

Unit = 9 Education

8

6. Grammar

Future Perfect Tense

Note: The future perfect tense is formed using will have and Past Participle (V-3) form of a verb and a time expression beginning usually with 'by'. It is used to express an action which is assumed to be completed in the future by the time indicated.

- eg. - My father will have reached the age of 75 by December 2020.
- My daughter will have joined university by next year.

* Rearrange the jumbled words below so that they make meaningful sentences using the future perfect tense.

eg. - tomorrow / I / have / my assignment / finished / by / will
Answer - I will have finished my assignment by tomorrow.)

1. by / joined / Tekeste / have / the army / October / will / next year.

2. We / joined / Grade 9 / by / September / will have / next year.

8. Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks in the sentences below using the appropriate words from the word list.

Compulsory	robbery	physician
adjust	disability	supplement

1. Physical — may ~~not~~ hinder someone from learning different skills.
2. It is — to wear uniforms in most schools.
3. I think I dislike most is — and theft. The consequence of these criminal acts is to spend your life in prison.
4. There is no — in our hospital. As a result, patients are suffering a lot.
5. A teacher should — the education of students to their individual interests as well as the desired goals of a country.

6. Extracurricular activities are performed by students to _____ their academic studies in the classroom.

6. Grammar.

- Must, must not, have to, don't have to

A. Complete the sentences using must / must not.

eg. Students must not be absent from school without a good reason.

1. You — Come and see us sometimes.

2. Let's catch an earlier bus tomorrow. We — be late for the class.

B. Complete the sentences using have to / don't have to.

eg. Parents have to support their children to attend school.

1. I — arrive at 9:00 o'clock sharp. My school director is strict.

2. I — get up early for work tomorrow. It is holiday.

Grammar Spot

- Must, must not and have to - are used to talk about obligation. 'Must' and 'have to' are often interchangeable but there is sometimes a difference between them.

- Must - shows obligation from the speaker's point of view. In this case there is no external situation or authority that imposes obligation on the speaker rather the speaker is expressing personal feelings, saying what she/he ~~thinks~~ is necessary.

E.g. - I must write to Gelana. I haven't written to her for ages.
(= The speaker personally feels that she/he must write to Gelana)

- Have to - In this case the speaker is not expressing feelings rather she/he is giving facts. The obligation is often from external situation.

E.g. - Children have to wear school uniform at all times when they are in school. (The obligation is imposed by the school which set the rules and regulations.)

- Must not is used to express negative obligation.
- E.g. You mustn't come late. (You are not allowed to come late.)
- Don't have to - expresses that there is no need or obligation to do it.
- E.g. I don't have to wear a suit to work, but I usually do.
I don't have to means I don't need to do it / I am not obliged to do it. In such cases there is no obligation or necessity.

9. Writing

The Apostrophe (')

We use the apostrophe (') to indicate:

1. Omission OR Contraction.

The apostrophe shows that there is an omission (letters have been missed out), or Contraction (where a word has been shortened) of a word.

E.g. I'm = I am doesn't = does not

2. Possession (belonging or ownership)

- The apostrophe also shows us who the owner of something is.

- If the owner is singular, put an apostrophe before the 's'.

E.g. Abera's cat (= belonging to Abera)

- If the owner is plural and ends in 's' put an apostrophe after the 's'.

E.g. a boys' game (= a game for boys)

- If the plural does not end in 's' put an apostrophe before the 's'.

E.g. Children's games (= games for children)

Unit 10. Scientific Discovery.

Grammar Spot = Past Continuous Tense

- We use Past Continuous tense mainly to indicate that a longer action in the past was interrupted by a short action. The interruption is usually a shorter action expressed in the

Simple Past.

- This tense is formed using Was (for singular subjects) and Were (Plural subjects) and - 'ing' form of a verb.

- E.g. 1. I was watching TV when you called.
2. When the phone rang, my sister was writing a letter.

I. Use the correct past continuous forms of the verbs in parenthesis to make the following paragraph complete.

The Sun (1) — (shine) and the birds (2) — sing as the elephant came out of the jungle. The other animals (3) — (relax) in the shade of the trees, but the elephant moved very quickly. She (4) — (look) for her baby, so she didn't notice the hunter who (5) — (aim) at her through his binoculars. When the shot rang out, she (6) — (run) towards the river.

3. Vocabulary.

Match the words under Column A with their contextual meanings under Column B based on the passage from page 66-67 in your textbook.

A

1. Revolves.
2. Amazing.
3. locomotives.
4. Terrible.
5. Widespread.
6. transmission.
7. intelligence.

B

- A. the act of passing or sending out an electronic message.
- B. Causing great harm, awful.
- C. knowledge and understanding.
- D. astonishing.
- E. moves in a circle.
- F. engines that pull trains.
- G. existing or happening over a large area.

6. Grammar

The Gerund

- E.g. 1. Temila is very good at drawing.
2. Running is a very good way to keep fit.
3. Smoking is bad for your health.
4. Ayantw is good at listening to people.