

Objective

In this unit, you will describe where different places are located and give basic facts about countries.

A Listening and speaking

LESSON ONE

Activity

With your partner, describe the location of your school from the main town.

EXERCISE 1: In a small group, study the map and discuss the questions that follow.



1. Where is Addis Ababa located?
2. In what direction is Dire Dawa located from Addis Ababa?
3. Where do you find Lake Tana?



4. In what part of the country is Mega found?
5. Where is Harar located?
6. Where is Moyale located?

EXERCISE 2: Draw the map of Ethiopia in your exercise book. Indicate the nearest town to your village.

LESSON TWO

Listening exercise

Activity

In groups of five, draw the map of your school. Identify different features on the school compound. Find out what features are around your school.

EXERCISE: Your teacher will read to you a short story. Listen carefully and complete the chart later in your exercise book.

Physical features of Ethiopia	Bordering / neighbouring countries of Ethiopia	Regions of Ethiopia

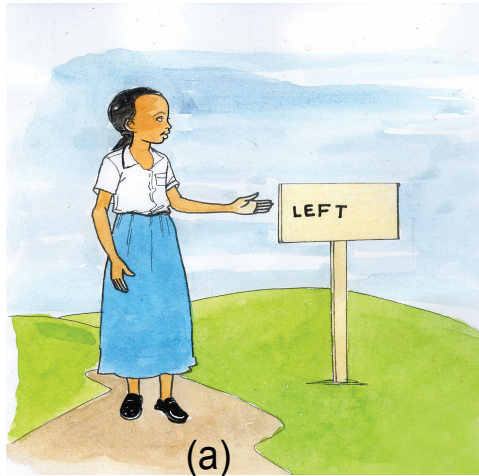
LESSON THREE

Vocabulary practice

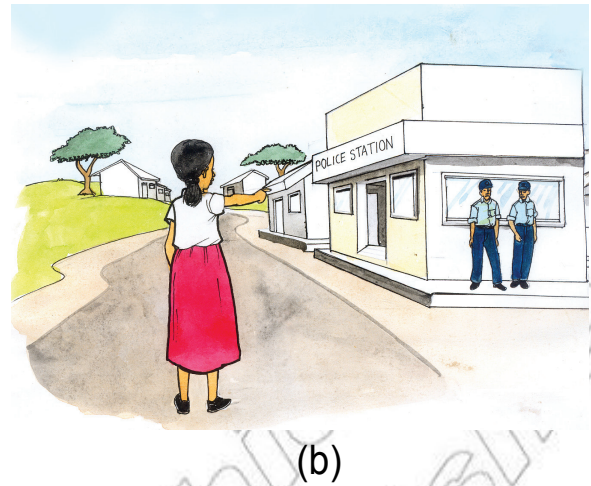
Prepositions of places

Activity 1

What buildings do you find on your way to school? What do you find on your left and right hand side of the road?



(a)



(b)



(c)



