

AKAKI ADVENTIST SCHOOL

ENGLISH SHORT NOTES FOR GRADE 11

UNIT 8: WATER: SHORT NOTES FROM THIS UNIT.

Read the given short notes carefully and, then practice the given Exercise given under each topic.

LANGUAGE FOCUS:- I WISH

We use the expression “I wish”

- a) To express your wishes for the present and future.

Esg. I wish I were good at mathematics. (but I am not at mathematics).

* *Don't confuse wishes and hopes. Hopes are possibilities, while wishes are impossibilities.*

Compare these sentences:

I hope I become a doctor. (It may be difficult, I may do it).

I wish I could be a doctor. (I am going to do something else as this is not possible.)

- b) To express your wishes and regret s about the past.

Eg . I wish I had studied harder for the test. (but I didn't study hard.)

Exercise 1: page 214; Read and do it in to your exercise book.

LANGUAGE FOCUS: CONTRASTING IDEAS

There are two kinds of contrast and two kinds of words and expression which are used to link sentences that express them.

1. CLAUSES OF CONCESSION

Concession means that you accept one idea against it. Concession can be expressed by means of a word or phrase.

Eg. Although, even though, however, despite, in spite of.

These have similar meanings, but behave slightly different.

Although/even though some parts of the country receive a lot of rain, other parts receive very little.

***Although/even though** introduce a **clause**. **Even though** is stronger and more emphatic than **though**.

Despite/ in spite of the fact that some parts of the country receiving a lot of rain, other parts receive very little

***Despite/ in spite of the fact that** introduce a **noun phrase**.

Some parts of the country receive a lot of rain, However, other parts receive very little.

***However** introduces a **sentence**.

2. CLAUSES OF DIFFERENCE

ENGLISH SHORT NOTES FOR GRADE 11

We can contrast two different but equal ideas with words and phrases such as: Whereas, While, On the one hand...On the other hand.

Eg. The twins are very different. **On the one hand**, Abebe is out going and lively and **On the other hand** Selam is shy and quiet.

* The twins are very different. **Whereas/ While** Abebe is out going and lively, Selam is shy and quiet.

* The twins are very different. Abebe is out going and lively. **Whereas/ While** Selam is shy and quiet.

* The twins are very different. On the one hand, **whereas/while** Abebe is out going and lively, Selam is shy and quiet.

NB. Putting **on the one hand... on the other hand** with **whereas** or **while** brings out the difference more strongly.

Exercise 2 and 3: page 215; Read and write down into your Exercise book.

UNIT 9: DISABILITY

PLEASE READ YOUR TET BOOK FOR GRADE 11 STARTING FROM PAGE 221 TO UNDERSTAND ABOUT DISABILITY AND DISABILITY RELATED WORDS.

A9.2 Reading: **Disability is no obstacle to success.**

Read the given **historical life of three people** on page 223-224 and do Exercise 2 and 3 on page 222 from your text book for Grade 11.

Increase your word power: **Disability:**

SOME EXAMPLES OF DISABILITY

1. Physical disability:

Paralysis: when you lose the ability to move your body or part of your body

Amputation: when an arm or leg is cut off

2. Sensory disability:

Deafness: inability to hear. Someone may be hearing impaired without being completely deaf

Blindness: inability to see. Someone may be partially sighted rather than completely blind.

3. Mental disability:

Intellectual disability: a condition of incomplete mental development and abnormally low intelligence

Dyslexia: a condition that makes it difficult for someone to read and spell

Autism: a condition that makes people unable to communicate properly or to form relationship

ENGLISH SHORT NOTES FOR GRADE 11

Schizophrenia: a serious illness in which someone thinks that imaginary events, conversations and ideas are really happening or true

Depression: a condition that makes you have feelings of sadness and anxiety and unable to live a normal life

NOTE! When referring people with a mental disability it is no longer acceptable in English to use words like “**mad**” or “**stupid**”!!!

