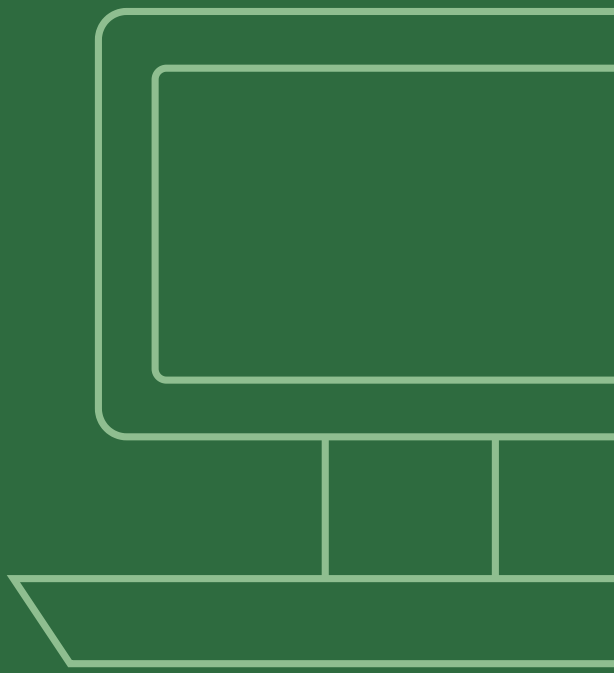
EXAM READY ENGLISH

Exam Ready English

GRADE 6

Study Guide, Worked Examples and Practice Tests for Grade 6



✓ 10 units with clear key ideas, worked examples and “Watch out!” boxes
✓ 150 worked examples and 240+ practice questions at three levels
✓ 200 unit-quiz questions and 3 full mock exams (60 MCQ each)
✓ Diagnostic test · Key Facts Sheet · Top 20 Mistakes · teacher notes

Follows the units and order of the Ethiopian Grade 6 English for Ethiopia textbook

ERMIAS WEDAJE TEGBARU

Exam Ready English

Grade 6 · Study Guide, Worked Examples and Practice Tests

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First edition, 2026

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This is an independent study guide. It follows the units and order of the Ethiopian Grade 6 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?

20 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. Which sentence is correct?
   A. She plays Genna.
   B. She plays Genna on.
   C. She play Genna.
   D. She playing Genna.

2. The he/she form of “watch” is
   A. watchies
   B. watching
   C. watches
   D. watchs

3. The simple past of “plough” is
   A. ploughed
   B. plough
   C. ploughing
   D. ploughs

4. The simple past of “plan” is
   A. planned
   B. planed
   C. planning
   D. plans

5. A prediction or promise uses
   A. did + verb
   B. will + base verb
   C. had + participle
   D. going + verb-ing

6. Which is correct?
   A. She is go to study.
   B. She going to study.
   C. She is going to study.
   D. She is going to studies.

7. The comparative of “old” is
   A. oldder
   B. older
   C. oldest
   D. more old

8. The superlative of “healthy” is
   A. healthyest
   B. healthier
   C. most healthy
   D. healthiest

9. A strong obligation uses
   A. may
   B. must
   C. might
   D. could

10. The past of “have to” is
    A. will have to
    B. had to
    C. has to
    D. have to

11. In the active voice the subject
    A. receives the action
    B. does the action
    C. is absent
    D. is a verb

12. Passive of “She writes a story.”
    A. A story is write by her.
    B. A story is written by her.
    C. A story writes her.
    D. A story was written by her.

13. The past perfect is formed with
    A. had + past participle
    B. was + verb-ing
    C. have + participle
    D. will have + verb

Unit 1 · Traditional Games

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

- use the simple present tense (positive and negative)
- read about traditional games and use new words
- write a short descriptive paragraph about a game

Before you start — check yourself. (a) Complete: He ___ (play) Genna every January. (b) Make negative: She likes tea. (c) On which date is Genna played?
Answers: (a) plays (b) She does not like tea. (c) 7 January (Ethiopian Christmas)

Key words: simple present · fact · habit · adverb of frequency · Genna · Gebet'a · tradition · paragraph

How this unit is examined

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

- The Simple Present Tense
- Traditional Games: Reading and Words
- Writing a Descriptive Paragraph

1.1 The Simple Present Tense

Key ideas

- We use the **simple present** for **facts and general truths** (The sun rises in the east), **habits and routines** (He goes to his uncle's farm every summer) and **permanent situations** (My father works in a bank).
- **Positive:** I/you/we/they + verb (play); he/she/it + verb + **s/es** (plays, watches, goes). **Negative:** do not (don't) / does not (doesn't) + **base verb**: She **doesn't like** the ox.
- **Spelling:** verbs ending in s, sh, ch, x, o add **-es** (watch → watches, go → goes); consonant + y changes to **-ies** (study → studies).
- **Adverbs of frequency** (always, usually, often, sometimes, never) come **before the main verb**: They usually play Genna in January.