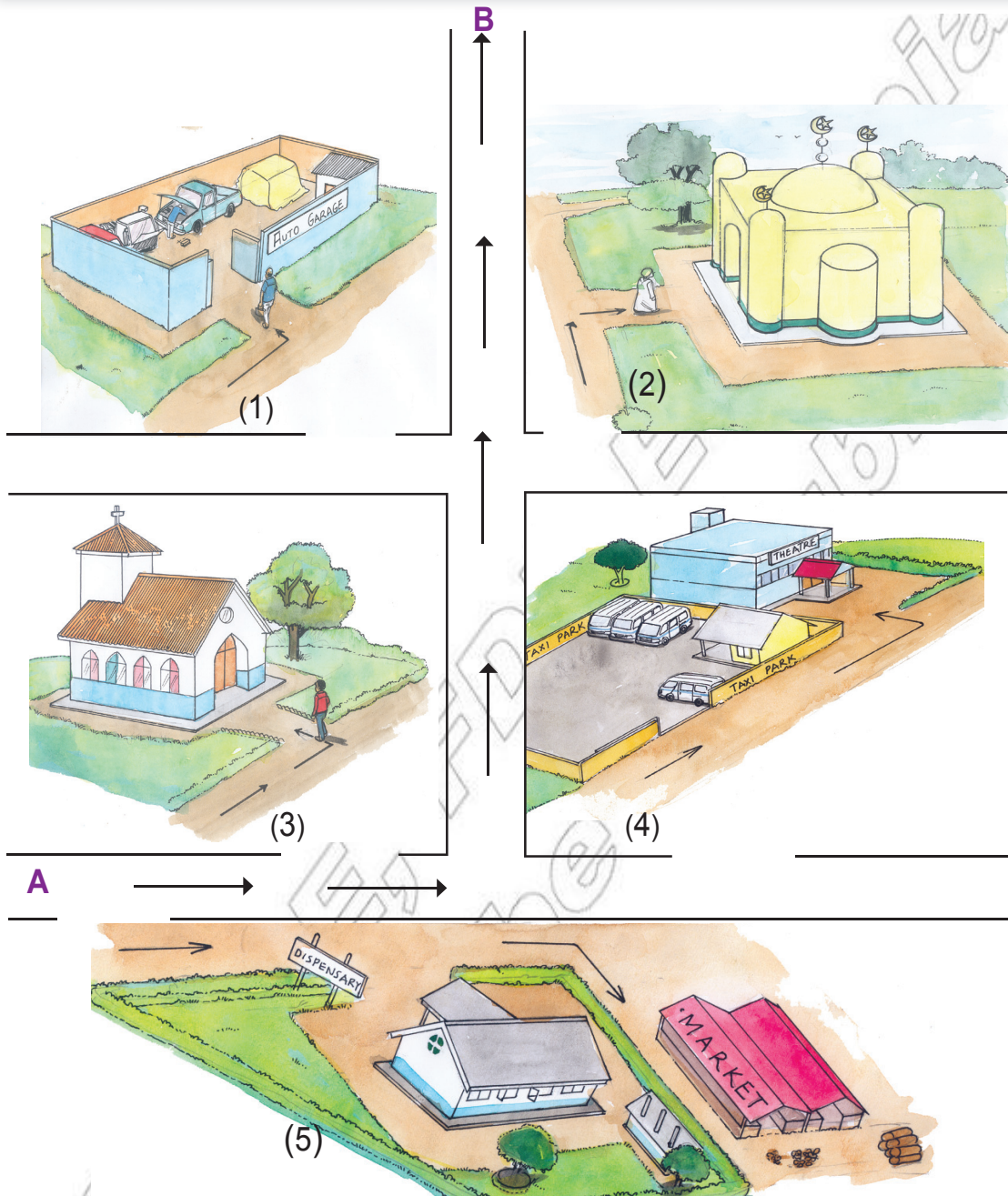
(d)

EXERCISE 1: Match the pictures with the sentences below.

- 1) The hill is on the **right-hand** side of the road.
- 2) The police station is on the **right-hand** side of the road.
- 3) The trees are on the **left-hand** side of the road.
- 4) The sign-post is on the **left-hand** side of the road.

Activity 2

Lemlem walks out of town from point A to B. Based on the pictures below, describe the directions which Lemlem follows to different places.



EXERCISE 2: In your exercise book, answer the following questions based on the pictures shown on page 130.

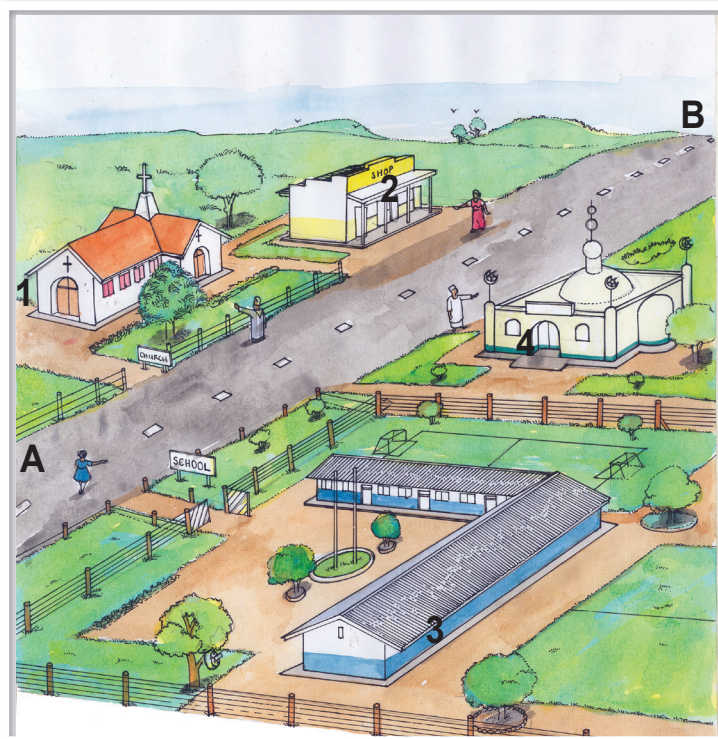
1. How do you get to the garage? (Picture 1)
2. How do you get to the mosque? (Picture 2)
3. Where is the church located? (Picture 3)
4. Where is the theatre located? (Picture 4)
5. Where is the dispensary located?(Picture 5)
6. Where is the market located? (Picture 5)

