School of Aygoda

KG, PRIMARY, SECONDARY & COLLEGE PREPARATORY

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Grade: 11

Grade 11 SAT

1. EYE:FACE:……: ……::
   A. ring : finger.
   B. stem : root.
   C. door: knob.
   D. tooe : foot.
2. OXYGEN : GASEOUS: ……: ……::
   A. feather : light .
   B. mercury : fluid.
   C. iron : heavy .
   D. sand : grainy .
3. ROOM : HOUSE : ……: ……::
   A. refrigerator : kitchen .
   B. chair : room .
   C. roof : building .
   D. weel : chair .
4. RETIERMENT : SERVICE : …… : …… ::
   A. employment : salary .
   B. arrangement : flowers .
   C. graduation : studies .
   D. exchange communication .
5. LITERAL : FIGERATIVE : …… : …… ::
   A. allegory :fable.
   B. photograph : painting .
   C. novel : play .
   D. symbol : allusion .

Part two : SENTENCE COMPLETION.

Direction : each of the questions below contains one or more blank spaces.

Choose the one that best completes the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

6. The newspaper did not mention the ……. Of damage caused by the fire.
   A. range B. extent C. amount D. quantity .
7. We could have provided him with a detached house but he …… asked for a small flat.
   A. decidedly B. specifically C. strongly D. solely
8. He is quite …… and , therefore ; easily…… .
   A. callow / deceived B. lethal /perceived C. weak/conceived D. limpid/received
9. They could find no …….. Of the missing car despite an extensive search.
   A. clue B. remnant C. indication D .trace.
10. Monetary policy was …….. primarily through the flexibility use of both open market operations and adjustments in the discount rate.
    A. implemented B. unified C. deliberated D .associated.

Part three: ANTONYMS

Direction : choose a word /a phrase that has opposite /nearly opposite meaning to the capitalized word or phrase.

11. COGNOSCITIVE
    A. courageous B. expensive C . unconscious D. redundant
12. DESTITUTE
    A. civilized B . affluent C .affected D . miserly
13. GRIEF
    A. failure B .joy C .sorrow D . smile
14. LEAN
    A. fat B. thin C . elegant D .skinny
15. SEGREGATE
    A. unite B .falsify C tolerate D .restore

ENGLISH SHORT NOTES FOR GRADE 11

Language focus : verb +verb patterns

When one verb is followed by another verb, the form of the second verb may be the –ing form or to+ the infinitive. Which form is used depends on the first verb.

NB:

. some verbs are always followed by the –ing form of the verb.
E. g I enjoy playing cards.

. some verbs are always followed by to+ the infinitive.

E. g I have decided to study law at the University.

. some verbs are followed by either form:

a . With some verbs it doesn`t make much difference which you use.

E. g . prefer , continue , hate etc.

The child continued to drink his milk .

The child continued drinking his milk.

b. with some others there is a difference in meaning which you use.

E g . stop , like ,remember , try etc.

I stopped eating my lunch = I stopped what I was doing in order to do something else .ea

I stopped eating my lunch = I stopped this activity.

some other verbs followed by an object and then the infinitive of another verb with or with out to is going to follow it.

E g. Fertiliser helps farmers to grow more crops.

Parents should make their children to do homework.

$$. Dear students try to refer your text book at page 226 and do activity no 1 , 2 and 4 as a class work.

REVIEW QUESTIONS FROM VERB PATTERNS.

HOMEWORK

Direction : choose the correct answer

1. Do you mind _____ a moment? No that`s ok.
   A. to wait B. waiting c.to wait D. wait

2. He doesn't know how _____ the computer on.
   A. switching B. to switching c. switch D .to switching
3. The stranger is really confused , he doesn`t know what _____ .

