

# MAKAYE HB SHORT PASSAGES FOR GRADES 5-7

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**1** Nomsa had a white hat. She liked it very much. One day she took it off at school and lost it. She looked for it in her desk, in the classroom, and outside in the play ground, but she could not find it. Her friends helped her to look for it, but could not find it.

Then, one of her friends, Rudo pointed through the window of the next classroom, which was empty. There it is!, she said. There was a white hat on one of the desks. Nomsa went in and picked it up. “It isn’t mine, she said. “It looks the same, but it’s different”. She put on the hat and it was too big. She put it back on the desk and went outside again.

**What is the right ending a, b, c for each sentence?**

1. Nomsa had a white                    **A** head    **B** dress                    **C** hat
2. She took it off one day at \_\_\_\_\_    **A** home **B** school **C** church
3. When she took it off, she                    **A** lost it **B** put it away **C** washed it
4. Her friends helped to                    **A** make another one                    **B** buy a new one    **C** look for it
5. There was a hat in the next                    **A** desk                    **B** classroom **C** school
6. It looked like \_\_\_\_\_    **A** Noma’s                    **B** Rudo’s **C** the teacher’s
7. Nomsa went out and looked                    **A** for it                    **B** at it                    **C**

through it

8. It looked the same as her hat, but it was    **A** hers            **B** the same    **C** different

9. It was too big for the                    **A** classroom    **B** Nomsa            **C** Rudo

10. Nomsa put the hat back on    **A** the floor        **B** her head        **C** the desk.

**2** Rudo drew a flower in her book. She coloured it red and made the leaves green. It was pretty and she was pleased with it. She held it up and looked at it. Her teacher, Miss Zimabati, looked at it too, and smiled. She liked Rudo's drawings.

Another girl, Sihle sat beside Rudo. She drew a goat. Miss Zimabati held it up, looked at it and smiled. "its very good ," She said, " but there's something wrong with it. It's got only three legs.

### Answer the Questions

1. What did Rudo draw in her book?
2. What colour was it?
3. Why was she pleased with it?
4. Who was Miss Zimbati
5. Why did she smile at Rudo's drawing?
6. Where did Sihle sit?
7. What did Sihle draw?

8. Who held up Sihle's drawing and looked at it?
9. Why did Miss Zimabti smile at Sihle's drawing?
10. What did Miss Zimbati say about Sihle's drawing?

**3** Mrs Chikomo had an oven. She liked baking. Every day she baked bread and every Friday she baked cakes and sometimes she baked one big cake and sometimes she baked a lot of little ones. Which she baked one big one, she wasn't lazy. A big cake was different from little ones.

Her children liked her cakes. While she baked little ones, she gave them one each. When she baked a big one, she cut it and gave them a piece each. The children liked Fridays. That was whom their mother baked cakes.

**Choose the right ending**

1. Mrs Chikomo liked.....                      A baking   B lazy      C  
cake   D meat
2. Every day she baked.....                      A bread   B cakes      C  
meat
3. She baked cakes on .....                      A   Monday                      B  
Wednesday   C Friday
4. Sometimes she baked                      A one little cake    B one big cake  
C a lot of big cake

5. When she baked a big cake, she wasn't      A happy                      B  
different      C lazy
6. She gave cakes to her                      A children                      B friends      C  
mother
7. When cakes were little, they got      A a piece each      B one each  
B the first one
8. When the cake was big, Mrs Chikomo      A didn't like it      B ate it  
herself      C cut it
9. Each of the children got a small cake or piece of      A bread  
B a big one      C string
10. The children liked Fridays because their mother  
                    A baked cakes      B played with them      C baked bread

**4** Mrs Marowa went to the market one morning. She wanted to buy some tomatoes. She went to one of the traders, Mrs Mabumbo. He always had good tomatoes, but they went quickly. Mrs Marowa was late. When she got there, Mr Mabumbo's stall was empty. He was talking to another trader. When Mrs Marowa asked for some tomatoes, he pointed to his empty stall. "You will have to come back tomorrow," he said. "But I want some new" said Mrs Marowa. "I'm sorry, said Mr Mabumbo". You're too late".

## Questions

1. Where did Mrs Marowa go one morning?
2. What did she want to buy?
3. Which trader did she go to?
4. Why did she go to him?
5. Why was his stall empty when she got there?
6. What was Mr Mabumbo doing?
7. What did Mrs Marowa ask him?
8. When did she tell her to come back?
9. What did Mrs Marowa say?
10. What did she say to her?

**5** Mr and Mrs Kare had two children, Amos and Ruth. There were four in the family, but when Mrs Kare set the table for supper, she always set five places. When they had supper, one place was empty. There was a plate and knife and spoon, but none sat there. Mrs Kare never put away food on the plate, but she always set the place. One day Ruth asked her why she did it. "Its for friend", Mrs Kare said. "Which friend?", Ruth asked." I don't know Mrs Kare answered", but whom he comes his place will be ready".

## Questions

1. How many children did Mrs Kare have?
2. What were their names?
3. How many were there in the family?
4. How many plates did Mrs Kare set for supper?
5. What always happened to one plate?
6. What did Mrs Kare set in the place?
7. Why didn't she put on the plate?
8. Who asked her why she did it?
9. Who was the place set for?
10. Why did Mrs Kare always set the fifty place?

