minutes left.

Selam : Okay, but I may not be able to hold and there may be a puddle on your floor.

Liku : Please go immediately.

Dialogue 2.

Taking a Nap

Tinsae : I may not be able to take a nap today.

Jemila : Why not?

Tinsae : One of my friends may come over today and if she does I won't take a nap.

Jemila : You aren't sure whether she'll come?

Tinsae : No, she told me she'll come if she can.

Reading

What do you know about school?

What activities are there in a school?

Do you enjoy going to school? Why?

I like my school

I like my school because there are so many things to do. There is a playground where I can play with my friends and a library where I can read books. Learning new things and meeting new people are two of the reasons why I enjoy going to school. My math teacher is nice, and she always explains things to me when I don't understand them. She encourages me to strive for excellence. I can always count

on someone at school for assistance whenever I need it. Football and basketball are two of my favorite sports, and both are represented by my school's teams. I am looking forward to participating in next year's teams. In addition, I am interested in many clubs at my school, including the Art Club and the Chess Club. There is something for everyone at my school, which makes it cool.

Read the above short paragraph and answer the questions accordingly.

1. What does the author like about their school?
2. What are some of the activities and clubs offered at the school?
3. Does the author participate in any sports teams?
4. Who is the author's favorite teacher and why?
5. What does the author think makes their school cool?
6. In your opinion, what is the best part of the school?

Vocabulary

Match column “A” with their correct meaning given under “B” and write your answer in the space provided.

<u>“A”</u>	<u>“B”</u>
____ 1.enjoy	A. constantly
____ 2.new	B. inspire
____ 3.favourite	C. original
____ 4.always	D. like
____ 5.encourage	E. choice

1.2 Jumbled sentence

Jumbled sentences are made up of a sequence of mismanaged or untied sentences that have been written in random order.

Example: name is my Habte. My name is Habte.
 students we are. We are students.

Exercise

Unscrambled the following scrambled sentences and write meaningful sentence.

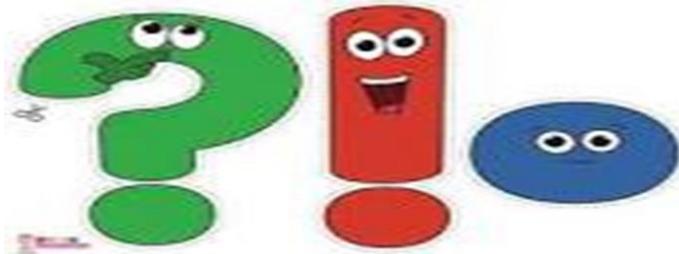
1. on/ is/ the/ the/ table/cat/.

2. football/field/ they/play/ the/in/.

3. not/like/to/does/banana/

4. writes/on/the/teacher/the/blackboard/the/

5. pictures/are/drawing/we/.



Look at these three pictures and, then discuss the questions with your friends.

1. What are the above pictures?
2. When do we use them?

1.3 Punctuation Mark (Mechanics)

It is an art used for writing.

It uses for two purposes.

- A. To make reading smooth.
- B. To make the idea clear.

End punctuation Marks

The following are end punctuation marks:

Full stop (.)

Question Mark (?)

Exclamation Mark (!)

Uses

A. Full stop (period, dot (.)

1. Uses at the end of declarative (Normal) sentence.

Example: He resides in a big house.

Mohammed goes to the mosque.

- ## 2. Use with the abbreviated words.

Example: Mr. Mister

Mrs. Mistress

Dr. Doctor

3. Use with the contracted names of days and months.

Tus. ____ Tuesday Oct. _____ October

B. Question Mark(Interrogative Mark (?)

1. Use at the end of Yes _ No questions.

Example: Can they cook the sweet potato?

Will you leave for Bahir Dar tomorrow?

- ## 2. At the end of Wh- questions.

Example: Where do you live?

What is his work?

C. Exclamation Mark (!)

It is usually used with sentences that are connected to our emotions (Anger, love, fear, surprise...etc.) statements exclamation are with:

O	Oh	What
Ah	Wow	How

Example: Wow! It is nice day!

What an attractive building!

Exercises

Punctuate as well as capitalize the following sentence using the correct marks

1. addis ababa is the capital city of ethiopia

2. do you know where girma lives

3. october is before november

4. what a hot day it is

5. Mr Hussen works in a big factory

Riddles

1. I am a punctuation mark. I am found at the end of affirmative and negative sentences. What am I? _____
2. I am a punctuation mark. I am found at the end of interrogative sentence. What am I? _____
3. I am a punctuation mark. I am found in the middle and at the end of sentences. I show joy, grief, and excitement. What am I?

1.4 USES OF CAPITAL LETTERS

English is mostly written using small letters (a, b, c, d, e), still capital letters are also used here and there without their proper use. The writing remains incorrect. So, we must learn where to use capital letters.

Capital letters are used as shown below.

A. The first letter of each particular name:

Naod Bahir Dar Kombolcha Wellayita Nile

B. The letter I when written alone as a word:

- I am a boy but you are a girl.
- Bekele and I are friends.

C. The first letter of the sentence:

- Asia is the largest continent.
- Tewordros was a brave man.

D. The first letter of the first word of each line in poetry:

Not gold but only men can make.

A nation great and strong.

Men who for the nation's sake.

Stand fast and suffer long.

E. The first letter of the month, Day and festival:

- I was born in the month of March.
- The Christmas falls in December.

F. Letters used to write abbreviations:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. MO: Money Order. | 5. SPO: Special Police Officer |
| 2. PO: Post-Office. | 6. SHO: Station House officer. |
| 3. SI: Sub-Inspector. | 7. PTO: Please Turn Over. |
| 4. HM: Head-Master. | 8. SDO: Sub-Divisional Officer |

Exercises

A. Here is a list of words. Eight of them must begin with capital letters. Sort them out and write them below:

seleshi	table	chart	entoto	sharpener	room
tuesday	shirt	asfaw	pencil	merkato	student
baro	shoes	jimma	roof	mohammed	pants

B. Write the abbreviations for:

1. Prime Minister _____
2. Railway Mail Service _____
3. General Post Office _____
4. Bachelor of Arts _____
5. National Bank of Ethiopia _____

C. Rewrite by arranging each sentence using capital letters where needed.

1. work while you work, and play while you play.

2. this is the best way, to be healthy and happy.

3. my elder brother lives in addis ababa.

4. the quran and the bible are holy books.

5. listen to my prayer, oh! god.

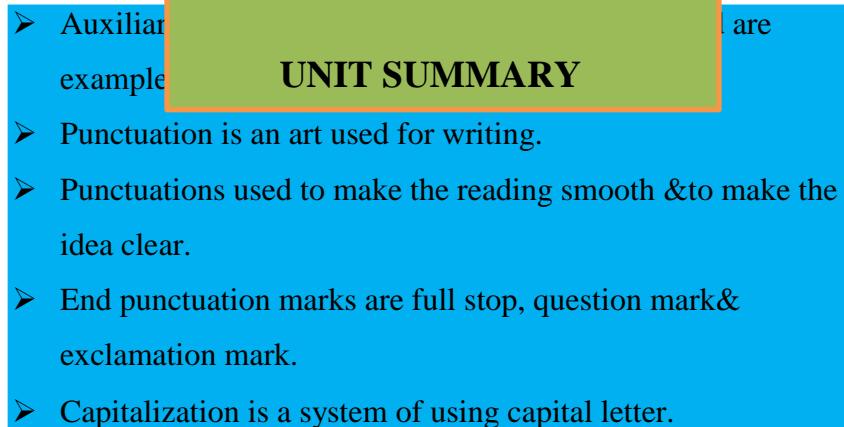
D. Rewrite the passage by putting capital letters where necessary:

abebe and dawit were two brothers. i was the elder of the two. abebe was rich yet he was very cunning. he ran a jewelry shop but earned his living by wood-cutting he was punished for his cunning. he had a son and a daughter. dawit had two lovely sons whom he loved them very much. both of them married two princesses.



A grade four science teacher tried to teach her students about direction .She assigned different activities to different students based on their individual learning styles and abilities.

Students! Does the teacher adapt the teaching to the individual needs of each student? How do you know? Discuss with your friends.

- 
- Auxiliary verbs are helping verbs. They are used with main verbs to form complete sentences.
 - Punctuation is an art used for writing.
 - Punctuations used to make the reading smooth & to make the idea clear.
 - End punctuation marks are full stop, question mark & exclamation mark.
 - Capitalization is a system of using capital letter.