Exercise 2: page 225; Read and do it.

LANGUAGE FOCUS: VERB+VERB PATTERNS

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

- 1) Some verbs are always followed by the **–ing form**.
Eg. I **enjoy playing** cards.
- 2) Some verbs are always followed by **to + the infinitive**.
Eg. I have **decided to study** law at university.
- 3) Some verbs are followed by **either form**.
 - a) With some verbs it doesn't make much difference which you use.
Example: prefer, continue, hate
Eg. The child **continued to drink** his milk.
The child **continued drinking** his milk.
 - b) With other verbs there is a difference in meaning depending on which form you use.
Example: stop, like, remember, try.
I **stopped to eat** my lunch= I **stopped what I was doing** in order to do something.
I **stopped eating** my lunch=I **stopped this activity**.
- 4) Some verbs are **followed by an object** and then **the infinitive** of another verb with or without **to**.
Example: Fertilizer **helps farmers to grow** more.
Parents should **make their children** do their home work.

Exercise 1 and 2: Page 226; Read it carefully and do it.

Read A9.5 Language focus: Ability past, present and future.

Then, do Exercise 1,2 and 3. Page 227

INCREASE YOUR WORD POWER: PHRASAL VERBS WITH UP AND DOWN

More about phrasal verbs.

Many phrasal verbs have synonyms. Usually these are just one-word verbs.

Compare these pairs of sentences:

1. a) We were very surprised when Mulatu **turned up** on Saturday.
- b) We were very surprised when Mulatu **appeared** on Saturday.

ENGLISH SHORT NOTES FOR GRADE 11

2. a) Shashitu is a good business woman. She has **built up** her business over the years and now she is very successful.

b) Shashitu is a good business woman. She has **gradually increased** her business over the years and now she is very successful.

Exercise 2 and 3: PP 230-231; Read and write down into your Exercise book.

NB: READ ABOUT AFFIXES FROM PP 231-233.

Affixes: the letters or a group of letters added to the base word to change the part of speech or meaning.

Prefixes: are letters or a group of letters added to the front of the root (base) word to change the meaning of the word.

Eg. Happy-----**un**happy

pure-----**im**pure

Agree-----**dis**agree

similar-----**dis**similar

Accurate-----**in**accurate

known-----**un**known

Suffixes: are letters or a group of letters added to the end of a root (base) word to another word or to change part of speech.

Eg. Child-----**hood**

responsible----- **responsibility**

Friend-----**ship**

danger-----**dangerous**

***Exercise 2: Prefixes = Page 232; Exercise 2: Suffixes= Page 232; Read and do it.**

LANGUAGE FOCUS: TALKING ABOUT TIME USING WH-QUESTIONS + PREPOSITIONS

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

Exercise 1: Page 237; Practice this task. Then, write down it into your exercise book.

We use prepositions to introduce **times**: a point of time or a period of time. During, while, for, since, ago + a period of time.

*During, the holidays

*While I was at the market, while you were studying

*For three years, we have lived here for a long time.

In, at, on, by, until, before, after, when, from, to, since + a period of time.

Eg. at six o'clock

*On Wednesday, on Saturday morning, on 4th July.

*By five o'clock, by the time we left.

*Until midday, until I left the primary school.

* Before we went home, before going to bed, before Thursday.

*After lunch, after leaving, after we had eaten.

*When we left, When we had left.

*From 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock.

*In February, in the holidays, in three days, in the afternoon, in 2012.

*Since the holidays, I have been here since John left.

ENGLISH SHORT NOTES FOR GRADE 11

Exercise 5: Page 238; Read it carefully. Then, copy and do it into your Exercise book.

MY DEAR STUDENTS: PLEASE, STAY HOME, WASH YOUR HANDS WITH CLEAN WATER AND SOAP AGAINST CORONA VIRUS!

READ AND PRAY FOR OUR COUNTRY AND SOCIETY. GOD BLESS YOU !!!