Spelling rules / doubling consonants

- ***English can be difficult in spelling but there are some rules which help us to spell new words even if we haven't seen them before.***
- ***Why do we write shop with one p and shopping with double p?***
- ***but work and working with only one k?***
- ***Why do we double the consonants of some verbs when we add,-ing or -ed and some adjectives when we add -er and -est?***

There are rules for this:

1. *We double the consonant only when a word ends in a vowel and consonant(**CVC**), for example:*

stop = stopping big = bigger

2. This rule does not apply if:

a. *the word ends with two consonants: work = working*
b. *the word ends with two vowels and a consonant: need = needed*
c. *the word has more than one syllable and the second syllable is not stressed: compare remember = remembering and prefer= preferred*

d. the word ends in y, w or h: play = playing, few = fewer, finish = finishing

Exercise

Rewrite these words adding -ing.

admit	*wait*
stay	*get*
wash	*run*
happen	*begin*
swim	*come*
help	*bake*
visit	*shave*
hop	*open*

SPEAKING: *EXPRESSING SURPRISE*

- When you are given unexpected news you often wish to express your surprise. The following are phrases to introduce some surprising or unusual information:
- *Believe it or not …*
- *It may sound strange but …*
- *You may not believe it but …*
- *Surprisingly …*
- *Funnily enough …*
- *Guess what?*
- *Do you know what?*
- *You won't believe this but …*

EXERCISE: WORK IN PAIRS OR GROUPS TO EXPRESS SURPRISE AT THE FOLLOWING NEWS:

1. **Example:**

- You find a 100 birr note in the street –
- **Do you know what? I found 100 birr in the street this morning!**

1. *You win the lottery.*
2. *You pass your exam.*
3. *Your sister has twins.*
4. *Your father buys a new car.*
5. *You are invited to stay with your uncle and aunt in America.*

Gerund or Infinitive

Choose the Correct answer

1. me if I've told you this before.
   (a) Stopping (b) Stopped (c) Stops (d) Stop
2. All I can say at the moment is: Long ..... the company!
   (a) Live (b) lives (c) lived (d) living
3. Sometimes I wish I ..... what the future holds.
   (a) Know (b) knew (c) Known (d) knows
4. And at other times I'm glad I ..... know what the future holds.
   (a) didn't (b) doesn't (c) hadn't (d) don't

Linking Words

- *These are known by different names. They are called conjunctions, discourse markers, cohesive devices, etc., and they are words that help us to join separate statements into one. We can categorize these words in different groups based on how we use them.*
- *The following list summarizes some of these linking words categorized in the functions they serve.*

Examples

- ***Addition=>*** *further more*
  In addition
  More over
  Additionally
  Besides
- ***Alternative=>*** *otherwise*
  Rather

- ***Cause-Effect=>*** *Therefore*
  Consequently
  As a Consequence
  As a result

- ***comparison=>*** *in the same way*
  similarly
  in contrast
  unlike

- ***Condition=>*** *otherwise*
  In the event
  anyway
- ***Contrast=>*** *nevertheless*
  Nonetheless
  On the other hand
  In contrast to
- ***Emphasis=>*** *indeed*
  in fact

2. Relative pronouns

- *can also join sentences using relative pronouns (who, which, whose, whom, that, etc.). They help us to create a complex statement from two simple sentences by joining them together using a common element.*
- *They also help us to avoid repetition in our writing. Consider the following example.*

3. *Example:*

- *Sentence 1: He is thankful for his friends.*
- *Sentence 2: His friends helped him out of a jam.*

4. *Final Sentence: He is thankful for his friends who helped him out of a jam.*

- *The words 'his friends' are used in both sentences and they refer to the same set of people.*
- *Therefore, it is possible to replace them in the second sentence with the relative pronoun 'who' and join the two sentences together. The final sentence, as you can see, is meaningfully correct and we managed to avoid repeating the words 'his friends' in the same sentence.*

Exercise

Complete each sentence using the correct linking word from the parenthesis:

1. *Lidya wore her rain boots; _____, her feet stayed dry during the storm. (however, therefore, on the other hand)*
2. *I love the color red; _____, this shade seems a little too bright. (therefore, nonetheless, in fact)*
3. *You have to be on time; _____, you'll miss the train. (nonetheless, however, otherwise)*
4. *She really wanted to eat ice cream; _____, she had a salad. (however, likewise, instead)*
5. *He is a weak leader; _____, he has plenty of supporters. (otherwise, moreover, nevertheless)*

