EXAM READY ENGLISH

Exam Ready English

GRADE 11

Study Guide, Worked Examples and Practice Tests for the Grade 11 Examination



- ✓ 10 units: vocabulary, grammar and writing with clear rules and “Watch out!” boxes
- ✓ 237 worked examples and 528+ practice questions at three levels
- ✓ 200 unit-quiz questions and 3 full mock exams (60 MCQ each)
- ✓ Diagnostic test · Key Rules Sheet · Top 20 Mistakes · teacher notes

Follows the units and order of the Ethiopian Grade 11 English textbook

ERMIAS WEDAJE TEGBARU

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Grade 11 · Study Guide, Worked Examples and Practice Tests

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This is an independent study guide. It follows the units and order of the Ethiopian Grade 11 English student textbook, but it is not published or endorsed by the Ministry of Education. All explanations, examples and questions are original. Keep your textbook and your teacher's notes beside this book.

The answers were calculated and checked before printing, but no book is free of errors. If you find a mistake or disagree with an answer, please tell the author on Telegram (@Ermias_Wedaje) and it will be reviewed for the next edition.

How to Use This Book

Each unit follows the same pattern, so you always know where to look.

Key ideas
The rules and facts of the section, short and clear.

Worked examples
Step-by-step solutions. Cover the solution and try first.

⚠ Watch out!
The mistakes students make most often, and the right way.

Practice
Level 1 Basic · Level 2 Standard · Level 3 Challenge.

Unit quiz
20 multiple-choice questions in the style of the national examination.

For the Teacher
Timing, starters, misconceptions, activities and assessment.

For students

- Begin with the Diagnostic Test. It shows which units need the most work.
- Read the key ideas, then study each example with the solution covered.
- Do Level 1 and Level 2 practice for every section; try Level 3 when you are ready.
- Take each quiz in 30 minutes, mark it, and redo every question you got wrong.
- In the last weeks, learn the Key Facts Sheet and the Top 20 Mistakes page, and sit the three mock exams. Their answer keys show which unit each question comes from.

For teachers

- Each unit follows the textbook sections, so the book can sit beside your lessons.
- The “For the Teacher” page gives timing, starters, misconceptions and activities.
- The quizzes and mock exams can be used as class tests; every answer has a short reason.

For parents

- Ask your child to explain one worked example to you each day. Teaching is the best way to learn.
- Look at the quiz score after each unit, and celebrate progress, not only high marks.

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Diagnostic Test · Where Should I Start?

14 questions · 15 minutes. Take this test before you start the book. There are two questions on each unit. Your score only shows you where to spend your time.

1. Choose the correct word: “The flood ____ many families.”
   A. displaced B. dispersed C. displayed D. disposed
2. “Break out” in “A fire broke out” means
   A. moved B. ended
   C. started suddenly D. cooled
3. “Pull over” means
   A. stop at the roadside B. speed up
   C. climb D. turn around
4. Which is a renewable resource?
   A. oil B. natural gas C. coal D. solar energy
5. Irrigation is
   A. a crop B. a type of rain
   C. supplying water to land D. a farm tool
6. Climate is
   A. a season only B. today’s weather
   C. the average weather over many years D. a storm
7. Patriotism means
   A. fear B. hatred of others
   C. love of money D. love for one’s country
8. A vaccine is used to
   A. prevent disease B. build roads
   C. cause disease D. cook food
9. “Bury the hatchet” means
   A. go hunting B. make peace C. hide a tool D. start a fight
10. Homophones
    A. mean the same B. rhyme only
    C. look and sound different D. sound the same but differ in meaning
11. Report: “I am tired,” she said.
    A. She said she was tired. B. She said I was tired.
    C. She said am tired. D. She said she is tired.
12. “Beauty” is a(n)
    A. noun B. adverb C. verb D. preposition
13. Superlative of “bad”
    A. baddest B. worse C. worst D. most bad

14. “She works ____ a nurse.”

A. such B. as C. like D. than

Diagnostic — answers and study plan

Q	Unit	Ans	Why
1	1	**A**	Displace = force people to leave home.
2	2	**C**	Phrasal verb.
3	3	**A**	Phrasal verb.
4	4	**D**	Replaced naturally.
5	5	**C**	Definition.
6	6	**C**	Definition.
7	7	**D**	Definition.
8	8	**A**	Definition.
9	9	**B**	Idiom.
10	10	**D**	Definition.
11	2	**A**	Tense shift.
12	4	**A**	Abstract noun.
13	6	**C**	Irregular.
14	8	**B**	Role.

How to read your score. For each unit, two questions. Both right: you know the basics, so skim the unit and do its quiz. One right: read the key ideas and do Level 1 and 2 practice. None right: start with this unit and read slowly, with the textbook beside you.