**6** “What do farmers do to the doves?”. Doves make their nests in trees. Some other birds make them on the grounds, or in grass. Doves walk when they are on the ground. Some birds hop. Doves do not sing like some other birds, but they lay eggs. All birds lay eggs.

Some birds are bigger than doves, others are smaller. Hens are bigger than doves, but they can not fly very well. Doves can.

Doves eat seeds, but they eat other things too. They like bread and young beans and carrots. Some farmers try to kill them because they eat maize and other plants in the fields.

## Questions

1. Where do doves make their nests?
2. What do doves do when they are on the ground?
3. What do some other birds do?
4. What do doves not do like some other birds do?
5. What do all birds do?
6. Are doves bigger or smaller than hens?
7. What can doves do better than hens?
8. What do doves eat?
9. What do some farmers try to do to doves?
10. Why does farmers try to do that?

**7** Some women are good at making dresses. Mrs Mavambe was. Because there wasn't a tailor in her village, everyone came to her. She had a lot of patterns in envelopes with pictures on them. When a woman wanted a new dress, she bought some

cloth to Mrs Mavambe and they looked at the pictures together. The woman found a picture that she liked and Mrs Mavambe made the dress from the pattern. She tucked the woman's cloth, cut it with her scissors and sewed the pieces together. Then the women tried on the dress and Mrs Mavambe often made changes. Her patterns were good, but they weren't always right for everyone.

### Questions

1. What was Mrs Mavambe good at?
2. Why did everyone come to her to make their dresses?
3. What did Mrs Mavambe have in envelopes?
4. What were on the envelopes?
5. What were the pictures for?
6. What did each woman bring to Mrs Mavambe?
7. What did they look at together?
8. What did Mrs Mavambe cut cloth with?
9. Why did the woman try on her dress?
10. What did Mrs Mavambe often do?

**8** Mr Zimbati had a good job. He was a bus driver. Every day he drove his bus into town and back again. He sat at the steering wheel in front and everyone will be sat behind him. When the road was empty, he drove quickly when the other buses, or lorries or cars, he drove slowly and carefully. His bus was long, with a wide body, and he did not want to hit anything. When another bus came towards him, he always steered into the side of the road to get pass it. He was a bus driver and good at his job.

### **Questions**

1. What was Mr Zimbati's job?.
2. Where did he drive every day?.
3. Where did he sit?.
4. Why did he sit there?.
5. Where did everyone sit?.
6. How did Mr Zimbati drive when the road was empty?.
7. When did he drive slowly and carefully?.
8. Why did he drive slowly then?.
9. What did he do when another bus came towards him?.
10. Why did he do that?.

**9** Black clouds filled the sky and hung low over the airport. It was raining and so dark that no one could see for more than two hundred metres. Aeroplanes could 't take off or land. Passengers who came at the airport had to sit down and wait. Some of them talked to each other, some of them read books or newspapers, some of them just sat and did nothing. Waiters went from table to table with orange drinks and other things. There was nothing anyone could do. Aeroplanes couldn't take off through so much cloud. It would be too dangerous.

### **Questions**

1. What filled the sky low over the air port?
2. What were they bringing to the airport?
3. How far could anyone see?
4. Why could no one see more than that?
5. What couldn't land?
6. What did the passengers have to do?
7. What did some of them read?
8. What did the waiters take to the table?
9. What couldn't aeroplanes do through so much cloud?
10. Why would it be too dangerous?

**10** When you talk to the teacher, try to be polite. You may not be clever and always know the right answers, but you can always be polite. When you want to go outside you say, “Please may I leave the room?”. When you want to open the window, say, “Please may I open the windows?”. When you want to know time, you say “can you tell me the time, please?”. These are some of the ways of being polite. Use them.

When people are polite to each other, they don't get angry. They listen and try to help each other, instead of fighting. People are happier when they're polite.

**Choose the best ending a, b or c for each of these sentences**

1. When you talk to a teacher try to be    **A** angry    **B** clever        **C** polite
2. You may not always know the    **A** teacher **B** right answer    **C** questions
3. Someone who knows the right answers must be    **A** a teacher **B** clever    **C** polite

4. You say, "Please may I leave the room?" when you want to  
A go outside      B open a window      C know the time
5. A word which is always polite is      A listen      B leave      C  
"please"
6. You say, "Please may I open the windows?", when the room is  
too      A warm      B cold      C big
7. When you say, "Can you tell me the time, please?" you don't  
know  
A What day it is      B how much something is      C What  
time is it
8. When people are polite to each other, they don't get      A cold      B  
angry      C happier
9. When you are polite, people try to      A help you      B fight  
you      C hit you
10. When people are polite to each other, they are      A angry      B  
fighting      C happier

**11** Long ago there were huge herds of buffalo on the veld. They weren't fierce animals, but they could be dangerous. They

didn't hunt men, but men hunted them. They tried to kill them with bows and arrows and spears. When some hunters hurt a buffalo but didn't kill it, the buffalo became very dangerous. Sometimes it tried to run away and everything was all right. Sometimes it turned to fight. It put down its head with its wide, heavy horns and ran at the hunters. They had to get out of the way. A buffalo could kill a man easily. An angry buffalo was, and still is one of the most dangerous in the wild.