A. doing B. do C .to do D .to doing

4. Is this water safe _____ drink?
   A. for drinking B. drink C. in drink D .to drink.
5. I want you _____ something for me.
   A. doing B. do C. to doing D to do
6. I`ve been repairing the car . I really must _____ my hands.
   A. wash B. to wash C. washing D. washed
7. The man is just tired . Let us _____ him some food.
   A. to invite B. invite C. inviting D. to invite
8. There is a large bull in the field . Ayele does not want to open the gate , so Ayele is afraid _____ the gate.
   A. opening B. open C. to opening D. to open
9. Why not _____ me tomorrow?
   A. phone B. phoning C. to phone D. phoned
10. I sometimes forget _____ all the works in my vocabulary book.
    A. to write down B. writing down C. to writing down D. write down.

Language focus : Ability Past ,Present and Future

NB: The Two Principal verb forms used for expressing ability are can and able to .

$$$ .Dear Grade 11, students try to refer at page 227 and do activity no 1 ,and 2 for more rules and structures as a class work.

REVIEW QUESTIONS FROM MODALS

HOMEWORK

Direction: complete the following sentences with can, can`t ,could or couldn`t where possible. Where not possible use the correct form of able to.

1. When my brother was a child he _____ turn upside-down and walk on his hands.
2. What _____ you see from your Window?
3. I won`t _____finish my homework before tomorrow morning.
4. I_____ type without looking at the keyboard since I did a typing coarse.
5. There was a fire last night in our block, but every one _____ escape from the building.
6. I _____ speak a little Spanish, but since we moved to Norway, I _____.
7. I `am tired today as I_____ sleep last night.
8. Last weekend I stayed at home and I _____ finish my essay.
9. The people in the next room were talking and we _____ hear everything they said.

AFFIXES (PREFIX and SUFFIX)

NB: A prefix is a word part added to the beginning of a word.

A suffix is a word part added to the end of a word.

NEGATIVE PREFIXES

The most common negative prefixes are:

Ab-=ab normal

I r-=irregular

Anti-= anti-social

mal-= malnutrition

De-= deforest

mis-=misfortune

Non-=non sense

un-= uncertain

Under-=under cook

ir-= irregular

In-=inability

im-= impatient

POSITIVE PREFIXES

The most common positive prefixes are :

Bi-=bilingual

pre-= pre condition

Co-=co-worker

pro-=pronoun

Ex-=ex friend

re-= recover

Inter-=interpersonal

semi-= semi colon

Post -=post graduate

sub-= sub-Saharan

Over-= load

super-= super natural

SUFFIXES

NB: Suffixes change a form of words to make word families.

The most common types of suffixes are:

-ive= attractive

1. Adjective making suffixes:

-al= practical

-able/-ible= move able/permissible

-ful=powerful

-less=careless

-ic=economic

-y/-ly=salty/brotherly

-ous/-ious=spontaneous/ delicious

-ary=imaginary

2.noun making suffixes

-er/-or=teacher/actor

-ion/-tion/-sion=election/ambition/expansion

-ness=fairness

-ment=establishment

-ee=employee

3. Verb making suffixes

-en =frighten

-ify=falsify

-ize/-ise=realize/popularize etc.

REVIEW QUESTIONS FROM AFFIXES.

HOMEWORK

Direction: choose the correct answer.

1. You are so _____. You are always dropping thing`s.
   A. careful B. carefully C. careless D. caring
2. He couldn`t afford the rent for the house, he is _____ now.
   A. non-home B. homeless C. homeful D. homelessness
3. You must always be on time for school ._____ is very important.
   A. Punctuality B. Punctual C. Punctuation. D. Punctuating
4. The fish they ate raw was almost _____ edible.
   A. un B. in C. non D. il
5. Their joy was _____ imaginable when at last they were rescued.
   A. in B. un C. dis D. im
6. We had a lovely weekend; it was thoroughly _____.
   A. enjoy B. enjoying C. enjoyment D. enjoyable
7. To be frank with you, she is wearing _____ outfits, in fact, they are extremely_____.
   A. attract/spot B. attractive/spotless C. attracting/spotting D. attractive/spotful
8. In the prior time, there was _____ adequate training in the medium of instruction.
   A. mis B. in C. un D. im

9. I have tried many times; it is really _____to solve this problem.
   A. non-possible B. in possible C impossible D un possible
10. The shop keeper didn`t smile at Us. He was_____ .
   A. in friendly B. misfriendly C. disfriendly D unfriendly

NB: Dear grade 11, student`s try to refer at page 232 and do activity no 2 as a class work.