UNIT SUMMARY

REVIEW EXERCISES

I. Write the name of the following punctuation marks.

1. ? _____
2. . _____
3. ! _____

II. Punctuate the following sentence using the correct marks .

1. this is my elder brother

2. when were you born

3. we live in a big house

4. january is the first month of the year

III. Unscrambled the following scrambled sentences and write meaningful sentence.

1. seven/days/There/ in/a/week/are

2. it/a/beautiful/ is/ house

3. Radical/our/name/is/ school's

UNIT TWO

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

October (Punctuality)

Meaning: The fact or quality of being on time.

Synonym: Regularity

Antonym: Tardiness

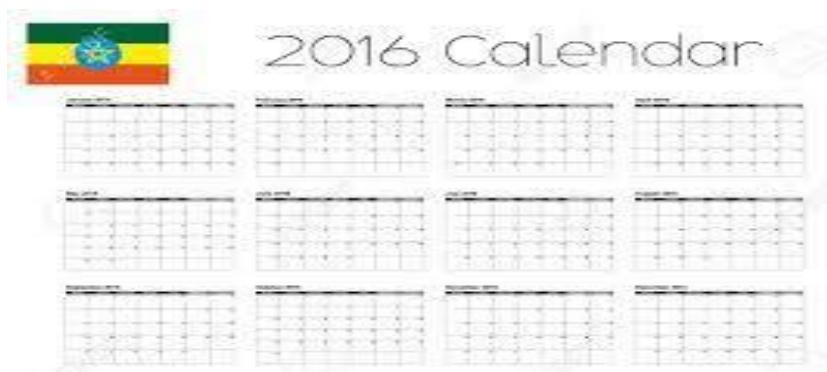
Tongue twister: I scream, you scream, We all scream for ice-cream

Learning outcomes:

At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

- Differentiate the different kinds of conjunctions;
- Practice the dialogue;
- Read the given passage;
- Construct their own sentences using conjunction words.

Look at the following calendar and, give your answer to your teacher.



1. What do you see in the above image?

2. Discuss on the above calendar.

Mr. Getu is a doctor **and** his clinic is in the city.

Hiwot is reaching here on Monday **or** Tuesday.

Miss Marta is beautiful **but** Miss Roza is more beautiful.

Example

2.1 CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are the joining words such as **and, or, but, because, so, if** etc. They are used to join words, phrase, clauses and sentences.

And: is used to join two things, words of the same type or types of a sentence of the same importance.

Example: Helen **and** Semira are friends.

We are cold **and** hungry.

But: is used to introduce something which contrasts what you said before.

Example: The car is old **but** runs fast.

We are all here **but** Ujulu.

Or: is to join two alternatives.

Example: He never drinks **or** smokes.

We pay the rent **or** be in prison.

So: is used to indicate the result of something.

Example: I ate much **so** I was sick.

She saw many things **so** she couldn't remember.

Because: is used to tell reason for something.

Example: I do it **because** I like it.

He visited a dentist **because** he had a tooth ache.

After: is used to show what is next or later.

Example: We will leave **after** breakfast.

The schools will be closed after June 30.

Then: is used to show what is next or afterwards.

Example: Sara and wintana clapped then others.

Let us go for dinner then go to bed.

Before: is used to show something was done earlier.

Example: He leaves the house before he tells the secrete.

The train reached before the travellers.

Exercise 1.

Underline the most suitable conjunction given in each pair of brackets.

1. Ali (or, and, but) Girum went to the market together.
2. Mr. Paulos is disabled (or, so, but) he is a hardworking man.
3. Mr. Alemu (but, so, or) Mr. Eyob will go for seminar.
4. Mogese likes to play football (because, so, but) he does not like cricket.
5. It was too cold yesterday (or, and so) I stayed at home.
6. We are going to Awassa (and ,because, so) Langano in the vacations.
7. Teachers like Samuel (and, because, so) he is an obedient boy.
8. (So, If, Because) you do not work hard, you may fail.
9. The man was a thief (and, or, so) he was caught by the police.
10. Zehara will surely succeed (and, so, if) she works hard.

Exercise .2

Fill in the blanks with ‘and’ or ‘but’, ‘so’ ‘because’ or ‘if’.

1. Mrs. Mahlet met Mr. Hailu _____ Mrs. Tigist at the supermarket.
2. Selamawit wants hot drink _____ she is feeling cold.
3. She is tired _____ she is feeling sleepy.
4. Mr. Tensae reached late _____ he missed the bus.
5. I phoned Saba twice _____ she was not at home.

6. You can go home now _____ later.
7. The monitor caught the naughty boy _____ took him to the teacher.
8. Muna is healthy _____ she exercises every day.
9. You cannot reach there soon _____ you go by train.
10. They wanted to make notes _____ they went to the library.

Practice the following dialogue with your friends.

Dialogue 1.

Tsion: Good morning, Zehara.



Zehara: Good morning, Tsion.

Tsion: What are these?

Zehara: They are cats **and** dogs.

Tsion: Do you like them?

Zehara: I like cats **but** I don't like dogs.

Tsion: Oh! Interesting! But mine is different from you. I like dogs **but** not cats.

Zehara: Ok! I must go now, bye!

Tsion: Bye!

Reading

How many months are there in a year? What are they?

Which is your favorite month?

When is your birthday?

Have you got the time?

People today are always thinking about the time. There never seems to be enough time to do all the things we want to do. Believe it or not, there was a time before time was so important. It was enough to know that the sun was out. That meant it was daytime. During these days when the clock seems to control us, doesn't that sound kind of nice?

Time can mean a lot of different things. That's one way we know how important it is for us. We have so many words about it! The smallest amount of time we can measure is called a second. When you put 60 seconds together, you get one minute.

If you take 60 minutes, you get one hour. The hands of the clock go all the way around twice in 24 hours, giving us one day.

If you want to look at time beyond one day, you leave the clock and look at a calendar instead. There are about 30 days in one month. Some months have an extra day; February has a couple less. There are 12 months in one year. Time never stops.

Adopted from - <http://www.k12reader.com>

Exercises

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1. What are people always thinking about these days?

2. We have lots of different words about time. What does that show?

3. How many hours are in one day?

4. How many seconds are in one minute?

5. How many months are in one year?

Vocabulary

Fill in the blank space using the words given below

enough	important	beyond
couple		

1. I can't calculate this question. It is _____ my knowledge.
2. I have _____ time to finish the work.
3. It is _____ to eat balanced diet food.
4. Those _____ are living in the same house. They are husband and wife.

Word search

The months of the year found in the word puzzle. The words appear across and down. Circle and write the words.

Across

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Down

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

F	e	b	J	t	p
e	b	M	a	y	w
b	b	v	n	m	A
u	n	w	u	y	u
r	e	e	a	t	g
a	e	l	r	l	u
r	y	m	y	m	s
y	J	u	n	e	t
A	p	r	i	l	u

Practice the following dialogue with your partner.

Dialogue 2

Woman: What is your favorite month?

Man: My favorite month is May.

Woman: Why do you like?

Man: Because the weather is hot, and it is my birthday!

Woman: Nice! My favorite month is January?

Man: Why? Do you have a birthday in January?

Woman: No, but I have no school!

Man: Good reason!

Woman: When you were at school, did you reach on time?

Man: Yes, I was punctual. I reached there even in time.



My father always wakes up early in the morning and goes to work.

He begins work at 8:00 in the morning. He reaches there at 8:00.

Therefore; the administrative always appreciate and honor him.

Students! Do you think is my father punctual or not? Discuss with your friends.



UNIT SUMMARY

- ✓ **Conjunction:** means words that combine sentences, words or phrases,
- ✓ The common conjunctions are **but, because, or, and, so, if, etc.**

The following are also examples of conjunctions.

FAN BOYS

F..... FOR

AAnd

N.... Nor

B..... .But

O..... Or

Y..... Yet

REVIEW EXERCISES**I. Fill in the blank space using the words in the bracket.**

1. Aman is rich _____ Ali is poor. (and, but, because)
2. You stood first _____ you worked hard.(or, because, but)
- 3.Melat _____ Kidist are siblings.(and, or, but)
4. It was raining outside _____ I stayed at home.(because, so, but)

II. Fill in the blank space using the correct conjunction words.

1. My father is tall _____ my mother is short.
2. January _____ February are months of the year.
3. You can take either a pen _____ a pencil but not both.
4. My teacher punished me _____ I did not do my homework.

III. Construct your own sentences using the following conjunction words.

- 1.and _____
2. but _____
- 3.or _____
4. because _____

UNIT THREE TRAFFIC SIGNS

November (Responsibility)

Meaning: The state or fact of having a duty to deal with something or of having control over someone.