Choose the best linking word to fill the gaps

1. We had some cake _____ we didn't have any coffee. (Unless / until / but)
2. I had a headache _____ I didn't go to the party. (When / so / whereas)
3. I can't come to school _____ I have an important appointment. (So / because / unless)
4. _____ you do your homework, you will pass the course. (Unless / until / as long as)
5. You cannot go into that bar _____ you are 18 or older. (Provided that / unless / as)
6. She still went to work _____ she was sick. (Even though / until / if)
7. Don't call me _____ you have finished your work. (Until / while / as long as)
8. _____ The bad weather, they decided to have a picnic. (Because / despite / whereas)
9. Wash your hands _____ you eat your dinner. (Till /when/before)
10. I did not have the correct visa. _____, I could not enter the country. (Because / as /Consequently)
11. I like milk, butter, cream and yoghurt. _____, I don't like cheese. (So / however / and)
12. We had some cake _____ we didn't have any coffee. (Unless / until / but)
13. I had a headache _____ I didn't go to the party. (When / so / whereas)
14. I can't come to school _____ i have an important appointment. (So / because / unless)
15. _____ you do your homework, you will pass the course. (Unless / until / as long as)
16. You cannot go into that bar _____ you are 18 or older. (Provided that / unless / as)
17. She still went to work _____ she was sick. (Even though / until / if)
18. Don't call me _____ you have finished your work. (Until / while / as long as)

Probability and possibility

- **We can talk about things that are *probable* using *must* and *can't*, for example:**
  a) **You *must* be tired. You have been working very hard.**
  b) **You *can't* be hungry. You have just eaten a large meal.**
- **We can also use *probably* and *looks like*, for example**
  c) You are *probably* tired.
  d) It *looks like* something you cook with.

- **We can talk about things that are *possible* using might, may, could and looks like, for example:**
  e) **It *might / could* be a jug.**
  f) **It *looks like* a jug.**

Exercise

Match The Following correctly

A	B
1. That must be a grasshopper.	A. Maybe, but I'm not sure.
2. Could that be a crocodile?	B. You don't sleep under a net.
3. We might see an eagle in the mountains.	C. There must be a wasp nest nearby.
4. You may get malaria.	D. It is large and has got long back legs.
5. That looks like a vulture.	E. But we don't see many here these days.
6. There are so many wasps in our house.	F. But it hasn't got a large beak.

I. Reading comprehension

Castles

Palaces are known for their beauty and splendor, but they offer little protection against attacks. It is easy to defend a fortress, but fortresses are not designed with the comfort of a king or queen in mind. When it comes to structures that are both majestic and well-fortified, the classic European castle is the pinnacle of design. Across the ages castles changed, developed, and eventually fell out of use, but they still command the fascination of our culture.

Castles were originally built in England by Norman invaders in 1066. As William the Conqueror advanced through England, he fortified key positions to secure the land he had taken. The castles he built allowed the Norman lords to retreat to safety when threatened by English rebellion. Castles also served as bases of operation for offensive attacks. Troops were summoned to, organized around, and deployed from castles. In this way castles served both offensive and defensive roles in military operations.

Not limited to military purposes, castles also served as offices from which the lord would administer control over his fiefdom. That is to say, the lord of the land would hold court in his castle. Those that were socially beneath the lord would come to report the affairs of the lands that they governed and pay tribute to the lord. They would address disputes, handle business, feast, and enjoy festivities. In this way castles served as important social centers in medieval England. Castles also served as symbols of power. Built on prominent sites overlooking the surrounding areas, castles constantly loomed in the background of many peasants' lives and served as a daily reminder of the lord's strength.

The first castles constructed in England were made from earth and timber. Those who constructed them took advantage of natural features, such as hills and rivers, to increase defenses. Since these castles were constructed from wood, they were highly susceptible to attacks by fire. Wooden castles were gradually replaced by stone, which greatly increased the strength of these fortifications; however, being made from stone did not make these castles entirely fireproof. Attackers could hurl flaming objects into the castle through the windows or ignite the wooden doors. This led to moving the windows and entrances off of the ground floor and up to the first floor to make them more difficult to access.

As the nobility accumulated wealth, England became increasingly attractive to those who sought to plunder. Raids by Vikings and other marauders increased in regularity. In response to these attacks, castle defenses were updated and improved. Arrow-slits were added. These were small holes in the castle, large enough for an arrow to fit through, which allowed defenders to fire from nearly invulnerable positions. Towers were built from which defenders could provide flanking fire. These towers were connected to the castle by wooden bridges, so that if one tower fell, the rest of the castle was still easy to defend. Multiple rings of castle walls were constructed, so that even if attackers made it past one wall, they would be caught on a killing ground between inner and outer walls. Advances such as these greatly increased the defense of castles.