LESSON FOUR

Vocabulary practice

Activity 1

With a partner, describe the location of the buildings in the picture as you move from A to B.



EXERCISE: In your exercise book, refer to page 131 and complete the direction from picture 3 to picture 2 with the prepositions given below.

out up next to opposite on

You go _____ of the school, turn _____ the right and go _____ until you reach the mosque. _____ it, _____ the left is the shop _____ the church.

Activity 2

In pairs, study the table below. Form questions and answers as shown in the examples. Where are the named places located in Ethiopia?

- Where do you live?
I live in Awash.
- Where is Awash?
Awash is East of Addis Ababa.

Place	Part in Ethiopia
Axum	North of Ras Dashen
Mekele	North of Addis Ababa
Nekemte	West of Addis Ababa
Dembi	East of Gore
Mega	South of Lake Chamo
Gara	South of Dire Dawa
Dodola	West of Goba

Adama	South-East of Addis Ababa.
Chamo	North of Mega
Gondar	South-West of Mekele
Harar	South-East of Dire Dawa

LESSON FIVE

Study the regional flags in Ethiopia.

Activity

With your partner, discuss which regions the flags belong to and answer the questions that follow.



Oromiya SNNP	Amhara Hararhi	Afar Tigray	Gambella Somali	Benishangul-Gumuz
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1. Name the colours of the different flags?
2. What other special marks do you see on the flags?
3. Where do we find the regions represented by the flags?
4. Describe the flag of your region.
5. Draw the national flag of Ethiopia.

EXERCISE: Study the map of Africa with a partner. Find the locations of the different places. Complete the sentences in your exercise book.



Source: MK Primary School Atlas - 2008

1. _____ is found North of Ethiopia.
2. _____ is found South of Ethiopia.
3. _____ is found West of Ethiopia.
4. _____ is found East of Ethiopia.
5. _____ is found North-East of Ethiopia.
6. Kenya is situated _____ of Ethiopia.
7. Somalia is situated _____ of Ethiopia.
8. Sudan is situated _____ of Ethiopia.
9. Djibouti is situated _____ of Ethiopia.
10. Eritrea is situated _____ of Ethiopia.
11. _____ is located North of Kenya.
12. _____ is located South of Sudan.
13. _____ is located East of Sudan.
14. _____ is located South of Eritrea.
15. _____ is located West and South of Djibouti.

LESSON SIX

The present simple tense

Activity 1

In groups of four, find out activities that you do at school; once, twice, thrice a week . Form sentences using; I..., he..., she...

Example: I go to the library once a week.

Talking about yourselves

Activity 2

With three members of your class, talk about yourselves. Ask and answer the questions below.

1. Where do you live ?
2. Who do you live with?
3. How many languages do you speak?
4. What do you like doing over the weekend?

Make more questions. Ask the teacher some of the questions.

EXERCISE 1: In your exercise book complete the sentences correctly.

1. The farmer (**pay**) her workers every month.
2. He (**tell**) us good stories everyday.
3. She (**wait**) for us at the gate every evening.
4. Tiru (**run**) around the field five times everyday.
5. Yada (**draw and paint**) pictures every weekend.
6. I (**say**) prayers every day.
7. She (**push**) the door every time she (**come**) in .
8. The teacher (**match**) the words with figures.

EXERCISE 2: In your exercise book, write your own sentences showing what activities you do everyday or every week.

Grammar Highlight

We use the present simple to talk about things that happen all the time or repeatedly, or that something is true in general.

——→ *We eat food everyday.*

——→ *Nurses look after patients in health centres.*

——→ *The earth goes round the sun.*

LESSON SEVEN

The past simple tense

Activity

Work with a partner to form questions and answers using; What did you do....?

1. last night
2. last weekend
3. on your birthday
4. last new year's eve
5. on your last holiday

Ask for more information, using the past simple tense.

