

Grammar Spot.

Adverbs of Time.

- Adverbs of time tell us when, how often and for how long something happens or has happened.

* Adverbs that tell us when something happened: yesterday, tomorrow, today, later, now, last year.

E.g. 1. I have to leave now.

2. I'm going to clean the house tomorrow.

* Adverbs that tell us how often something happened: often, never, always, sometimes, rarely, occasionally.

E.g. 1. I often eat Injera.

2. You must always brush your teeth.

* Adverbs that tell us for how long something happened: a day, for, since, not long.

E.g. 1. I stayed in Addis Ababa for three days.

2. I have not seen you since last Tuesday.

8. Vocabulary.

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

Community	imitate	mistakes	improve
Spell	Pronouncing	keen	

1. If you want to — your English, you need to practise often.

2. You shouldn't worry about making — when you learn a new language.

3. You can learn a language by paying attention to the — that speaks it.

4. When you speak English you might have difficulty — some words.

5. You must always be — to learn new words and expressions.

6. Use the dictionary to help you learn how to — words correctly.

7. When you watch television or listen to the radio, try to listen to people and — their pronunciations.

Reading Activity. Read the passage from your text book on page 57, then answer the activities from page 55-56 (A-C) orally based on the passage.

3. Vocabulary.

Match each word with its correct meaning.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Foreign. | A. to be used instead of something. |
| 2. official. | B. to create. |
| 3. Originated. | C. to find a number by using mathematical processes. |
| 4. Primary. | D. Coming from or belonging to a different place or country. |
| 5. Calculate. | E. People with shared laws, traditions and values. |
| 6. Society. | F. to begin to exist, to be produced or created. |
| 7. Replace. | G. most important. |
| 8. develop. | H. permitted, accepted, or approved by the government. |

6. Grammar: Conditional Sentences Type 2

A. Match each 'If clause' with a 'main clause' to create a meaningful sentence.

If clause

Main clause

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. If I were the president, | A. You would buy me a diamond ring. |
| 2. If I were you, | B. She would travel around the world. |
| 3. If you loved me, | C. I would give everyone a free holiday. |
| 4. If she had a passport, | D. I would stop smoking. |

B. Complete the following with the correct conditional form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If we (travel) — by plane, we (arrive) — early.
2. If he (have) — more time, he (learn) — Chinese.
3. If they (tell) — their father, he (be) — very angry.

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* Conditional Sentences using 'if clauses' and 'possibility clauses'
Sometimes Conditional Sentences are used to talk about situations that could or would happen, but are unlikely to happen. One part of the sentence states conditions. The other part states possibility. They have two clauses:

- The If clause contains if + simple past. Main clause — possibility.
→ possibility.
Eg, If I was taller, I would buy this dress. (But I am not taller)
2. If she won some money, she could give me some.

Unit 10 = Our Neighbouring Countries.

Grammar spot

Ever and Never

- The adverbs ever and never express the idea of a time that happened before now. Ever and never are always placed before the main verb.

→ Ever is used:

- In Questions:
1. Have you ever been to Addis Ababa?
 2. Has she ever met the Prime Minister?

- In negative Questions:

1. Haven't they ever been to Africa?
2. Haven't you ever eaten Italian food?

- In negative statements using nothing + ever or nobody + ever.

1. Nobody has ever said that to me before.
2. Nothing like this has ever happened to us.

- With the phrase 'the first time'

1. This is the first time I've ever been to the park.

- Never means at no time before now, and is the same as not... ever. Be careful! Do not use never and not together.

1. I haven't never been to Italy. X (Wrong)
2. I have never been to Italy. ✓ (Right)

8. Vocabulary.

* Read the words in the word bank and choose the correct word to fill in the gaps.

forced	illegal	outlaw	globally
labour	sold	slavery	

1. The Americans fought a war to — Slavery in their Country in the 1860s.
2. Many Slaves were forced to do hard — on farms everyday with few breaks.
3. Today it is — to own slaves, but there are still an estimated 25 million Slaves —.
4. Slaves were treated like property and they were bought and — by slave traders.
5. Women who are held in — today are sometimes — to work as sex slaves.

8. Vocabulary

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*. Guess the meaning of each word in bold based on the clues in the sentences.

1. Success in agriculture comes from understanding the climate.

A. Creatures.

C. Soil texture.

B. Weather Conditions.

D. Crop Production.

2. The other living creatures in the environment must be kept safe.

A. animals.

C. forests.

B. non-living things.

D. products.

3. Agriculture can also be forests growing trees for lumber or even fish farmers raising fish in ponds.

A. Wood

B. forest

C. houses

D. flowers

4. Not many of us could survive without agriculture.

A. harvest

C. die

B. Continue to live

D. produce crops

5. Studying agriculture is when you learn about the Earth and how to use its resources wisely.

A. poorly

B. wrongly

C. foolishly

D. intelligently.

6. The best way to protect the environment is to get outside and experience it directly.

6. Grammar: Comparative and Superlative Degree.

B. Fill in the gaps with the correct Comparative and Superlative adjective in brackets.

1. Jebesa is the — — student in the class. (talented)

2. Joseph is — — him. (funny)

3. Mary is the — — person I know. (shy)

4. Who is the — — person in your family? (talkative)

5. The — — desert of all is the Sahara Desert in Africa. (hot)

6. The Amazon River is the — — river in the world. (wide)

7. Ethiopia is a — — Country than Uganda. (big)