## Questions

1. When were huge herds of buffalo on the veld?
2. They weren't fierce but what could they be?
3. Who hunted the buffalo?
4. How did they try to kill the buffalo?
5. When did a buffalo become dangerous?
6. When was everything all right?
7. How did the buffalo fight the hunters?
8. What did the hunters have to do?
9. What could a buffalo do easily?
10. When is a buffalo one of the most dangerous animal in the wild?

**12** Mrs Chikara has a radio which cost him a lot of money, but he listens to it every day. He listens to the news in the morning and evening and to other things during the day.

Mr Munyaka thinks that radios cost too much. He doesn't have one. When he wants to know the news, he only buys a newspaper. He says it's better than a radio because it gives more news about the country. The radio gives news from all over the world.

Mr Chikara says the radio costs more than a newspaper at first, but he can use it for a long time. Every time Mr, Munyaka wants to read a newspaper, he has to buy a new one. So in the end newspapers cost more than a radio.

## Questions

1. Who has a radio?
2. What did it cost him?

3. What does he listens to in the morning and evening?
4. What does Mr Munyaka think about radios?
5. What does he buy when he wants to know the news?
6. What does a newspaper give more news about?
7. Where does the radio get its news from?
8. In what way is Mr Chikara's radio's better than a newspaper?
9. What does Mr Munyaka have to do every time he wants to read a newspaper?
10. How can Mr Chikara say that newspapers cost more than a radio?

**13** A postman had a parcel to deliver to Mrs Mashapa at 17 Mazoe Road. He carried it to the house and knocked on the door. No one answered. He knocked again. A woman came from the house next door and said that there was no one in number 17. Mr and Mrs Chikomo were out. The postman looked at the parcel. "This is for Mrs Mashapa, not Mrs Chikomo", he said.

“I’m Mrs Mashapa” the woman told the him. “But the address on the parcel is 17 Mazoe Road, the postman said.

“That’s wrong . Our house number is 15”. Mrs Mashapa said. “Mr and Mrs Chikomo live at number 17. This parcel is for you”, then the postman said, and gave it to her.

## QUESTIONS

1. What did the postman have to deliver?
2. Who was it addressed to ?
3. What was the address?
4. What happened when the postman knocked on the door?
5. What did the woman from next door say?
6. Who lived at number 7?
7. What was the name of the woman from next door?
8. What was her address?
9. What did she say about the address on the parcel?
10. What did the postman do with the parcel?

**14** It was nine o'clock. The bus into town went at five past. Mrs Ncube wanted to catch it, but it wasn't ready. She wasn't dressed and the bus was at the other end of the long street. She quickly put on her dress and shoes. Then she picked up her bag and hat and ran out of the house. She hurried along the street. Because she didn't have a watch, she didn't know the time. Then she saw the bus. She began to run, holding her hat on her head with one hand. The bus driver saw her and waited. As soon as she got on, the bus began to move, Mrs Ncube smiled at the driver and sat down in an empty seat.

### Questions

1. What time was it at the start of the journey?
2. When did the bus go into town?
3. What did Mrs Ncube want to do?
4. Where was the bus stop?
5. What did Mrs Ncube pick up when she ran out of the house?
6. Why didn't she know the time?
7. What did she do when she saw the bus?

8. How did she keep her hat on?
9. What did the bus driver do?
10. What did Mrs Ncube do when she got on the bus?

**15** The girls in grade 3 liked skipping. They played it every day at school. At break time they ran out to the playground with their ropes and began. There were different skipping games, but they were all played in the same way. Two girls held the rope. When it was swinging, another girl jumped in and began to skip. All the girls sang a verse. When it was finished, the girl who was skipping dropped out, another girl took her place, and they sang the verse again. There were different verses. Some were faster than others. The girls with the rope had to swing it in time to the verse they were singing.

**Choose the best ending a, b or c to complete each of the**

**sentences below.**

1. The girls in grade 3 liked **A** skipping **B** school **C** jumping
2. They did it **A** one day **B** all day **C** every day
3. The game was played with a..... **A** break **B** rope **C** ball
4. The different games were all played on the same.... **A** place **B** way **C** room
5. The rope was held by... **A** all the girls **B** one girl **C** two girls
6. Another girl began to skip when the road was .. **A** on the ground **B** swinging **C** straight
7. All the girls.. **A** sang a verse **B** held the rope **C** skipped together
8. After one girl dropped out, another girl **A** took the rope **B** jumped out **C** began to skip
9. Everyone sang **A** the same verse again **B** different verses **C** other verses
10. Everyone sang **A** a song **B** hymns **C** ropes

# 16

A calendar shows twelve months, or a year. It begins with the first month, J anuary, and only with the last month, December. A year is natural. It's the time which the earth take to travel once around the sun or its nearly that time. The real time which the earth takes is one year and a quarter of a day. Every four years the quarter days are added together and make a whole day- the 29<sup>th</sup> of February is added to the year. That's a leap year. Calendars, months and weeks aren't natural. They were made by men. The year is divided into months, weeks and days and they are shown on the calendars.

