

COMEDY AND SOCIAL PURPOSE:
Two Plays of Menghistu Lemma

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BY
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APPENDIX A

PRETEST

NAME _____ GROUP _____

GENERAL INSTRUCTION: This test has two types of questions. The first type asks you to complete sentences with correct prepositions. You are to choose from among the following prepositions: at, by, for, from, in, of, on, to, with. The second type has multiple choice questions. You are to choose the best answer and indicate by circling the letter of your choice.

- I. The following sentences have blank spaces which are given numbers. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. Put your answers in the spaces provided below the sentences against the number of each blank space.
 1. He is not intelligent, but he is quite good (1) mathematics.
 2. We are all prepared (2) the examination.
 3. I'll be waiting (3) you (4) the railway station.
 4. I went (5) his house (6) the morning but could see him only (7) night.
 5. We worked (8) eight o'clock (9) the morning (10) seven (11) the evening.
 6. Which factory does your father work (12) ?
 7. Our text books are written (13) English.
 8. He died (14) twelve noon (15) a sunny day (16) Meskerem.
 9. To avoid being seen, thieves travel (17) night.
 10. He was short (18) money. That is why he cancelled the trip.
 11. He competed (19) the other students and improved his English.

12. Don't run (20) the flower-beds:

Now put your answers below.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 13. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 15. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 16. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 17. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 18. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 19. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 20. _____ |

II. The following is a short passage. It has blank spaces in it. The blank spaces are given numbers. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. Give your answers in the spaces provided against the number of each blank space.

Road accidents are said to be one of the most critical problems (1) all modern cities. The rise (2) traffic accidents is to be expected (3) the growth of population and vehicles (4) a big city. Addis Ababa is no exception to this.

According to information release (5) the Addis Ababa Traffic Inspection and Control Department, the number (6) accidents has kept increasing during the past years. (7) 1976 E.C. alone 1, 119 accidents were recorded (8) the city causing the death (9) 138 people. Two years later, the number of deaths grew (10) 147 (11) 1,639 accidents. The number of people that received heavy and minor injuries as well as the damage caused (12) property due to accidents were equally grave.

Now put your answers below

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 12. _____ |

III. The following is a conversation between two girls. It has blank spaces which are numbered. Read it very carefully and complete the blank spaces with correct prepositions. Write your answers in the spaces provided against the number of each blank space.

Almaz: You look very angry. What is the matter?

Aster: If there is one thing I can't bear it is people who meddle in other people's business. You would really think, wouldn't you, that when you live (1) a big town nobody would bother about you because nobody knows you. But what one forgets is that, even (2) a city, one lives (3) a neighbourhood. I mean you are seen everyday (4) the same people when you go shopping, when you eat (5) a restaurant, when you stand waiting (6) the bus stop or whatever.

Almaz: True. But who has been bothering you?

Aster: Well, I happened to be (7) the supermarket this morning going along between the shelves looking (8) things that I might buy. All of a sudden, a woman stops me and starts arguing (9) me over my failure (10) the final exams. How did she know? I mean I don't know her and as far as I am aware she doesn't know me.

Now put your answers in the spaces given below.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

IV. The following eight questions are on the meanings of prepositions. Read each statement and answer the questions that follow it. Indicate your answer by circling the letter of your choice.

1. Ethiopia is famous for its scenery.
 'For' carries the meaning
 - a) suitability
 - b) because of
 - c) in support of
2. Most of us were shaking with cold.
 'With' carries the meaning.
 - a) because of
 - b) having
 - c) concerning
3. A: What time is it?
 B: It is a quarter to two.
 In B's answer 'to' carries the meaning
 - a) as far as
 - b) after
 - c) before
4. Within a year of his graduation, he got married.
 'of' indicates separation in
 - a) space
 - b) time
 - c) degree
5. A: Where does your brother work?
 B: He is on the Ethiopian Herald.
 In B's answer 'on' indicates

- a) direction to publishing house
- b) being in charge of
- c) membership of the staff

6. A: Where and when shall we meet?

B: You can come to my office at any moment.

In B's answer 'to' indicates

- a) starting point of place
- b) reaching point of time
- c) reaching point of place.

7. In the same answer of B 'at' indicates.

- a) time
- b) place
- c) cause

8. He lay on the floor for over half an hour.

'For' indicates

- a) extent in place
- b) point of time
- c) extent in time

APPENDIX B

TEACHING MATERIAL - THE COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH

AT

Function: Asking about where somebody is/was
(preposition indicates point of place).

Form : --- v + at + NP

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher.
Student B plays the role of a student.

Practice: A: Where were you this morning?
B: I was at the station.
A: Why were you at the station?
B: To say good-bye to my brother.

Students will exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (1): Play the roles of A and B. Ask B where he was yesterday, two days ago, last weekend, etc. Let your friend answer following the form given below.

A: Where were you yesterday evening?
B: Well, I was at home.

Function: Asking information - Giving information
(preposition indicates point of time)

Form : --- v + at + NP

Role : Student A plays the role of a supervisor.
Student B plays the role of a class monitor.

Practice: A: What time does your English lesson begin?
B: Our English lesson begins at eight o'clock.
A: Does it begin at eight everyday?
B: Yes, it begins at eight every day.

Exercise (2): Play the roles of A and B as in above.

Form questions about your other subjects and practise.

Exchange roles each time. Remember to use the form
--- v + at + NP.

Function: Giving appointment to a friend. (preposition indicates point of place and time)

Form : --- v + at + NP

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends. They are having a telephone conversation.

Practice: A: Hello B!

B: Hello A! Where are you?

A: I am at Kebede's house.

Where are you?

B: I am at home.

A: Will you see that film?

B: Oh yes, where shall we meet?

A: Shall we meet at the bus stop?

B: What time?

A: At 10 : 30.

B: O.K., by till then. OR O.K., I'll be right there.

Students will exchange roles and practise the telephone conversation.

Exercise (3): Teacher opens a discussion on the function(s) of the preposition under study. By asking different questions he tries to draw the attention of the students to the meaning(s) of the preposition.

Function: Seeking factual information. (Preposition indicates point of place. It is more related to direction).

Form : --- v + at + NP

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher. Student B plays the role of a student. B tells A that he couldn't locate the Rift Valley Lakes on the map of Ethiopia. A says:

Practice: A: Look at the map very carefully again.

B: I looked at it but couldn't find them.

A: (calling on student C) can you help B locate the lakes?

C: Shows the lakes to B.

A: Do you know their names? (Turning to B)
What is the name of the one at the top?

B: The one at the top is called ... (reads)

A: What about the one at the bottom?

B: The one at the bottom is called ... (reads)

A: There you are.

Exchange roles and practise the dialogue.

Function: Seeking factual information. (Preposition referring to point of place and time)

Form : at + ---
--- v + at + NP

Role : Student A plays the role of interviewer.
Student B plays the role of interviewee.

Practice: A: What is your name?

B: My name is ---.

A: Where do you live?

B: At Higher 1 'kebele' 04 house no 017.

A: At what age did you start school?

B: At the age of seven.

A: At what age did you leave secondary school?

B: I left school at the age of twenty.

A: And how old are you now?

B: I am twenty-one years old.

A: What were you doing last year?

B: I was working at a factory.

A: O.K., I'll call you at a later date.

B: Thank you sir!

Exchange roles and practise the above interview.

Exercise (4): Form yourselves into groups of three or four. Discuss the function(s) of 'at' within the above interview.

- (1) At - indicating point of time
- indicating point of place
- related to age
- etc.

Function: Seeking advice - Giving advice. (Preposition indicates quality of someone in something.)

Form : --- adj. + at ---

Role : Student A plays the role of a father.
Student B plays the role of a teacher.
A discusses the performance of his son 'C' in mathematics with B.

Practice: A: C tells me that he is weak at mathematics.
B: Yes, he is weak at doing simple arithmetic.
A: How can I help him to improve?
B: Encourage him to practise.
A: Will that help?
B: Yes, he will be good at it if he practises.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (5): study the above dialogue. Tell your friends at what subject(s) you are good and at what subject(s) you are bad/weak. Follow the form --- adj. + at ---.

Function: Discussion. (Preposition indicates how well a person does something).

Form : --- adj + at ---

Role : Student A plays the role of a history teacher.
Student B plays the role of a geography teacher.
They discuss the performance of one of their students.

Practice: A: How do you find student X?
B: He is fairly good at geography.
A: Isn't he slow at answering questions?
B: Yes, that is one weakness of him.

Exchange roles and practise the above discussion.

Exercise (6): Group yourselves in pairs. Imagine yourselves to be teachers of different subjects. Discuss the performance of your students in your subjects. Remember to use the form --- adj. + at ---

Function: Seeking advice - Giving advice. (preposition indicates frequency).

Form : --- NP + at ---

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher.
Student B plays the role of a student.
B goes to A and complains of his illness. A advises him to visit a doctor.

Practice: A: How often do you visit a doctor?

B: I have never visited a doctor.

A: Oh, no! visit a doctor at regular intervals.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (7): Study the practice exercise above.

Use the situations given below and play the roles of A and B. Exchange roles each time. Remember to use the form - - - NP + at - - -

1. B goes to A and complains of an irritating skin. A advises him to wash his body.
2. B goes to A and tells him that his friends are forcing him to go to the theatre. A says that going to the theatre is good.
3. B goes to A and complains of an aching tooth. A advises him to brush his teeth.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information.
(Preposition indicates the price of something).

Form : --- NP + at ---

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends. A wants to buy a pair of shoes. He doesn't know where he can get cheaper ones.

Practice: A: I want to buy a pair of shoes.

B: So go on and buy.

A: Where can I get cheaper ones?

B: The corporations sell at cheaper prices.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information

Form : --- NP + at ---

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends.
 B has come to class with some new exercise books.
 A asks B the price.

Practice: A: For how much did you buy these exercise books?
 B: I bought them at 35 cents each.

Exercise (8) Imagine yourselves playing the roles of friends. Ask your friend the price of his new coat, his new shirt, his new trousers, etc. Exchange roles. Use the form --- NP + at ---.

Exercise (9): The following is a short paragraph. There is a number before every sentence. Notice how 'at' is used. Form yourselves into groups of 3 or 4. Discuss the function(s) of the preposition (at). Answer the questions that follow.

1. Kebede and his parents have gone to Debre Sina.
 2. They are at Debre Sina now. 3. Yesterday, they began their journey at dawn. 4. They arrived at Debre Sina at noon the same day. 5. The distance from here to Debre Sina is about 198 kms. 6. They will stay at Debre Sina Hotel. 7. They will spend two days there before they return to Addis.

Now answer the questions.

- 1) In sentence 2 'at' refers to
 - a) direction
 - b) place
 - c) time
- 2) In sentence 3 'at' refers to
 - a) direction
 - b) place
 - c) time
- 3) In sentence 3 'at dawn' means
 - a) at day - break
 - b) at night - fall
 - c) at 12:00 a.m.

- 4) In sentence 4 'at noon' means
- a) in the afternoon
 - b) at midday
 - c) at 6:00 p.m.
- 5) In sentence 6 'at' refers to
- a) the town
 - b) a hotel
 - c) the name of a hotel

And now answer the following two questions in complete sentences.

6) How long did the journey take?

7) At how many kms per hour did they drive?

Exercise (10): Form groups of 3 or 4. Devise a dialogue out of the following context. After each group devises its dialogue, a representative of the group will read the group's version of the dialogue. Which is the best dialogue will be discussed.

Student B complains to teacher A that he couldn't study his lessons at night. A asks him why. B tells him that he usually feels sleepy at night. A tells him to study with concentration till he feels sleepy.

BY

Function: Seeking information - Giving information.
(Preposition indicates nearness to something)

Form : - - - v + by - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends.

Practice: A: Where is your house?

B: My house is by the River Ginfile.

Exercise (1): Exchange roles and practise. Ask your friend where he lives or where his house is.

Let your friend answer following the form given above.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information.
(Preposition indicates the meaning 'alone').

Form : - - - v + by - - -

Role : Student A and Student B play the role of friends.

Practice: A: Does your elder brother have a family?

B: No, he lives by himself.

Exercise (2): Ask your friend whether his elder sister, his nephew, etc. has a family. Your friend will answer following the form above.

Function: Asking for clarification (Preposition carries the meaning 'past')

Form: Student A and student B play the role of friends.
They both have been talking about their friend Kebede.

Practice: A: Did you say that you met Kebede Yesterday?

B: Oh, no! He walked by me without speaking.

Exercise (3): Below is a short context. Form yourselves into groups of 3 or 4. Study the context. Devise a dialogue based on the context. A member of your group will read the group's dialogue to the whole class.

Teacher will open a discussion to decide on the best dialogue.

Student A comes to school by bus. Student B comes to school by a taxi. A comes by the back side of the University. B comes by the main gate of the University.

Function: Seeking confirmation. (Preposition indicates 'agent').

Form : - - - v + by - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends.
B comes to class with a new sweater. A asks him about the sweater.

Practice: A: Is your sweater made by machine?

B: No, it is made by hand.

A: Who made it for you?

B: My elder sister.

A: I thought it was made by machine.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (4): Answer the following two questions.

1) What is another way of saying 'made by machine'?

2) What is another way of saying 'made by hand'?

Function: Discussion (Preposition indicates the meaning 'to keep to a word or promise').

