Hohete Tibeb Share Company
Ethio-Parents' School
2019/20 A.Y Second Semester English NOTE AND *WORKSHEET* For Grade 6th

The Incredible Machine

Everyone has a favorite attraction at an amusement park, and I am no different. However, unlike most people who seem to prefer rollercoasters, my favorite ride is a little gentler. Every time I go to Coney Island, Navy Pier, or the Santa Monica Pier, I absolutely have to ride the Ferris wheel.

The Ferris wheel is simple and yet also quite complex. That is, riding it is easy, but how it works is complicated. A series of carts are attached to a wheel, which is attached to a rim. That rim rotates vertically around an axis, and gravity keeps the carts upright. As simple as the ride seems, only advanced engineers can make safe and fun Ferris wheels.

What It Lacks in Thrills…

While the Ferris wheel is not as thrilling as a rollercoaster, it is still very exciting. The fact of being high in the air makes it so much more entertaining than a lot of rides. I mean, how often do you hang from that high up in daily life?

Nevertheless, I have to admit, I don't seek Ferris wheels out because of their excitement. Rather, I find them very relaxing. At the top of the Ferris wheel, you get beautiful sights of the park. You also get a sense of calm that you don't get in the hustle and bustle of the park below.

Additionally, Ferris wheels are also gorgeous to look at when they are lit up at night. In fact, the original Ferris wheel was designed as much to be seen as to be ridden.

It Happened at the World's Fair

The first Ferris wheel was made by and named after George Washington Gale Ferris, Jr. He designed it for the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. It was the tallest attraction there, standing 264 feet high.

However, visitors to the fair were impressed by the size of the ride as well as the mechanics of it. In 1893, anything that was not turned by hand was considered a sight to see. And the wheel, which was a machine, was truly incredible to see. Further, as one visitor put it, the wheel was amazing because it seemed to be missing support. That is, it did not look like it could stand on its own. And yet it did and even rotated!

They Keep Reaching Higher and Higher

Ferris wheel technology has only improved since then. Most of today's Ferris wheels are much larger than that first one. The largest in the world is the "Singapore Flyer," which stands slightly taller than twice what Ferris's did!

Today, the Ferris wheel is the most common amusement park ride. But that does not mean you should take them for granted. Instead, be thankful for Ferris' invention. The next time you're at an amusement park, don't just look up at the impressive wheel in the sky on your way to a newer attraction. Take it for a spin!_

I. <u>Read the above passage carefully and answer the questions below</u>

_____1- As used in paragraph 1, the word attraction most nearly means

A. sense B. park C. ride D. vision

_____2) It can be understood that Coney Island, Navy Pier, and the Santa Monica Pier are

all examples of

A. amusement parks B. Ferris wheels C. vacation spots D.boat docks

_____3) As used in paragraph 2, which is the best **opposite** for <u>complex</u>?

A. impressive B. beautiful C. exciting D. simple

_____4) What does the author like best about Ferris wheels?

A. the impressive engineering and beauty of them
B. the excitement and thrills they guarantee
C. the beautiful sights and relaxation they allow
D. the fact that most amusement parks have one

_____5) According to the passage, the Ferris wheel was originally designed for

A. Coney Island B. the world's fair C. Disneyworld D. Singapore

_____6) This passage was most likely written to

A. describe the author's favorite amusement park rides
B. explain the original design of Ferris wheels and how they work today
C. describe the history of Ferris wheels and why they are so popular
D. explain the history of Ferris wheels and why the author likes them

_____7) Using information in the passage, the reader can understand that the tallest Ferris wheel in the world is

A. under 250 feet tall B. between 250 and 500 feet tall
C. between 500 and 750 feet tall D. over 750 feet tall

II- Read the sentences in column "A" then find sentences from column "B" to make meaningful sentence.

A	**B**

___8. Students can't use calculators a. I would be able to apply for this position.

___9. I wish you wouldn't make so much noise b. since I last heard from my parents.

___10. Just as the play was about to start, c. doing any of the questions on the test.

___11. The pupils rushed out of the classroom d. in the early years of the cinema.

___12. It has been three months e. during a math or physics exam.

___13. The film crew has been working f. in their high school years.

___14. Mike couldn't remember g. as soon as the bell rang.

___15. If I could speak English well, h. someone in the audience cried for help.

___16. Very few students can learn English i. while I am trying to concentrate.

___17. There were only silent films j. for fifteen hours now.

GRAMMAR

I- Choose the correct answer to complete the blanks in the following sentences.

