

Objectives

In this unit, you will:

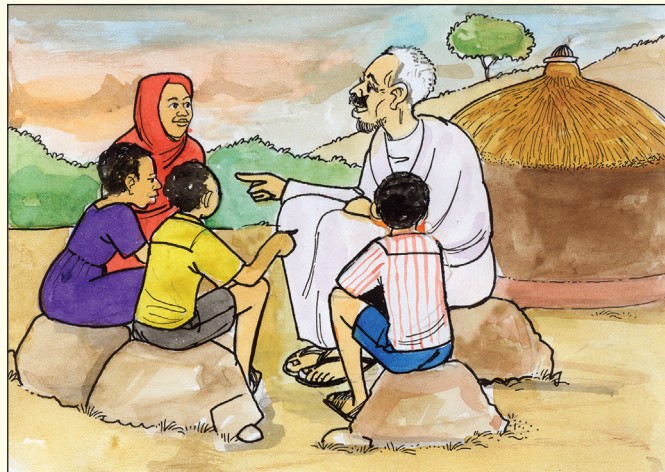
- ▶ use regular verbs to talk about the past.
- ▶ count up to 3000 and use sentences with numbers.

A Listening and speaking

LESSON ONE

Activity 1

Look at the picture. With a partner, describe what you see in the picture.



Exercise 1: Answer these questions.

1. What do you think the old man is doing?
2. Why do you think the children are listening attentively?
3. What may happen if you don't listen to the advice from the elders?
4. When do elders give you advice?

Listening

Activity 2

Your teacher will dictate to you figures. Listen carefully and write the figures in your exercise book.

Exercise 2: Use the numbers to construct sentences. Read the constructed sentences to the class.

Exercise 3: Revision of numbers 1 - 1000

You learnt the numbers 1 - 1000 in the previous lessons. Together with your partner, revise counting and writing these numbers.

Dictation: Listen carefully as your partner says a number.

Write the number in your exercise book.

Change roles: Say a number as your partner listens.

Let your partner write the number in his/her exercise book.

LESSON TWO**Reading and writing numbers 1000 - 3000****Activity**

Form groups to study and read the numbers in A, B and C below.

A: one thousand (1000)
two thousand (2000)
three thousand (3000)

B: one hundred (100)
two hundred (200)
three hundred (300)
four hundred (400)
five hundred (500)
six hundred (600)
seven hundred (700)
eight hundred (800)
nine hundred (900)

C: nineteen (19)
twenty six (26)
twenty eight (28)
thirty three (33)
forty eight (48)
forty five (45)
fifty seven (57)
sixty one (61)
seventy four (74)
eighty (80)
eighty-three (83)
ninety-two (92)

Exercise 1: Join A to B to C and form 20 number words and figures out of them. Write the numbers and words in your exercise book.

Examples:

	A	B	C
(i)	One thousand	four hundred	seventy four (1,474)
	A	B	C
(ii)	Two thousand	eight hundred	forty five (2,845)

Exercise 2: Rewrite the numbers in sentences 1 - 5 into words. Write the sentences in your exercise book.

1. Ethiopia fought against Italians in 1935.
2. My father was born in 1977.
3. This book was written in 2010.
4. There are 2,647 pages in that textbook.
5. The farmer kept 3,000 birds.

Exercise 3: Write the numbers below in figures.

1. One thousand, four hundred twenty six.
2. One thousand, seven hundred thirty five.
3. Two thousand, three hundred forty.
4. Two thousand, nine hundred fifteen.
5. Three thousand, two hundred eighty one.

LESSON THREE

Historical events

Activity

Discuss and write

With a partner, talk about some of the important events that took place in the last twenty years in your country. Write the events and dates when the events took place. Present your discussion to the class.

Exercise: Study the following historical events and answer the questions about them.

Events	Month / year
1. Victory of Adwa	March, 1896
2. The Italian Invasion	1935 - 1946
3. The overthrow of the Imperial rule	1975
4. The fall of Dergue's Regime	May 1991

1. In which month and year did the victory of Adwa take place?
2. In which year did the Italian Invasion take place?
3. In which year was the Imperial rule overthrown?
4. In which month and year did Dergue's Regime fall?

Things that took place in the past are called historical events. They are things that you don't easily forget.

LESSON FOUR

4.1 Ordinal numbers

Activity 1

Discuss some of the important people you know. These people may be in your community, country or even outside your country. Write down the names of the people, when they were born and what they did. Arrange the list of the dates of birth of the people you have selected.