Synonyms: Accountability

Antonyms: unreliable

Smart idiom : Carry the can

Learning outcomes:

At the end of this unit, the students will be able to:

- Define the auxiliary verbs;
- Identify the use of has and have;
- Explain the use of articles;
- Practice the dialogue.

Discuss the following questions with your friends.

What do you do at home?

What are your responsibilities at home, at school?



Look at the above picture and, then discuss with your friends.

1. What do you see in the above picture?
2. Where do you see them?

3.1 The Auxiliary verbs: Have/ Has

subject	positive	Negative	question
I			
We			
You	have	have not	Have+ subject?
They		haven't	Do+ subj+ have
He			
She	has	has not	Has+ subject?
It		hasn't	Does+ he+ have

"Have" is used with the pronouns: I, we, you, they, and plural nouns in the positive form.

Example:

1. We have three books.
2. They have an ox.
3. You have four pencils.
4. I have a car.



"Has "is used with the pronouns:

She, he, it and singular nouns in **positive** form.

Example:

1. She has a toy.
2. He has a book.
3. It has long tail.
4. The boy has three brothers.



"**Have not**" is used with the pronouns: I , we , they, you and plural nouns in **negative form**.

Example:

1. I have not a car.
2. We have not our own house.
3. They have not a dog.
4. You have not any money

"**Has not**" is used with the pronouns: She, he, it and singular nouns in **negative form**.

Example:

1. She has not any books.
2. He has not any pen.
3. It has not anything to eat.
4. The cat has not any milk.

EXERCISES

Supply have, have not, has, has not correctly in the blank spaces.

1. Do you _____ a doll?
2. She_____ any books in her shelf.
3. I _____ a car.
4. They _____some food for today.
5. He _____any exercise books.
6. We need to buy a car. We _____ got any car.
7. It _____got any legs.

3.2 ARTICLES

In English we have two kinds of articles.

Namely: ***Definite*** and ***Indefinite articles***. The definite article is the and the Indefinite articles are '**a**' and '**an**'.

Articles are words that are used before nouns.

3.2.1. The Indefinite articles

A and an are the indefinite Articles. They are used with nouns that have an **indefinite or general** sense.

‘A’ is used before nouns beginning with a **consonant sound**.

‘An’ is used before nouns beginning with a **vowel sound**.

Example 1

Girum loves to eat **an** apple every day.

They are going to **a** movie today.

3.2.2 .The Definite article

The Definite Article used with nouns that have a **definite or particular** sense.

Example 2

The dress was torn.

The mango was ripe and delicious.

Exercise .1

Fill in the blanks with ‘a’ ‘an’ or ‘the’

1. _____ moon is shining in the sky.
2. Mother bought _____ pair of new sandals.
3. Muna has _____ glass of milk every day.
4. _____ guests are arriving in _____ hotel .
5. _____ clock struck twelve and Gutema ran away.
6. _____ earth revolves round _____ sun.
7. Tigist is _____ sweet girl.
8. There is _____ orange on _____ table.
9. Father caught _____ thief last night.
10. There is _____ picture on _____ wall.

Exercise .2

Fill in the blanks with the suitable articles ‘a’. ‘an’, ‘the’

A. If you look up at _____ sky on _____ clear night, you will see _____ ribbon of white crossing in it. In this ribbon, stars lie so close to each other that they form _____ single band of light. You are looking at _____ small part of _____ Milky way.

_____ Milky way is _____ name of our galaxy. It is _____ average-sized _____ galaxy. Milky way is _____ tiny _____ part of _____ universe.

B. _____ year is _____ length of time.

_____ year has 365 days. _____ days are divided into twelve months. Every four years, _____ extra day is added. This is called _____ leap year. Celebrations take place all over _____ world, throughout _____ year. Each year, you have _____ birthday party to celebrate, _____ day you were born.

C. Most of _____ world is covered by water. Only one third is covered by land. There are seven large areas of land, called continents.

D. Asia is _____ biggest continent. _____ smallest continent is Australia. _____ coldest is Antarctica. On globe, _____ line that passes at the middle from east to west is called _____ Equator which divides the world into two halves. Countries nearest to _____ Equator are _____ hottest.

A. Choose the correct articles in the bracket to complete each sentence.

1. Daniel goes to (a, an) school in the city.
2. She is studying to be (a, an) engineer.
3. Engineers plan (a, the) bridges people need.

4. Dejene works in (a, an) office, too.
5. She is (a. the) assistant to another engineer.

B. Use a, or an, to complete each sentence.

1. Grandfather takes _____ class in oil painting.
2. He uses _____ stand for his paintings.
3. It is called _____ eraser.
4. He paints on _____ board of canvas.
5. He can use _____ canvas more than once.
6. Grandpa's paint comes in _____ tube.
7. Each tube contains _____ color.
8. He painted _____ astronaut's picture.
9. He uses _____ brush with thin stiff hairs.

C. Fill the blanks with a/ an

3. This is _____ window.
4. This is _____ open window.
5. This is _____ horse.
6. This is _____ dangerous animal.
7. This is _____ animal.
8. There is _____ Indian restaurant on the corner.
9. Sheraton _____ expensive hotel.
10. The Nile is _____ African river.
11. She is _____ engineer.
12. My father is _____ dentist.

D. Use “a”, “an” or “the” to complete.

1. He received _____ award, he had won last month.
2. Meron has given _____ excuse for her friend.
3. We have arranged ourselves in _____ group of six.
4. You need outline to draw _____ good picture.

5. Henok is _____ smart and _____ outstanding boy.
6. _____ boy is trying to tie his shoe.

Practice the following dialogue with your friend.

Dialogue between Traffic police and Stranger

The dialogue is given below

Dialogue

Traffic Warden: Where is your seat belt?

Driver: Sir, I am sorry. I forgot to wear a seatbelt. I just wear it.

Traffic Warden: No. You were driving without a seatbelt. So, you are going to pay a Chillan here.

Driver: How much it is?

Traffic Warden: It is 500 birr.

Driver: Please sir; I am an ordinary taxi driver. I cannot pay such a heavy fine. I hardly earn Birr 500 a day. I request you to let me go. I will not forget to wear a seatbelt again.

Traffic Warden: So, you mean I should let you go without charging any fine?

Driver: Sir, I am a poor man. I always wear a seat belt but I don't know how I forgot it today.

Traffic Warden: OK. Now you will not forget again. I am cutting a Chillan of

Birr 500.

Driver: Sir, I told you the reason. I cannot pay such heavy fine. Can you forgive me this time?

Traffic Warden: Law and rules are equal for everyone. You broke the rule by not wearing a seat belt. If I do not fine you, then I would break the rule. That is why the traffic in our cities so unruly.

Driver: Kindly charge me less if you are determined to charge. I would say, I can only pay Birr 200.

Traffic Warden: That could be possible. But be careful next time. I am going to give you a Chillan of Birr 200.

Driver: Thanks sir. I will be careful next time.

Traffic Warden: Here is your Chillan.

Driven: Thanks, sir.

UNIT SUMMARY

✓ **Article:** are special adjective. They are a, an, and the.

They are words that are used to show one thing or one person.

➤ **Have and has are auxiliary verbs.**

Pronoun	Affirmative	Negative
I	I have	I don't have
you	you have	you don't have
he	he has	he doesn't have
she	she has	she doesn't have
it	it has	it doesn't have
we	we have	we don't have
they	they have	they don't have
you	you have	you don't have

REVIEW EXERCISES**i Fill in the blank space using the correct verb to have.(use only positive)**

1. Melat _____ a beautiful dress.
2. Hadar and Leila _____ a new bag.
3. My brother _____ a bicycle.
4. The students _____ new exercise book.
5. The dog _____ a long tail.
6. Eliana and Lili _____ a toy.
7. I _____ a trip next month.
8. Markos _____ a best friend.

ii. Fill in the blank with the appropriate article, *a*, *an*, or *the*, or leave the space blank if no article is needed.

1. I want ____ apple from that basket.
2. ____ church on the corner is progressive.
3. I borrowed ____ pencil from your pile of pencils and pens.
4. One of the students said, "____ professor is late today."
5. Eleni likes to play ____ volleyball.
6. I bought ____ umbrella to go out in the rain.
7. My daughter is learning to play ____ violin at her school.
8. Please give me ____ cake that is on the counter.
9. I lived on ____ Main Street when I first came to town.

10. Addis Ababa is the capital of ____ Ethiopia.

UNIT FOUR

RIVERS

December : (Friendship)

Meaning: The emotions or conduct of friends; the state of being friends.