Who.....? Why.....? Where.....? How.....?
How many.....?

EXERCISE 1: Here are the past tense forms of some irregular verbs. Write the infinitives in your exercise book.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. <u>is</u> was | 7. _____ did |
| 2. _____ were | 8. _____ got |
| 3. _____ went | 9. _____ had |
| 4. _____ saw | 10. _____ made |
| 5. _____ thought | 11. _____ came |
| 6. _____ put | 12. _____ said |

Joining sentences

EXERCISE 2: Match the verb phrases as shown in the table on page 138. Form sentences using both verbs in the past. Join the sentences with “so”, “because”, “and”, or “but”.

Example: Phone ring answer it.
The phone rang, and I answered it.

1. phone ring	mend it
2. feel ill	pass it
3. make a sandwich	wash my hair
4. have a shower	nobody laugh
5. lose my passport	be hungry
6. call the police	go to bed
7. printer break	say sorry
8. forget her birth day	find it later
9. take my driving test	answer it
10. tell a joke	hear a strange noise

EXERCISE 3: Practise the past simple tense using the verbs shown below. Complete the tables in your exercise book.

Add “-ed” to the verbs

cheat		cheated
climb		
walk		
wash		
open		
close		
help		
play		
clean		cleaned
stay		
mend		

These verbs change spelling

go		went
break		
come		
do		
steal		
drink		
say		said
buy		
bring		
sing		
leave		
eat		ate

Change **y** to **i** and add **-ed**

carry		carried
worry		
marry		
hurry		
cry		
study		
bury		

Repeat the last letter and add **-ed**

stop		stopped
wrap		
mop		
spot		
slot		slotted
plan		
knit		
trot		
hop		
skip		

LESSON EIGHT

Dialogue

Activity 1

Talk about the possible answers to the following questions with your partner.

1. Where do we find the biggest number of wild animals and birds in Ethiopia?
2. Where are historical sites in Ethiopia located?
3. Why do we need to locate different places on a map?

Activity 2

In groups of five, describe the location of your school from your home town.

Read the dialogue with your partner.

- Ayana : Welcome back from the tour, Mariam.
- Mariam : Thank you, welcome back too. We travelled to the North. Where did you go?
- Ayana : We travelled to the South. It was very interesting. What places did you visit?
- Mariam : We visited Lake Tana, Ras Dashen and Danakali Desert in the North-East.

- Ayana : We travelled to Adama and followed the lakes in the rift valley South of Addis Ababa. What did you enjoy seeing the most?
- Mariam : We enjoyed seeing the Blue Nile, Lake Tana and the birds on the lake shores.
- Ayana : Next time, we shall tour the Eastern part of the country. There are good sceneries in the North of Dire Dawa.
- Mariam : I will request my parents to take me for a tour to the West of the city centre and to the border shared by Ethiopia and Kenya in the South.

EXERCISE: Select a place you have travelled to. Write a paragraph in your exercise book giving someone else directions to that place.

B Reading

LESSON NINE

Comprehension

Activity 1

Work with a partner. Talk about the tourist attractions in Kenya and Ethiopia with your partner. List down the different tourist attractions in Ethiopia. Where are they located?

EXERCISE: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow in your exercise book.

Tourism in Kenya

Every year tourists from many countries visit Kenya. Tourists come to see a number of things. There are many types of animals found in Kenya game parks, that are not found in other parts of the world.

The other factors that attract tourists to Kenya are the **natural physical features** like Mt. Kenya, whose height tourists find very attractive.

Tourists also enjoy the tropical weather as they view the **landscape**.

The natural forests are also major tourist attractions. Some tourists form forest 'safari' groups. They travel and camp in the forest. The **purpose** of this arrangement is to enable tourists see several animals like monkeys in their natural **environment**.

Kenya is made up of many ethnic groups. This means that there are many different cultures and traditions.

Culture and art from various communities also attract tourists. Tourists enjoy the **traditional** music and dances which are performed at different ceremonies. Each community has its own traditional artwork. The Kamba people have beautiful **carvings**. The Masai women weave baskets and make beads among other things. The local people earn a living from the sale of their carvings, handicrafts and other art pieces to tourists.

Tourists stay in hotels which **employ** quite a big number of Kenyans. It is therefore important for Kenyans and other countries to conserve tourist attractions.