## Questions

1. How many months does a calendar have?
2. Which is the first month?
3. Which month does the calendar end with?
4. Is a year natural or made by men?
5. What does the earth travel round in a year?
6. How many times does it travel round it?
7. What is every fourth year called?

8. How is it different from the other years?
9. What is the year divided into?
10. What are they shown on?

**16** Many new houses in towns have kitchens. They aren't little huts outside . They are part of the house. Every kitchen has a sink with a tap above it. Water is brought into the house through a pipe, which ends at the top. Sometimes there are two taps, one for hot water and one for cold water. In older parts of town, there aren't taps in every house. Instead there is one tap outside in the street. When the women in the street want water, they take a bucket or a pot to fill it at the tap. Then they carry it home. This is often a job for the girls. Every morning they have to go for water before they got to school.

## Questions

1. Where are the kitchens in many new houses?
2. What does every kitchen have?
3. Where's the tap?
4. What's the tap for?
5. How is water brought into the house?
6. When there are two taps, what are they for?
7. Where are the taps in older parts of some towns?
8. How do the women in each street get water?
9. Who often has to bring water for the house?
10. When do they have to bring it?

**17** Enzo wanted to write a letter to his friend, Cephas. He had never written a letter before and he did not know what to do. He knew that he had to write his own address and Cephas's address, one on the letter and the other on the envelope. He worked out that his own address must go on the letter because Cephas's address had to go on the envelope. He had to write

“Dear Cephas” too. Was that on the letter or on the envelope?. Cephas’s name had to go above his address, or no one would know what the letter was for. But it had to be his full name, Cephas Sakala. So “Dear Cephas must go at the beginning of the letter.

## Questions

1. What did Zenzo want to write?
2. Who did he want to write to ?
3. Why did Zenzo not know what to do?
4. How many address did he have to write?
5. Where did his own address go?
6. Where did Cephas’s address have to go?
7. What had to go above Cephas’s address on the envelope?
8. Why did it have to go there?
9. What was Cephas’s full address?
10. Where did the words “Dear Cephas have to go ?

**18** Mrs Sithole had two tins which were the same in size and shape and in every other way. She kept salt in one and sugar in the other. This was dangerous because the two tins looked the same, she sometimes used salt instead of sugar, or sugar instead of salt. One day, she got two labels, she wrote SALT on one and SUGAR on the other. She liked the back of the labels and stuck them on the tins. But she put the labels for SUGAR upside – down. She did not see it at first, then she told herself it didn't matter. The important thing was that the two tins weren't the same they were different.

### Questions

1. What were the same in size and shape in every other way?
2. What did Mrs Sithole keep in them?
3. Why did she sometimes use salt instead of sugar?
4. What else did she sometimes do?
5. What did she get one day?
6. What did she write on them?
7. What did she do with them?
8. What was wrong with the label for SUGAR?
9. What did Mrs Sithole tell herself?

10. What was the important thing?

**19** Mr Chakamanga was a farmer. He needed some planks for the floor of his new house, some poles for a new fence and a new chain for his plough. He had enough money to buy only one of them and didn't know what to do?. He had to have the planks to finish his house, he had to have the poles to keep animals in a new field and he had to have the chain to pull his plough. He thought about it all the way to town. Then he bought what he needed most.

### **Questions**

1. Who was Chakamanga?
2. What did he need planks for?
3. What did he need poles for?
4. What did he need new chain for?

5. Why couldn't he buy all of them?
6. Why did he have to have the planks
7. Why did he have to have planks?
8. Why did he need the chain?
9. What do you think Mr Chakamanga bought?
10. What do you think what he needed most?

**20** Robert Chipanda liked music. When he was only three or four, he always began to dance when he heard someone playing drums or a guitar. When he was fourteen, he got an old guitar of his own. Slowly he taught himself to play. He didn't have a teacher or even a book to help him. At first, he couldn't even play a tune. But he worked and he learned. After a year he could play very well. He went on practising every day. After two years he

was the best player in the district. Everybody wanted to listen to him, and dance and sing to his music.

## Questions

1. What did Robert Chipanda like?
2. What did he do when he was only three or four?
3. How old was he when he got his first guitar?
4. Was it new or old?
5. What did he teach himself to do?
6. What didn't he have to help him?
7. What couldn't he do at first?
8. What could he do after a year?
9. What was he after two years?
10. What did everybody want to do?

# 21

Have you ever watched two dogs fighting?. Different ones fight in different ways. They all try to bite, but not in the same way. One dog perhaps like to grab the other with its neck and hold on. They twist and turn and roll over and over, but the first dog still holds on. That's how it fights.

A different dog perhaps likes to bite again and again, but not hold on. It uses its teeth to cut like knives. Some dogs use their paws. At the beginning of fight, they stand up on their back legs and hit each other with their paws before they start to bite. Sometimes they don't bite at all. One dog knows very quickly that it can't win. After the first, short fight with its paws, it runs away.