Synonym: Relationship

Antonym: Foe

Idioms: go back a long way.

Learning outcome

At the end of this unit, the students will be able to:

- Explain the use of simple present tense;
- Explain the use of progressive tense;
- Identify the different kinds of quantifiers;
- Use some, any, little, a little, many, much in their sentences.



Look at the above picture and discuss the following questions with your friends.

1. What do you see in the above picture?
2. Have you ever been in such place?

4.1. Simple Present Tense

The simple present tense is one of several forms of the present tense in English.

The present simple one of the most commonly used tenses in the English language.

We use the simple present tense when describing things that are true, or when it happens regularly (or unceasingly, which is why it's sometimes called present indefinite).

The present tense is the base form of the verb. But with the third person singular (she/he/it), we add an -s.

The present simple tense uses:

We often use adverbs of frequency like sometimes, always, and never with the present simple tense.

He is always late.

I never play baseball.

She often cooks dinner at 5 p.m.

Some other signal words:

usually, often, sometimes, seldom

every day/week/month/...

A. To express habits, general truths, repeated actions or unchanging situations, emotions and wishes

Habit: He rides a bike every day.

Unchanging situations: I work in Ethiopia.

A general truth: Addis Ababa is a big city.

To give advice, directions or instructions

You go straight ahead and then turn right.

Please practice English for thirty minutes a day!

B. To express fixed arrangements, present or future

Our exam ends at 3 p.m.

That soccer match starts at 9 a.m.

C. To express future time, after some conjunctions such as after, when, before, as soon as, until...

He'll give it to you when you come next Saturday.

Stative verbs and verbs of thought/memory (like, love, need, prefer...)

He likes playing football.

I prefer to read comics.

I need some coffee.

Look at the following table.

persons	singular	plural	Affirmative	negative	question
First person	I am	We are	I am a teacher.	I am not a teacher.	Am I a teacher?
Second person	You are	You are	You speak English.	You don't speak English.	Do you speak English?
Third person	He/she/is	They are	They are students.	They are not students.	Does he speak French?

We do not use Do or Does in questions that have the verb To Be or Modal Verbs (can, must, might, should...)

Wh- questions in the Simple Present Tense

Wh-questions are questions that require more information in their answers.

They are made using Wh- words such as what, where, when, why, which, who, how, how many, how much...

To make a Wh- question, use the same word order as with yes-no questions but put a question word before the verb do or does.

Wh- question + do/does + Subject + Verb (infinitive without “to”) + Object?

Examples:

Where do you live?

When does the train arrive?

How do you go to school?

How much does it cost?

Why does he go to the movie theater?

4.2 The Present Progressive Tense

Introduction to the English Present Progressive Tense

The present progressive (also called present continuous) is a verb tense which is used to indicate that an ongoing action or condition is happening now, either at the moment of speech or now in a larger sense. The present continuous can also be used to show that an action is going to take place in the near future.

The form of present continuous is as below:

To be [am/is/are] + Verb [present participle]

The present progressive uses:

The present progressive tense (The present continuous tense) is used

- A. To talk about something that is happening at the time of speaking. The action is not finished.**

She is speaking to Tizita.

They are dancing.

Are you sleeping?

B. To talk about temporary situations.

I'm working in Paris for the next two weeks.

I'm staying with my friend this week.

C. To talk about changing situations.

The weather's getting warmer.

D. To talk about future plans or arrangements.

I'm having dinner with Marta tomorrow.

E. To indicate actions that is currently happening around the time of speaking.

I'm seeing Henok a lot these days.

Present continuous is used with words such as always, continually, constantly to talk about things that happen repeatedly (sometimes to say that something is irritating or annoying)

I don't like them because they are always complaining.

He is always going to school late.

You're constantly missing the train.

The present progressive signal words:

Signal words are words or phrases which help you to put in the correct tense. They can give us clues about which tense to expect or to use. Some common signal words with present continuous are time words like now, at the moment, this week and for the time being and the words Look! and Listen!

Present progressive affirmatives

We can use a contraction of the auxiliary verb in order to sound more natural in spoken English:

I am playing badminton. – I'm playing badminton.

They are laughing at the dog. – They're laughing at the dog.

You are swimming in the pool. – You're swimming in the pool.

Present progressive negatives

We make negative sentences by putting not (or n't) after to be [am, is, are].

I am not playing football.

She is not cooking now. – She isn't cooking now.

They are not working at the moment. – They aren't working at the moment.

Present progressive questions

The present progressive questions are indicated by inverting the subject.

This means that we swap around the position of the auxiliary verb and the subject.

Are you watching TV?

Is she going to school?

Am I typing on my computer?

The present continuous spelling rules

The present participle form of all verbs ends in -ing, and to make it we normally need to add -ing to the base form of the verb. But there are some exceptions:

We take off the -e if the verb ends with -e

come → coming

mistake → mistaking

joke → joking

However, -ee, -oe and -ye remain unchanged

agree → agreeing

free → freeing

If the base verb ends in ie, change the ie to y

lie → lying

tie → tying

If the base verb ends in consonant + stressed vowel + consonant, double the last letter. (vowels: a, e, i, o, u)

swim → swimming

refer → referring

stop → stopping

Note that this exception does not apply when the last syllable of the base verb is not stressed.

open → opening

An -l as the final consonant after a vowel is always doubled in British English but not in American English.

travel – travelling (British), traveling (American)

Exercise.

Write the correct v- ing of the verbs in the bracket in the present continuous tense.

Example:

She is (read) a book now.

She is reading a book now.

1. We are(drive) at the moment._____

2. It is (rain) heavily._____

3. He is (tie) the goat with a rope._____

4. They are (dance) now._____

5. You are (talk) in the classroom._____

4.3 Quantifiers

Some

Uses of "some"

- Some is used in positive sentences.

Example:

1. I got some nice presents for Christmas this year.
2. This job is going to take some time.
3. You have some butter on your chin.

- "Some" is used in question when offering or requesting.

Example:

1. Would like some more tea?
2. Could I have some milk please?

Do you want something to eat?

Any

- "Any" is used in negative sentences.

Example:

1. I didn't eat any sugar.
2. She looked in the cupboard but she couldn't find any biscuits.

"Any" is used in question sentences.

Example:

1. Do you have any brothers and sisters?
2. Did she catch any fish?
3. Have you seen any good films this week?

Exercise

Insert "any" or "some" correctly in the blanks.

1. Does he have _____ pen?
2. I need some drink.
3. They didn't have _____ information about you.
4. Would you like to eat _____ some raw meat?
5. She doesn't need _____ help from you.

Much

We use "much" with uncountable nouns. It is used in negative sentences.

It is used in question sentences.

Example:

1. Is there much water in your glass?
2. There isn't much milk in the bottle.

Many

"Many" is used with countable plural nouns.

"Many" is used in question sentences.

"Many" is used in negative sentences.

Example:

1. Are there many horses in the field?
2. There aren't many tomatoes in the bowl.

Exercise

Write the correct words in the blank spaces from the list given below.

many, much

1. How _____ brothers do you have?
2. How _____ water do you drink per day?
3. Are there _____ horses?
4. How _____ stars are there in the sky?

5. Is there _____ milk in the bottle?

Underline the correct words in the brackets.

1. How many (brothers/ brother) do you have ?
2. Are there (many/ much) pencils ?
3. Is there (many/ much) oil in the barrel?

A few and a little

"A few" is used with countable plural nouns.

It has positive meaning.

Example:

1. I made a few friends in Dire Dawa.
2. She gave me a few mangoes.

A little

"A little" is used with uncountable nouns.

It has positive meaning.

Example:

1. The baby drank a little milk.
2. She put a little sugar in the tea.

Exercise

Insert a few or a little in the blank spaces correctly.

1. We have _____ rubbers.
2. The lady has _____ water to drink.
3. I have _____ apples in the garden.
4. Give me _____ salt.
5. There _____ people in the hall.

UNIT SUMMARY

The simple present tense is used to:

1. To express habitual action.
2. To indicate universal truth.
3. Unchanged situation.
4. Repeated action
5. Fixed arrangements present or future.

The present continuous tense is used to describe:

- To talk about something happening at the time of speaking.
- To talk about future plans or arrangement.
- To express temporary situation.
- To talk about changing situation.
- "A few" is used with countable plural nouns.
- "A little" is used with uncountable nouns.
- "Some" is used positive sentences.
- "Some" is used in question when offering or requesting.
- "Any" is used in negative sentences.
- "Much" is used in question and negative sentences.

