

UNIT 9 ENGLISH NGS- GRADE SIX

Week 25 Day 1 Disease

1. Word study

Rhyming words

- ✓ Do the activity on page 74 about rhyming words.
- ✓ Reading comprehension: read the passage on page on 75-76 and then do activities under while reading activity A,B,C&D.

Before you start reading the passage about malaria identify the meanings of the following words found in the passage.

1. **deadly**- causing or capable of causing death.
2. **host**-an animal or plant that nourishes and supports a parasite; it does not benefit and is often harmed by the association.
3. **broods**-sits on (eggs).
4. **eradicate** –kill in large number, eliminate.

- ✓ Do the activity on page 77 under **word meaning** .

- ✓ Play the role either with your brother or sister or parents in giving /seeking advice and look at the example given on page 78.

6 .Grammar

“Should” / “ought to”

. Should and ought to: are used to give advice or an opinion.

. you should do something = it is a good thing to do or the right thing to do .

You should not do something =it is not a good thing to do.

Example

- ✓ You look tired. You should go to bed.
- ✓ The government should do more to reduce Corona virus.
- ✓ He should not shake hands.
- ✓ You should not share mask with your siblings.
- ❖ Whenever you see a modal such as will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, or must , you should be sure that the verb that follows it is in its base form.

- **Verbs form after modals:**

MODALS + base form of the verb

- ... stop drink alcohol.
5. **A:** Should we to see our friend who is sick?
B: Yes, we should.

'should' and 'ought' to are similar in meaning. They are used to give advice to someone.

1. Don't add 's' to the verbs.
He should take medicine.
(NOT: He should takes medicine).
He ought to take medicine
2. To form the negative, add "not" after "should" and after "ought".
You shouldn't take medicine prescribed for others.
You ought not to take medicine without a doctor's advice.
3. To form questions, begin your sentence with "should" or "ought".
Should I take medicine? Ought I to take medicine?
4. "Should" is followed by infinitive without "to."
I should take my medicine on time. (Not: I should to take medicine).

As you can see in the note above, it is taken from your book on page 80 so read the information about should / ought to on page 79-80 and at same time do the exercises .

***exercise**

For each situation, write a sentence with **should** or **should not + the following.**

- go away for a holiday
- put some pictures on the walls
- go to bed so late
- take a photograph
- look for another job
- use her car so much

1. Loza needs a rest. She should go for a holiday .
2. Your salary is very low. You _____ .
3. Solomon always has difficulty getting up.
He _____ .
4. What a beautiful view! You _____ .
5. Buruktawit drives everywhere. She never walks.
She _____ .

6. Abraham's room is not very interesting.

Day 4 and Day 5

Do the activity on page 81 and 82

8.vocabulary

9.writing

Writing convention

On page 82, there are diseases and what causes them (**it is not matching; it is an information**) so use that table to write a **passive sentence & conditional sentence**.

NB.

Passive sentence : the subject does not perform the action.

Structure: **subject + be+ past participle (V₃)+by_____ .**

e.g.

A. **Diarrhoea** **is caused** **by** polluted water.

Here, the **tense** is simple present tense. How do we identify the tense ? To identify the tense of a passive sentence. First find '**be form**' then identify the tense of the '**be form**'. Thus, the tense of the passive sentence depends on the tense of the '**be form**'.

In the above example:

The be form= is caused=is → simple present tense

B. If you **drink** polluted water, you will have diarrhoea.

Here the tense can be determined by the verb, **drink**= simple present tense

❖ **Thus we use simple present tense to describe general things.**