## Questions

1. What do dogs do in different ways.
2. What do they all try to do?
3. What does one dog perhaps like to do?
4. When one dog has grabbed another, what does it try to do?
5. What does a different dog perhaps like to do?
6. When a dog bites again and again, what does it not try to do?
7. What do some dogs use at the beginning of a fight?
8. How do they use them?
9. In some fights, what does one dog know very quickly?

10. What does it do?

**22** One day Thandiwe's teacher at school gave all the girls in the class knitting needles and some wool and taught them to knit. Everyone learned very quickly except Tandiwe. She couldn't do it. She couldn't use all the needles and her wool kept falling off. But she kept trying. At last, after a long time, she could knit well and liked doing it. She knitted a long, straight scarf for her father. After that she knitted a green hat for herself and a yellow one for her mother. She knitted something for everyone except her brother, Andrew. He said he didn't want anything. He didn't like knitted clothes.

### Questions

1. What did Tandiwe's teacher give all the girls one day?
2. What did she teach them to do?
3. Who was the only one who couldn't do it?
4. What happened when she tried?

5. What did she keep on doing?
6. What could she do at last?
7. What did she knit for herself?
8. What colour was the hat which she knitted for her mother?
9. Who did she knit nothing for?
10. Why didn't she knit anything for him?

**23** Robert enjoyed long journeys. He didn't enjoy going for kilometers to the next village, or even fifteen kilometres to the nearest town. When he went to them he had to walk. He did not enjoy that. He enjoyed long journeys, when he had to stay away from home for a night or more. He liked opening his suitcase and packing some clothes in it. He liked going to the bus station and getting on the bus. He liked looking out of the bus windows and seeing new things as they drove all day, and sometimes all night. He liked going to new places far away from home.

### Questions

1. Robert enjoyed            A all journeys   B short journeys   C long journeys
2. The next village was .....  
A four kilometres away   B fourteen kilometres away            C  
forty kilometres away
3. Fifteen kilometres away was the nearest   A bus  
B town            C village
4. When Robert went to the village, he had to   A get on a bus   B  
stay away   C walk
5. On a long journey he had to stay away from   A people            B  
buses            C home
6. He liked packing some clothes in his   A box            B  
suitcase   C pockets
7. He got on a bus   A in the village            B at the bus station   C  
outside his house
8. He liked looking out of the windows of   A the bus   B the bus  
station   C his home
9. On a long journey they sometimes drove away for   A a week  
B a night   C warming
10. Robert liked places which were far away from   A home            B  
towns            C buses

**24** One day Hare saw a tree with a lot of mangoes on it.

He couldn't climb it himself, so he went to his house for a big sack. Then he came back and waited. A baboon came along. "Oh Baboon, you're my friend," Hare said. "You can't throw things. I want to catch things too. Climb this tree and get some of these mangoes. Throw them down and I'll catch them. Then I'll know how to do it". Baboon climbed up the tree and began to throw down mangoes. Hare ran this and that way. He put out his arms, but he did not catch anything. Throw me another one! He shouted". At last Baboon got tired. "You can't catch anything," he said. He climbed down from the tree and went away. Hare laughed to himself and began to put mangoes in his sack. "I can't catch anything", he said, " but I've got a sack full of mangoes".

### Questions

1. Where were the mangoes which Hare saw?
2. Why couldn't Hare get the mangoes himself?
3. What did Hare bring from his house?
4. Who climbed the tree for the mangoes?
5. Why didn't Hare catch any mangoes?

**25** Amos cut his foot on a bottle- top. He stood on it and the edge cut in just behind his big toe. His mother bandaged him but it was a bad cut so she took him to the doctor.

The doctor said a long table with a blanket and a pillow on it. Amos sat on the table and the doctor took off the bandage and looked at his foot. He cleared the cut and put on a new bandage.

“We won’t keep you here,” he said to Amos. “You will be all right. You can go home now, but be careful with your foot.

**Choose the right ending A, B and C for each sentence.**

1. Amos cut his foot on a      A bottle      B piece of glass      C  
bottle top

2. The cut was just behind his \_\_\_\_ A foot      B ankle      C

big tree

3. His mother put a bandage on \_\_\_\_      A the cut      B his toe  
    C the bottle top
4. He took Amos to the \_\_A teacher B doctor C tailor
5. The doctor had a blanket and pillow on a high      A      bed  
    B table      C desk
6. The doctor took off Amos's.....      A bandage      B clothes      C  
    blanket
7. He looked at Amos's.. A bottle top      B foot      C  
    bandage
8. He put on a new bandage after he ..      A cleaned it      B cut the  
    foot C cleaned the cut
9. He said that Amos could ..      A clean his foot      B stay on  
    the table
10. He told Amos t be careful with      A his foot B bottles C his  
    blanket

**26** In Fanai village, young boys looked after the animals.

There were cattle and goats and sheep, and they had calves and kids and lambs. Sometimes they had a lot, sometimes they didn't have very much. The boys had to look after them. Sometimes when a lamb or kid was very young, the boys carried it. They could do that because lambs and kids weren't very big. They

couldn't do it with calves. When a calf went away by itself, they had to go running after it and bring it back. They had to keep all the animals together. That was their job.