Activity 2

Discuss the following sentences with a partner.

- (a) I was number **one** on the list.
(b) I was the **first** on the list.
- (a) Monday comes number **two** in the week.
(b) Monday is the **second** day of the week.
- (a) October is month number **ten** in the year.
(b) October is the **tenth** month of the year.

Exercise: Write correct sentences using the ordinal form of the numbers in brackets.

Example: Zebene is the **(three)** boy in the family.
Zebene is the third boy in the family.

- Bekeret appears **(four)** on the register.
- Mutuma was **(five)** on the list for netball players.
- I was the **(six)** out of twenty four.
- December is the **(twelve)** month of the year.
- Saturday is the **(seven)** day of the week.
- Balcha wrote a letter to his uncle on **(eight)** of August.

Grammar highlight:

Ordinal numbers appear in their order of position from smallest to biggest.

First, second and tenth are ordinal numbers.

Examples:

Cardinal number	Ordinal number
one	first
two	second
three	third
four	fourth

LESSON FIVE**Grammar: Language practice****Using ... was ... / ... were ...****Activity 1**

With a partner, read the following questions and complete the answers. Do the work in your exercise book.

1. What day was yesterday? **It was** _____.
2. What month was last month? **It was** _____.
3. Where were you yesterday? **I was in / at** _____.
4. Where were your parents yesterday? **They were** _____.
5. Were you reading your book last week? _____, **I was** _____, **I wasn't**.
6. Were your friends in this school last year?
_____, **they were**. _____, **they were not**.

Exercise 1: Read the sentences below. Identify the difference between the use of **was** and **were**.

1. He saw a rabbit as it was crossing the road.
2. He broke his toe as he was playing football.
3. She wrote a letter as it was raining.
4. They sprained their toes as they were playing football.
5. You were here when the minister arrived.

Using ... ago ...

Activity 2

With a partner study the meaning of the sentences and pay attention to the use of **ago**.

1. His sister was here a few hours **ago**.
2. She visited the hospital two years **ago**.
3. He bought a phone three months **ago**.

Exercise 2: Answer these questions. Use ... years ago.

1. When were you born?
2. When did you start school?
3. When was your school founded?

Using ... before ... / ... after ...

Activity 3

Answer these questions. Which action comes first and which comes last?

1. What do you do before you go to bed?
2. What did you do before you entered class today?
3. What will you do before you learn English today?
4. What do you do after visiting the toilet?
5. What did the carpenter do after making the furniture?
6. What will you do after school?

Exercise 3: Read these sentences and discuss the use of ... before ... and ... after What is the difference?

1. She was here **before** you arrived.
2. You must arrive at school **before** lessons start.
3. Do not start writing **before** you are told to do so.
4. She arrived here **after** midnight.
5. He drove off **after** we had entered the car.
6. She got a gold medal **after** she had won the marathon.

Exercise 4: Write sentences. Use each of the following words.

1. was 2. were 3. ago 4. before 5. after

LESSON SIX

The past simple tense

Activity 1

Your teacher will read to you a passage about the life history of Abebe Bikila. Listen carefully as the teacher reads the story. The teacher will ask questions about the passage. In groups of three, answer the questions in the past simple tense. Answer in full sentences.

Activity 2

With a partner, talk about activities that you did in the past. It may be yesterday, last week, last month or years ago. Use the past tense form of the verbs below.

answer - answered

mend - ____

cover - covered

pick - ____

fetch - fetched

switch - ____

hop - ____

visit - ____

laugh - ____

collect - ____

open - ____

enter - ____

serve - served

guard - guarded

use - used

join - joined

beg - begged

need - needed

dance - ____

respect - ____

greet - ____

train - ____

inject - ____

weed - ____

Exercise: Add **-ed** to change the verbs in brackets to the past.

1. She (**answer**) all the questions and got them right.
2. We (**clap**) our hands when the guest entered.
3. She (**live**) with her brother when she went to town.
4. The cobbler (**mend**) my shoes when I gave him money.
5. They (**work**) hard and received good payment.

LESSON SEVEN

The Past Simple Tense Questions

Activity 1

Form questions using **where, when, why, what, who, which, how**.
Relate the questions to what happened in your village or town in the past.

Exercise 1: Write the following questions and answer them correctly in your exercise book.

Example: Q. What **did** you cook yesterday?