REVIEW EXERCISES**i. Underline the correct verbs in the brackets.**

1. She (eat/eats) bananas every day.
2. We (do/ does) after school.
3. She (is/ are) a student.
4. They (love/ loves) chocolate
5. He (make/ makes) coffee three times a week.

ii. Underline the correct verbs in the brackets.

1. I am (reads/ reading) a book.
2. The man is (knocks/ knocking) at the door.
3. Why are you (cry/ crying)?
4. What is he (does/ doing) here?
5. The dogs are (barks/ barking).

iii. Write five sentences with a few.

iv. Write three sentences with a little.

v. Underline the correct words in the brackets.

1. Could I take (some/ any) books?
2. We don't have (some/ any) money.
3. She didn't do (any/ some) thing.

UNIT FIVE

CASH CROPS

January (Charity)

Meaning: kindness and tolerance in judging others and the voluntary giving of help.

Synonym: Help; Aid

Antonym: meanness

TONGUE TWISTER: If you notice this notice, you will notice that this notice is not worth noticing.

Learning outcomes:

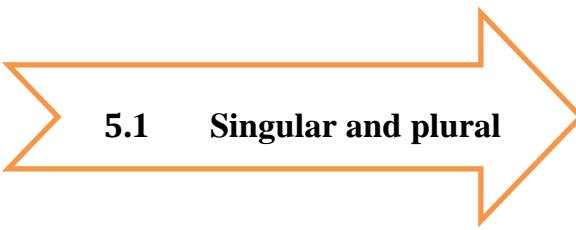
At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

- Identify the difference between singular and plural nouns.
- Explain what comparison means.
- Identify and categorize the three kinds of comparisons.



Look at the above pictures and then answer the questions as follows:

1. What do you see in the above picture?
2. Tell the name of the things you have seen to your teacher.



5.1 Singular and plural

The singular noun: The noun that stands for only one person, animal or thing is called singular noun.

Example:

Tree

Horse

Camel

Rubber

Toy

Girl etc...

The plural noun: The noun that stands for more than one person, animal, or thing is called plural noun.

Example:

Tree trees

Horse.....horses

Camel.....camels

Rubber.....rubbers

Toy.....toys

Girl.....girls etc.

Rule 1: Most nouns form their plurals by adding “s” in the end.

Example:

Cat..... cats

Dog..... dogs

Girl..... girls

Merchant...merchants

Tent..... .tents

Ball..... .balls etc..

Rule 2: Nouns that end in –ch, --sh , --s ,--ss , --x , form their plurals by adding – es , in the end .

Examples:

Brush..... .brushes

Church..... churches

Class..... .classes

Bus..... .buses

Box..... .boxes etc.

Rule 3: Nouns that end in consonant + y form their plurals by changing -y into ies.

Examples:

Lady..... .ladies

Lorry..... .lorries

Cherry..... cherries

City..... .cities

Baby..... .babies

Country..... .countries

Factory..... .factories

Fly..... .flies etc.

Rule 4. For some singular nouns that end in ‘f’ and ‘fe’ change ‘f’ and ‘fe’ into ‘ves’

Examples:

Calf..... calves

Wife..... Wives

Knife—knives

Half..... halves

Shelf..... shelves

Thief..... thieves

Life..... lives

Loaf..... loaves

Wolf..... wolves etc.

Exception: There are few singular nouns that end in ‘f’ but form their plurals by adding only ‘S’.

Examples:

Chief.....chiefs

Proof.....proofs

Belief.....beliefs

Grief.....grieves

Cliff..... cliffs etc.

Rule5: For some singular nouns that end in ‘O’ For their plural form by adding –S.

Examples:

Photo.....photos

Piano.....pianos

Radio.....radios

Solo.....solos

Eskimo.....Eskimos

Dynamodynamos. etc.

Discuss with your friends on this sentence.

- We know that **charity** begins at home, but of course it does not end there.

- What does it mean?

Do you agree on it?

IRREGULAR PLURAL NOUNS

It is formed in different ways:

Rule 1. For some singular nouns, their plural form is done by changing the vowel letters.

Example:

Man.....men

Woman.....women

Child.....children

Foot.....feet

Goose.....geese

Mouse.....mice

Tooth.....teeth

Louse.....lice

Ox..... oxen etc.

Rule2: For some nouns the singular and the plural form are the same.

Deer.....deer

Sheep.....sheep

Fish.....fish

Aircraft.....aircraft

Salmon.....salmon

EXERCISE

Change the singular nouns in bracket into plural form. The first one is done for you as an example.

1. The [house] is near the road.

The houses are near the road.

2. The [woman] went to market.

_____ .

3. The [teacher] didn't come to school.

_____ .

4. The [fish] live in water.

_____ .

5. My [sister] come to see me.

_____ .

6. The [mouse] eat in the kitchen.

_____ .

7. The [sheep] have gone to the river.

_____ .

8. The [thief] took away all the money.

_____ .

EXERCISE

Change the plural nouns in bracket into singular. The first one is done for you as an example.

1. This book is about a [heroes].
This book is about a hero.
2. You want a pair of new [glasses] .
_____.
3. The [babies] wanted milk.
_____.
4. The [geese] swims very fast.
_____.
5. The trap caught the [mice].
_____.
6. Addis Ababa is a loving city for my [brothers].
_____.
7. She is eating a [tomatoes].
_____.
8. A [children] enjoys playing.
_____.

EXERCISE

Complete each sentence below using the plural form of a noun ending in 's' into 'ves'.

Example: There many c _____ in the house.

There are many calves in the house.

1. This bakery produces 1 _____ of bread.
2. Butchers use very sharp k _____ to cut meat.
3. In autumn trees shed their l _____.
4. Last night, t _____ broke into a gold smith's shop.
5. In library, the s _____ are full of books.
6. Two h _____ are equal a whole one.

5.2 COMPARISON

COMPARISON: is to consider two or more things and discover the difference between them.

Comparison can state whether two people, or things, or places possess the same quality in the same degree or different degrees.

There are three degrees of comparison.

1. Positive degree
2. Comparative degree
3. Superlative degree

FORMATION OF DEGREES OF COMPARISON

There are two forms of comparisons

- A. Regular forms of comparison.
- B. Irregular forms of comparison.

Regular comparison

The formation is done by the sound of the words.

- A. Monosyllabic words.
- B. Disyllabic words

Monosyllabic words

1. For these words, add the suffixes [-er] and [-est.] directly.

Positive	comparative	superlative
Hard	harder	hardest
Short	shorter	shortest
High	higher	highest
Tall	taller	tallest etc.

2. For some monosyllabic words that end with[e] add[r] and [st].

Positive	comparative	superlative
Large	larger	largest
Fine	finer	finest
Wise	wiser	wisest
White	whiter	whitest etc.

3. For some monosyllabic words, double the last letter then add [err] and [est.].

Positive	comparative	superlative
Fat	fatter	fattest
Red	redder	reddest
Big	bigger	biggest
Hot	hotter	hottest etc.

4. For some monosyllabic words that end with ‘y’ after a consonant, change to ‘i’ then add [er] and[est.]

Positive	comparative	superlative
Happy	happier	happiest
Angry	angrier	angriest
Pretty	prettier	prettiest etc.

EXCEPTIONS:

Gray	gayer	grayest
Gay	gayer	gayest

5. For the disyllabic words use the prefixes [more] and [most].

Positive	comparative	superlative
Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Handsome	more handsome	most handsome etc.

Irregular comparison

The have got different conjugations.

Positive	comparative	superlative
Good	better	best
Bad	worse	worst
Little	less	least
Many	more	most

EXERCISE

Give the comparative and the superlative degrees for the following words.

Positive	comparative	superlative
1. Healthy	_____	_____
2. Bad	_____	_____
3. Wise	_____	_____
4. Narrow	_____	_____
5. Attractive	_____	_____

UNIT SUMMARY

- Singular means one or single.
- Plural means two or more than two.
- To compare means to look at the differences as well as the similarities of things.

There are three kinds of comparisons:

1. Positive degree
2. Comparative degree
3. Superlative degree

There are two formations of comparisons:

1. Regular forms of comparisons
2. Irregular forms of comparisons

REVIEW EXERCISES**I. Write the plural form of the following nouns.**

1. Book _____
2. Cat _____
3. Church _____
4. Glass _____
5. Baby _____
6. Candy _____
7. Car _____
8. Boy _____
9. Cow _____
10. Sheep _____
11. Dog _____
12. Monkey _____
13. Toy _____
14. Fish _____
15. Bench _____

II. Change the following comparisons in to comparative and superlative adjectives.

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>comparative</u>	<u>superlative</u>
1.	Fat	_____	_____
2.	Clean	_____	_____
3.	Heavy	_____	_____
4.	Handsome	_____	_____

UNIT SIX**CUTTING TREES****February (Trustworthiness)**

Meaning: The ability to be relied on as honest or truthful.