## Questions

1. Who looked after animals in fanai's village?
2. What animals did they have?
3. What young animals did they have?
4. What animals did the boys sometimes carry?
5. Why could they carry them?
6. Which animals couldn't they carry?
7. Why couldn't they carry them?
8. What did a calf sometimes do?
9. What did the boys sometimes have to do?
10. What was the boys job?

**27** Mr Kanduka had a son called Chipo. One day he took him to stay with uncle James, who was Mr kanduka's brother. What a big house he had!. He worked in a factory and got a lot of money. Mr Kanduka wanted Chipo to work in a factory too, like his uncle. "What lot of money you will get", he said to Chipo. But Chipo

didn't want to work in a factory. He wanted to drive a lorry or taxi. "Let him do it," his uncle James said. "He'll be happier there than in factory".

## Questions

1. Who was Chipo's father?
2. What was Chipo's uncle's name?
3. What kind of house did Chipo's uncle have?
4. Where did Chipo's uncle work?
5. What did he get for it?
6. What did Chipo's father want Chipo to do?
7. Why didn't he want to do that?
8. What did uncle James say?
9. What did Chipo want to do?
10. Why did he say that?

# 28

Mr Mavambe was a tobacco farmer. He lived in the country. His wife had a sister in Bulawayo. She went to see her. When she came back, Mr Mavambe went to meet her. The bus stop was near a bridge over a river. There were fields of tobacco on both sides of the road. When the bus came, it stopped, and

Mrs Mavambe get out. She looked round. She could not see her husband. Then he came out of the fields of tobacco.

“Oh yes you are here”., he said. I didn’t hear the bus. I was looking at this tobacco. It’s good, but mine’s better’.

## Questions

1. What was Mr Mavambe?
2. Where did Mr Mavambe live?
3. Why did his wife go to Bulawayo?
4. Where was the bus stop?
5. What was there on both sides of the road?
6. Who got out of the bus?
7. Where was Mr Mavambe?
8. Why didn’t Mr Mavambe came out when the bus came?
9. What was Mr Mavambe looking at in the field?
10. What did Mr Mavambe say about the tobacco?

# 29

Mr Mugochi had a cart and two donkeys. He was always busy. Someone always wanted him to carry something from the stove, or from the fields. He and his cart did not move fast, but they could go anywhere around, on roads or over the

ground. When he was on a road, he always kept to the left, but on open ground he could go where he liked. When his cart was empty, he sat in it. When it was full, he walked beside the donkeys. Everyone knew Mr Mugochi and his cart. They always waved when they saw him.

## Questions

1. How many donkeys did Mr Mugochi have?
2. What did he use them for?
3. What did people want him to do?
4. What could Mr Mugochi and his cart not do?
5. What could they do very well?
6. What did Mr Mugochi always do when he was on the road?
7. Why didn't he have to do this on open ground?
8. What did Mr Mugochi do when the cart was empty?
9. What did Mr Mugochi do when the cart was full?
10. What did everyone do when he saw Mr Mugochi?

# 30

Rudo was carrying some books on her head and an open tin of milk on top of the books. It was dangerous, but she thought it was safe. She could carry anything. She walked along

the path to her village. Two boys in the village were chasing each other. They didn't see Rudo and she didn't see them. When she reached the first house, one of the boys came round the corner and ran straight into her. She put up her hand and caught the books, but the tin of milk was knocked to the ground. There was milk everywhere. Rudo began to cry. The boy started to run away, but she pulled him back. "What about my milk?" she said.

### Questions

1. How was Rudo carrying the books?
2. Where was the tin of milk?
3. Why did Rudo think it was safe?
4. Where was she walking to?
5. Who were chasing each other?
6. What did one of them do to Rudo?
7. What did she catch?
8. What happened to the milk?
9. What did Rudo begin to do?
10. What did she say to the boy?

**31** John Munyaka lived in Bulawayo. There is a busy

crossroads between his house and his school. He has crossed the road there every morning for three years. When he started, there weren't any traffic lights, but there are now. John uses them. When the traffic in front of him is red, he doesn't cross. He waits until the light has changed to green and the traffic has stopped. Then he goes across. It's safe to cross the road now, but it was dangerous before the traffic lights. He had to wait and run across between the cars. Now the cars stop and the drivers wait for the lights to change.

## Questions

1. Where does John Manyake live?
2. What is there between his house and his school?
3. For how many years has John gone to that school?
4. What are there at the crossroads now?
5. When doesn't John cross the road?
6. What does the traffic do when he crosses?
7. Is it safe to cross the road now, or dangerous?
8. How did John have to cross the road before the traffic lights were there?
9. In what way are the cars different now when he crosses?
10. What do the drivers wait for?

# 32

Mrs Sedza wanted to make a pair of curtains and bed – cover. Because they were of the same room, they had to match. But she only had five metres of material and she needed six metres. She didn't know what to do. Then she found another smaller piece of material in a different colour. She made both curtains and the bed-cover short, and sewed on a wide hem of the other material. It worked. She had her curtains and her bed-cover and everything matched.

## Questions

1. What did Mrs Sedza want to make?
2. What did they have to match?
3. How much material did Mrs Sedza have at first?
4. How much material did she need?
5. What did she find?
6. How was it different from the first piece?
7. What did Mrs Sedza make short?
8. Why did she sew on a hem of the other material?
9. How many different pieces of material were there in the finished bed-cover?
10. In what ways did the curtains and bed- cover match?