____18. When he was young, he _____ swim very well. He won medals and championships!

a. had to b. can c. could d. must

____19. The company _____ go bankrupt if they don't find a lot of money quickly!

a. should b. shouldn't c. might d. has to

____20. You look very confused by the homework, David. _____ I help you?

a. will b. can c. must d. might

____21. I left my purse at home. Lily, _____ you lend me ten dollars?

a. may b. could c. shouldn't d. should

____22. It's wet and windy outside today. You _____ go out without an umbrella.

a. Shouldn't b. won't c. don't have to d. must

_____23. I think that sign means we _____ enter the building. Look, there's a security guard too.

a. won't b. have to c. mustn't d. should

II- Change this direct speech into reported speech:

24. "He works in a bank"

She said _____

25. "We went out last night"

She told me _____

26. "I'm coming!"

She said _____

27. "I was waiting for the bus when he arrived"

She told me _____

28. " I'd never been there before"

She said _____

29. "I didn't go to the party"

She told me _____

30. "Lucy will come later"

She said _____

31. "He hasn't eaten breakfast"

She told me _____

32. "I can help you tomorrow"

She said _____

VOCABULARY

I- **Read the following sentences and choose the correct word to complete**.

ende mic	preser ve	creatur es	trap	hu nt	habitat s

_____33. There are some pretty _____ in land, sea, and air.

_____34. We should _____ fish the same as we do other animals and not to eat them.

_____35. The animal felt safe on their_____.

_____36. Cats usually _____ rats in homes.

_____37. Ethiopia has a number of interesting _____ animals.

COMMUNICATIVE

Hohete Tibeb Share Company
Ethio-Parents' School
2019/20 A.Y Second Semester English NOTE AND *WORKSHEET* For Grade 6th

I- Read the dialogues and choose the most appropriate options to complete the dialogues.

____38. Doctor: Take this medicine for a week and you'll start to feel better.

Patient: _____

Doctor: Are you sure? It's the best on the market.

Patient: Yes I am. Can you please prescribe another one?

A) What shall i do if unexpected side effects arise?

B) What is the ideal dosage for my weight?

C) No, it's too early to prescribe another medicine.

D) But I've used it before and it did not help at all.

E) It looks as if the illness has already been cured.

____39. Jake: How did you like the movie you saw last night?

Karen: I can't say it was the best I've ever seen.

Jake: _____

Karen: Certainly not. Do not waste your time.

A) Did you go alone or with a friend from work?

B) Hadn't you read the reviews before you went to see it?

C) What do you mean by saying it depends?

D) I knew I could always count on you.

E) Then you wouldn't recommend it, would you?

_____40. Father: What? You crashed the car again?

Son: _____

Father: I'm sure it wasn't. This is the third accident you have had this year.

Son: You're very angry now, dad. We had better talk about this later on.

A) I do apologize. I promise it won't happen again.

B) Was the car in good condition?

C) But it wasn't my fault. You've got to believe me.

D) Was it worth the money and time you had wasted?

E) Why do you ask? Don't you know it's too late now?

_____41. Chuck_____

Sue: Why do you think so?

Chuck: Whenever we meet, she pretends not to see me.

Sue: I don't think it's because she hasn't got over her anger. She's having a bad time at work nowadays.

A) It seems that Martha is still angry with me.

B) Martha will never make a good manager.

C) I have never seen a smarter woman than Martha.

D) One thing that I especially like about Martha is her sincerity.

E) Martha has finally managed to get over her resentment.

____42.Tom: _____

Mary: Are you kidding? We are in June.

Tom: So what? What's wrong with June?

Mary: The right time to trim your roses is the beginning of winter, when they

lose their flowers.

A) Are you going to plant those roses in your garden in June or July?

B) Can you help me prune the roses in the garden at the weekend?

C) I didn't know your brother knew so much about gardening.

D) Have you got any idea what the right time is to shorten rose plants?

E) Are we supposed to do anything special to keep the roses fresh?

II- WRITING; Read the following letter and answer the questions that follow.

(1) BARCELONA

8746 avenu

Po. box 2565

(2) April, 23. 2020

(3) Dear Marcos,

(4) Hi, my name is Rebecca and I am your new pen pal. I'm ten years old, and I live in Barcelona, Spain. I go to the 4th grade in Saint Michael Elementary School. On weekdays, I get up at 6 o'clock. The school starts at 7:30 in the morning. I have my lunch at the school cafeteria and I usually leave around 3:30 in the afternoon. I am good at math, I also like history and geography but my favorite subject is science. I like playing basketball and soccer. I also play tennis, and I like swimming. On the weekends, I go to the movie theater with my friends. We like action movies. I usually go to church with my parents on Sundays.

Please write and tell me about you and your life. What's your family like? What do you like doing in your spare time?