Form : - - - v + by - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends. B has faced a certain problem. They discuss about it.

Practice: A: Who promised to help you?

B: Alemu promised to help.

A: And did he help you?

B: Alemu never stands by his promise.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Asking the time. (Preposition carries the meaning 'according to').

Form : - - - by + NP - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a student.
Student B plays the role of a teacher. A's watch has run down. He wants to wind it. He asks B the time.

Practice: A: Could you please tell me the time, sir?

B: By my watch it is three o'clock.

A: Thank you, sir!

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Discussion

Form : - - - by + NP - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a doctor. Student B plays the role of a patient. Both discuss B's illness.

Practice: A: Did you finish the tablets?

B: No, I have some more.

A: Don't you feel any better now?

B: I'm a little better.

A: By the time you finish them, it will be over.

Exchange roles and practise the above discussion.

Exercise (7): Study the above discussion. Answer the following questions. They are based on the discussion.

- 1) In A's last comment 'them' refers to
 - a) tablets
 - b) sickness
 - c) germs
- 2) In the same last comment 'it' refers to
 - a) tablets
 - b) illness
 - c) additional medicine.
- 3) 'By the time' means
 - a) at the exact time
 - b) afterwards
 - c) as soon as

Function: Seeking information - Giving information.
(Preposition indicates the manner in which something is done).

Form: - - - - V + NP + by - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a tourist. Student B plays the role of a guide. A wants to hire a car. He asks B how he can do so.

Practice: A: Do you hire a car by the day here?

B: You can hire by the day or by the hour.

A: Which is cheaper?

B: By the hour is cheaper.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (8): Play the roles of A and B. Imagine yourselves wanting to hire a car, a taxi, rent a house, hire a labourer, etc. Use the form --- v + NP + by ---.

Remember to exchange roles.

Function: Accepting given information.

Form : - - - v + NP + by - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher.

Student B plays the role of a student.

Practice: A: Whose father is a teacher?

B: X's father is a teacher.

A: That means he makes his living by teaching.

Exercise (9): Notice B's answer and A's comment. Play the roles of A and B and do the following exercise.

1) B: X's father is a singer.

A: _____

2) B: Y's father is a painter.

A: _____

3) B: Z's father is a bus driver.

A: _____

4) B: C's father is a shoe maker.

A: _____

5) B: D's father is a farmer.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information
(Preposition indicates measure)

Form : - - - v + NP + by - - -

Role : Student A and student B (both girls) play the role of friends. B is in a new dress. A asks her about it.

Practice: A: Is your dress ready-made?

B: No, I bought the cloth by the metre.

A: It fits you nicely.

Practise the dialogue by asking your friend about his new trousers, his new jacket, etc. Teacher may point to students and ask them to mention some other items, sold by the metre.

Function: Gossiping. (Preposition indicates manner or method).

Form : - - - v + NP + by - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends. A gossips about one of his teachers.

Practice: A: Teacher X comes to school by bus.

B: How do you know?

A: We came by the same bus today.

B: Did he talk to you?

A: He doesn't know my name.

B: But he knows you by sight.

A: I think so.

B: All teachers know me by name.

Exercise (10): Exchange roles and practise. Tell your friends about the teachers who know you by name and about those who know you by sight.

Function: Discussion (Preposition indicates manner or method of doing something).

Form : - - - v + NP + by - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends. They are discussing about writing and sending letters to parents.

Practice: A: Do you write letters to your parents?

B: Yes, I wrote them last week.

A: Do you send your letters by post?

B: No, I send them by hand.

A: I always send my letters by post.

Exercise (11): study the above discussion. Answer the following two questions which are based on the above discussion.

1) In B's first answer 'them' refers to

- a) letters
- b) students
- c) parents

2) In B's second answer 'them' refers to

- a) letters
- b) students
- c) parents

and now discuss the difference between sending letters by hand and sending letters by post.
 Function: Giving Advice. (Preposition indicates handiness).

Form : - - - v + NP + by ---

Role : student A plays the role of a teacher.
 student B plays the role of a student.

Practice: A: Do you read books?

B: Yes, but I don't understand what I read.

A: Have a dictionary by you and read.

Exchange roles and practise the dialogue.

Exercise (12) Imagine that you are to take an examination in English. Your invigilator told you the following general instruction. Each sentence within the instruction has a number before it. Read the instruction and answer the questions that follow it.

1. By my watch, it is now five minutes to one.
2. You will start doing the examination at one o'clock.
3. Answer the questions by yourselves.
4. You must cover your answers.
5. A student sitting by you must not see your answers.

Now answer these questions.

- 1) In sentence 1, 'By my watch' means
 - a) according to invigilator's watch
 - b) according to a student's watch
 - c) according to watch on the wall
- 2) In sentence 2, 'at one o'clock' means
 - a) exactly one o'clock
 - b) some minutes to one o'clock
 - c) some minutes after one o'clock

- 3) In sentence 3, 'by yourselves' means
 - a) in groups
 - b) on your own
 - c) in pairs
- 4) In sentence 5, 'by ou' means
 - a) in front of you
 - b) behind you
 - c) by the side of you
- 5) You understand sentence 6 as meaning
 - a) one can finish before two o'clock
 - b) one can finish after two o'clock
 - c) one cannot finish before two o'clock

Exercise (13): Form yourselves into groups of 3 or 4. Discuss the following problems and answer the questions that follow.

1) Imagine that your teacher asked you to draw a rectangle which is 2 cms. by 4 cms. and you drew the rectangle.

Now complete the following blank spaces.

- 1) The height of the rectangle is - - - cms.
 - 2) The length of the rectangle is - - - cms.
 - 3) The area of the rectangle is - - - cms.
by - - - cms. which is equal to - - - sq.
cms.
- 2) If you multiply two by two you get four.
That means four is the square of two.
.∴ Any number multiplied - - - itself is
its square.

FOR

Function: Seeking factual information - Giving information (preposition carries the meaning 'represent')

Form : - - - v + for - - -

Role : student A plays the role of a teacher.

Student B plays the role of a student.

Practice: A: What do the letters A.A. stand for?

B: They stand for Addis Ababa.

Exercise (1) : Group yourselves in pairs.

Follow the above question and answer.

Play the roles of A and B. Ask about the following letters:

U.N.O, O.A.U, B.A., B.C., A.D, etc.

Remember to use the form --- v+for --- and to exchange roles.

Function: Talking to a doctor.

Form : - - - v + for - - -

Role : student A plays the role of a doctor.

Student B plays the role of a patient.

Practice: A: What may I do for you?

B: I've hurt my ankle.

A: How did you hurt it?

B: While playing for my club.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Going shopping for a coat.

Form : - - - v + for ---

Role : student A plays the role of a shopkeeper.

student B plays the role of a customer.

Practice: A: Is there something I can show you?

B: Yes, I'm looking for a coat.

A: What's your size?

B: I'm a size ten.

Exchange roles and practise the above conversation.

Exercise (2): Imagine yourselves playing the roles of A and B. Think of other articles you may want to buy. Practise following the form --- v+for ---.

Function: Asking for help.

Form : --- v + for ---

Role : student A plays the role of a librarian.
Student B plays the role of a student.
B wants to borrow a book.

Practise: A: What shall I do for you?

B: I was searching for a book.

A: Do you know the author?

B: No, where can I get it?

A: Go to the catalogue and look for it.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information.

Form : - - - v + for - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends. A asks about B's brother.

Practice: A: Did your brother apply for that job?

B: Yes, he is waiting for an answer.

Exchange roles and practise the dialogue.

Exercise (3): Group yourselves in pairs. Play the roles indicated in each exercise. Use the form 'This --- for'.

1. You went to a stationery. You asked for a ball-point pen. The attendant gave you a fountain pen. Tell him that you did not ask for a fountain pen.
2. You went to the library. You asked for a book on grammar. The librarian gave you a dictionary. Tell him that you did not want a dictionary.

3. You went to a pharmacy. You asked for some Aspirin. The pharmacist brought you some Vainac. Tell him that you did not want Vainac.

4. You went to a grocery. You asked for a kilo of orange. The attendant gave you a kilo of banana. Tell him that you did not want banana.

Exercise (4) Group yourselves in pairs. Let one of you ask the other. Answer will be given following the form - - - v + for - - -. Use verbs such as call, apply, apologize.

1. A: What would you do if your friend fell ill?

B: _____

2. A: What would you do if your house caught fire?

B: _____

3. A: What would you do if you completed grade 12?

B: _____

4. A: What would you do if you came late to class?

B: _____

5. A: What would you do if you find your house broken into?

B: _____

Function: Asking information - Giving information.

Form : - - - v + for - - -

Role : student A plays the role of a teacher.

Student B plays the role of a student.

Practice: A: Who provides for your education?

B: My parents provide for my education.

Exchange roles and practise the above conversation.

Exercise (5): Imagine yourselves playing the roles of A and B. Study the above conversation and practise by asking about clothes, transportation, medical expenses, etc.

Function: Seeking factual information - Giving information

Form : - - - v + for - - -

Role : student A plays the role of a taxation's officer. Student B plays the role of a tax payer.

Practice: A: How much do you pay for house rent?

B: I pay 150 birr for house rent.

A: How much do you pay for electricity?

B: I pay 30 - 45 birr for electricity.

Try to extend the conversation by asking about other expenses. Exchange roles and practise.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information

Form : - - - v + for - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of teachers. A asks B about the director.

Practice: A: I thought I saw the director here.

B: He just left for his office.

Exchange roles and practise. You could refer to other people such as : the typist, the unit leader, the assistant director, etc.

Function: Leaving a friend's home (asking excuse)

Form : - - - for + NP
- - - v + for - - -

Role : student A plays the role of a guest in a friend's house. Student B plays the role of a host. A is about to leave for his home. B asks him to stay a bit longer.

Practice: A: Excuse me, it's time for me to leave.

B: Oh, can't you stay a bit longer?

A: I'm sorry, but it is rather late.

B: All right, but we will be watching for you soon.

Exchange roles and practise the dialogue.

Function: Inviting somebody for a game-rejecting invitation.

Form : - - - NP + for - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a physical education's teacher. Student B plays the role of a teacher of another subject. A invites B to play volleyball with him.

Practice: A: How about joining us for some volleyball?

B: I'm afraid I won't be able to join you.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Extending invitation - rejecting invitation.

Form : - - - NP + for - - -
- - - v + for - - -

Role : student A and student B play the role of friends.

Practice: A: How about joining me for a cup of tea?

B: No, thank you. I am waiting for a friend.

Exercise (6) : study the practice exercises above. Play the role of A and B. Think of other similar situations. Let one of you invite and the other reject the invitation.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information.

Form : - - - NP + for - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher. Student B plays the role of a student.

Practice: A: Do we read books for pleasure alone?

B: No, we read books for both pleasure and knowledge.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (7): Study the above practice exercise.

Play the roles of A and B. A will ask the following questions and B will answer appropriately following the above form.

1. A: Do we go to the cinema to pass the time alone?

B: _____

2. A: Do we watch television for recreation alone?

B: _____

3. A: Do we listen to the radio for recreation alone?

B: _____

Function: Seeking approval

Form : - - - NP + for - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of teachers. They are talking about two students.

Practice: A: Abebe and Belay look alike.

B: Yes, they are twins.

A: I usually take Abebe for Belay.

B: No wonder. Many people take one for the other.

Function: Arguing on some point

Form : for + ---

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends. A talks about all the bad of B's girl friend. B says:

B : For all you say, I still like her.

Exercise (8): Study the above context and B's comment. Comment as B has commented. Use the contexts given below.

1. You tried a lot. You could not solve the problem.

For _____

2. The teacher explained it in detail. You did not understand the idea.

For _____

3. He is honest. You don't believe him.

For _____

4. His arguments are good. He did not convince you.

For. _____

5. He works hard. He doesn't succeed.

For _____

Function: Requesting for advice.

Form : - - - NP + for - - -
 - - - v + for - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a student.
 Student B plays the role of a teacher.
 A wants B to advise him on a choice of stream. B leaves the choice to A.

Practice: A: Which stream shall I join?

B: That is for you to decide.

A: I have no taste for social sciences.

B: Join the natural sciences then.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (9) Study the following contexts. Answer the questions that follow them.

1. Your history teacher writes notes on the blackboard. When he finishes, he says: "That will do for today". What is another way of saying the something?

2. You and your friend have decided to see a film together. Your friend will be at the cinema before you. Ask him to reserve you a seat.

3. You borrowed a book from the library and you lost it. The librarian told you to pay. What would he say?

4. You have the word 'cat'.
 You substituted 'u' for 'a'.
 What word will you get? _____

5. You have the word 'but'.
 You substituted 'a' for 'u'.
 What word will you get? _____

6. The population of China is about 1,000 million.
And the population of the world is about 4,000
million. Thus we have one Chinese __ every four
other people.

Function: Seeking factual information.

Form : - - - NP + for - - -
- - - V + for - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher.
Student B plays the role of a student.
They are in the wood work-shop.

Practice: A: Look at it and give it to the one by you.

B: What do we call it?

A: We call it a gimlet.

B: What do we use it for?

A: Can't you guess?

B: May be for making holes.

A: That's right.

(B passes the gimlet to the second student.)