# HIGHER ORDER PASSAGES

**A** CHIKO MOVES TO NAIRA

When Chiko first arrived in Naira it looked very strange to him. He could not see who was a thief or a robber and who was not. In Ndola where he lived, every thief was known but here even people who lived under the same roof were strangers to one another. Chiko was told by his uncle's servant that sometimes a man died in one room and his neighbour in the next room would be playing his radio. It was surprising.

But as months passed, Chiko began to feel at home in Naira. He made friends at school and became very popular among them. His best friend was Samuel. They were about the same age. Samuel was very good at football. He could dribble past any opponent. Whenever he played his supporters clapped and cheered or shouted his name.

### **A. QUESTIONS**

1. Why did Chiko find Naira strange?
2. Where did Chiko live before he came to Naira?
3. Who told Chiko that "sometimes a man died in one room and his neighbor in the next room would be playing a radio?"
4. Where did Chiko make friends?
5. Who became Chiko's friend?
6. Who was of the same age with Chiko?
7. Samuel was good (in, for, at) football?
8. The good football dribbled (at, on, past) his opponent

### **B.**

1. Chiko was a \_\_\_\_\_ (thief, servant, schoolboy)

2. The word \_\_\_\_\_ tells us that Chiko was well liked by his friends (at, home, best, popular, dribble)
3. Which statement is true? A. After a while Chiko got used to the area  
B. Chiko never liked Naira C. Chiko's neighbour played the radio.
4. The words, "under the same roof" mean \_\_\_\_\_ A. from the same family  
B. from the same town C. from the same room D. from the same house
5. The words, "fell at home" mean \_\_\_\_\_ A. to took at something  
B. to torch something C. to be happy at a place
6. The words, "as months passed" mean \_\_\_\_\_ A. as time came to an end  
B. after a certain while C. it was in January

### **C. VOCABULARY**

<b>WORD</b>	<b>MEANING</b>
1. strange	most common or famous
2. robber	someone you have never seen before
3. strangers	thief
4. surprising	something new or queer
5. opponent	amazing

6. popular	someone who is against you
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## **B** The Zimbabwe Bees

Have you been chased by swarm of bees? I know it happens quite often in Zimbabwe because our bees are among the most angry in the world. Perhaps that is because they have so many enemies, mice, rates and of course man. They attack because they want to protect the food they have taken so long to make.

They didn't like things with strong smells like onions, garlic, fish, cheese and alcohol, so attack them. A bee will never sting for nothing because to sting is to kill itself and not even a bee, would choose to do that. Even though they are dangerous we need bees. We need them to pollinate the flowers of our crops and fruits trees.

### **1. Questions**

- a) From the passage, which are the enemies of bees?
- b) Which food is being referred to as “— to protect the food they have taken so long to make?”
- c) Which things according to the passage have strong smell?
- d) Why do people need bees?
- e) Why do bees not like sting?
- f) Which product of milk is given in the passage?

### **2. Vocabulary**

Word	Meaning
------	---------

a) chased	a group of bees
b) smarm	run after something in order to catch it
c) pollinate	scent
d) smell	to fertilize a plant with pollen
e) attack	drink that make people drunk, beer
f) alcohol	charge at, try to hurt
g) protect	keep safe from harm or injury

### 3. Opposites

**Pick a word from the passage which is opposite of this**

- a) Friends
- b) Short
- c) Weak
- d) Very few
- e) Harmless

### 4. Complete with the correct word

- a) The bees are (quiet, quite) helpful

- b) (And, For, Although, But) people hate bees they help to pollinate our crops and trees
- c) The bees made the honey (its elf, themselves, ourselves)
- d) Our bees are (between, among) the most angry in the world
- e) “—— so they attack them”. The pronoun them refers to \_\_\_\_\_
- f) “We need them to pollinate the flowers \_\_\_\_\_” The pronoun them refers to \_\_\_\_\_

## **C** Indian Elephants

In India elephants are often caught and **tamed**. When an elephant is caught in a pit—a deep hole dug in the ground. Strong ropes are tied round its neck and legs. It is then taken out and led away by tamed elephant to a large **enclosure** or kraal made of heavy trees trunks. In this kraal the man have already left some sugarcane and bushes of bananas

There is water in a wooden trough just outside the kraal. The elephant can put its trunk through the side of the kraal suck up the water and squirt it into the mouth in the way that it usually drinks. If the troughs were inside the kraal, the elephants would kick it over.

Then a young man is sent to make friends with the elephant. From the outside of the kraal, he feels it, talks to it, brings it water to drink and strokes it. He never leaves the animal, and at last it becomes tamed enough for him to enter the kraal.

## Questions

1. Where are elephants caught and tamed?
2. What is a pit?
3. How are the elephants caught?
4. How do they make a kraal for the wild elephants?
5. What do they leave trough outside the kraal?
6. Why is the water trough outside the kraal?
7. How does an elephant drink water?
8. How does a young man in India make friends with an elephant?
9. What do the underlined words mean as used in the passage?