1. Where are the animals found?
2. Why do tourists visit Kenya?
3. Why do some tourists form forest 'safari' groups?
4. How useful is tourism in Kenya?
5. How do local people benefit from tourism?
6. What are the special features of Mt. Kenya?
7. What have you learnt about Kenya's culture in the story?
8. What do you think tourists would find attractive in your home area?
9. Apart from landscapes, what else do tourists enjoy?
10. Suggest what tourists are interested in watching when they visit our country.

Activity 2

In small groups, use a dictionary to find out the meaning of the words in column **A**. Match the words that are similar in column **B** to those in column **A**.

A	B
landscape	objective
conserve	local
purpose	habitat
environment	topography
traditional	handicraft
carvings	protect
employ	hire

LESSON TEN**Reading****Activity 1**

Describe a journey you have made before. Tell your partner the means of transport you used and what you saw there.

EXERCISE 1: Read the story on page 143 with a partner and find the meaning of the words listed below as used in the story.

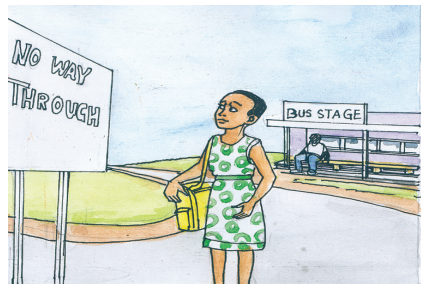
right	Mekele	direction	several	instead
journey	junction	forward	adjacent	signpost



Bikiltu travelled from Mekele to the **South** by bus. She wanted to visit her aunt. She had been to her aunt's place several times before. On her way, she fell asleep. It is a **long journey** to Addis Ababa.



Bikiltu then heard the bus **conductor** calling Addis Ababa Centre. She was looking forward to seeing her aunt again.



Bikiltu realised that the road she used to take to her aunt's home now had a **signpost** that read; "No Way Through" She got confused.



There was an old man seated at the bus stage. "Excuse me, Sir! How do I get to the **city hall**?" She inquired. "Walk straight on," the old man said. "You'll get to a junction, you will see a hospital. The city hall is just **adjacent** to the hospital." "Thank you, Sir," Bikiltu said and walked on.



When Bikiltu reached the **junction**, there were no **signposts**, so Bikiltu turned right instead of turning left.



Soon, Bikiltu was back to the stage. "Young lady, you did not follow my **directions**. I was once a guide, you know!" the man boasted. "Now first learn what left is and what right is. Follow my **directions**. This time you will not lose your way."



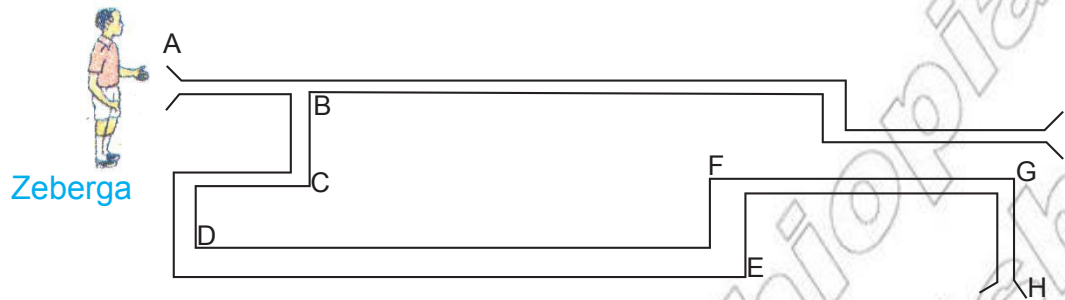
Bikiltu followed the directions carefully this time. She kept **reminding** herself not to confuse "left" with "right". She got to her aunt's home and was happy that she had found her way.

EXERCISE 2: Discuss the questions with your partner. Answer the questions in your exercise book.

1. What direction is Bikiltu's home from Addis Ababa?
2. Why did Bikiltu get confused?
3. How did Bikiltu get the right information?
4. What should people do when they lose their way?
5. What is the use of signposts?

Activity 2

How does Zeberga move from point **A** to get to point **H**?

**Activity 3**

Work in pairs. Direct your partner to the following places; the nearest market, clinic and shop from your home.

C Writing**LESSON ELEVEN****Composition****Activity**

In groups, write either a poster or leaflet focusing on the tourist attractions found in your area. What would you want the tourists to see and why?