The demise of castles can ultimately be attributed to gunpowder. Gunpowder was first introduced to Europe during the 14th century, but the first gunpowder weapons were unreliable, inaccurate, and weak by later standards. During the 15th century, artillery became powerful enough to break through stone walls. This greatly undermined the military role of castles. Castles were then replaced by artillery forts that had no role in civil administration, and country houses that were indefensible. Though castles no longer serve their original purposes, remaining castles receive millions of visitors each year from those who wish to experience these majestic vestiges of a time long passed.

Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions according to the passage

1. **Which of the following is not a function of castles as expressed in the text?**
   A. Castles served both offensive and defensive purposes militarily.
   B. Castles served as symbols of power.
   C. Castles were important social centers in medieval England.
   D. Castles were places where knights would keep their best horses.
2. **Which of the following best describes the main idea in paragraph 2?**
   A. It describes how and why William the Conqueror took control of England.
   B. It explains why castles were first built in England and the military purposes they served.
   C. It shows how Norman lords were often scared and frequently retreated.
   D. It details all of the purposes that English castles served.

3. Which best explains why the original castles were first made from earth and timber?

A. It takes a lot more time and energy to build a stone castle.
B. It did not occur to people to build castles out of stone.
C. People did not realize how weak wooden castles would be against fire.
D. Wooden castles were prettier than dirty stone castles.

4. Which of the following is not a true statement according to the text?

A. Palaces are designed for luxury, not fortification.
B. Fortresses are designed for fortification, not luxury.
C. Castles are designed for luxury and fortification.
D. Palaces are designed for luxury and fortification.

5. Which best explains why wooden castles were converted to stone castles.

A. Wooden castles take a long time to build.
B. Wooden castles are uncomfortable.
C. Stone castles offer better defense.
D. Stone castles stay cooler in the summer.

6. Which of the following best describes the structure of the text in the fifth paragraph?

A. Compare and contrast
B. Order of importance
C. Cause and effect
D. Chronological order

7. Which is not described in the text as an improvement in castle defenses?

A. Towers attached to the main castle by wooden bridges
B. Deep ditches dug around the castle walls and filled with water
C. Multiple castle walls providing layers of defenses
D. Windows and entrances raised off of the ground floor

8. Which best explains how gunpowder ended the role of traditional castles?

A. Wars were fought with guns and hiding in castles was no longer necessary.
B. Artillery forts with large cannons became more stylish than traditional castles.
C. Defending castles grew difficult, since attackers could just shoot castle defenders.
D. Cannons were able to knock down stone walls, so castles offered little protection.

9. Which of the following titles would best describe the content of this passage?

A. William the Conqueror: Bringing Castles to England
B. Defending the Castle: Technologies Used to Defend Medieval Castles
C. A Short History of Castles: The Rise and Fall of Castles in England
D. Fancy Living: Learning about Castles, Palaces, and Fortresses

10. Which of the following is an opinion?

A. Stone is more resistant to fire than wood.
B. William the Conqueror built the first castles in England.
C. It is unfortunate that castles no longer serve their original purposes.
D. Castles were used as offices of administration during the Middle Ages.

II. Grammar

Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions and write the letter of your choice on the space provided on the answer sheet.

11. I hope that the truth ___ very soon.
A) will be finding out B) is found out C) will be found out D) shall find out

12. Everything ___ before you came.
A) is done B) was done C) has done D) has been done

13. Did the company test the equipment yesterday? -Yes it _____.
A) had been tested B) had tested C) was tested D) tested.

14. People go to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier to stand in silence for a minute to honor the memory of those who ___ in wars.
A) will be killed B) was killed C) are killed D) were killed

15. The sports competitions which ___ on Sunday ___ by a lot of people.
A) are held / will be visited B) was held / will visit
C) will held / will visit D) will be held / will be visited

16. The inspector is not in the town. He ___ to another place some days ago.
A) was sent B)) will be sent C) will send D) sends

17. A liar ___ when he speaks the truth.
A)isn't believed B) believed C) believe D) didn't believe

18. This year a very beautiful theatre ___ in our city.
A) was built B) has been built C) had been built D) has built

19. The Great Expectations ___ by Charles Dickens.
A) were written B) is written C) are written D) was written

20. If I ___ my entrance exams I ___ the happiest man in the world.
A) shall pass / would be B) passed / am C) will pass / be E) pass / shall be

21. What ___ you ___ if the train ___ in time?

A) did / will not come B) do / didn't / come C) have / done / came
D) will / do / doesn't come

22. If I ___ time I ___ you.
A) have / help B) shall have / shall help C) shall have / help D) has / help

23. What would you do if a millionaire ___ you a lot of money.
A) gave B) give C) will give D) giving

24. If it ___ not so late I should go with you.
A) was B) were C) is D) be

25. If you ___ him yesterday he ___ you everything.
A) asked / told B) has asked / will tell
C) asked / would tell D) had asked / would have told