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (10): Group yourselves in pairs. Let one
of you ask about the use of a certain tool. Your
friend will tell you its use. You could ask about
the following tools: screw - driver, scissors,
forceps, hammer, etc.

Exercise (11): Imagine that a factory manager gave
the following order to one of his employees.

Read the order and answer the questions that
follow it. Each sentence within the order has
a number before it to help you find the sentence
easily.

1. You are going away for a few days.
2. You will leave for Arba Minch tomorrow.
3. I am sure you will bring all the information we hope for.
4. You will be given some amount of money.
5. You will use it only for what is necessary.
6. You will account for it when you return.
7. Now, you can go and get ready for your trip.

Now answer the following questions.

1. In sentence one, 'for' refers to
 - a) point of time
 - b) extent in time
 - c) extent in place
2. In sentence two, 'for' refers to
 - a) starting place of journey
 - b) means of transport
 - c) reaching point of place
3. Which word helps you to answer question number two?
 - a) tomorrow
 - b) leave
 - c) you
4. In sentence three, 'hope for' refers to
 - a) information b
 - b) money
 - c) being certain
5. In sentence five, 'it' refers to
 - a) Arba Minch
 - b) the money
 - c) the information
6. In sentences five, six and seven, 'for' carries
 - a) similar meanings
 - b) different meanings
 - c) opposite meanings
7. In sentence six, 'it' refers to
 - a) the money
 - b) the information
 - c) the trip

Exercise (12): For each of the following sentences write a new sentence. Use the words given in capital letters. Make your new sentence as near in meaning as possible to the original.

1. Why were you absent?
THE REASON _____
2. We expect good harvest.
HOPE _____
3. He did the job without pay.
NOTHING _____
4. It is up to you to decide.
FOR _____
5. He is sent to prison because he stole.
STEALING _____
6. Father bought me a pair of shoes.
FOR _____
7. The school provides us with books.
FOR _____
8. Why do you worry?
CAUSE _____
9. He wants fame.
EAGER _____
10. Does malaria have a cure?
WHAT IS _____

FROM

Function: Seeking information - Giving information.
(Preposition indicates starting point)

Form : - - - NP + from - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a tourist.
Student B plays the role of a passer-by.

Practice: A: How far is the bus station from here?

B: It is a few minutes' drive.

Or It is a few minutes' walk.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (1): Imagine yourselves playing the roles of A and B. Study the above practice exercise.

Ask about the distance of the museum, the public library, the National Theatre, etc. from where you are. Answer as in the form above.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information.

Form : - - - NP + from - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher.
Student B plays the role of a student.

Practice: A: How far is your house?

B: It's about two kms. from the school.

Exercise (2): Imagine yourselves playing the roles of A and B. Ask about the distance of the museum, the public library, the National Theatre, etc.

Guess the distance in kms. Answer following the form given above.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information.

Form : - - - NP + from - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends.

Practice: A: When is our next trip?

B: It is a week from today.

Exchange roles and practise the dialogue.

Exercise (3): Study the above practice exercise.

Imagine yourselves playing the roles of A and B.

Ask about when your next test, your next examination, your vacation, etc. is going to be. Answer following the form given above.

Function: Discussion (Preposition indicates source).

Form : - - - NP + from - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends.

Practice: A: Do you get letters from your father?

B: Yes, I got one only last week.

A: What about from your mother?

B: No, I didn't get from her recently.

Exchange roles and practise the dialogue.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information

Form : - - - V + from - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a new comer.
Student B plays the role of a passer-by.
A asks B about a city bus.

Practice: A: Which bus goes to Nifas Silk?

B: Number 14 goes from here to Nifas Silk.

A: Is it the only one from here?

B: I think so.

A: Thank you. I'll wait for it.

Exercise (4): Study the example below. Play the roles of A and B. Ask about city buses going from one place to another. Practise as in the example.

Example: A: Which bus goes to the National Theatre?

B: There is no bus to the National Theatre from here.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information

Form : - - - V + from - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher

Practice: A: Where are you coming from?

B: I am coming from the laboratory

A: Why were you late?

B: I was writing notes

A: O.K. come in.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (5): Study the example given below. Play the roles of A and B. Ask B from where he is coming. B will answer following the example.

You could use the following in your answer: the library, the bookstore, the director's office, etc.

Example: A: From where are you coming?

B: From the laboratory.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information

Form : - - - V + from - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends.

Practice: A: What does a shirt cost nowadays?

B: You can get from 25 birr.

Exchange roles and practise. What do you think the preposition 'from' indicates in B's answer? Discuss it with your friends.

Function: Giving advice - Receiving advice

Form : - - - V + from - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher. Student B plays the role of a student.

Practice: A: Do you read books?

B: Yes, I do.

A: That is good. You will benefit from it.

Exchange roles and practise the dialogue.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information

Form : - - - V + NP + from - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends.

Practice: A: Can you tell an American from a British?

B: I really can't. Can you?

A: Why will I ask if I can?

Exchange roles and practise the dialogue.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information.

Form : - - - V + NP + from - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher. Student B plays the role of an office worker.

Practice: A: Do you collect your salary from the bank?

B: No, I get it from our cashier.

A: I get mine from the bank.

Exchange roles and practise.

Exercise (6): Answer the following two questions.

They are based on the above practice exercise.

1. In A's question 'collect --- from' means

- a) deposit in
- b) get paid by
- c) receive through

2. In B's answer 'it' refers to

- a) the bank
- b) the cashier
- c) the salary

Function: Seeking information - Giving information

Form : - - - adj. + from - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends.

Practice: A: Did you pay your debt?

B: Yes, I am now free from it all.

Exchange roles and practise the dialogue.

Exercise (7): Form yourselves into groups of 3 or 4. Discuss the following problems. Try to complete the last part of each problem.

1. If you combine two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen, the result will be water. Both hydrogen and oxygen are in a gaseous state.

So this is an example of a change _____ state _____ state.

2. If you heat metal, it melts. This is an example of a change _____ state _____ state.

3. If you cool the metal that you have melted, it will be changed to solid. This is an example of a change _____ state _____ state.

4. When you boil water to 100°C, it changes to vapour. This is an example of a change _____ state. _____ state.

Exercise (8) : Write a new sentence for each of the following sentences. Use the words given in capital letters. Make your new sentence as near in meaning as possible to the original.

1. My brother sent me a letter.

RECEIVE

2. These are Marx's words.

ARE TAKEN

3. The doctor advised me to stop smoking.

REFRAIN

4. This is not the same as that.

DIFFERENT

5. Prices are increasing day after day.

FROM

6. The rain made us stop walking.

PREVENTED

7. He was sent out of school for disobeying the rules.

DISMISSED

8. He was sent out of the contest for striking a foul blow.

DISQUALIFIED

9. His friend lent him a pen.

BORROWED

10. We helped him not to get hurt.

PROTECT

11. He was sent out of prison.

RELEASED

12. Sociologists will tell us more about society.

WILL HEAR

13. He gave a book to me.

TOOK

14. Abebe sold a car to me.

BOUGHT

15. He didn't let me go.

PREVENT

IN

Function: Seeking advice - Giving advice
(Preposition marks place).

Form : - - - V + NP + in - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role
of teachers. A has lost his key. B
suggests of a possible place.

Practice: A: I am afraid I've lost my key.

B: May be you've left it in the lock.

A: That is possible. Let me go and
check.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (1): Imagine yourselves playing the roles
of A and B. A will comment about losing something.
B will suggest where he may have left it.

Function: Seeking clarification.

Form : - - - V + NP + in - - -

Role : Student B plays the role of a guest.
Student A plays the role of a host.
A expects B. B was rather late. A asks
why.

Practice: A: Why so late?

B: I lost my way in the dark.

Exchange roles and practise. Ask why somebody is
late. Give reasons. Think of other possible reasons
that could delay a person.

Function: Seeking information (preposition indicates
state or condition of something).

Form : - - - V + NP + in - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a home-room
teacher. Student B plays the role of a
monitor. A has asked his students to
arrange the seats in class. After
sometime he comes to check.

Practice: A: Did you finish?

B: Yes, we've arranged everything in order.

A: Did it take you too long?

B: We finished it in fifteen minutes' time.

Exchange roles and practise the dialogue.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information.

Form : - - - V + NP + in - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends. B has been at a party. A asks him about it.

Practice: A: How many of you were at the party?

B: Seven girls and eight boys.

A: That means you were fifteen in all.

B: Yes, that is right.

Exchange roles and practise the dialogue.

Function: Seeking factual information.

Form : - - - V + in - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher.
Student B plays the role of a student.

Practice: A: How many people live in Addis?

B: A little over 1.7 million people
live in Addis.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (2): Imagine yourselves playing the roles of A and B. Study the example given below.

Practise as in the example by asking about the population of different countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, etc. Remember to exchange roles.

Example: A: Which country in Africa has the
largest population?

B: Nigeria has the largest population
in Africa.

Function: Extending invitation - rejecting invitation

Form : - - - (v) + in - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends. A invites B to go with him to read.

Practice: A: Let's go and read.

B: I am not in the mood.

A: I'll go by myself.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information
(preposition indicates time).

Form : - - - (v) + in - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the roles
of different subject teachers.

Practice: A: Aren't you in the afternoon shift?

B: Yes, I am.

A: Why did you come in the morning then?

B: I want to see the director.

A: He will be back in a short time.

Exercise(3): Group yourselves in pairs. Study the
contexts below. Play each context as it requires.

1. Your father is to go out of Addis. Ask him
when he will return. He will answer appropriately.
2. You want to talk to a friend of yours. You
find him to be very busy. Ask him when he will
finish his work. He will answer appropriately.
3. Imagine that you have gone to a tailor. Ask
him when he will get your coat(jacket) ready.
He will answer appropriately.
4. Imagine that you have gone to the railway
station. You are expecting your brother from
Dire Dawa. Ask the booking clerk when the
train will arrive. He will answer appropriately.
5. The drama club in your school is preparing a
drama. Ask one of the members of the club when
it will be ready for the stage. He will answer
appropriately.

Function: Asking the reason - Guessing the reason.

Form : - - - V + in - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of
classmates. It is not the end of the
period. Teacher left the class. A
asks B why.

Practice: A: Why did he leave in the middle of the period.
 B: May be he's forgotten something.

Answer the following question.

'In the middle of the period' means

- a) after exactly half the period.
- b) before the end of the period.
- c) after the end of the period.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information

Form : - - - V + in - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher.
 Student B plays the role of a student.

Practice: A: Where do your parents live?

B: They live in Harar.

Exchange roles and practise. Ask your friend where his parents, his uncle, his aunt, his elder brother, etc. live. Let him answer following the above form.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information

Form : - - - V + in - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher.
 Student B plays the role of a student.

Practice: A: How much of your time do you spend in reading?

B: I have no fixed time for reading.

A: Don't you believe in the importance of reading?

B: I do. I simply do not have a fixed programme.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information

Form : - - - (v) + in - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher.
 Student B plays the role of a student.

A asks B about a play he has been asked to read.

Practice: A: Is the play in two parts?

B: No, it is in three parts.

Exchange roles and practise the dialogue.

Function: Seeking explanation - Giving explanation.
(preposition refers to type, colour of dress).

Form : - - - in + adj.

Role : Student A plays the role of a new comer.
Student B plays the role of a passer-by.

Practice: A: Why is that lady in black?

B: It is because she is in mourning.

A: Ah, we have the same culture.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information.
(Preposition indicates frequency).

Form : - - - adj + in - - -
- - - V + in - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a director.
Student B plays the role of a unit leader.
A asks B about teacher X.

Practice: A: X is mostly absent from school.

B: Yes, he is very poor in health.

A: Why doesn't he get treated?

B: He is always in and out hospital.

Now answer the following two questions. They are based on the above dialogue.

1. In A's second question 'treated' refers to
 - a) medication
 - b) permission
 - c) absence
2. In B's last comment 'in and out hospital' means
 - a) frequently gets treated
 - b) frequently visits patients
 - c) doesn't care about his work.

Exercise (4): For each of the following sentences write a new sentence. Use the words given in capital letters. Make your new sentence as similar in meaning as possible to the original.

1. He arranged the names alphabetically.

ORDER

2. Who works for the director when he is absent?

ABSENCE

3. They reached Asmara yesterday.

ARRIVED

4. He studies his lessons at night.

EVENING

5. He died while fighting a battle.

ACTION

6. He managed to complete his work.

SUCCEEDED

7. It will be ready after two weeks.

IN

8. Our team lost the match.

WAS DEFEATED

9. A week has seven days.

THERE ARE

10. A fortnight has fifteen days.

THERE ARE

Function: Discussion

Form : - - - NP + in - - -
- - - adj. + in - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher.
Student B plays the role of a student.
They are discussing a drama in preparation.

Practice: A: How is the progress in your drama?

B: We are doing very well.

A: When will it be ready for the stage?

B: It will be ready in two weeks' time.

Exchange roles and practise the above conversation.

Exercise (5) Group yourselves in pairs. Let one of you ask the following questions. The other will answer following the form --- in + NP. Use the words in capital letters.

1. Where will you look for medicines?

PHARMACIES

2. Where will you look for writing materials?

STATIONERIES

3. Where do you put your clothes?

CUPBOARD

4. Where will you look for the historical remains of a country?

MUSEUMS

5. Where will you look for the meaning of a word?

DICTIONARY

Function: Inquiring permission - Giving permission.