A. I cooked **Cheko**.

1. Where did you place your exercise book last night?
2. Why did you come to school late?
3. What did you learn in Grade 4?
4. Who bought you the pen?
5. Which place did you visit last year?
6. How did you perform in Grade 4?

Activity 2

In groups of 3, discuss the life history of an important person in the country. Ask and answer questions about the person you have discussed. Use the past simple tense.

Activity 3

With your partner, talk about some of the important events that took place in your country. Talk about the places where the events took place and specify the dates. Ask questions about the events. The answers to the questions require short answers 'yes' or 'no'.

Example: Did you vote for the president?
No, I didn't. I am below 18 years.

Exercise 2: Read the questions and provide short answers.

Example: Q: **Did** you learn English?

A: Yes, I **did**.

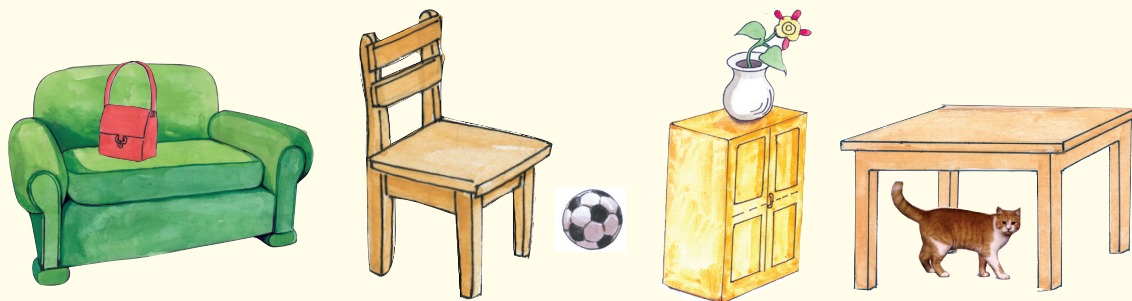
1. Q : Did you have your breakfast?
A : Yes, _____ /No, _____ .
2. Q : Did you watch the football match last night?
A : No, _____ /Yes, _____ .
3. Q : Did you live in this town?
A : Yes, _____ /No _____ .
4. Q : Did your mother teach in this school last year?
A : No, _____ /Yes _____ .

Grammar highlight:

*The past simple tense expresses actions that happened in the past:
He visited our school last year.*

LESSON EIGHT**Prepositions****Activity 1**

With a partner, look at the pictures and mention the position of the bag, the chair, the ball, the flower and the cat.



These are the words you use to show the positions of the objects:

On, in front of, in, under, between and behind.

They are known as prepositions of place.

Exercise 1: Find the correct prepositions to complete the sentences.

1. The old lady had some money ... her bag.
2. Tejetu put the plates ... the table.

3. The old woman sat ... the tree for a rest.
4. The teacher is standing ... of the classroom.
5. He planted trees ... his house.
6. Gabra sits ... Tibebe and Tesema.
7. She poured the water ... the pot.
8. He was arrested as he tried to jump ... the fence.

Activity 2

In groups of three or four describe the different position of the objects in your classroom. What kind of words are used to describe the location of objects.

Example: Where is the blackboard? **The blackboard is in front of the classroom.**

Exercise 2: Answer these questions. Use the correct prepositions.

1. Where do you keep books?
2. What do you prefer, bread or eggs?
3. Where do you assemble for parade?
4. Where do you go every Tuesday?
5. When do you go to the market?

Grammar highlight:

Prepositions are words that are used before nouns or pronouns.

Examples:

<i>in</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>between</i>
<i>under</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>behind</i>	<i>into</i>	<i>infront</i>

LESSON NINE**Words of frequency****Activity**

Ask your partner the questions below. Present to the class the activities your partner does.

Example: **A:** What do you always do? **A:** What do you do sometimes?
B: I always watch television. **B:** I sometimes go swimming.

Exercise: Read the table about Yodit and answer the questions.

Activities	Frequency
play tennis	2 times in a week
go to school	from Monday to Friday
help her parents	when she is required
watch television	only when she has time
miss classes	once or twice in a year.
listen to the radio	in the mornings

1. What does she always do?
2. What does she do everyday?
3. What does she do rarely?
4. What does she do sometimes?
5. What does she do often?

B Reading

LESSON TEN

Comprehension

Activity

In groups of three or four discuss the following questions.