26. If you had worked more, you ___ to translate this article yesterday.
A) are able B) was able C) were able D) would have been able

27. If we went to live in the tropics. I _____ buy some thin clothes.
A) will have to B) have to C) would have to D) have had to

28. Mary _____ any chocolates but she did.
A) shouldn't eat B) ought not to have eaten
C) ought not to eat D) must not have eaten

29. Your umbrella is wet. It _____ raining.
A) must be B) was C) can't be D) might

30. _____the pains come again, don't hesitate to phone me.
A) Would B) Should C) Will D) Had

31. I've _____ you not to do that many times before.
A) told B) saying C) says D) said

32. It can be very irritating when the waiter ..... to bring what you have ordered.
A) forgot B) forgets C) forgetting D) forgotten

33. ____it been raining, I'd have needed my umbrella.
A) Should B) Would C) Might D) Had

34. A: I took Janet to the cinema last night.
B: You _____ me too. I was at home.
A) might take B) may have been taken
C) might have taken D) must have taken

35. If _____ smoking cigarettes, more people smoked a pipe, they would be more likely to go through the day _____ eating.
A) without / for B) for / without
C) on / without D) instead of / without

36. There is an interesting article ____ pensions ____ today's newspaper.
A) of / in B) on / in C) on / at D) with / on

37. He became addicted _____ drugs and went from worse _____ worse.
A) on / to B) with / by C) to / to D) at / by

38. Flu and measles are both caused _____ a virus.
A) by B) with C) for D) on

39. I reminded her _____ her promise.

A) by B) with C) from D) of

40. He recovered _____ his illness only last week.

A) on B) up C) over D) from

41. No sooner he ___ than he ___ ill.

A) had arrived / falls B) had arrived / fell

C) arrives / has fallen D) is arriving / is falling

42. I ___ my homework by 6 o'clock yesterday and when my mother came home I ___ supper.

A) did / have B) have done / had

C) had done / was having D) was doing / had

43. He said that he ___ school and he ___ to enter the academy.

A) finished / was going B) has finished / is going

C) had finished / was going D) finishes / are going

44. It ___ dark and it ___ .

A) is / are raining B) was / was raining

C) are / was D) were / were

45. I ___ he ___ it interesting.

A) hoped / find B) hoped / finds

C) hopes / would find D) hoped / would find

III. Dialogue completion

Choose the correct alternative that complete the dialogue correctly

46. A: My brother thinks that English isn't easy.

B: Why does he think so?

A: _____.

A) Because it was too difficult for them

B) He has no time

C) Because he has to work very hard

D) Because it is one of the easiest languages

47. A: Let's go for a walk.

B: _____.

A: Where can we go?

B: _____.

A) Thank you / At 5 o'clock B) Certainly / Tomorrow

C) Agreed / As far as the bridge D) Of course / With our friends

48. A: Is this seat vacant?

B: _____.

A: I thought I was lucky.

A) Sorry, I was busy B) It's taken

C) Certainly, you can D) Of course, you may take it

IV. Jumbled sentences

Choose the correct order of the jumbled sentences to make up a story

49. 1. People began to look at him and one of them asked if he had a handkerchief.
2. The boy said one must have his own handkerchief.
3. He said he had but he couldn't let him have it.
4. Once a boy went to school by bus.
5. He had a bad cold, sniffed all the time.

A) 3,2,1,4,5 B) 4,5,2,3,1
C) 1,2,4,3,5 D) 5,1,3,4,2 E) 4,5,1,2,3

50. 1. During his school years he took great interest in literature.
2. But having finished school he began to study medicine.
3. The great writer was born in Afar in pastoralist family.
4. Later on he worked in a mining region in Southern part of the country.
5. After graduating from the University he started working as a doctor in Capital city.

A) 1,2,4,5,3 B) 3,1,2,5,4
C) 3,1,5,2,4 D) 3,2,4,5,1 E) 5,3,2,1,4

51. 1. Perhaps, they crossed the narrow Bering Strait in boats.
2. Some scientists say that they could do it when the level of the water in the oceans had dropped.
3. It was so low that a land bridge existed between Asia and North America.
4. Indians and Eskimos were the first settlers in Canada.
5. They seem to have come there from Asia.

A) 4, 5, 1, 2, 3 **B) 4, 5, 3, 1, 2**
C) 2, 4, 1, 5, 3 **D) 5, 4, 2, 3, 1**
E) 4, 1, 3, 5, 2

52. 1. There was a hole in it.
2. It was last summer.
3. Grandfather repaired the roof the same day.
4. I lived in the country with my grandparents.
5. One day grandfather saw that the roof of the house was not good.

A) 2,4,5,1,3 B) 4,2,5,3,1
C) 5,1,3,4,2 D) 4,5,2,3,1 E) 1,2,3,4,5