Form : - - - adj + in - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a student. Student B plays the role of an English teacher. A wants to join the English club. He is asking B about it.

Practice: A: I want to join the English club, sir.

B: Ah, you are interested in our club.

A: Yes, I am interested in improving my English.

B: Participating in our club will surely help you.

Exercise (6): Imagine that you are interested in joining different clubs. Practise by playing the roles of A and B.

OF

Function: Gossiping - (Preposition is related in meaning to 'about').

Form : - - - V + of - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of teachers. They gossip about another teacher called Alemu.

Practice: A: I don't like Alemu.

B: Why? I like him very much.

A: You know very well that he boasts of his achievements.

B: Oh, does he?

Exchange roles and practise the dialogue. Talk about other things that people can boast of.

Function: Passing information on to a friend.

Form : - - - V + of - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends.

Practice: A: Did you know that Abebe is in hospital?

B: No, what happened to him?

A: He complains of a kidney problem.

B: That must be serious. I'll visit him.

Exchange roles and practise the dialogue. Talk of other diseases that people can complain of.

Function: Gossiping

Form : - - - V + of - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of teachers. They gossip about a person who is to change his job.

Practice: A: I hear that Belay is to change his job.

B: Yes, he will leave us shortly.

A: Have our bosses approved of it?

B: Yes, I think so.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Gossiping

Form : - - - V + of - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends. They gossip about a person sent to prison.

Practice: A: Why did they send him to prison?

B: They say they accused him of spending government money.

A: That means he will be there for five years or more

Exercise (1): Answer the following questions.

They are based on the above dialogue.

1. In A's first question 'they' refers to
 - a) people of the government
 - b) people related to the prison
 - c) other people
2. In B's comment which of the two they's refers to people of the government?
 - a) the first
 - b) the second
 - c) both the first and the second
3. In A's last comment 'there' refers to
 - a) government office
 - b) prison
 - c) government money

Exercise (2): For each of the following sentences write a new sentence. Use the words given in capital letters. Make the new sentence as near in meaning as possible to the original.

1. The book has 250 pages.
CONSISTS
2. He wants a person.
INQUIRES
3. Malaria killed the patient.
DIED
4. You can't say that I am dishonest.
ACCUSE
5. A better idea came to my mind.
THOUGHT

Function: Inquiring the reason for

Form : - - - NP + of - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher.
Student B plays the role of a student.
B has quarrelled with one of his classmates.
A asks for the reason.

Practice: A: What was the cause of your fight?

B: He insulted me.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Giving encouragement.

Form : - - - NP + of - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher.
Student B plays the role of a student.

Practice: A: What was your average in the national
Exam?

B: It was 93%.

A: You see how sweet the result of hard
work is!

Exercise (3): Rewrite the following sentences
using the words in capital letters. Make your new
sentence as near in meaning as possible to the
original.

1. I don't want to hear any more of that.

I WANT

2. What put him to death?

THE CAUSE

3. He is my friend.

MINE

4. She teaches biology.

A TEACHER

5. These are Mesfin's works.

THE WORKS

Function: Seeking information - Giving information

Form : - - - adj. + of - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a director.
Student B plays the role of his assistant.
A asks B about a teacher.

Practice: A: Why is Belay absent today?

B: You know he is negligent of his duties.

A: When he comes, send him to my office.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Seeking explanation

Form : - - - adj. + of - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a member of a club. Student B plays the role of its chairman. A asks B why he was asked to contribute money for the club.

Practice: A: What is the contribution for ?

B: You know our club is short of money.

A: Can't we get money by other means?

B: O.K., you suggest.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (4): Rewrite the following sentences using the words given in capital letters. Make your new sentence as near in meaning as possible to the original.

1. I don't know the rules.

IGNORANT

2. I like my brother.

FOND

3. He has no money.

SHORT

4. His parents are rich.

COMES

5. His parents are poor.

BORN

6. He is able to do anything.

CAPABLE

7. Old age frightens us.

AFRAID

8. The committee has five members.

COMPOSED

9. I know when his birth day is.

DATE

10. I want money.

IN NEED

Function: Seeking information - Giving information

Form : - - - V + NP + of - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends.

Practice: A: Why do I see you at court?

B: I was accused of a simple matter.

A: What came out of it?

B: I cleared myself of the accusation.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Seeking Explanation

Form : - - - V + NP + of - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of chairman of a club. Student B plays the role of member of a club. B failed to attend a meeting. A asks him why.

Practice: A: Why didn't you attend the meeting?

B: Nobody informed me of the time and the date.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Expressing liking - Expressing dislike

Form : - - - V + NP + of - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends.

Practice: A: Do you like Gurmu?

B: No, I don't like him.

A: Why? Isn't he one of the best we have?

B: That may be so for you.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (5) = Study the following contexts.

Answer to the questions appropriately. In some cases words or phrases that you may use in your

answer are suggested.

1. You are very thirsty. You want to quench your thirst. You go to the nearest bar. The waiter comes to take your order. What will you say to the waiter? Use 'Cocacola'.
2. A tourist comes to you. He wants you to tell him the distance and direction of Akaki from Addis. How will you tell him in one sentence?
3. You know a person who is always willing to help people. You went to him for help. He helped you. How would you tell him of your thanks? Use the word 'How'.
4. You invited X to your house. He brought his brother with him. You want to tell him that you are happy because he brought his brother. How would you say so? Begin your sentence with 'it'.
5. There is the British council Library. You want to be a member. You go to the library and talk to the librarian. How do you tell him about it.
6. You are suffering from a very bad cold. You cough very much. You want some syrup. You go to a pharmacy. How do you ask the pharmacist? Use 'bottle' in your question.

ON

Function: Giving advice - receiving advice

Form : - - - V + on - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher.
Student B plays the role of a student.

Practice: A: Do you know how dangerous flies are?

B: Yes, I do.

A: Why do you let them rest on you then?

B: Oh, sorry! I'll try not to.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information

Form : - - - V + on - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher.
Student B plays the role of a student.

Practice: A: Who sits on your right in class?

B: X sits on my right.

A: And who sits on your left?

B: Y sits on my left.

Exercise (1) Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue. Play the roles of A and B. Ask your other friend who sits on his right and left. Let him answer appropriately following the form -

- + e V--on - - -

Function: Seeking information - Giving information

Form : - - - V + on - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends.

Practice: A: How was the film you saw yesterday?

B: I enjoyed it very much.

A: I think the story is based on fact.

B: Yes, that may be why many insisted on seeing it again.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Seeking factual information

Form : - - - V + on - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher.
Student B plays the role of a department head. A wants to know the day of the exam.

Practice: A: When is the first semester exam?
 B: Didn't I give you a copy of the programme?
 A: I am sorry I've lost my copy.
 B: It will be on the 21st of Tir.

Exchange roles and practise the dialogue. Ask your friend about other programmed activities in the school. Let your friend answer following the form - - - V + on - - -.

Function: Giving appointment to a friend.

Form : - - - V + on - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends.

Practice: A: So when shall we meet?
 B: Shall we meet on Saturday at two?
 A: That suits me.
 B: O.K., don't forget. I'll be waiting for you.

Exercise (2) : Exchange roles and practise the dialogue. Imagine yourselves giving an appointment to your friend. Agree on a date and time.

Remember to use the above form.

Exercise (3) Answer the following two questions. They are based on the above dialogue.

1. In B's question 'at' refers to
 - a) exact time
 - b) exact place
 - c) exact date
2. In A's second comment, 'that' refers to
 - a) time
 - b) time and day
 - c) day

Function: Seeking information.

Form : - - - NP + on - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends.

Practice: A: Who is that man?

B: Which one?

A: The one carrying his coat on his arm.

B: I really do not know him.

Exchange roles and practise the dialogue.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information

Form : - - - NP + on - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends.

Practice: A: Do you know that man?

B: Which man?

A: The one who has a hat on his head.

B: Ah, he is the chairman of our 'kebele'.

Exercise (4): Exchange roles and practise the dialogue. Ask your friend about a certain person. Your friend will ask which man. You will give him some sort of identification. Remember to use the form - - - NP + on - - -

Function: Seeking information - Giving information.

Form : - - - NP + on - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends.

Practice: A: Is your sister engaged?

B: No, why did you ask?

A: I think I saw a ring on her finger.

B: Oh, that! She took it from mother.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue. Now answer the following question. It is based on the dialogue.

IN A's question 'engaged' means

- a) have a promise to marry
- b) be occupied with
- c) have the right to employ

Function: Seeking confirmation

Form : - - - NP + on - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends.

Practice: A: You have some beautiful pictures on the wall.

B: Yes, I like to look at pictures.

Exchange roles and practise. Ask your friend what else can one put on the wall. Let your friend answer appropriately.

Exercise (5): Study the following contexts. Imagine yourselves involved in them. They will require you to say something about them. Answer the questions appropriately.

1. A certain person comes to your school. He is in need of some information about the school. So he asks you, "where does the school post its notices?" How will you answer him?
2. You are chairman of a meeting. You want to invite the second speaker to make his speech. How will you do so? Use 'call'.
3. One of your friends is very happy because he has won a scholarship. How do you tell him that you share his happiness? Use 'congratulate'.
4. You go to a bar to drink some soft drink. After sometime the waiter comes to you and asks you. "Have you been waited on?" How will you answer him?
5. One of your neighbours fell sick at night. You want to take him to hospital. You don't know to which one to take him. How will you ask? Use 'duty'.
6. You write a letter to one of your relatives. You put the letter in an envelop. Before you take the letter to the post office, what do you do? Use 'stamp' in your answer.

Function: Discussion

Form : - - - NP + on - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of policemen. They are looking for finger prints on a door broken into.

Practice: A: There are no finger prints on the handle.

B: May be he had gloves on his hands.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (6): Answer the following two questions.

They are based on the above dialogue.

1. When A says 'on the handle', he means
 - a) the handle of the door
 - b) the handle of the window
 - c) the handle of the suit case.
2. In B's comment 'he' refers to
 - a) the owner of the house
 - b) one of the policemen
 - c) the thief

Function: Seeking confirmation

Form : - - - on + NP - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends.

Practice: A: I hear that your brother has changed his job.

B: That is true. He is now on the staff of a magazine.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (7): For each of the following sentences write a new sentence. Use the words given in capital letters. Make your new sentence as near in meaning as possible to the original.

1. He attacked his wife.

MADE

2. He was arrested because of theft.

A CHARGE

3. We go to school by bus.

BICYCLES

4. You have to respect the law.

KEEP ON

5. May I take your orders?

WAITED ON

6. He relies on himself for food and clothing.

COUNTS

7. DEPENDS (Two sentences)

7. Tobacco is taxed heavily.

THE TAX

8. The police reached the spot of the accident within two minutes.

WERE

9. His date of birth is 20th January, 1985.

WAS BORN

10. We decided to go to the cinema.

GOING

Function: Seeking information - Giving information.

Form : - - - on + NP - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of information seeker. Student B plays the role of information giver.

Practice: A: Is the secretary in her office?

B: No, she is on maternity leave.

A: When will she be back?

B: After some forty days.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information

Form : - - - on + NP - - -

- - - V + on - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends. A asks B about his father.

Practice: A: Why did your father go to Dire Dawa?

B: He went there on business.

A: When will he come back?

B: He may return on Sunday.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

TO

Function: Seeking information - Giving information
(preposition carries the meaning in the
direction of)

Form : - - - V + to - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role
of friends.

Practice: A: Good morning. Where are you going?

B: I am going to my uncle's. What
about you?

A: I am going to the British Council
Library.

B: O.K. then. We will meet.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (1): Study the above practice exercise.

Ask your friend where he is going. He will tell
you where he is going and ask you where you are
going. You will tell him following the form above.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information.

Form : - - - V + to - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of information
seeker. Student B plays the role of
information giver.

Practice: A: Could you please tell me where the
library is?

B: You just go straight and then turn
to your right?

A: Is it upstairs or down stairs?

B: It is upstairs.

A: Thank you very much.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (2): Study the above practice exercise.

Imagine yourselves to be looking for the direction
of some place such as the director's office, the
office of the secretary, the nearest pharmacy, etc.
Play the roles of A and B. Practise as in above.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information
(preposition indicates a final point in
duration of time).

Form: - - - V + to - - -

Role: Student A and student B play the role of
teachers. One of them was not in the meeting.
He asks the other about it.

Practice: A: Were you in the meeting?

B: Yes, but I did not stay to the end.

A: Who has stayed to the end?

B: X has.

A: I'll ask X about it then.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.
Think of similar contexts. Ask your friend about
a film, a speech, a theatre, etc. which he has
attended. Let your friend answer following the
form given in the above practice exercise.

Function: Discussion

Form : - - - V + to - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of
teachers.

Practice: A: Whose suggestion do you agree to?

B: I agree to X's suggestion.

A: I like Y's suggestion more.

Exchange roles and practise the dialogue.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information

Form : - - - V + to - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher.
Student B plays the role of a student.

Practice: A: Do you belong to group C or D?

B: I belong to group C.

A: Who belongs to group D?

B: X belongs to group D.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (3): Imagine yourselves belonging to
different clubs. Play the roles of A and B. Ask
your friend which club he belongs to. Let him
answer following the form - - - V + to - - -

Function: Seeking information - Giving information

Form : - - - V + to - - -

Role : Student A and Student B play the role of friends.

