

NATIVITY GIRLS' SCHOOL ENGLISH FOR GRADE SIX

Hello everyone, especially grade six students and I hope everything is alright. I am going to present you some information that is notes, examples, answers and sometime questions in relation to Book 2. As you remember, we have interrupted school when we were discussing on Week 20, Ethiopia and the Future, page 31. Thus, we are going to continue from that lesson.

Week 20 Ethiopia and the future day 1

Forming words: is to form new words by unscrambling the letters of a given word.

e.g. From: Deforestation

A. forest, for, rest, state station, store, eat...

The possible answers for exercise on page 32:

1. This is done as an example above.
2. Real, are, ease, lease, seal, as, sea....
3. Sew, wear, we, age, sewage, rage, sewer, wage...
- 4 .cat, cut, onion, can, van act, action, oil, cult, tilt, not....

Reading comprehension (Environmental Problems in Ethiopia) page32

While reading activity (answers):

A .(exercise)

1. Wind and running water.
2. Industrial pollution, hazardous chemicals and pesticides.
3. Education.
4. Overgrazing.
5. Untreated discharge from hotels and hospitals.

B. (exercise)

1. False 3.True 5.True
2. True 4.False

Week 20 Day 2 (page 34)

3. Vocabulary ,word meaning .this exercise tries to teach you to identify and match the words in the box with their **synonyms** in the exercise(with the underlined words in the exercise).

Synonym: a word that has the same meaning as another word.

e.g. height =elevation

Ans. (1-7)

1. done in e.g. 5. Flood =waterfall 7.made dirty
&harmful=polluted
2. washed away=eroded 4.gathered=deposited
3. top = surface 6.surrounding=environment

Listening comprehension

Pre-listening activity:

I hope you have tried to describe the picture on page 34 and it should be like these.

1. In the picture, there is a small village and near it, there is also a stream. The people of the village do different activities around the stream. For example, a woman is collecting water from the stream and the oxen are drinking water in it. A boy (herder of the oxen) is urinating into the water.
2. All activities of the woman, the oxen and the boy affect the environment negatively, the stream. Thus, the sanitation of the water in the stream becomes poor. When people drink water from the stream, they can be sick of water borne diseases.

Week 20 Day 3 page 36

Grammar

Conditional sentence type 1:probable condition

It has 'if clause' and 'main clause'. The tense in the if clause is simple present and the tense in the main clause is simple future tense.

Structure : if + simple present, simple future

(if you verb 1 ..., you will / will not verb1....)

Usage : it is used to talk about things which are possible in the present or future. It is generally used for things which may happen.

Example :

- . If you study hard, you will pass the exam.
- . She will stay at home if it rains.
- . If we export more goods, our economy will grow.
- . If you wash your hands properly, you will be free of CORONA Virus.
- . If we stay at home, the spread of COVID- 19 will decrease.
- . If CORONA Virus is not controlled, millions of people will die.
- . If we apart physically from each other, the transfer of CORONA Virus will be low.

A .(exercise page 36) Ans.

1.keep 2.will manage 3. Is 4. are constructed

B . (exercise page 37) Ans.

1. If many factories are opened ,citizens income will increase.
2. If people pay taxes, the country will develop rapidly.

C .(exercise page 37) Ans

- 1.work
- 2.will get
- 3.will increase
- 4.continue
- 5.will carry

Week 20 day 4 page 38

Reading fluency : read the passage on page 32-33 about **Environmental Problems in Ethiopia** and practise to improve your reading skill and ask people beside you for difficulties.

Vocabulary

A .(exercise page 38) Ans.

- 1.planting
- 2.conservated
- 3.dumping
- 4.pollute
- 5.green
- 6.garbage
- 7.erode

B .exercise page 38 Ans.

1. leads
- 2.increases
3. lands
- 4.conflict
- 5 settlement

Week 20 Day 5 page 39

Writing

Grammar: ' S(apostrophe S) and S'(S apostrophe)

- Both apostrophe s (' s) and s apostrophe (s') are used to express possession (ownership).
- **Apostrophe s ('s)** is used for singular noun possession and plural noun that does not end by s.it is used apostrophe before s.
e.g. . boy's ball . children's room
. sofia's bag . men's work
- **s apostrophe (s')** is used for a plural possession.
e.g. . boys' ball . babies' shoes
. girls' bags . girls' school and boys' school

Exercise page 39 Ans.

1. My parents' knowledge on environment is good.
2. My father's car releases much CO₂ to the atmosphere.
3. Our director's speech on environmental pollution is really humorous.
4. A course of training is being delivered to raise our school teachers' awareness on environment.

Writing composition: I hope you have written a paragraph about Ethiopia according the instruction on page 39 and you can refer to a paragraph on page 36 to compare and contrast your paragraph.

Ans.= answer