Unit 1 · Environmental Hazards

By the end of this unit you will be able to:

- use context, word parts and phrasal verbs to work out the meaning of new words
- form and use the simple present, the present passive and the simple future
- join ideas with adverbial clauses of concession (although, though, even though, despite, in spite of, while, whereas)
- identify and use abstract, collective, compound, countable and uncountable nouns
- write complete sentences of different types, correct common sentence errors and write a short report

Before you start — check yourself. (a) Choose the correct word: She (go / goes) to school every day. (b) Change to the passive: People speak English here. (c) Which word means the opposite of "increase"? (d) Is "Wow!" a declarative or an exclamatory sentence?
Answers: (a) goes (b) English is spoken here. (c) decrease (d) exclamatory

Key words: pollution · deforestation · hazardous · drought · concession · passive · phrasal verb · abstract noun · report · prefix

How this unit is examined

Question types that appear again and again in Ethiopian model examinations:

- Vocabulary in context: choosing the word that fits, and phrasal verbs
- Grammar: tenses, passive voice and joining clauses with although/despite
- Nouns: countable and uncountable, abstract and collective nouns
- Writing: types of sentences, correcting errors, parts of a report

1.1 Vocabulary: Context Clues, Word Parts and Phrasal Verbs

Key ideas

- **Context clues:** when you meet a new word, read the sentence before and after it. A **definition**, an **example**, a **synonym** (similar meaning) or an **antonym** (opposite meaning) near the word usually shows its meaning.
- **Word parts:** a word may have a **prefix** (before the root), a **root** and a **suffix** (after the root). Prefixes: **un-, dis-, im-, in-, re-, de-, pre-, mis-**. Suffixes: **-tion, -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -able, -ly**. Example: de + forest + ation = deforestation (cutting down forests).
- **Phrasal verb:** a verb plus a particle (adverb or preposition) with a special meaning: **turn down** (refuse), **set up** (establish), **run out of** (use all of), **carry out** (do), **put out** (extinguish), **call for** (demand), **result in** (cause), **turn into** (become), **step in** (intervene).
- **Environment words:** air pollution, acid rain, climate change, deforestation, drought, flood, pesticide, oil spill, hazardous (dangerous), extreme, infectious, consumerism.

Word	Meaning	Example
hazardous	dangerous	Hazardous waste must be stored carefully.
drought	a long period without rain	The drought killed many animals.
deforestation	cutting down forests	Deforestation causes soil erosion.
pesticide	a chemical that kills insects	Pesticides can pollute rivers.
abate	to become less strong	The storm began to abate.
assuage	to make less painful	The doctor assuaged her fear.

Example 1.1 — Guess from context

Read: "The drought was so severe that no rain fell for three years, and the farmers lost all their crops." What does "drought" mean?

Solution. The sentence explains it: **no rain for a long time**. The phrase "no rain fell for three years" is the definition clue.

Example 1.2 — Use word parts

Use word parts to explain the meaning of "disagreement" and "unhealthy".

Solution. dis + agree + ment: the state of not agreeing. **un + health + y**: not in good health. The prefix **un-/dis-** gives the negative meaning.

Example 1.3 — Phrasal verbs

Replace the underlined words with a phrasal verb: "The government will **establish** a new fund."

Solution. set up: "The government will set up a new fund."

Example 1.4 — Exam Booster · Complete with a phrasal verb

Choose from result in, call for, turn into: "Too much burning of fuel will ___ global warming."

Solution. result in: it means "cause". ("call for" means demand; "turn into" means become.)

Example 1.5 — Exam Booster · Choose the right form

Complete: "Farmers have ___ new methods to save water." (carry out / carried out / carrying out)

Solution. carried out. After "have", use the past participle.

⚠ Watch out!

× Wrong	✓ Right
Look up every new word in a dictionary at once.	First try to guess from the context, then check.
A phrasal verb means the same as the verb alone.	“Look” and “look after” have different meanings.
“Turn on” and “turn off” mean the same.	They are opposites: start and stop a machine.
Prefix un- always means “not” for any word.	It changes the meaning in most words, but check: “unravel” and “ravel” are both used for “untangle”.

Practice 1.1

Level 1 — Basic

1. What does the prefix “dis-” mean in “dislike”?
2. Give a synonym of “hazardous”.
3. Replace “refuse” with a phrasal verb: “She refused the offer.”
4. Name the suffix in “careless”.

Level 2 — Standard

5. Use the correct phrasal verb (set up / put out / run out of): “The firemen quickly ____ the fire.”
6. Choose the correct word: “Plastic is ____ to the sea animals.” (harmful / harmless / harm)
7. What does “reuse” mean?
8. Complete: “The new law will ____ big changes.” (call for / result in / turn down)

Level 3 — Challenge

9. Explain how you can guess the meaning of “aggravate” in: “Smoking will aggravate your cough and make it worse.”
10. Make a new word from “polite” using a prefix and one using a suffix.
11. Write one sentence with “carry out” and one with “look after”.