Practice: A: Did you apologize to the teacher?

B: For what?

A: For your coming without books.

B: Oh, yes. But I needn't have.

A: Why?

B: He had forgotten all about it.

A: Oh, I see.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Imagine yourselves in similar contexts. Think of other faults that would make you apologize to your teacher. And practise by playing the roles of A and B.

Exercise (4): Form yourselves into groups of 3 or 4.

Study the contexts given below. Devise an appropriate dialogue for each one of them. Each group's dialogue will be read to the whole class. The best dialogue will be decided upon and played.

1. You have applied to the Higher Education Commission for a scholarship. You did ~~not~~ ^{not} get a reply.

You want to talk to the personnel officer. You go to his office. You find his secretary. Ask her if he is present and tell her that you want to talk to him. She will answer appropriately.

2. One of your classmates has angered his teacher. You are afraid the teacher may take some action against your classmate. Advise your classmate. He will say whether he accepts or rejects your advice.

3. Your friend comes to you and he invites you to go to a bar with him for a drink. You didn't like his idea. Tell him so and indicate what you prefer instead.

4. You have gone to the cinema. Your friend was unable to see the film you saw. He wants to ask you about it. But you've left the cinema hall in the middle. Tell him so.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information

Form : - - - V + NP + to - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a father.
Student B plays the role of a son. A asks B whether or not B has gone to the doctor.

Practice: A: Did you visit the doctor?

B: Yes, I did.

A: What did he say?

B: He referred me to another doctor.

A: We'll see what that other doctor will say.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information

Form : - - - V + NP + to - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of A teacher.
Student B plays the role of a student.
A asks B about a book he gave him to read and pass it on to the next student.

Practice: A: To whom did you give the book?

B: I gave it to the boy sitting next to me.

A: When did you give it to him?

B: It was yesterday.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (5): Answer the following questions. They are based on the above dialogue.

1. In B's first answer, 'it' refers to

- a) time
- b) date
- c) the book

2. In A's second question, 'it' refers to

- a) the student
- b) the book
- c) the teacher

3. In B's second answer, 'it' refers to

- a) day of taking the book from the teacher
- b) days spent in reading the book
- c) the day the first student passed the book to the second

Function: Discussion

Form : - - - adj. + to - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends. They discuss about the engagement of B's sister.

Practice: A: Who is your sister engaged to?

B: She is engaged to Ato Hailu.

A: Where does he work?

B: He works at a bank.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information.

Form : - - - adj. + to - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of teachers. A asks B about another person.

Practice: A: Is that person related to you?

B: No, why did you ask?

A: I see some features common to both of you.

B: Do you? He is but just a friend.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Seeking approval

Form : - - - NP + to - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of chairman of a meeting. B plays the role of a member of a meeting.

Practice: A: Do you have any opposition to our plan?

B: No, but I want to make an addition to it.

A: I'll ask for additions later.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Place yourself in A's position and ask his question in another way. Use 'acceptable' in your question?

Again ask the same question using 'objection'.

Your friend will answer appropriately.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information.

Form : - - - NP + to - - -

Role : Student A and Student B play the role of friends.

Practice: A: Have you ever seen Balcha?

B: I saw him yesterday after a long time.

A: Where did you meet?

B: I met him on my way to my uncle's.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (6) : In the following short paragraph, there are five blank spaces. Fill the blank spaces with the correct prepositions.

The final match -- the 1986 World Cup Football competition was held between Argentina and West Germany. --- this last match held --- Mexico, Argentina scored three and West Germany scored two, This means that Argentina won --- three goals --- two.

Exercise (7) : Re-write the following sentences using the words given in capital letters. Make your new sentences as near in meaning as possible to the original.

1. To whom did you turn?
2. WHO
2. The teacher gave us a clear explanation.
EXPLAINED IT
3. He has accepted our suggestion.
AGREED
4. He stands by his promise.
STICK
5. He is going here and there.
PLACE
6. Whose suggestion do you support?
AGREE
7. Your idea and mine are similar.
IS SIMILAR
8. Your point and mine are related.
IS RELATED
9. You must get used to the new surroundings.
ADAPT
10. I would choose the banana from the orange.
PREFER

WITH

Function: Seeking information - Giving information
(preposition indicates accompaniment).

Form : - - - V + with - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher.
Student B plays the role of a student.
A asks B about how he lives.

Practice: A: Do you live with your parents?

B: No, I live by myself.

A: Where do your parents live?

B: They live in Arab Minch.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

By following the above practice exercise, ask your other friends how they live. They will answer appropriately.

Function: Seeking information - Giving information.
(Preposition indicates means or instrument).

Form : - - - V + with - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends. They talk about a person whom one of them knows.

Practice: A: Do you know that man?

B: Which one?

A: The one walking with crutches

B: No, I don't know him

A: He used to drive a bus.

B: Is it a car accident?

A: Yes.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (1): Study the following context. Devise a dialogue. You may form yourselves into groups of 3 or 4. You have taken a test. You have forgotten to write your name on your answer sheet. Your teacher brought the corrected papers. Your classmates got their answer sheets. But you didn't. Your teacher wants to make sure that the paper without a name is yours. What possible question can he ask you? What will your answer be?

Function: Seeking information - Giving information.
(Preposition indicates manner.)

Form : - - - V + with - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends. They are talking about a person whom one of them saw across the road.

Practice: A: Do you know that man?

B: Which man?

A: The one who is standing with his hands in his pockets.

B: No, I don't know him.

A: He is the chairman of our 'Higher'.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Seeking advice - Giving advice
(Preposition indicates 'charge')

Form : - - - V + with - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a student.
Student B plays the role of a teacher.
A asks B about a choice of stream. B leaves the choice to A.

Practice: A: Shall I join the academic stream?

B: That rests with you to decide.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (2): Study the above practice exercise.

Devise a dialogue from the following context. You can think of other possible contexts where the above practice exercise could be applicable. Use the form - - - V + with - - -

Your father wants to buy either a pair of shoes or a jacket for you. He doesn't have enough money for both. So he asks you which one he should buy. You leave the choice to him

Function: Seeking approval - Giving approval.
(Preposition indicates separation).

Form : - - - V + with - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends. A asks B whether or not he saw him with his younger brother.

Practice: A: Weren't you with your younger brother?

B: I parted with him at the school gate.

A: Is that it?

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Seeking information - approving given information (preposition carries the meaning 'at the same time as').

Form : - - - V + with - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher.
Student B plays the role of a student.

Practice: A: When do you get out of bed?

B: I rise with the sun.

A: Do you? What a nice habit!

Exchange roles and practise the dialogue.

Exercise (3): Answer the following two questions.

They are based on the above dialogue.

1. In B's answer 'with the sun' means

- a) in the east
- b) at dawn
- c) at noon

2. A's last comment suggests

- a) approval
- b) disapproval
- c) indifference

Function: Inquiring about agreement or disagreement.

Form : - - - V + with - - -

Role : Student A plays the role of a teacher.
Student B plays the role of a student.

Practice: A: Do you agree with Belay?

B: No, in fact I strongly disagree with him.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Seeking information - Expressing pleasure.

Form : - - - V + with - - -

Role : Student A and Student B play the role of teachers. A asks B about the photograph exhibition he has organized.

Practice: A: What did you do about the exhibition?

B: I consulted with the director.

A: And what did he say?

B: He says that he is with me.

A: Well, go ahead and start it.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (4): Answer the following two questions.

They are based on the above dialogue.

1. In B's first answer 'consulted with' means

- a) discussed it with
- b) disagreed with
- c) differ with

2. In B's second answer 'he is with me' means

- a) disagrees with me
- b) on my side
- c) against me

Function: Discussion (Preposition indicates separation)

Form : - - - V + with - - -

- - - NP + with - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends. They discuss about B's girl friend.

Practice: A: I think you've broken with your girl friend.

B: What made you say so?

A: I never see you with her.

B: She is on leave. So she went to her parents.

A: Ah, is that so?

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (5): Answer the following two questions about the above dialogue.

1. In A's first comment 'broken with' means

- a) quarrelled with
- b) married to
- c) divorced

2. From A's second comment, you understand that B and his girl friend.

- a) do not live together
- b) go together
- c) are not seen together

Exercise (6): Study the following context. Imagine yourselves to be playing the roles of the people in the context. Group yourselves into 3 or 4. Devise a dialogue. Each group's dialogue will be read to class. The best dialogue will be chosen and played.

You want to talk to the director. You go to his office. You find his secretary. Ask her if he is with somebody. She will answer in the negative. Tell her that you want to talk to him. She will answer appropriately.

Function: Ordering somebody to do something.

(Preposition is equivalent to constructions with the verb 'have/having')

Form : - - - NP + with - - -

Role : Student A (a girl) plays the role of a mother. Student B (a girl) plays the role of a daughter.

Practice: A: Go and bring the cup.

B: Which cup?

A: The cup with a broken handle.

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (7): Study the above practice exercise. Imagine yourselves playing the roles of the people in the following context. You may group yourselves. Devise a dialogue. Your dialogue will be read to the whole class. The best dialogue will be chosen and played.

Two boys quarrelled with each other. You saw the incident. You don't know their names. The unit leader calls you to tell him what happened. One of the boys has brown hair. The other boy has black hair. The unit leader asks you as to who started the fight. You will answer him following the form - - - NP + with - - -.

Function: Giving advice - receiving advice.

Form : - - - adj. + with - - -

Role : Student A and student B play the role of friends.

Practice: A: Our English teacher was angry with you.

B: I have already apologized to him.

A: Have you? Good!

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Function: Discussion (Preposition indicates agreement or harmony)

Form : - - - adj. + with - - -

Role : Student A and Student B play the role of friends. They talk about a person who both of them know.

Practice: A: I never see Mekonnen going alone.

B: He is very much popular with men.

A: How lucky of him!

Exchange roles and practise the above dialogue.

Exercise (8): Re-write the following sentences using the words given in capital letters. Make your new sentences as near in meaning as possible to the original.

1. Abebe and Belay have quarrelled.

HAS

2. What he has satisfies him.

IS SATISFIED

3. I will leave the child with its sitter.

STAY

4. The weather gets cool when sun-set approaches.

THE APPROACH

5. He is not on my side.

ME

6. They accused him of theft.

CHARGED

7. She is pregnant.

CHILD

8. Iran and Iraq are at war.

IS

9. They received us gladly.

GLADNESS

10. He is a courageous fighter.

COURAGE

APPENDIX C

TEACHING MATERIAL - THE STRUCTURAL
APPROACH

AT

Exercise - 1 -

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
Use the words/phrases given in brackets.

1. Abebe was at the bus stop.
(a friend's house)
(school)
(his office)
(the party)
(the air port)

2. We will leave at 12 o'clock.
(sun rise)
(dawn)
(breakfast time)
(break time)
(noon)

3. He is looking at me.
(the blackboard)
(the map)
(the drawing)
(the insect)
(the picture)

4. The plane arrives at three o'clock.
(The bus)
(The train)

The train arrives at three o'clock.

(eight o'clock)

(fifteen minutes past nine)

(twenty to two)

Exercise -2-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.

Use the words/phrases given in brackets.

1. I sold my house at a loss.

(my cow)

(my car)

(my horse)

(my radio)

(my ox)

(my mule)

2. I bought my car at a cheaper price.

(my house)

(my cow)

(my radio)

(my horse)

(my ox)

(my mule)

Exercise -3-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.

Use the words or phrases given in brackets.

1. The first shift begins at eight o'clock.

(The second period) (8:40)

(The third period) (9:20)

(Break time) (10:00)

2. Alemu lives at Higher 1.

(Kebede) (Higher 2)

(Fasil) (Higher 4)

(Almaz)	(Higher 9)
(Fantu)	(Higher 5)
(We)	(Higher 15)

Exercise -4-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
Use the new words each time.

1. Alemu is good at biology.
(weak)
(bad)
2. He is good at doing arithmetic.
(weak)
(bad)
(slow)
(fast)

Exercise -5-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
Use the new words/phrases each time.

1. Abebe is good at mathematics.
(I) (geography)
(You) (history)
(Kebede) (biology)
(She) (history)
(Almaz) (chemistry)

Exercise -6-

Re-write the following sentences as in the example.
Practise them by saying them aloud.

Example: I came to Addis when I was five.

I came to Addis at the age of five.

1. I started school when I was seven.
-

2. I completed elementary school when I was thirteen.

3. I completed junior secondary school when I was fifteen.

4. I went to senior secondary school when I was sixteen.

Exercise -7-

Re-write the following sentences as in the example.
Practise them by saying them aloud.

Example: I came to Addis at the age of five.
I came to Addis at five.

1. I started school at the age of seven.

2. I completed elementary school at the age of thirteen.

3. I completed junior secondary school at the age of fifteen.

4. I started senior secondary school at the age of sixteen.

5. I completed senior secondary school at the age of twenty.

Exercise -8-

Do the following question and answer exercise. One student will read out the question. Another student will read out the answer.

1. Q. Where does your father work?
A. My father works at a factory.
2. Q. Where does your mother work?
A. She works at a filling station.
3. Q. Where does your elder brother work?
A. He works at one of the corporations.

4. Q. Where does your sister work?
A. She works at one of the banks.

Exercise -9-

Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions.