Example 1.1 — Form

Complete: Daniel ___ (feed) the horse every morning.

Solution. feeds.

Example 1.2 — Negative

Make negative: The ox likes people.

Solution. The ox does not like people.

Example 1.3 — Use

Name the use: “The sun rises in the east.”

Solution. A fact (general truth).

Example 1.4 — Exam Booster · Spelling

Write the he/she form of watch and study.

Solution. watches; studies.

Example 1.5 — Exam Booster · Order

Place always: He plays Gebet’a after school.

Solution. He always plays Gebet’a after school.

⚠ Watch out!

× Wrong	✓ Right
She play Genna.	She plays Genna.
He doesn’t likes games.	He doesn’t like games (base verb after doesn’t).
They plays outside.	They play outside.

Practice 1.1

Level 1 — Basic

1. Add s: He (go) to school.
2. Negative: I play Genna.
3. Which tense for facts?

Level 2 — Standard

4. Complete: Babies ___ (eat, sleep) and cry.
5. Complete: She ___ (not/like) the ox.
6. Place never: They play at night.

Level 3 — Challenge

7. Write five sentences about your routine.
8. Explain the s/es rule.

1.2 Traditional Games: Reading and Words

Key ideas

- **Traditional games** are games passed down from generation to generation. **Genna** is a game popular in the Ethiopian highlands, played with a curved stick and a ball, usually on **7 January** (Ethiopian Christmas); it takes its name from the festival. **Gebet'a** is a board game played with seeds or stones in holes.
- Traditional games build **health, teamwork, friendship and cooperation**. Modern games can be fun, but traditional games keep culture alive.
- **Reading skills:** find the **main idea** (what the passage is mostly about) and **details** (answers to who, what, where, when). Work out a new word from the **sentences around it**.
- **Useful words:** tradition, festival, team, referee, match, field, stick, celebrate, cooperation, generation.

Example 1.6 — Fact

When is Genna usually played?

Solution. On 7 January, Ethiopian Christmas.

Example 1.7 — Word

What is a tradition?

Solution. A custom passed from one generation to the next.

Example 1.8 — Main idea

Which is the main idea: "Genna is popular in the highlands. Players use sticks."

Solution. Genna is popular in the highlands.

Example 1.9 — Exam Booster · Benefit

Give two benefits of traditional games.

Solution. Health and cooperation (also friendship).

Example 1.10 — Exam Booster · Word

What does a referee do?

Solution. Makes sure the players follow the rules.

⚠ Watch out!

× Wrong	✓ Right
Gebet'a is played with a ball and stick.	Gebet'a is a board game; Genna uses a stick and ball.
Traditional games are new.	They are passed down over generations.
The main idea is a small detail.	The main idea is what the whole passage is about.

Practice 1.2

Level 1 — Basic

1. Name a traditional game.
2. What is a team?
3. Where is Genna popular?

Level 2 — Standard

4. What is cooperation?
5. What is a match?
6. What is a festival?

Level 3 — Challenge

7. Describe a game you like.
8. Explain why traditional games are important.

1.3 Writing a Descriptive Paragraph

Key ideas

- A **paragraph** is a group of sentences about **one main idea**. It starts with a **topic sentence**, has **supporting sentences** (details) and ends with a **concluding sentence**.
- A **descriptive paragraph** tells what something is like: who plays, where, what you need, how to play and why it is fun.
- Use the **simple present** for rules and descriptions (Players throw the ball. The team with more goals wins).
- Start each sentence with a **capital letter**, end with a **full stop**, indent the first line and check spelling.

Example 1.11 — Topic

Write a topic sentence about Genna.

Solution. Genna is a popular Ethiopian game played in January.

Example 1.12 — Support

Which sentence supports the topic "Gebet'a is a board game": "It is played with seeds." or "I like cake."?

Solution. It is played with seeds.

Unit 2 · Seasons and Human Activities

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

- use the simple past tense with regular and irregular verbs
- read about seasons and human activities and use new words
- write a short expository and descriptive paragraph

Before you start — check yourself. (a) Past of "plough"? (b) Past of "begin"? (c) Make negative: She planted maize.
Answers: (a) ploughed (b) began (c) She did not plant maize.