Synonym: Honesty

Antonyms: Unreliable

Idioms: “**Honesty is the best policy.**”

Tongue twister: Can you can a can as a canner can can a can?

Learning outcomes:

At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

- Explain the application of comparisons.



Look at the above picture and discuss the following questions with your friends.

3. What do you see in the above pictures?
4. What do you think about it?
5. How many trees are cut down each year for paper?

In the previous unit, we have dealt with formation of comparison, but in this unit we deal with application of comparison.

Positive degree [as....as]

Patternas +adjective
as

This pattern is used to show items [people, things, places] in comparison are at equal state.

Example: My wife drives as fast as your wife. [Both have equal speed]

Negative formnot [so.....as/
as.....as].

This pattern indicates the items in comparison are not equal.

Example: Aster is as beautiful as Arsema.

Aster is not as beautiful as Arsema.

Aster is not so beautiful as Arsema.

6.1 COMPARATIVE DEGREE

1. It uses for two items [people, places, things]
2. It uses with the ‘THAN’
3. It shows inequality.

A. [adj+---er+ than

Pattern: B. [more+ adj+ than]

Example

My brother speaks faster than my sister.

Gutu is more powerful than Gemechu.

Exercise

Put the words in brackets in the comparative degree form.

1. Addis Ababa is [big] than BahirDar.
2. Helen is [intelligent] than her sister.
3. He arrived [early] than we expected.
4. Your pronunciation is [good] than mine.
5. Oranges are [expensive] than lemons.

6.2 SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

Super: means of the highest quality. It shows that one item is of the highest quality in a group.

Pattern:

The +adj+est+ of all/ in the.

The + most+ adj of all/ in the.

Example:

1. The Nile is the longest of all rivers.
2. Dingato produces the most corn in the village.

Exercise:

Write the words in bracket in superlative forms.

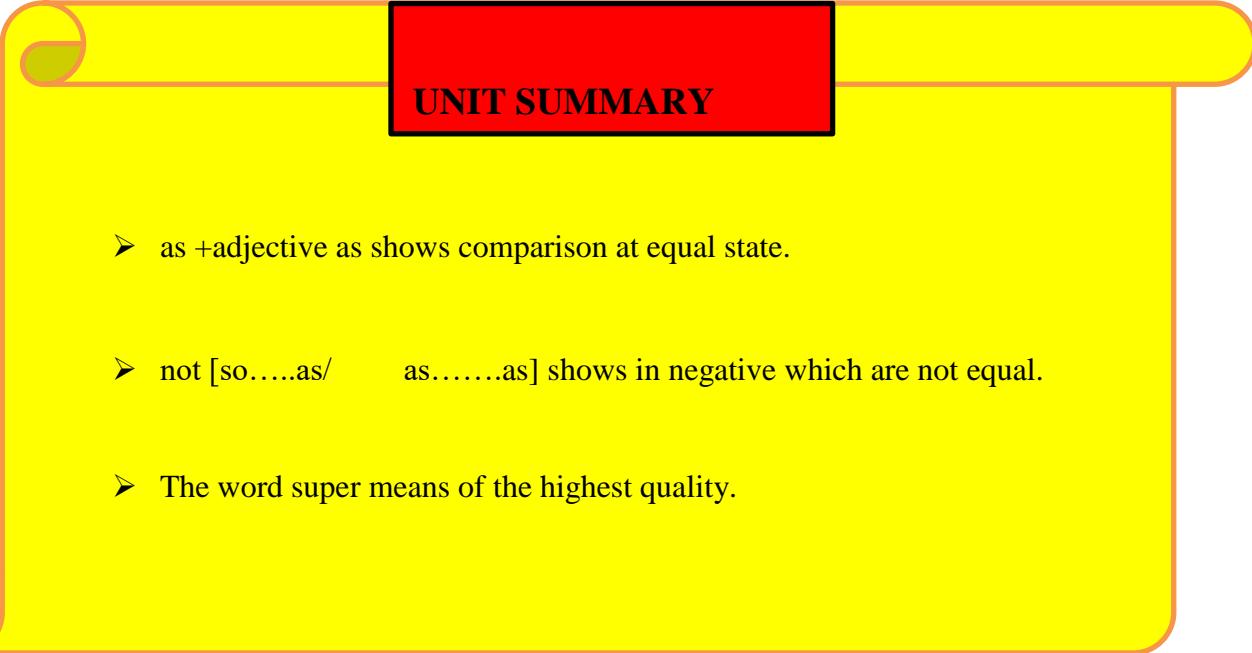
1. My father is the [kind] man in the village.
2. I am good at the [many] subjects, but not at math's.

3. The woman is the [attractive] in the city.
4. January is the [dry] month in Ethiopia.
5. June, July, and August are the [wet] months in Ethiopia.

Exercise:**Using the table, put [the most] or [the fewest] in the space.**

	cows	chickens	sheep	camels	donkeys
Tadese	20	68	50	5	2
Yohannes	15	85	63	2	4
Hadra	28	29	10	4	5
Mihret	3	72	14	6	7
Tesfaye	25	43	22	8	3
Tewodros	2	10	5	3	6

1. Hadra has _____ cows.
2. Tewodos has _____ cows.
3. Mihret has _____ donkeys.
4. Tesfaye has _____ camels.
5. Yohannes has _____ chickens.
6. Yohannes has _____ sheep.
7. Tadese has _____ donkeys.
8. Yohannes has _____ camels.
9. Tewodros has _____ sheep.
10. Tewodros has _____ chickens.



UNIT SUMMARY

- as +adjective as shows comparison at equal state.
- not [so.....as/ as.....as] shows in negative which are not equal.
- The word super means of the highest quality.



REVIEW EXERCISE

Put the words in brackets in the comparative degree form.

1. The weather today is [bad] than yesterday.
2. I am [light] than you.

Write the words in bracket in superlative forms.

1. Ruth was the [graceful] dancer in the class.
2. That rich man has got the [fine] house in the city.
3. This is the [unpleasant] medicine I have ever tasted.

UNIT SEVEN**THE NATIONAL FLAG****March (Caring)**

Meaning: Displaying kindness and concern for others.

Synonym: Kind

Antonym: neglect

Idiom: oasis of calm

Tongue twister: How can a clam cram in a clean cream can?

Learning outcomes:

At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

- Strengthen word power for effective communication;
- Improve speaking and writing skills;
- Identify the difference between since and for.



Look at the above picture and discuss the following questions with your friends.

1. What do you see in the above image?
2. What do you think about it?
3. How many of you do you mention the country's flag name?
4. Do you care about your country? How? Explain

Read the following words and discuss the meanings with your friends.

Vocabulary

1. Tri- means three. Tri-color: of three different colors.
2. Recognize: accept or admit as being legal.
3. Design: pattern showing how something is made.
4. Represent: to be a sign or a symbolize.
5. Fertility: ability to produce more.
6. Equate: to make equal or balance.
7. Unity: being united.
8. Pentagram: a five-pointed star.
9. Diversity: have different variety.
10. Sacrifice: giving something of great value.
11. Poverty: is the state of being poor.

Exercise:

Complete the following sentences with the correct words from the table.

design	equate	represent	unity
diversity	recognized	Tri-color	fertility

1. She is a _____ authority on teaching English.
2. Ethiopians defended all their enemies in _____.
3. Some fish are very _____, they lay eggs in thousands.
4. The red color _____ sacrifice and equality.
5. Have you ever seen the latest _____ of the library?
6. You can't _____ passing the examination with intelligence.
7. The cultural _____ of Ethiopia is its beauty and strength.
8. The FDRE'S National Flag is of _____.

7.1 The present perfect tense

The name is combination of two words:

Present__ means now.

Perfect—means completed.

Present perfect tense is used to express an action completed in a near past.

FORMATOIN:

SUBJECT	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
I	Have +past participle.	Haven't + past participle.	Have + subject + past participle?
We			
You			
They			
He	Has + past participle.	Hasn't + past participle.	Has + subject + past participle.
She			
It			

Example: I have written the letters.

I haven't written the letters.

Have I written the letters?

Example: He has sold his old car.

He hasn't sold his old car.

Has he sold his old car?