1. I wake up --- twenty to seven.
2. I will meet you --- the bus station.
3. I worked --- a factory years ago.
4. He is slow --- answering questions.
5. The library opens --- eight o'clock every morning.
6. He is --- the top of all the students in his class.
7. Do you brush your teeth --- regular intervals.
8. I bought these exercise books - - - 35 cents each.
9. You can come - - - any time.
10. Iran and Iraq are - - - War.

BY

Exercise - 1 -

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
Put the new words/phrases each time.

1. My house is by the post office.
(the bank)
(the river)
(the hospital)
(the school)
(the stadium)

And now supply different subjects and practise.

2. My house is by the school.
His house
Her house
Our house
Their house
Abebe's house

Exercise -2-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
Supply the new words each time.

1. I live by myself.
He
She
You (sing.)
Alemu
Fatuma
You (plural)

Exercise -3-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.

1. Father walked by me without speaking.

2. Abebe walked by me without speaking.
3. Mother walked by me without speaking.
4. Uncle walked by me without speaking.
5. Almaz walked by me without speaking.

Exercise -4-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
Use the words/phrases in brackets each time.

1. The sweater is made by hand.
(My sweater) (machine)
(The bed cover) (hand)
(My bed cover) (machine)
(Her dress) (hand)
(My dress) (machine)

Exercise -5-

Do the following question and answer exercise as in the example.

Example: Q. Do you pay your maid by the month?
A. Yes, I pay her by the month.

1. Q. Do you pay the labourer by the day?
A. _____
2. Q. Can you hire a car by the hour?
A. _____
3. Q. Can you hire a car by the day?
A. _____
4. Q. Can you hire a labourer by the day?
A. _____
5. Q. Can you hire a labourer by the hour?
A. _____

Exercise -6-

Follow carefully the example given below and construct complete sentences with the words given in brackets.

Example: (my father) (make) (his living) (teaching)
My father makes his living by teaching.

1. (Kebede's father) (make) (his living) (making shoes)

2. (Alemu's father) (make) (his living) (farming)

3. (Belay's father) (make) (his living) (singing)

4. (Almaz's father) (make) (his living) (driving buses)

5. (Chaltu's father) (make) (his living) (painting)

Exercise -7-

Notice the example given below. Think about the unit of measurement the thing mentioned is sold and complete the sentences.

Example: Cloth is sold by the metre.

1. Oranges _____
2. Banana _____
3. Sugar _____
4. Coffee _____
5. Milk _____
6. Petrol _____

EXERCISE -8-

Practise the following question and answer. Follow the example given. Use the suggested words/phrases in your answer.

Example: Q. Do you come to school on foot?
(bus)

A. No, I come to school by bus.

1. Q. Do you come to school by bus?
_____ (taxi)
2. Q. Do you come to school on foot?
_____ (the school bus)

And now do the following question and answer exercise as in the example.

Example: Q. Do you come by bus number 16?

A. No, I usually come by bus number 17.

1. Q. Do you come to school by bus number 14?
A. No, _____
2. Q. Do you go home by bus number 17?
A. No, _____
3. Q. Do you go to Merkato by bus number 16?
A. No, _____
4. Q. Do you go to the National Theatre by bus number 3?
A. No, _____
5. Q. Do you go to Nifas Silk by bus number 15?
A. No, _____

Exercise -9-

Repeat the following sentences as read by your teacher.
Use the new phrases each time.

1. Our teacher knows all of us by name.
Our homeroom teacher
Our physics teacher
Our biology teacher
Our English teacher
2. The unit leader knows most of us by sight.
The director
The school nurse
The guards
The record officer

Exercise -10-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
Use the new words/phrases each time.

1. I send my letters by post.
2. My brother sends his letters by post.
(My father)
(My parents)
3. The letters come by post.

- (The books)
- (The magazines)
- (The news papers)

And now re-write the sentences in group one as in the example.

Example: I send my letters by post.
My letters are sent by post.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Exercise -11-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher. Use the new words/phrases each time.

1. By my watch it is three o'clock.
 - (Alemu's) (five minutes to three)
 - (Kebede's) (five minutes past three)
 - (Almaz's) (ten minutes to three)
 - (Belay's) (ten minutes past three)

Exercise -12-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher. Use the new words/phrases each time.

1. He never stands by his promise
 - (what he promises)
 - (his words)
 - (what he says)
 - (his plan)
 - (what he plans)

And now repeat the following sentences after your teacher. Use the new words each time.

1. The bed room is five by seven meteres.
(The reading room)

(The kitchen)

(The dining room)

Exercise -13-

Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions.

1. You can hire a car --- the hour or --- the day.
a) in/by b) by/by c) by/in d) in/on
2. Alemitu makes her living --- teaching.
a) on b) at c) in d) by
3. 'Shema' is made --- hand.
a) with b) of c) by d) on
4. I come to school --- bus.
a) with b) by c) on d) of
5. Our English teacher lives --- himself.
a) --- b) on c) with d) by

FOR
Exercise -1-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
Use the new letters each time.

1. The letters A.A. stand for Addis Ababa.
2. The letters D.D. stand for Dire Dawa.
B.A
M.A
UNO
OAU
WEO

Exercise -2-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
Use the new words/phrases each time.

1. I am looking for my English text book.
The teacher
Kebede
You
She
2. I am looking for my English text book.
my umbrella.
my exercise book
my pen
my pencil.

Exercise -3-

Change the following statements to questions.

1. I am looking for my English text book.
-----?
2. He is looking for his friend.
-----?

1. Our house caught fire. We called for the fire brigade.

2. A thief took his money. He called for the police.

3. Mother fell ill. I called for the doctor.

Exercise -7-

Do the following exercise as in the example.

Example: That is not what I asked for.

(a pen)

I asked for a pen.

1. That is not what I asked for.
----- (a book)
2. That is not what I asked for.
----- (a pencil)
3. That is not what I asked for
----- (exercise - books)
4. That is not what I asked for.
----- (a dictionary)
5. That is not what I asked for.
----- (a glass of water)

Exercise -8-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.

Use the new words/phrases each time.

1. Father provides for my education.
Mother
My parents
Two of my sisters
2. Father provides for my education.
(My parents) (my clothing)
(My elder brother) (my medical expenses)

Exercise - 9 -

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.

Do so a number of times.

1. We pay 45 birr for house rent.
2. We pay 20-30 birr for electricity.
3. We pay 10-15 birr for telephone.
4. We pay 50 birr for our maid.
5. We pay 50 birr for our gurard.

Exercise -10-

Practise the model sentence after your teacher. Use the new words given and repeat the sentences.

1. How about joining me for some volleyball?
 a cup of tea
 a cup of coffee
 a bottle of beer
 a game of tennis
 a game of chess
 a game of cards

Exercise -11-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.

Do so a number of times.

1. Many people take Abebe for Kebede.
2. Many take one for the other.
3. For all you say, I still like her.
4. For all his hard work, he doesn't succeed.
5. I have no test for natural science.
6. I have no test for physical science.
7. That is for you to decide.
8. That is for the director to decide.

Exercise - 12 -

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.

Put in the new words each time.

1. I have no test for mathematics.
 (Ababe) (biology)
 (Almaz) (chemistry)
 (Kebede) (chemistry)
 (Bulcha) (history)
 (Fetene) (geography)

Exercise - 13 -

Answer the following questions in sentences of your own. Your teacher will help you with the meanings of the words you may not know.

1. Q. What do we use scissors for?
 A. _____
2. Q. What do we use a gimlet for?
 A. _____
3. Q. What do we use forceps for?
 A. _____
4. Q. What do we use screwdrivers for?
 A. _____
5. Q. What do we use a steppler for?
 A. _____

Exercise - 14 -

Complete the following sentences with suitable prepositions.

1. We are hoping --- good harvest.
2. I am good at mathematics but my brother doesn't have any test --- it.
3. The minister has left --- London.
4. It is time --- the bell to go.
5. Do we go to the cinema --- recreation alone?
6. That will do --- today.
7. Please reserve a seat --- me and my wife.
8. We have one girl --- every three boys in this class.
9. What is the cure --- nose bleeding.
10. Father bought a pair of shoes --- my younger brother.

FROM
Exercise -1-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
Use the new words each time.

1. I got a letter from my father.
my mother
my brother
my uncle
my aunt
my sister
2. I received a letter from my father.
(Kebede) (his father)
(Belay) (his uncle)
(Alemitu) (her father)
(Chaltu) (her husband)
(Uncle) (his wife)

Exercise -2-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
Use the new words each time.

1. The next test will be a week from today.
(two weeks)
(a month)
(three weeks)
2. The next test will be three weeks from today.
(The next meeting)
(The next film show)
(The next discussion)
(The next match)
(The next examination)

Exercise -3-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
Use the new words/phrases each time.

1. I am coming from the laboratory.
(He) (the unit leader's office)

(She) (the library)
 (They) (the English Department)

Exercise -4-

Answer the following questions in sentences of your own. Follow the example given.

- Example: Q. How far is the hospital from here?
 A. It is about half a kilometre from here.
1. Q. How far is the next bus stop from here?
 A. _____
 2. Q. How far is the bus station from here?
 A. _____
 3. Q. How far is the National Museum from here?
 A. _____
 4. Q. How far is the National Theatre from here?
 A. _____
 5. Q. How far is the public library from here?
 A. _____
 6. Q. How far is the Ambassador Theatre from here?
 A. _____

Exercise -5-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
 Use the words/phrases given to construct similar sentences.

1. Bus number 14 goes from Menilik Square to Nifas Silk.
2. Bus number 40 goes from the railway station to Sidist Kilo.
3. Bus number 3 goes from Menilik Square to Old Airport.
4. Bus number 12
5. _____
5. Bus number 17
- _____
6. Bus number 31
- _____

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Exercise -6-

Do the following question and answer exercise as in the example. Use the suggested words in your answer.

Example: Q. What is the cost of a shirt nowadays?

A. You can get from 25 birr.

1. Q. What is the cost of a ball-point pen?

A. _____ (45 cents)

2. Q. What is the cost of a blanket?

A. _____ (35 birr)

3. Q. What is the cost of an exercise-book?

A. _____ (25 cents)

4. Q. What is the cost of a jacket?

A. _____ (25 birr)

5. Q. What is the cost of a folder?

A. _____ (2 birr)

Exercise -7-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.

Use the new words/phrases each time.

1. You will benefit from reading

(visiting the museum)

(watching television)

(listening to the radio)

(visiting the exhibition)

(reading the newspapers)

2. You won't benefit from wandering about.

(drinking)

(smoking)

(sitting idle)

(roaming around)

(being proud)

Exercise -8-

Construct complete sentences from the following groups of words given in brackets. Follow the example given.

Example: (He) (prevent) (me) (enter) (the classroom)

He prevented me from entering the classroom.

1. (The guard) (prevent)(the late comers) (enter)
(the compound)

2. (I) (be) (free) (work)

3. (I) (collect) (my salary) (the bank)

4. (He) (collect) (his salary) (the cashier)

5. (Most people) (can't tell) (an American) (A British)

6. (This)(be)(different)(that)

7. (He) (borrow) (a pen) (his friend)

8. (He)(be dismiss) (school)

9. (We) (protect) (him) (get) (hurt)

10. (I) (receive) (a letter) (my father)

Now change five of the sentences you have constructed to negative.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

And now change the same five sentences to question forms.

1. _____ ?
2. _____ ?
3. _____ ?
4. _____ ?
5. _____ ?

From the following groups of words given in brackets, construct complete sentences and practise them by saying them aloud. Follow the example given.

Example: (shoes) (be produce) (animals skin)
shoes are produced from animals skin.

1. (wine) (be produce) (grapes)

2. (cloth) (be produce) (cotton)

3. (paper) (be produce) (papyrus)

4. (steel) (be produce) (iron)

5. (bottles) (be produce) (glass)

6. (tables and chairs) (be produce) (wood)

And now change the six sentences you have constructed to question forms.

1. ----- ?
2. ----- ?
3. ----- ?
4. ----- ?
5. ----- ?
6. ----- ?

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Exercise -4-

Repeat the following sentences a number of times following from your teacher.

1. I will be back in a short time.
2. He will be back in two weeks.
3. He will be back in two weeks' time
4. It will be ready in five days.
5. It will be ready in five days' time.

And now change the above five sentence to question.

1. _____ ?
2. _____ ?
3. _____ ?
4. _____ ?
5. _____ ?

Exercise -5-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
Use the new subjects each time.

1. He is very poor in health.

Abebe

The sport's master

My father

You

Mother

Exercise -6-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
Use the new words each time.

1. There are twenty-four hours in a day.
(seven days) (a week)
(fifteen days) (a fortnight)
(twenty-one days) (three weeks)
(Thirty days) (a month)
(fifty-two weeks) (a year)

Exercise -7-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.

Use the new words/phrases each time.

1. I am interested in joining the English club.
 - (improving my English)
 - (improving my pronunciation)
 - (improving my hand-writing)
 - (improving my spelling)
 - (improving my reading speed)

And now use the verb 'succeed' and repeat the above sentences.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

And again change the sentences that you have constructed using the verb 'succeed' into negative.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Exercise -8-

Construct complete sentences from the following groups of words given in brackets. Follow the example given.

Example:- (the drama) (be) (three parts)

The drama is in three parts.