I hope to hear from you soon.

(5) Best wishes,

Rebecca

_____43. Which statement is correct?

A) Rebecca usually practices the drums on weekdays.

B) Rebecca is interested in Science.

C) Rebecca has got a music group at school.

D) Rebecca and his friends like watching thrillers.

_____44.Which one of the following questions you cannot answer?

A) What time does Rebecca get up on weekdays?

B) Which school subjects does Rebecca like?

C) What music types does Rebecca like?

D) Where does Rebecca eat her lunch?

_____45. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

A) Rebecca likes playing badminton.

B) Rebecca usually goes to the movie theater on the weekends.

C) Rebecca is interested in History and Geography.

D) Rebecca wants to be in contact with Marcos.

_____46. What we call the components of the letter indicated in number **(1)**?

A) signature B) body C) sender address D) receiver address

_____47. What we call the components of the letter indicated in number **(2)**?

A) closing B) body C) date D) greeting

_____48. What we call the components of the letter indicated in number **(3)**?

A) signature B) body C) greeting D) receiver address

_____49. What we call the components of the letter indicated in number **(4)**?

A) greeting B) body C) sender address D) receiver address

_____50. What we call the components of the letter indicated in number **(5)**?

A) signature B) body C) closing D) receiver address

III- **Correct the mistake in each sentence.**

51. I think you must to buy those shoes.
_____

52. They don't should pay that much money!
_____

53. Rita have to ask me first.

_____

54 Do we has to leave now or later?

_____

55 Gerald can to do more exercise.

_____

56. What should he do about the problem?

_____

Rearrange the following scramble words to make meaningful sentence.

57. building/are/ this/ there/ beautiful/ town/ some /
in._____

58.histry/his / their/ the/ collage/ teaches/
at/_____

59. look/ hearing/ I/ from/ forward/soon/ you/
to./_____

60.lights/ are/ the/ in/ those/sky
what._____

Note about unit 11for further information please read you student's textbook on page 108.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT (REPORTED) SPEECH

There are two ways of relating what a person has said: direct and indirect.

In direct speech we repeat the original speaker's exact words:

He said, "I have lost my umbrella."

When we turn direct speech into indirect, some changes are usually necessary.

PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES: CHANGES NECESSARY

A. First and second person pronouns and possessive adjectives normally change to the third person except when the speaker is reporting his own words. (I = he, she; me = him, her; my = his, her; mine = his, hers; we = they…)

She said, "he's my son".

- ✓ **She said that he was her son.**

"I'm ill", she said.

- ✓ **She said that she was ill.**

B. **THIS / THESE**

This used in time expressions usually becomes **that**.

She said, "She's coming this week".

- ✓ **She said that she was coming that week.**

This and **that** used as adjectives usually change to **the**.

He said, "I bought this pearl/these pearls for my mother".

- ✓ **He said that he had bought the pearl/the pearls for his mother.**

This, these used as pronouns can become **it, they/them**.

He came back with two knives and said, "I found these beside the king's bed".

- ✓ **He said he had found them beside the king's bed.**

He said, "We will discuss this tomorrow".

- ✓ **He said that they would discuss it (the matter) the next day.**

EXPRESSIONS OF TIME AND PLACE IN INDIRECT SPEECH

A. Adverbs and adverbial phrases of time change as follows:

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
today	that day
yesterday	the day before
the day before yesterday	two days before
tomorrow	the next day/the following day
the day after tomorrow	in two days' time
next week/year etc.	the following week/year
last week/year etc.	the previous week/year etc.
a year etc. ago	a year before/the previous year

Tense change

But indirect speech is usually introduced by a verb in the past tense. Verbs in the direct speech have then to be changed into a corresponding past tense. The changes are shown in the following table.

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
Simple Present - "I never eat meat", he explained.	**Simple Past** = He explained (that) he never ate meat.
Present Continuous "I'm waiting for Ann", he said.	**Past Continuous** = He said (that) he was waiting for Ann.
Present Perfect "I have found a flat", he said.	**Past Perfect** = He said (that) he had found a flat.
Present Perfect Continuous He said, "I've been waiting for ages".	**Past Perfect Continuous** = He said (that) he had been waiting for ages.
Simple Past "I took it home with me", she said.	**Past Perfect** = She said (that) he had taken it home with her.
Future He said, "I will/shall be in Paris on Monday".	**Conditional** = He said (that) he would be in Paris on Monday.

NB: WHEN THE REPORTING VERBS IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE TENSE THE TENSE REMAIN SAME. NO CHANGE REGARDING TENSE.

Example **he says**," We have great future." He says that they have great future.

She **will say**" I won't come." She will say that she won't come.