Uses of the present perfect tense:

1. Since: It is used with since to show the exact point of time at which a certain work started and comes to present.

Pattern : subject +	Have/ has + V3+	Since + Days Months Years Holidays O' clock.
------------------------	--------------------	--

Example: We have done the homework since three O'clock.

2. For: It is used with for to show a period of time taken to do a certain work.

Pattern: subject have/has+V3+for+a period of time

Example: He has sold his old car.

He hasn't sold his old car

Has he sold his old car?

Exercise:

Put the verbs in brackets in the present perfect form and write the complete sentence.

1. I am afraid you [look] at the wrong picture.
2. He [go] to Dire Dawa.
3. She [study] French for five years.
4. You [teach] chemistry in this school.
5. The athletes [win] the race successfully.
6. The men [spend] much money on food.
7. Has the dog [bite] the guest?
8. Have the [put] the books in their bags?
9. He [pay] the house rent on time.
10. The girl [dance] with friends.

Exercise:

Insert [since] or [for] in the blank spaces.

1. The man has been selling cars _____ ten years.
2. I have waited for you _____ five O'clock.
3. Clothes have been expensive _____ two years.
4. Fuel has become expensive _____ the end of the year.
5. "How long have you waited?" " _____ half an hour."
6. Nobody has written to me _____ my birthday.
7. Yimer hasn't sent me any money _____ fifteen days.
8. The furniture has not been moved _____ Tuesday.
9. This food has been left in the cupboard _____ too long.
10. We have lived in this place _____ 1980.

UNIT SUMMARY

- Present perfect tense is used to express an action completed in a near past.
- Since and for are used in present perfect tense.

REVIEW EXERCISE**I. Construct five sentences using present perfect tense.**

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

II. Fill in for or since in the space provided.

1. He has been fishing _____ six o'clock.
2. She hasn't lost a match _____ April.
3. I have known Tariku _____ 1990.
4. They have been living in France _____ eight years.

5. We have been waiting for the bus _____ half an hour.
6. The pilots have been on strike _____ two months.
7. It has been foggy _____ some days.
8. Nobody has seen him _____ last Friday.

UNIT EIGHT**CLEAN SURROUNDING****April (Generosity)**

Meaning: - The quality of being kind and generous.

- ✓ Synonyms : kindness, liberality, munificence, largess
- ✓ Antonyms: selfishness, meanness, parsimony, unkindness.
- ✓ Smart idioms : A smart cookie”
- ✓ Tongue twister Near an ear , a nearer ear, an early eerie ear.

Learning outcomes:

At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

- Explain the use of wh-words.
- Practice the dialogue with their friends.



Look at the above picture and discuss the following questions with your friends.

- 1.What do you see in the above picture?
- 2.What do you think about it?

8.1 Wh-words

Use of the who —words.

These question makers:

All begin with the letters WH. Except “how” They are called “word questions.”

Their answers are in words.



They are: Who, when, what, whom, why, Which, where,
Whose, how.

WHO: is a question of a person.

Example: Amen: Who pays the house rent?

Zeynu: Almaz does.



WHO: uses in a sentence after the subject.

Example: The man who lives next door is my friend.

WHICH: uses to show selection.

Example: Saron: Which book do you want?

Yonas : The red one.

WHICH: uses in a sentence after a subject [for things and animals].

Example: The dog which sleeps under the tree is dangerous.

WHEN: means- at what time. When uses too ask time.

Example: Aster: When is your wedding?



Tsion: In January.

WHERE: uses to tell place.

Example: Mohammed: Where are the boys?

Fatuma: In the field.

WHAT: uses to tell ideas/ thoughts.

Example: Ujulu: What delayed you?

Ukumo: Transport problem.

WHAT: uses to ask time.

Example: Kedija: What time is it?

Nassir: Eight thirty.



WHAT: uses to ask profession.

Example: Hagos: What is your father?

Birhane: He is a tailor.

WHAT: uses to ask age, size, weight, width, height and depth.

Example: Solomon: What age are you?

Sara: Ten.

WHOSE: uses to show possession or belonging.

Example: Dagim: Whose house is this?

Degefa: Bekele's house.

The possessive forms [pronoun and adjective] can be used as answers.

subject	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun
I	my	mine
We	our	ours
You	your	yours
He	his	his
She	her	hers
It	its	its
They	their	theirs

Example: **Bontu:** whose car is this?

Bonssa: my car/mine.

WHOM: Uses to a person.

Uses with a preposition.

Example: Beza: With whom do you go to library?

WHY: means- for what reason. Why is answered with the conjunction because.

Example: Arsema: Why was he late?

Ruth: because he missed the bus.

HOW: means-in what way/ in what manner.

Example: Tulama : How did you come?

Tulu: By plane.

HOW: Can be answered using adverbs of manner.

[ly—adverbs of manner: quickly, slowly, rapidly etc.]

Example: Chaltu: How does Adem drive?

Meseret : He drives quickly.

Exercise:

Add a word of question to each of the followings.

1. _____ is your name?
2. _____ old is she?
3. _____ is that pretty girl?
4. Here are the books! _____ is yours?
5. _____ is his shop to buy fruit?
6. _____ are you learning?
7. _____ is your telephone number?
8. _____ do you climb the tree?
9. _____ long is the tree?
10. _____ does the examination start?

Exercise:**Add [who] or [which] in the following blank spaces.**

1. The lady _____ was here has gone out.
2. The chair _____ has been broken is mended now.
3. Women _____ work in school should be admired.
4. The fish _____ I ate yesterday was not good.
5. The road _____ leads to stadium is very wide.
6. The person _____ sits next to me is very clever.
7. The butcher _____ sold this beef gives e good meat.
8. The little boy _____ brings milk is not around.
9. The eggs_ _____I bought yesterday are bad.
10. Where the shop _____ sells pictures for post cards?

Practice the following dialogue with your friends.**Dialogue:****Zemzem:** Good afternoon,**Haymen.****Haymen:** Good afternoon Zemzem.**Zemzem:** What is the capital city
of Ethiopia?**Haymen:** Addis Ababa.**Zemzem:** How do you come to
school?**Haymen:** By bus.**Zemzem:** Where do you go to school?**Haymen :** I go to Radical Academy.**Zemzem:** When do you get up?**Haymen:** I usually get up early in the morning.**Zemzem:** Great! Have a nice time.**Haymen:** Ok! Thank you.

UNIT SUMMARY

- Wh –words are question words and they ask questions.
Who, when, which, why, where, what are good examples of wh – words.

REVIEW EXERCISE**I. Fill in the blank space using the correct wh- words.**

1. **Mahder:** _____ is your name?

Sadik: My name is Sadik.

2. **Kedir:** _____ old are you?

Tewodros: I am nine.

3. **Tolossa:** _____ do you live?

Tewabech: In Addis.

4. **Toffik:** _____ were you born?

Tadesse: In 2005.

II. Construct any five sentences using wh-words.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

UNIT NINE**RESPECTING EACH OTHER**

May (Respect)

Meaning: A feeling of deep admiration for someone or something elicited by their abilities, qualities, or achievements.

- ✓ Synonyms: honor
- ✓ Antonyms : disrespect
- ✓ Smart idioms: Take your hat off
- ✓ Tongue twister: Betty's big bunny bobbed by the blueberry bush.

Learning outcomes:

At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

- Enrich themselves with vocabulary;
- Develop speaking and writing skills;
- Explain about kinds of sentences.



Students! Look at the above picture and discuss the following questions as follow:

1. What do you see in the above pictures?
2. What are the children doing?
3. Can you read the word which is found in between the two pictures?

What it says?

Read the following table and discuss on the points which are stated there.

- R**eady to help
- E**mpathy
- S**hare with one another
- P**artnership
- E**verybody Listens
- C**aring
- T**rust

Reading

1. Do you respect each other?
2. What words do you use while you were respecting others?

Respect Begins with Oneself

Respect is an important component of personal self-identity and interpersonal relationships. We must respect and value ourselves so that the rest of the world recognizes us and respect us. Respect is treating others the way we want to be treated. People treat us with the same amount of dignity and respect we show for others.

Treating someone with respect means showing regard for their abilities and worth, valuing their feelings and their views, even if you don't necessarily agree with them, accepting them on an equal basis and giving them the same consideration you would expect for yourself. Respect is the overall esteem we feel towards a person. We can also feel respect for a specific quality of a person. For example, we might not like somebody's behavior, but we can respect their honesty.

Exercises

Read the above short paragraph and, then answer the questions accordingly.

1. What is the above paragraph all about?
2. What does treating someone with respect means?
3. What is the overall esteem we feel towards a person?

Identify the meaning of the following words from the above paragraph.