EXERCISE: Read the following short paragraph about the Bale Mountains National Park and in your exercise book, write a short paragraph about any other tourist attraction in Ethiopia.

The Bale Mountains National Park covers an area of 2470 *sq.km*. It is where Ethiopia's second highest Mountain Mt. Batu (4307m) is located. In the Bale Mountains National park, you can either walk or drive through the park. It is one of the best places to see the endemic Simien red fox, the mountain Nyala and Menelik's Bushbuck. Colobus monkeys, giant forest hog, lions, leopards and a variety of birds can also be seen.

LESSON TWELVE

Activity

With a partner mention and describe the location of the neighbouring villages and towns in your area.

EXERCISE 1: Read the passage and fill in the information in the table on page 147.

Ethiopia is the tenth largest country in Africa. It has a population of about 80 million people of different ethnic groups. There are nine regions that form Ethiopia; Oromiya, Amhara, Afar, Gambella, Benishangul-Gumuz, Hararhi, Tigray, Somali and SNNR and two administrative regions; Addis Ababa and Dire-Dawa.

Although Ethiopia is a landlocked country, it enjoys a very good tropical climate with good flora (plants) and fauna (animals). There is plenty of land for agriculture and there are many natural resources: wild life and minerals.

Ethiopia mines gold, platinum, tantalum, potash, salt, soda ash, limestone, clay silica and coal.

Ethiopia is endowed with rich fertile soil. The people grow many crops such as fruits, vegetables, teff, inset, wheat, barley, sorghum, millet, sugarcanes, cotton, tobacco, coffee, tea and rubber. Animal farmers keep cattle, sheep, goats, mules, asses, camels, poultry and bees.

Ethiopia is proud of the many tourist attractions which include highland and low lands, forest, savanna woodland and semi-desert plants. The natural scenery and the endemic animals such as walia ibex, nyala, gelada, bushback, and wild ass add to the beauty of the country.

Ethiopia has numerous lakes; Tana, Abaya, Charmo, zaway and other smaller ones which do not only provide fish but also provide inland waterways. They are also homes to many animals. They provide employment. Ethiopia has a variety of things to enjoy and see.

EXERCISE 2: Draw and complete the table in your exercise book. You may also use an atlas to help you do the work.

Country	Town	Lakes	Mountain	Minerals	Crops	Wild animals	Farm animals

LESSON THIRTEEN

Revision Exercises:

EXERCISE 1: Complete the sentences using the correct tense of the verbs in brackets. Do the work in your exercise book.

1. Tourists usually (to travel / to fly) to different parts of Ethiopia.
2. Ethiopia's flag (to fly) high at our Embassy every day.
3. Abdul (to win) a gold medal two years ago.
4. Lake Chamo is (to locate) in the south of Ethiopia.
5. Students (to study) the map well last week.
6. The teacher (to teach) us about several places on the map.
7. The TV set was (to place) just above the radio system.
8. Someone (to break) the chair yesterday.
9. Toga (to go) to school everyday.
10. Aberu (to fly) out of the country last week.
11. Pastoralists (to travel) from the east in search of pasture and water last year.

EXERCISE 2: Rearrange the sentences to form a story.

1. Her uncle lived in the suburbs of Desse.
2. It was in the North of Addis Ababa.
3. She asked her friend, Alemu to direct her.
4. Kene enjoys travelling to far places during the holidays.

5. The following day Kene travelled to Desse.
6. Alemu advised her to use a map instead.
7. Last holidays, she decided to pay a visit to her uncle.
8. When Kene read the map, she saw the place which she wanted.
9. That is why she is always excited about holiday time.
10. Kene had never been to Desse, although it was her mother's ancestral home.

EXERCISE 3: Fill the gap with appropriate words / information about you.

Our home is near _____ town. There is a _____ not far from where we live. As you approach our house you see _____, _____, _____ and _____.

I have a room for myself. The other rooms are for _____, _____, _____ and _____. Our neighbouring villages are _____ in the South, _____ in the West, _____ in the North and _____ in the East.

EXERCISE 4: Write the sentences in the past simple tense.

1. She is travelling to the North.
2. They are waiting for the bus.
3. Ali works hard at school.
4. I sit at the back of the classroom.
5. Jani keeps her bag in the store.
6. Thomas tells us stories from the classroom.
7. They fly by Ethiopian Airlines.
8. We direct their visitors to the office.
9. I know the answer to the question.
10. The teacher writes on the blackboard.