1. (they) (arrive) (Asmara) (tomorrow)
2. _____
3. (he) (study) (his lessons) (the evening)
4. _____
5. (the book) (be) (four parts)
6. _____

6. (medicines) (be found) (pharmacies)
-
7. (writing materials) (be found) (stationeries)
-
8. (he) (usually put) (his clothes) (his cupboard)
-
9. (the assistant director) (work) (absence of director)
-
10. (he) (be) (very fluent) (the English language)
-

Exercise -9-

Complete the following sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. The historical remains of a country are kept --- museums.
a) at b) by c) with d) in
2. How much of your time do you spend --- reading?
a) to b) in c) of d) with
3. My parents live --- Harar.
a) for b) in c) by d) on
4. Prices are increasing day - - - day out.
a) at b) on c) in d) with
5. Everything has been arranged - - - good order.
a) in b) by c) with d) of
6. Before you seal the envelope, put the letter ---it.
a) with b) in c) to d) for
7. She is very much interested --- singing.
a) in b) at c) to d) by
8. Ethiopian new year begins --- Meskerem.
a) at b) by c) on d) in
9. Our team was defeated --- the match.
a) in b) at c) on d) by
10. If you participate actively --- the English club, you will improve your English.
a) to b) for c) of d) in

OF

Exercise -1-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.

Use the words given in brackets.

1. Alemu boasts of his achievement.

(wealth)

(marks)

(intelligence)

(strength)

Exercise -2-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.

Use the words given in brackets each time.

1. He complains of a kidney problem.

(a curious pain)

(a splitting headache)

(gastritis)

Change the sentences above to questions.

1. _____ ?

2. _____ ?

3. _____ ?

4. _____ ?

Exercise -3-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.

Use the words/phrases given in brackets each time.

1. Bulcha was accused of spending government money.

(stealing)

(a car)

(insulting)

(a person)

(killing)

(a man)

Change the above sentences to questions.

1. _____ ?

2. _____ ?

3. _____ ?

4. _____ ?

Exercise -4-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
Do so a number of times.

1. Father approved of my choice of stream.
2. Father approved of my going to the theatre.

Now change the two sentences to negatives.

- 1a. _____
- 2a. _____

And now change them to questions.

- 1b. _____ ?
- 2b. _____ ?

Exercise -5-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
Use the new words/phrases each time.

1. Our English text consists of 250 pages.
 (The class) (35 students)
 (The committee) (five members)
 (A school year) (two semesters)

Now change the above sentences to questions.

1. _____ ?
2. _____ ?
3. _____ ?
4. _____ ?

Exercise -6-

Form questions from the following groups of words
in brackets and practise them by saying them aloud.

1. (what) (be) (the cause) (common cold)
 _____ ?
2. (what) (be) (the cause) (world war two)
 _____ ?
3. (what) (be) (the cause) (his death)
 _____ ?
4. (what) (be) (the cause) (their fight)
 _____ ?

5. (what) (be) (the result) (hard work)

-----?

Exercise -7-

Study the following phrases by repeating them a number of times.

1. the handle of the door
2. the handle of the window
3. the colour of my shirt
4. The cover of the book.
5. one of the legs of the chair.

And now construct complete sentences with each of the above phrases. Use the words/phrases suggested in your sentences.

- 1a. ----- (be broken)
- 2a. ----- (be broken)
- 3a. ----- (be torn)
- 4a. ----- (be light blue)
- 5a. ----- (be broken)

Exercise -8-

Construct complete sentences with the words given in brackets. Follow the example given. Practise the sentences by saying them aloud.

Example: (Father) (be proud) (his profession)

Father is proud of his profession.

1. (I) (be short) (money)

2. (he) (be negligent) (his duties)

3. (we) (be afraid) (old age)

4. (she) (be tired) (his behaviour)

5. (she) (be fond) (her baby)

6. (he) (be capable) (doing anything)

Now change the above sentences to questions. Follow the example given.

Example: Father is proud of his profession.

Is father proud of his profession?

1. _____ ?
2. _____ ?
3. _____ ?
4. _____ ?
5. _____ ?
6. _____ ?

And now change the six sentences to negative following the example given.

Example: Father is proud of his profession.

Father is not proud of his profession.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Exercise -9-

Change the following sentences to questions. Follow the example given. Practise the question forms by saying them aloud.

Example: The book consists of 250 pages.

Does the book consist of 250 pages?

1. The patient died of malaria. _____ ?
2. You know the date of his birth day. _____ ?
3. He is informed of the meeting. _____ ?
4. He is born of poor parents. _____ ?

5. The committee is composed of five members.
-----?
6. I shall bring you a bottle of coca cola.
-----?
7. Akaki is nine miles south of Addis.

Exercise -10-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
Do so a number of times.

1. How kind of you to help the old lady!
2. It is kind of you to help the old lady.
3. How thoughtfull of you to help the old lady!
4. It is thoughtful of you to help the old lady.

Exercise -11-

Complete the following sentences with appropriate prepositions.

1. Ato Belachew cleared himself --- the accusation.
2. The trees are bare --- leaves.
3. He is ashamed --- his behaviour.
4. The cause---the accident is not yet known.
5. These tomatoes are --- my own growing.

ON

Exercise -1-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.

Do so a number of times.

1. There is a carpet on the floor.
2. There is a picture on the wall.
3. There is a calendar on the wall.

Exercise -2-

Construct complete sentences from the following groups of words given in brackets. Practise them by saying them aloud.

1. (not let) (flies) (rest) (you)

2. (I) (write) (my name) (the blackboard)

3. (he) (be carrying) (his coat) (his arm)

4. (the man) (have) (a hat) (his head)

5. (the girls) (have) (a ring) (her finger)

6. (she) (hang) (her pictures) (the wall)

7. (He) (stick) (a stamp) (the envelop)

8. (the chairman) (call) (the next speaker)

Exercise -3-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.

Put in the new phrases each time.

1. The school posts its notices on the notice board.
its programme
its educational articles

2. The school posts its notices on the notice board.
 (the photograph club) (pictures)
 (the drama club) (notices)
 (teachers) (notices)
 (the different clubs) (notices)

Exercise -4-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.

Use the new subjects each time.

1. Menilik Hospital is on duty.
 Black Lion Hospital
 Zewditu Hospital
 Yekatit 12 Hospital
 Balcha Hospital

Exercise - 5 -

Do the following question and answer exercise as in example. Use the suggested words and phrases in your answer.

Example: Q. Who sits on your right?

(Kebede)

A. Kebede sits on my right.

1. Q. Who sits on Abebe's right?

A. _____(Alemu)

2. Q. Who sits on Alemu's left?

A. _____(Abebe)

3. Q. When shall we meet?

A. _____(Monday)

4. Q. When is the first semester exam?

A. _____(the 21st of Tir)

5. Q. What did he speak on?

A. _____(world politics)

6. Q. What did he base his story on?

A. _____(fact)

Exercise -6-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.

Use the new words/phrases each time.

1. He relies on himself for food and clothing.
 depends
 counts
2. He relies on himself for food and clothing.
 his parents
 his uncle
 his elder brother

Exercise -7-

Change the following sentences to negatives.

1. He was arrested on a charge of theft.

2. I go to school on bicycles.

3. The tax on tobacco is heavy.

4. We decided on going to the cinema.

5. Father went to Dire Dawa on business.

6. The police were on the spot.

And now change the six sentences to questions.

1. _____ ?

2. _____ ?

3. _____ ?

4. _____ ?

5. _____ ?

Exercise - 9 -

Construct complete sentences with the groups of words given in brackets.

1. (a peasant) (transport) (his goods) (a donkey)

2. (peasants) (go) (town) (horse back)

3. (she) (go) (school) (foot)

4. (the nomad) (transport) (his goods) (a camel)

5. (farther) (go) (town) (a mule)

Exercise -10-

Complete the following sentences with appropriate prepositions.

1. He has put gloves --- his hands.
a) in b) on c) with d) at
2. He insisted --- having his share.
a) on b) in c) at d) to
3. He made an attack --- his enemy.
a) to b) with c) by d) on
4. My brother is --- the staff of a magazine.
a) at b) by c) on d) of
5. Have you been waited ----?
a) for b) on c) with d) of
6. Don't let flies rest --- what you eat.
a) on b) at c) by d) of
7. We will meet --- Saturday --- two o'clock.
a) at/on b) in/on c) on/at d) on/in
8. The chairman of the meeting called --- the next speaker.
a) at b) on c) by d) to
9. There are no finger prints --- the handle of the door.
a) at b) with c) on d) in
10. How can I sleep with this suitcase ---- the bed?
a) on b) at c) by d) in

TO

Exercise -1-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
Use the new words/phrases each time.

1. I am going to school.

We

She

He

You

2. I am going to school.

the library.

the bookstore

the theatre

Exercise -2-

Join the following pairs of sentences as in the example.
Practise the joined sentences by saying them aloud.

Example: I went to the market. I forgot when.

I forgot when I went to the market.

1. He turned to his right. I know why.

2. Abebe stayed to the end. He enjoyed the speech.

3. The suggestion is good. I agree to it.

4. I went to the market. I remember when.

5. I agree to Abebe's speech. He spoke the truth.

6. He threw the ball to me. I know why.

Exercise -3-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
Use the new words/phrases each time.

1. I agree to the suggestion.
 (the committee's plan)
 (your idea)
 (your suggestion)
 (your proposal)
2. I apologized to the teacher.
 (the director)
 (my father)
 (my mother)
 (the chairman)
3. I belong to group A.
 (He) (group B)
 (She) (group C)
 (We) (group D)

Change the following sentences to questions.
 Practise the questions by saying them aloud.

1. He will apply to the ministry.
 -----?
2. He will apply to the minister.
 -----?
3. He prefers tea to coffee
 -----?
4. He referred me to another doctor.
 -----?
5. She apologized to the teacher.
 -----?
6. They stayed to the end of the show.
 -----?
7. He gave it to Kebede.
 -----?

Exercise -5-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
 Use the words/phrases given in brackets.

1. My sister is engaged to Ato Hailu.
 (My brother) (Almaz)
 (Ato Hailu) (my sister)
 (Kebede) (Chaltu)
 (Chaltu) (Kebede)

Exercise -6-

Change the following sentences to negative. Practise the negative sentences by saying them aloud.

1. The teacher explained it to us.
 2. He is deaf to advice.

 3. This is common to us all.

 4. I listen to the radio.

 5. I must talk to the director.

 6. Kebede is related to me.

 And now change the positive sentences to questions.

1. -----
 2. -----
 3. -----
 4. -----
 5. -----
 6. -----

Exercise -7-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher. Use the new words/phrases each time.

1. Alemu sticks to his promise.
 (his words)
 (what he says)
 (his plan)
 (what he plans)

2. Your idea is similar to mine.
 (Your plan) (Kebede's)
 (Your proposal) (Alemu's)
 (Your suggestion) (mine)

Exercise -8-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
 Use the new words/phrases each time.

1. Do you have any opposition to our plan?
 (he) (our idea)
 (she) (our suggestion)
 (they) (our proposal)

Change the above questions to statements.

1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____

And now change the statements to negative.

1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____

Exercise -9-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
 Do so a number of times.

1. They don't have any opposition to our proposal.
 2. They have some opposition to our proposal.
 3. They don't have any objection to our proposal.
 4. They have some objection to our proposal.

Exercise -10-

Complete the following sentences with appropriate prepositions.

1. Kebede threw an orange --- Alemitu.
 a) to b) by c) in d) ---

2. Ato Belay went --- the bookstore to borrow books.
a) in b) to c) at d) of
3. I belong --- the first shift.
a) in b) at c) on d) to
4. Mother prefers tea --- coffee.
a) from b) to c) for d) of
5. My doctor referred me --- another doctor.
a) for b) from c) to d) in
6. Sister is engaged --- a manager.
a) to b) for c) by d) on
7. Your jacket is similar --- Wolde's.
a) with b) of c) to d) at
8. I listen ---the radio everyday.
a) at b) from c) to d) ---
9. --- whom did you give it?
a) To b) At c) By d) From
10. He explained it --- us clearly.
a) from b) to c) by d) on

WITH

Exercise -1-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.

Use the new words each time.

1. I live with my parents.
(Kebede)
(He)
(You)
(We)

Exercise -2-

Construct complete sentences from the groups of words given in brackets.

1. (he) (walk) (crutches)

2. (he) (write) (a pen)

3. (students) (write) (a ball-point pen)

4. (I) (write) (my exams) (a pencil)

5. (he) (stand) (his hands) (his pockets)

Exercise -3-

Do the following question and answer exercise.

Follow the example given.

Example: Q. Which pair of shoes shall I buy?

A. That rests with you to decide.

1. Q. Which club shall I join?
A. _____
2. Q. Which stream shall I join?
A. _____
3. Q. Which shirt shall I buy?
A. _____
4. Q. Which exercise book shall I buy?
A. _____

5. Q. Which shirt shall I wear?

Exercise -4-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.

Use the new words/phrases each time.

1. The director is with a guest.

(the unit leader)	(the director)
(the director)	(his assistant)
(the manager)	(his secretary)
(the manager)	(his deputy)

2. I parted with my brother at the school gate.

(He)	(his girl friend)
(She)	(her boy friend)
(I)	(my sister)
(Kebede)	(his friend)

Exercise -5-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.