1. How big is your family?
2. Why is it important to be educated?
3. What do you hope to do after school?
4. What do people do when they do not go to school?
5. Do you know a person who didn't go to school? If yes, why didn't he/she go to school?

Exercise 1: Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

Comprehension I

My name is Dr. Abebe Boja. I was born to Woizero Lakech and Ato Boja in 1941. We are ten children in my family, five girls and five boys.

I started **schooling** in 1948. I graduated as a doctor in 1971 and I started working in Black Lion Hospital. I worked there for ten years. I married Hiwot,

in 1972. God **blessed** us with three children, two girls and one boy. All our children are **educated** and working now. We built our home in Adama. We are a happy family.

1. When was Dr. Abebe Boja born?
2. How big is Dr. Abebe's family?
3. How old was Dr. Abebe when he started school?
4. For how long did Dr. Abebe work in Black Lion Hospital?
5. Why does Dr. Abebe say they are a happy family?

Comprehension II

My name is Abdul Nasser. I was born and **raised** in the village. My parents were cattle keepers. We had over one hundred heads of cattle. My father was the **head** of the Cattle Keepers' Association. The association **provided** drugs and advice to its members. My father loved **looking after cattle**. He taught me how to look after the cattle at nine years. Every morning, we took the cattle **to graze** in the valleys.

One day, a tiger came and **grabbed** one calf. I shouted for help. My father came and killed the tiger with a spear. That was long ago. I am now a **grown up** and I own two hundred heads of cattle.

1. What did Nasser's parents do?
2. How was the Cattle Keepers' Association helpful to its members?
3. How many heads of cattle did Nasser's parents have?
4. How did Nasser learn to look after cattle?
5. What did Nasser do when the tiger grabbed the calf?
6. What is Nasser today?

Exercise 2: Match the words in column A with their meaning in column B as they are used in the passage. Do the work in your exercise book.

A

schooling
blessed
educated
grown up
raised
head
graze
grabbed

B

taught
old
learning
brought up
gave
feed
leader
took away

Exercise 3: Discuss the difference between an educated and an uneducated family.

LESSON ELEVEN

Dictation

Exercise 1: Your teacher will read to you 10 sentences.

Listen carefully as the teacher reads the sentences.

Write the sentences in your exercise book.

Spelling

Exercise 2: Rearrange these letters to write correct words.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. stap | 2. dirth | 3. thenin | 4. tomhn |
| 5. redudnh | 6. htygeih | 7. sandouth | 8. dedwee |

Exercise 3: Complete the following dialogue using *was, were, had or did*.

A: I _____ my English exam last week.

B: Really? _____ it difficult?

A: Yeah, it _____ not easy.

B: _____ you afraid of it?

A: Somehow, we _____ worried?

B: _____ you pass it, then?

A: Yes, we _____ it well. I _____ good results.

C Writing

LESSON TWELVE

Guided composition

Activity

Find the correct word / phrase to fill in the spaces. Do the work in your exercise book.

hardworking, money, worked, watched, sold, bathing, uniform, books.

Mulu was in Grade four. She was a _____ girl. She spent most of her time reading _____.

After school, Mulu washed her _____. She also fetched water for _____.
 At 8 O'clock, Mulu _____ the television to listen to news.
 On weekends, Mulu and her parents _____ in the garden. They have enough food. During the harvesting seasons, they _____ some of the food.
 They use the _____ to buy other things at home.

Exercise: Imagine you are Mulu. Write a composition describing how you spent your time when you were in Grade 4.

LESSON THIRTEEN

Revision Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

1. Endale was born 3rd October 1941.
2. Our neighbour died lung cancer.
3. My grandfather has lived one hundred years.

B. Use the correct form of the word given in brackets.

1. My parents in 1995. (**wed**)
2. Rebika is the daughter of Ato Tibebu. (**old**)
3. Chaka is than Robera. (**young**)
4. The old man was from the airport yesterday. (**collect**)
5. They have just had their born. (**three**)

C. Rearrange the words and write correct sentences in your exercise book.

1. our in visited country two thousand She.
2. airport We ago two to weeks went the.
3. money They bank in their keep the.
4. teacher When report new work for the did?

D. Use these words in sentences to show their difference in meaning.

Compare your answers to those of your partner.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. of, off | 4. in, into | 7. who, which |
| 2. passed, past | 5. eight, eighty | 8. one, first |
| 3. after, before | 6. was, were | |