LANGUAGE FOCUS: WHEN and IF

NB: Both when and if are used to introduce a clause which is dependent on another clause.

- If introduces a conditional clause.
- E.g If it rains, I will come home.
- When introduces a situation that is definitely going to happen.
- Eg When it gets dark, I will come home.
- NB: Both have the same grammatical structure
- When/If +subject+ verb in the present tense+ subject +will +verb

NB: Dear grade 11, student`s complete the dialogue with WHEN or IF which is on page 235 as a class work.

LANGUAGE FOCUS: Talking about Time using WH-questions + prepositions.

NB: When we are talking about time, we can refer to when something happened or the duration of an event or an action.

NB : We use prepositions to introduce times: a point of time or a period of time.

NB: during, while, for, since, ago + a period of time.

E.g. during the holidays

While I was at the market……..

Since my child hood

For three years

Three years ago

NB: in, at, on, by, until, before, after, when, from, to, in, since +a point of time

E.g. at six o`clock

On Saturday

By the time we left

Until Monday

Before we went home

After lunch

When we left

From 10 o`clock to 12 o`clock

In February

Since the holidays etc.

CLASS WORK

Direction: Complete these sentences with a suitable preposition

1. Please come to my birthday party. It is ____ Saturday, _____ the afternoon _____ 5 o`clock. It will last _____ about 11 o`clock. My father wants everybody out of the house_____ midnight
2. Rahel has been a nurse _____ four years. She qualified _____ 2011. She has wanted to be a nurse _____ she was a child. She hopes she will be able to work as a nurse _____ she reaches her retirement age
3. 3.Our school was opened _____ 1985. _____ then, there was no secondary school in this area _____ it opened, the number of students has increased every year. Ten years _____ there were about 800. Now there are more than 1500.
4. Nelson Mandela was President of South Africa _____1994_____1999. He became president _____ the first democratic elections _____ South Africa, which were held four years _____ he was released from prison _____ 1990. He had been _____ prison _____ 27 years.

Review Question

Direction: choose the correct answer

1. Eating leaves can be _____if you don`t know what they are.
   A. harmful B. healthy C. healthily D. healthfully
2. My sister is foolish. When she has money she spends it _____
   A. free B. extensive C. extensively D. freely
3. Ayele plays the _____
   A. guitar beautiful B. guitar beautifully C. beautifully guitar D. beautiful guitar
4. Helen sang _____in front of the whole school
   A. confide B. confidently C. confident D. confidence
5. The concert had to be cancelled _____ the fact that the star guest was ill
   A. in spite of the fact B. due to the fact C. so D. ALL
6. I am a bit lazy and _____I don`t any sport
   A. because B. due to C. consequently
7. Please remember _____the stove
   A. turning off B. to turn off C. turn off
8. I don`t remember _____your brother before
   A. to meet B. meeting C. meet
9. The speaker went on _____about his school days for half an hour

A. talking B. to talk C. talk

10. The bus avoided _____the child who ran into the road

A. hitting B. to hit C. hit

11. I wish we _____ in the same town

A. lived B. would live C. live

12. I wish I _____more time to write this question

A. have B. have had C. had

13. Look, If you pay for my drink I_____ you tomorrow

A. buy B. going to buy C. will buy

14. _____ anything this evening

A. I won`t do B. I don`t do C. I`m not doing

15. I promise _____ YOU as soon as I get home

A. I`m telephoning B. I will telephone C. I`m going to telephone