Key words: simple past · regular verb · irregular verb · did · season · Kiremt · Bega · harvest · plough · expository

How this unit is examined

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

- The Simple Past
- Seasons and Human Activities
- Writing about Activities in Seasons

2.1 The Simple Past

Key ideas

- The **simple past** shows a **completed action at a specific time in the past**: She ploughed her father's farm last summer. It also describes **past habits**.
- **Regular verbs:** add **-ed** (plough → ploughed), only **-d** after e (arrive → arrived), change **y → ied** after a consonant (carry → carried), double the consonant after one vowel + one consonant (plan → planned).
- **Irregular verbs** change: begin → began, take → took, sleep → slept, buy → bought, go → went, eat → ate, see → saw.
- **Negative and question:** did not (didn't) / Did + **base verb**: She did not plough. Did she plough? (never "Did she ploughed"). Time words: yesterday, last week, ago, in 2020.

Example 2.1 — Form

Write the past of arrive, study and plan.

Solution. arrived, studied, planned.

Key Facts Sheet

Learn these by heart. Cover the right-hand side and say each fact from memory.

Unit 1 · Traditional games
Simple present: facts, habits ; he/she/it + s/es
Negative: do/does not + base verb
Genna 7 January ; Gebet'a board game

Unit 2 · Seasons
Simple past: -ed or irregular ; did + base verb
Kiremt = rainy ; Bega = dry
Paragraph: topic, support, conclusion

Unit 3 · Traffic police
will = prediction, promise ; going to = plan
Present continuous = fixed arrangement
Red stop ; green go ; zebra crossing

Unit 4 · Animals
-er / -est ; more / most for long adjectives
good–better–best ; bad–worse–worst
Carnivore = meat ; herbivore = plants

Unit 5 · Poultry
must = obligation ; have to ; need to
mustn't = forbidden ; don't have to = not necessary
Hen, cock, chick ; eggs hatch in 21 days

Unit 6 · Air pollution
Passive present: is/am/are + past participle
Object becomes subject ; by + agent
Causes: vehicles, factories, burning ; effects: lung and heart problems

Unit 7 · Hard work
Past perfect: had + past participle
Earlier action = past perfect ; later = simple past
diligent, perseverance, effort, success

Unit 8 · First aid
First conditional: if + present, will + verb
Comma when the if-clause is first
Bleeding: press cloth ; burn: cool water ; shock: switch off power

Unit 9 · Unity
Second conditional: if + past, would + verb ; if I were
Adverbs: manner, time, place, frequency, degree
good → well ; fast, hard, late both

Unit 10 · Mobile phones
Third conditional: if + had + V3, would have + V3
Simple = one clause ; compound = and, but, or, so
Advice: should, ought to, if I were you

Mock Examination 1

60 multiple-choice questions · 90 minutes · one mark each. Circle one answer. Mark with the answer key at the back and use the unit number to see where to revise.

1. Which sentence is correct?
   A. She plays Genna.
   B. She plays Genna on.
   C. She play Genna.
   D. She playing Genna.

2. Which is correct?
   A. He going to school.
   B. He gos to school.
   C. He goes to school.
   D. He go to school.

3. The he/she form of “study” is
   A. studys
   B. studing
   C. studyes
   D. studies

4. The he/she form of “watch” is
   A. watchies
   B. watching
   C. watches
   D. watchs

5. Make negative: “He likes games.”
   A. He not likes games.
   B. He does not likes games.
   C. He does not like games.
   D. He do not like games.

6. Make negative: “They play.”
   A. They does not play.
   B. They not plays.
   C. They do not play.
   D. They do not plays.

7. The simple past of “plough” is
   A. ploughed
   B. plough
   C. ploughing
   D. ploughs

8. The simple past of “arrive” is
   A. arrives
   B. arriveed
   C. arrived
   D. arrivd

9. The simple past of “carry” is
   A. carring
   B. carries
   C. carryed
   D. carried

10. The simple past of “plan” is
    A. planned
    B. planed
    C. planning
    D. plans

11. The simple past of “begin” is
    A. begins
    B. began
    C. begun
    D. beginned

12. The simple past of “sleep” is
    A. slept
    B. sleeped
    C. sleeps
    D. sleeping

13. A prediction or promise uses
    A. did + verb
    B. will + base verb
    C. had + participle
    D. going + verb-ing

14. A plan made in advance uses
    A. did
    B. be going to
    C. had
    D. will only

15. Which is correct?
    A. I will goes.
    B. I will going.
    C. I will go.
    D. I will to go.