Use the new words/phrases each time.

1. I have broken with my girl friend.

(Ato Kebede)
(Alemu)
(Belay)

2. She has broken with her boy friend.

(Alemitu)
(Almaz)
(Chaltu)

Change the sentences under number 2 to negative.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

And now change the same four sentences under 2 to questions.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Exercise -6-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
Do so a number of times.

1. I rise from bed with the sun.
2. My parents rise from bed with the sun.
3. Father rises from bed with the sun.
4. Mother rises from bed with the sun.
5. Our maid rises from bed with the sun.

Change the above five sentences to questions.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Exercise -7-

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
Use the words/phrases given in brackets.

1. He agreed with me.
(Most people)
(The members of the club)
(The members of the committee)
(The chairman of the committee)

Change the sentences that you have just practised
to negative.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Exercise -8-

Do the following exercise as in the example.
Practise them by saying them aloud.

Example: The bag has a broken handle.

The bag is with a broken handle.

1. The door has a broken handle.

2. The cup has a broken handle.

3. The window has a broken handle.

4. The suitcase has a broken handle.

5. The chair has a broken leg.

Exercise -9-

Join the following pairs of sentences as in the
example given. Practise the joined sentences by
saying them aloud.

Example: The boy has brown eyes. He is my brother.

The boy with brown eyes is my brother.

1. The boy has brown hair. He is my brother.

2. The boy has black hair. He started the fight.

3. The girl has a pointed nose. She insulted Almaz.

4. The girl has a blue eyes. She is intelligent.

5. The boy has blue eyes . He is hardworking.

Exercise - 10 -

Repeat the following sentences after your teacher.
Do so a number of times.

1. Our English teacher is angry with you.
2. Our teacher is very popular with men.
3. I consulted with the director about my absence.
4. He that is not with me is against me.
5. He is satisfied with what he has.

Exercise - 11 -

1. Iran is ____ war ____ Iraq.
a) at/by b) at/with c) on/for d) with/at
2. He fought ____ courage in the norther front.
a) by b) in c) on d) with
3. I will leave the child ---- its sister.
a) by b) in c) on d) with
4. Ato Dante has quarrelled --- his wife.
a) to b) with c) from d) of
5. He is occupied --- registering students.
a) with b) of c) for d) by
6. I write --- paper --- a pen.
a) on/with b) by/on c) on/by d) with/on
7. I have no money --- me.
a) by b) with c) from d) to
8. I am --- you in what you say.
a) by b) from c) to d) with
9. Is there anyone --- you or are you alone?
a) for b) to c) with d) in
10. I shall be --- you --- a few minutes.
a) with/in b) in/with c) by/with d) with/by

APPENDIX D

POSTTEST

NAME _____ GROUP _____

I. The following are short conversations. They have blank spaces that are numbered. Read them carefully and fill the blank spaces with appropriate prepositions. Put your answers in the blank spaces provided after each conversation.

1. A: Where have you been lately?

B: I've been busy (1) extra work.

A: I've had a lot of work to do too.

B: Yes. I haven't seen you (2) a long time either.

1. _____

2. _____

2. A: What time do you get up?

B: I get up about seven fifteen.

A: What time is breakfast (1) your house?

B: Breakfast is always (2) a quarter (3) eight.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

3. A: When did you eat lunch today?

B: I ate (1) twelve (2) one.

A: Where did you have your lunch?

B: I had it (3) a restaurant today.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. A: Did you work (1) home last night?

B: Yes. I washed the dishes and cleaned the house.

A: Did you do anything else?

B: Yes. I listened (2) the radio (3) half an hour.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

5. A: What did you do last night?
 B: I ~~watched~~ television.
 A: Where did you watch it?
 B: I watched it here (1) the recreation room.
 1. _____
6. A: Let's go (1) the movies tonight.
 B: Fine. I don't have anything else to do.
 A: What would you like to see?
 B: Why don't we look (2) the movie section (3) the newspaper.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
7. A: I have got to go (1) the train station.
 B: What do you have to go (2)?
 A: To meet my cousin (3) Dire Dawa.
 B: Let me take you (4) my car.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
8. A: When are you meeting your friends?
 B: I'm meeting them (1) eight o'clock tomorrow night.
 A: How are they getting here?
 B: They are coming (2) air.
 1. _____
 2. _____
9. A: I'd like a single room, please.
 B: Do you want a room (1) a bath?
 A: Yes, please. Do you have one?
 B: Yes. We have one (2) ten birr a day.
 1. _____
 2. _____
10. A: Is this where I get off the bus?
 B: No. Not here (1) the next stop.
 A: Can I catch a taxi right there?
 B: Yes. There's a taxi stand right (2) the bus stop.
 1. _____
 2. _____

11. A: How do you like your new teacher?
 B: Very well. He's always patient (1) us.
 A: Doesn't he ever get angry (2) his students?
 B: No. He never seems to get upset over anything.
1. _____
 2. _____
12. A: What do you call this thing (1) English?
 B: It's a "hammer."
 A: What's the word (2) the things you hit (3) a hammer?
 B: We call them "nails".
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
- II. Some of the prepositions and pronouns in the following conversations have been underlined. Three choices are given for the meaning that each preposition or pronoun carries within the conversation. Choose the best meaning and answer by circling the letter of your choice.
13. Abebe: You seem very busy. What are you doing, Aster?
 Aster: I'm mending my coat.
 Abebe: What's wrong with your coat?
 Aster: Nothing much. A button has come off, and I'm sewing it on again.
- 1) In Abebe's second question "wrong with" means:
 - a) mistaken
 - b) in a bad condition
 - c) unjust
 - 2) In Aster's last answer "sewing it on" means:
 - a) attaching it to
 - b) detaching it from
 - c) making it beautiful
14. A: Where do you want to take me?
 B: Where would you like to go?
 A: Perhaps to a park.
 B: Well, what's the time now?

A: It's five minutes past eleven by my watch.

B: It's quarter past eleven by mine. I think your watch must be slow.

A: No, I'm sure it isn't slow. Yours must be fast.

1. In A's first answer "to a park" indicates
 - a) place where cars can be left for a short time.
 - b) starting point of place
 - c) reaching point of place.
 2. In A's second answer "by my watch" means
 - a) during
 - b) through
 - c) according to
 - 3) In A's last comment "yours" refers to
 - a) A's watch
 - b) B's watch
 - c) the time
15. Almaz: Aster, how do you generally spend your time?
 Aster: Well, I generally wake up early, get up and have breakfast.
 Almaz: Yes, of course; we all get up and have breakfast in the morning.
 Aster: Oh, no, Almaz. Some people sleep by day and work at night.
 Almaz: Hm, yes. There are people who must work all night. They sleep all day, I suppose.
 Aster: After breakfast I go to the office. At mid-day I have lunch with my friend Girma at a nearby restaurant. And what about you, Almaz. Do you sleep all the morning?
 Almaz: Certainly not! I teach in the morning and sometimes in the afternoon and evening, too.
1. In Almaz's first comment "in the morning" means
 - a) when morning passes
 - b) when morning ends
 - c) when morning comes
 2. In Aster's second comment "by day" means
 - a) during the day
 - b) according to the day
 - c) before today

3. In the same second comment of Aster 'at' refers to
 - a) point of time
 - b) past time
 - c) extent in time
4. In Aster's third comment 'at' indicates
 - a) point of time
 - b) extent in time
 - c) past time
5. In the same third comment of Aster "with" indicates
 - a) accompaniment
 - b) agent
 - c) instrument
6. In the same third comment of Aster, the last "at" indicates
 - a) time
 - b) place
 - c) direction

III. The following is a short passage. Its sentences have been given numbers. Some of the prepositions used in it have been underlined. You are required to give the meanings of the prepositions as they are used in the passage. From the three choices given after each preposition, decide on the best choice and answer by circling the letter of your choice.

1. Galileo Galilei (1564 - 1642) conducted experiments to investigate the motion of a ball which is running down a plane. 2. There were no accurate stop watches for measuring short time intervals at that time. 3. Galileo used a bucket full of water with a hole in it. 4. He measured the mass of water which flowed out during a brass ball rolled down a slopping board. 5. He let the ball run down various fractions of the slope and compared the ratio of these fractions with the ratio of masses. 6. And the ratio of the times he got from the ratio of masses of which he measured. 7. So he found the regularities of rectilinear uniformly accelerated

motion. 8. We can learn from him that even under difficult conditions it is possible to do scientific work successfully.

1. In sentence one "of" indicates
 - a) possession
 - b) separation
 - c) difference
2. In sentence two "for" indicates
 - a) consideration
 - b) purpose
 - c) progress
3. In the same sentence two "at" refers to
 - a) Galileo's life time
 - b) Galileo's death
 - c) Galileo's birth
4. In sentence three "with" means
 - a) means or instrument
 - b) cause
 - c) having
5. In the same sentence three "in" refers to
 - a) stop watches
 - b) time
 - c) bucket
6. In sentence five the verb that comes before "with" is
 - a) measured
 - b) compared
 - c) run
7. In sentence six "from" indicates the
 - a) origin of ratios
 - b) state of ratios
 - c) difference of ratios
8. In sentence eight "from him" means from
 - a) the writer of the paragraph
 - b) scientists
 - c) Galileo Galilei

IV. The following are short paragraphs. ~~They have blank~~ spaces that are numbered. Fill in appropriate prepositions in the blank spaces. Put your answers in the spaces provided after each paragraph.

- A) A piece of metal appears to be smooth when we see it (1) our eyes only. But when you look (2) the surface (3) a high powered microscope, you will see that the surface has small, irregular hills and valleys.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

- B) If you push a wall (1) one of your feet, the force of your foot (2) the wall will be equal to the force of the wall (3) your foot.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

- C) An object that is in motion has energy. It can do work until it comes (1) rest. A car moving (2) a speed of 80 kms/hr can do more damage than the same type of car moving (3) 60 kms/hr. A truck and an automobile moving (4) the same speed do not have the same energy. The truck will be capable (5) doing more work because it has more mass.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

- VI. From the following conversations parts of what one of the persons says have been omitted. Try to complete them. Be reasonable.

1. A: How much is the fare on this bus?

B: _____.

A: Do I give the money to you?

B: _____.

2. A: Where's the nearest airlines office?

B: _____.

A: How far is that from here?

B: _____.

- 3) A: _____ ?
 B: To the hotel.
 A: _____ ?
 B: Probably by taxi if I can get one.
- 4) A: Do you have the correct time?
 B: _____
 A: Are you sure your watch is right?
 B: _____
- 5) A: _____ ?
 B: From the library in my neighbourhood.
 A: _____ ?
 B: Come with me and see for yourself.

VII. The following sentences are incomplete. From the four choices given after each sentence select the best answer and write the letter of your choice in the space provided.

1. He has not yet recovered ___ his illness.
 a) of b) to c) for d) from
2. I am taller than you ___ two inches.
 a) by b) with c) in d) ---
3. Pay careful attention --- what I am going to say.
 a) for b) to c) of d) with
4. A traffic police rescued the child --- danger.
 a) in b) at c) from d) of
5. There is no meaning --- what you say.
 a) in b) to c) from d) at
6. There has been a reduction --- the price --- milk recently.
 a) of/in b) in/of c) at/of d) of/at
7. The Atlantic separates Europe --- America.
 a) for b) by c) in d) from
8. The teacher punished the boy --- disobedience.
 a) of b) for c) by d) in
9. He was unlucky and therefore met --- a bad accident --- the day of his examination.
 a) in/on b) on/in c) with/in d) with/on
10. I had no money --- me and I could not give the beggar anything.
 a) with b) for c) from d) to

- ___11. I couldn't help laughing --- the joke.
a) by b) in c) to d) at
- ___12. I shall return --- an hour.
a) at b) in c) with d) by
- ___13. Alemu is always --- the top --- the class.
a) of/at b) at/of c) in/of d) of/in
- ___14. Mother sat --- the fire and told me a story.
a) by b) at c) in d) with
- ___15. Thank you very much --- getting these books
from the library --- me.
a) to/to b) to/for c) for/to d) for/for
- ___16. In our class, Kebede sits --- Alemu.
a) in the side of b) on the side of
c) by the side of d) of the side of
- ___17. He sold his car --- five thousand birr ---
Ato Solomon.
a) by/for b) for/by c) for/to d) to/for
- ___18. Water is composed --- hydrogen and oxygen.
a) in b) of c) by d) ---
- ___19. I want to be --- the cinema --- time to
get a good seat.
a) in/at b) in/on c) at/in d) on/in
- ___20. Whom does that woman remind you ---?
a) of b) to c) for d) from

VIII. For each of the following sentences write
a new sentence. Use the words given in capital
letters. Make your new sentence as near in
meaning as possible to the original.


1. Kebede and Alemu work together.
WORKS WITH
2. Solomon gave me the information.
GOT
3. I expect my friend to write soon.
TO HEAR
4. He lives near his office.
CLOSE
5. He leads our club.
CHAIRMAN

6. All of them arrived on time.
THE RIGHT TIME
7. His fast action confused us.
WERE CONFUSED
8. I want a book of my own.
MYSELF
9. He was sent to prison.
PUT
10. They came straight to us.
OUR DIRECTION

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my work and that all sources of material used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged.

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Signature:  _____

Place: Institute of Language Studies
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Date of Submission: June 8, 1987.