1.2 Grammar: Present Simple, Present Passive and Simple Future

Key ideas

- **Simple present:** for habits, facts and general truths. **Form:** subject + base verb (add **-s/-es** for he, she, it). Negative: **do/does + not + base verb**. Question: **Do/Does + subject + base verb?**
- **Present passive: am/is/are + past participle**. We use it when the action or the object is more important than the doer, e.g. describing processes: "Coffee **is grown** in Ethiopia." To change: object becomes subject, and the doer comes in "by ..." (often left out).
- **Simple future: will + base verb** for predictions, promises and quick decisions; **be going to + base verb** for plans and things we can see are about to happen; the **present continuous** for fixed arrangements.
- **Time words:** always, usually, often, every day (present); tomorrow, next week, soon, in 2030 (future).

Tense	Active	Passive
Simple present	People grow maize here.	Maize is grown here.
Simple present	The factory pollutes the river.	The river is polluted by the factory.
Simple future	We will plant trees.	Trees will be planted.

Example 1.6 — Subject–verb agreement

Choose the correct form: "My brother (study / studies) in Addis Ababa."

Solution. studies: third person singular needs -s. (study → studies, y changes to ies.)

Example 1.7 — Make a passive

Change to the passive: "Farmers burn the dry grass every year."

Solution. "The dry grass **is burned** (by farmers) every year."

Example 1.8 — Describing a process

Write the steps of making tea using the present passive: water / boil; tea leaves / add; sugar / stir in.

Solution. First, the water **is boiled**. Then the tea leaves **are added**. Finally, sugar **is stirred in**.

Example 1.9 — Exam Booster · Choose the future form

Which is correct: "Look at those clouds! It (will rain / is going to rain)."

Solution. is going to rain: we can see evidence now.

Example 1.10 — Exam Booster · Promise or plan?

Complete: "I can't carry this box." — "Don't worry. I (help / will help) you."

Solution. will help: a quick decision or offer.

⚠ Watch out!

× Wrong	✓ Right
She go to school every day.	She **goes** to school every day.
The tree planted by the students.	The tree **was planted** / **is planted** by the students. A passive needs "be" + past participle.
I will to visit my uncle.	I **will visit** my uncle. After will use the base verb (no "to").
If it will rain, we will stay.	If it **rains**, we will stay. No "will" after "if" in the condition.

Practice 1.2

Level 1 — Basic

1. Put in the correct form: "Water (boil) at 100 °C."
2. Change to passive: "They build roads."
3. Complete: "She (not like) coffee."
4. Complete: "It (be) hot tomorrow."

Level 2 — Standard

5. Change to passive: "The workers clean the streets every morning."
6. Complete with passive: "Coffee ___ (grow) in the south-west of Ethiopia."
7. Complete: "Next year the government ___ (build) a new dam." (will build / builds)
8. Write a question: "Does / Do" — "you / walk to school?"

Level 3 — Challenge

9. Rewrite in the passive, leaving out the doer: "People throw away tonnes of plastic every day."
10. Explain the difference: "I will call you" and "I am going to call you at six."
11. Describe how bread is made in four sentences using the present passive.

1.3 Adverbial Clauses of Concession

Key ideas

- An **adverb clause of concession** is a dependent clause that shows a **contrast**: the main idea is surprising or opposite to what you expect.
- **Conjunctions: although, though, even though, while, whereas**. Use a **comma** when the clause comes first. **Though/although/even though** are followed by **a subject + verb**: "Although it was raining, we went out."
- **Despite / in spite of** are followed by a **noun, a noun phrase or an -ing form**: "**Despite the rain**, we went out." "**In spite of being tired**, she worked." Do **not** use "but" together with "although".
- **Even though** is stronger than although. **While/whereas** show a contrast between two facts: "Ethiopia has high mountains, **whereas** Djibouti is flat."
- **However** (an adverb) is used between two sentences: "It was cold. However, we went out."

Pattern	Example
Although + clause	Although the soil is poor, the farmers get a good harvest.
Even though + clause	Even though he studied hard, he failed.
Despite + noun / -ing	Despite the heavy rain, the match continued.
In spite of + noun / -ing	In spite of working hard, he failed.

Example 1.11 — Join with although

Join: "The river is polluted. People still use it for drinking."

Solution. Although the river is polluted, people still use it for drinking.

Example 1.12 — Join with despite

Rewrite with "despite": "Although he was ill, he came to school."

Solution. Despite being ill, he came to school. (or: Despite his illness, he came to school.)

Example 1.13 — Find the error

Correct: "Although it was cold, but we went out."

Solution. Although it was cold, we went out. Remove "but".

Example 1.14 — Exam Booster · Choose the word

Complete: "___ the traffic, we arrived on time." (Although / Despite)

Solution. Despite: it is followed by a noun phrase ("the traffic").

Example 1.15 — Exam Booster · Whereas

Combine: "Tigist likes tea. Her brother likes coffee." using whereas.

Solution. Tigist likes tea, whereas her brother likes coffee.

⚠ Watch out!

× Wrong	✓ Right
Although he was tired, but he continued.	Although he was tired, he continued. Never use although and but together.
Despite he was tired, he continued.	Despite **being** tired / Despite **his tiredness** / Despite **the fact that** he was tired.
In spite the rain, we went.	In spite **of** the rain, we went.
Although the hard work, he failed.	Although he **worked hard**, he failed. "Although" needs a clause.