1. Esteem (line 1) _____
2. Element (line 1) _____
3. Interactive (line 1) _____
4. worth (line 2) _____
5. self-respect (line 4) _____



What do you think about the above expression? Discuss with your friends.

Look at the following table:

subject	positive	Negative	question
---------	----------	----------	----------

9.1 Affirmative sentence:

I We You They	VERB-1	Don't verb_1	Do +subject_?
He She It	VERB_S	Doesn't verb_1	Does +subject_?

Example: I break the cup.
 I don't break the cup.
 Do I break the cup?

Exercise:

Using the table, change the followings to the negative form.

1. It begins to rain. _____
2. Birds fly high. _____
3. They have cars. _____
4. He tears his coat. _____
5. You hide the key. _____

6. I choose the book. _____

Exercise:

Using the table, change the followings into questions.

1. You wear a lovely dress. _____
2. The girl catches the butterfly. _____
3. Mother makes a cup of coffee. _____
4. I try to be useful. _____
5. They build a house. _____
6. The little boy falls down. _____

It is a sentence that tells the true idea to work out.

Example: I drink tea.

She eats lunch.

9.2 Negative sentence:

It is a sentence that tells an action can't be practical.

It is said or written with

Auxiliary verb + not

Example: He cannot solve the problem.

They do not plough the land.

Question form:

It uses to ask questions.

Kinds of questions:

There are two kinds of questions.

Yes / no questions.

It begins with an auxiliary verb.

The answer is yes/ no.

Aux. verb+ subject +verb,
---?

Example:

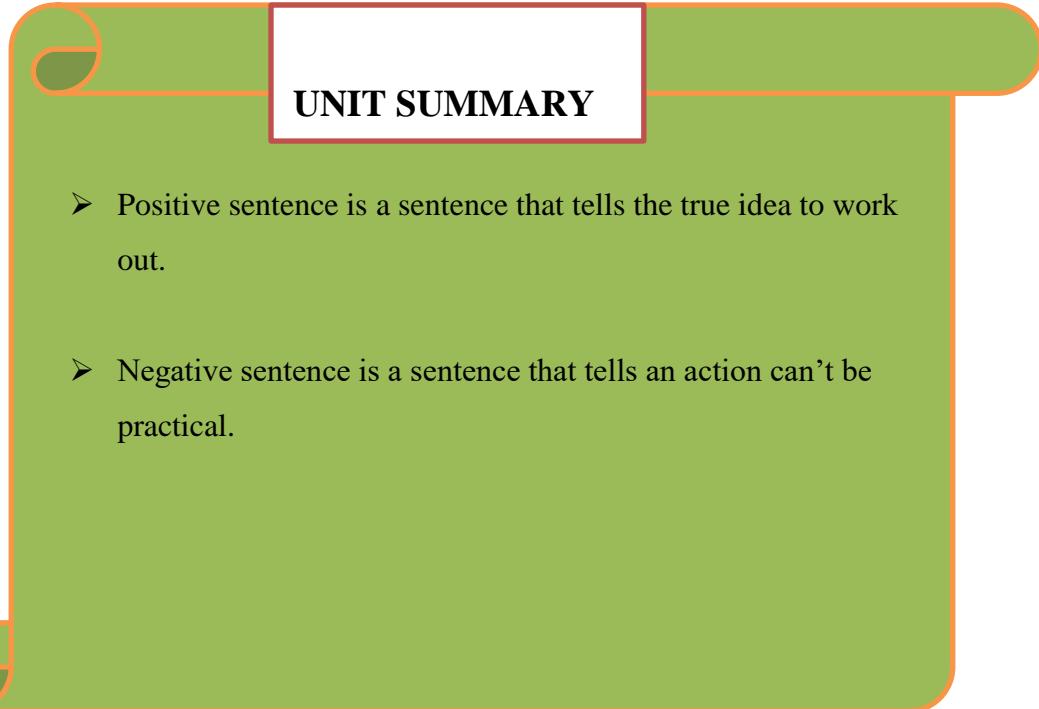
Do you like ground tennis?

May I go out?

Exercise:

Identify each of the followings as to their nature: [affirmative, negative, interrogative].

1. Does the soldier fight the enemy? _____
2. She cannot fix her breakfast. _____
3. Flowers grow in my garden. _____
4. We didn't buy meat yesterday. _____
5. He feeds the horses. _____
6. Will you pay the house rent on time? _____
7. The little boy stands on the chair. _____
8. They don't meet outside the cinema. _____
9. Has she taken his hat and stick? _____
10. A baker always sells bread. _____



UNIT SUMMARY

- Positive sentence is a sentence that tells the true idea to work out.
- Negative sentence is a sentence that tells an action can't be practical.

REVIEW EXERCISE**I. Change the following sentences into negative.**

1. I drink hot tea.
2. She reads a book.
3. They play football.
4. The dog barks all the night.

II. Change the following sentence into question.

1. We play basketball.
2. Markos speaks English fluently.
3. She writes a letter.
4. The students pass the examination.

III. Identify the following sentences as a question, affirmative and negative.

1. My father drinks coffee.
2. The boys do not read properly
3. Do you respect your elders?
4. I am an outstanding student.
5. The girl does not sing a song.

UNIT TEN

POTTERY

June (Trustfulness)

Meaning: The fact of being true; truth.

- ✓ Synonyms: innocence
- ✓ Antonyms : lying
- ✓ Smart idioms: **NOTHING COULD BE FURTHER FROM THE TRUTH**
- ✓ Tongue twister: **Kitty caught the kitten in the kitchen**

Learning outcomes:

At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

- Explain and discuss about simple future tense.



Look at the above pictures and discuss with your friends.

1. What do you see in the above picture?
2. What do we call the picture Which is found in the middle?
3. What is the above two pictures made of?

10.1. THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

Is the tense that expresses an event which takes place in the coming time. It is said with will/ be going to.

subject	positive	negative	question
I	Will / am going to	Will not/amn't going to	Will+ subject---? /am I + going to--?
We You they	Will/are going to	Will not/aren't going to	Will subject--? /are subject+ going to--?
He She It	Will/is going to	Will not/isn't going to	Will + subject--?/ is+ subject +going to--?

Example: He will leave for Hawassa.

He is going to leave for Hawassa.

Is he going to leave for Hawassa?

Exercise:

Change the following sentences into [be going to] form of future.

1. Yohannes will wait for us there.
2. We will write the letters.
3. She will lend me the money.
4. My father will build a new house.
5. I will choose some new shirts.
6. You sell the old car.
7. They will plant the seedlings.
8. We will grow beans in the garden.

Exercise:**Change the following into [be going to] form of future.**

1. Will he discuss your results?
2. What will we do in geometry tomorrow?
3. Will Dalacho water the trees?
4. Will you come to the football practice tomorrow?
5. Will they do their homework this evening?
6. Will she sweep the rooms with friends?
7. Will I speak to the men?
8. Will the bark at the little girl?

Exercise:**Re-write the followings in the negative form of [be going to]**

1. She will not be married this spring.
2. I will not practice the violin in the afternoon.
3. You will not like music.
4. He will not come home tomorrow.
5. I will not be treated like that.
6. They will not get tickets for the concert.
7. We will not walk out from the meeting.
8. The machine will not work for many hours.

UNIT SUMMARY

- We use the future tense when we want to talk about future actions or happenings.
 - Going to: express plan for future.
 - Will: express a sudden decision.
- Will: Expresses a desire or agreement to do something.

REVIEW EXERCISE

Circle the correct future tense phrase in the following sentences.

1. I am feeling energetic. So, I think I (will / am going to) wash my car.
2. It has been decided that we (will / are going to) to climb Mount Everest next week.
3. **Zinash:** Who wants to come with me to the movie tonight?

Taye: Oh that sounds fun. I (will / am going to) come with you.

4. We have already made plans for the vacation. We have decided that we (will / are going to) visit Uncle Moges in Nazret.
5. Tonight seems like a nice night to be outside. I think I (will / am going to) go for a walk after dinner.
6. **Sami:** Have you thought about what you want to do after college?

Lemessa: Yes, I have decided that I (will / am going to) become an engineer.

7. I guess I (will / am going to) help you clean the kitchen if no one else will.
8. My car tires look low on air. I think I (will / am going to) fill them up at the next gas station.
9. The weather man said that it (will / is going to) rain tomorrow.
10. Okay, I have an idea. After we play the game, we (will / are going to) get some ice cream!
11. I think my dad said we (will / are going to) go to the beach this weekend.
12. If the bus (will not / is not going to) start, how will we get to school on time?