

Grammar Spot

- Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

Comparative adjectives are used to compare two nouns. A comparative adjective usually ends in -er. It can also be written with the word more before the adjective. The word than is added after the adjective to show a comparison.

Ex. The Coffee is hotter than the tea.

Tea is a more popular drink than Coffee.

- Superlative adjectives are used to compare more than two person, things etc. A Superlative adjective usually ends in -est. It can also be written with the word most before the adjective.

Ex. The Coffee is the hottest drink on the table.

Tea is the most popular drink in the world.

Unit = 11 - Harmful Traditional Practices in Ethiopia.

= Grammar Spot

- Gerunds and Infinitives

- A Gerund is a verb written in the -ing form. It is used like a noun that names an activity, rather than a person, place or a thing.

E.g. - I enjoy studying.

- Would you mind being here?

- Verbs that can be followed by a gerund include: admit, discuss, finish, miss, give up, stop, enjoy, postpone, suggest, consider, keep.

- An infinitive is written using to + Verb.

Ex. - He always forgets to eat.

- You promised to buy me a diamond ring.

- Verbs that can be followed by an infinitive include: want, appear, decide, forget, need, expect, agree, mean, promise, etc.

Ex. - I want him to paint the wall. infinitive

- Planning your work is necessary for achieving your goals. Gerund.

8. Vocabulary

- Choose the correct word to fill in the gaps in the sentences.

opportunities	expected	household	equal
invest	responsibility	society	potential

1. It is everyone's — to ensure men and women get the same — in Ethiopia.
2. Many women are — to do more — work than men.
3. Women have great — to do good things for society, so we should — in their education.
4. Women should be given — opportunities and they deserve to be respected in —.

6. Grammar: Conditional Sentence type = 3

B. Match each clause in column 'A' with a clause in column 'B' to create a meaningful sentence.

A

1. I would have said hello...
2. I would have mailed the letter...
3. If I had seen the accident...
4. If I had planned a trip to Addis...
5. I would have forgotten your birthday...
6. The accident wouldn't have happened...
7. I would have cleaned my apartment...
8. If I had brought my swimming suit...
9. My sweater wouldn't have shrunk...
10. I would have been much quieter...

B

- A. if I hadn't looked at my calendar.
- B. if the roads hadn't been so slippery.
- C. if I had known the baby was sleeping.
- D. if I had seen you.
- E. I would have gone swimming.
- F. if I had had some stamps.
- G. if I hadn't washed it in hot water.
- H. I would have visited the lion's cage there.
- I. if I had known they were coming.
- J. I would have called an ambulance.

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- Conditional Type Three Sentences
- Conditional type three sentences express an action that was not done or was impossible to do in the past.

If Clause

If + had + Verb 3 + object

Past Perfect

Main ClauseS + ^{would}_{should} + have + V3 + object

Present Perfect Conditional

Examples.

- If it had rained, you would have gotten wet. (It did not rain, so you didn't get wet.)
- You would have passed your exam if you had worked harder.
- If you hadn't lied to me before, I would have believed you.

Grammar SpotCertainty and Uncertainty

- Certainty means being completely sure or have no doubt about something.
- Certainty is when nothing is ever decided or sure.

Expressing Certainty e.g. absolutely, quite sure, certain

- When you are sure that something will or will not happen in the future.

Expressing Uncertainty e.g. impossible, might not, could

- When you are not sure whether something or someone will or will not happen.

* : Underline the adverbs expressing Certainty and Uncertainty.

1. He definitely left the house this morning.
2. He is probably in the park.
3. He has certainly forgotten the meeting.
4. He will probably remember tomorrow.

Unit 12 - Roles and Responsibilities6. Grammar: 'already' and 'yet'

A. Complete the dialogue with the correct word in brackets

Getu: Have you — (ever/never) been camping with friends?

Lemi: NO, I haven't been camping with my friends — (already/yet).

Beka: YES, I've — (already/yet) camped with my friends.

Lemi: Have you finished the book — (ever/already)?

Getu: YES, I've — (already/yet) finished it.

Lemi: Have you — (ever/never) been to Addis Ababa?

Beka: NO, I have not been to Addis Ababa — (already/yet).

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- Present Perfect tense using 'already' and 'yet'

The words already and yet refer to a recent non-specific time.

- Already can be used in positive statements and questions.

Ex. - I have already read today's newspaper.

Have you already paid the electric bill?

- Already can go in between 'have/has' and the past tense verb (as in the first two examples) OR at the end of the sentence.

- Yet can be used in negative statements and questions.

Ex. - We haven't cleaned the house yet.

- Has he told you the bad news yet?

* Identify the adjective in each sentence and the noun or pronoun it describes.

Ex - The road was bumpy.

Adjective - bumpy. Noun it describes: the road

1. That food tasted bitter.

2. The story was very brief.

3. My friend is really hard-working.

4. My brother was excited for his basketball game.

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- An adjective is a word that describes or gives more information about a noun.

Ex. 1. The baby is happy. (The adjective happy describes the baby.)

2. Some snakes are dangerous. (The adjective dangerous describes some snakes.)

3. We watched an exciting football match on television. (The adjective exciting describes the football ^(match) game.)