# D

## The Cat's Useful Skill

We are always learning something new from the animals around us. Everybody knows that if you toss a cat in the air, it will always land on its feet. But it was not until recently that scientists found out how it does this. They discovered from watching a slow-motion film that a cat holds its tail rigid like a rudder it turns the tail until it is pointing the right way, and then turns is a perfect landing every time.

This discovery has helped the astronauts to solve one of their biggest problems, how to move around in the weights less conditions of space. Although they do not have tails, they are now able to get about easily by using their legs as rudders. For this they have to thank the cat, who knew the answer all along.

## Questions

1. How does a cat land when you toss it in the air?
2. How found how a cat hands?
3. How did scientists find out how a cat hands?
4. How does a cat use its tail to land?
5. What used to be one of an astronaut's biggest problem?
6. When did the scientists find out how a cat lands?
7. What do astronauts use instead of a tail to move about in space?
8. Which way does a cat point its tail when you toss it in the air?

## **E** The Day I Escaped Death

For some uncountable reason the rhinoceros was furious. We moved back into the bush, but enraged beast gave a short, lowered its head and charged.

As I turned round to fire, I caught my heel in a small bush and fell flat on my back. Sitting up, I fired right in the face of the animal, but again luck was against me. I afterwards found out that the bullet had struck the beast's thick front horn, doing no harm and hardly checking its charge

Getting its horn well under me, it threw me fully two metres above its head. I landed back on the ground with a thump which knocked all the wind out of me. The next thing I knew I was hanging on to that front horn for dear life, while the rhino was trying to shake me off. By this time my friend had arrived. He shot the rhino through the head, and that ended its murderous attack.

## Questions

1. What did the rhino do before it charged?
2. What caused the hunter to fall?
3. Where did he aim his shot?
4. Where did the bullet strike the rhino?
5. What did the rhino do to the hunter?
6. How did the hunter try to stop the rhino from throwing him up into the air again?
7. Who saved Mr. Smith's life?
8. How was the rhino killed?

## **F** Gypsy – The Dog

Let me introduce myself. I am a small smooth haired fox-terrier, five years old, and my name is Gypsy. Being a dog, I was brought up to believe that every dog was just a dog. But one day something happened which changed this idea. We were walking down the street when a man said, "Do you want to sell that dog?" "Which dog? Asked my master, pretending to be very puzzled. "That dog" said the man, pointing at me. "That's not a dog. It's a pet", said my master. "One master does not sell a pal, not for any money.

You should have seen that fellow's face. He went off in such a huff that I laughed until I nearly burst my ribs. I felt so pleased

when I was called a pal that I pushed home and nearly killed the cat. It is a horrible creature called Tinker and I don't half chase it when nobody is looking.

### Questions

1. Who or what is telling this little story?
2. Where did the man meet the dog's master?
3. What did the man want to do?
4. Why did the owner refuse to sell his dog?
5. Why did the dog burst out laughing?
6. According to the passage, what is being referred to as a pal?
7. What was the name of the dog?
8. What was the name of the cat?
9. What do the above underlined words mean as used in the passage?

## **G** The Crocodile Attack

One day three black girls were returning to their village in Zululand. As they were crossing a shallow river, one of them called Nomsa suddenly screamed with pain and called for help. When the others saw that she had been seized by a crocodile, they fled, leaving their companion to her fate.

Nomsa refused to give up hope and began to struggle as hard as she could. She got hold of the monster's jaws with her hands

and tried to force them apart. The crocodile then caught hold of her hand, breaking the bones.

Swiftly bending down, Nomsa sank her teeth into animal's snout. She bit so hard and so deeply that she tore out a mouthful of its flesh. The crocodile immediately let go and disappeared under the water. Somehow Nomsa dragged herself home. Her wounds were attended to, and later she recovered completely.

### Questions

1. Where were the three girls going?
2. Why did Nomsa suddenly scream with pain?
3. What did Nomsa's friends do when they saw the crocodile?
4. What did Nomsa do first in trying to get away from the crocodile?
5. What did the crocodile do to Nomsa's hand?
6. What did Nomsa do to the crocodile's snout?
7. What did the crocodile do after it had been bitten?
8. What happened to Nomsa after she had left the river?
9. What do the above underlined words mean as used in the passage?

## **H** The Bushmen

Bushmen, a vanishing race magnificent trackers and skilful hunters, are today found mainly in parts of Namibia and North-

western Botswana. Elsewhere in Southern Africa, where they have lived for the past 15 000 years, other races moving in from the north and the south, have almost completely wiped them out.

Today, many Bushmen have settled in farms, but most of them are still hunters in the Kalahari desert. After killing an animal, they have a feast and gorge themselves until there is no meat left. They are not worried when they cannot find animals to shoot, for they can go without food for a long time. At such times they live on locust, wild plants and fruits, birds, roots, bulbs, eggs and honey.

Animals are hunted in two different ways. Large animals like elephants and hippopotamus, are caught by digging deep pits into which they fall. For smaller animals they use their bows and arrows. For arrows they use reeds with arrow heads made of bone or stone. As these tips are covered with a deadly poison, only a small wound means death.

## Questions

1. Where can Bushmen still be found today?
2. Why are Bushmen not worried when they cannot find animals shoot or kill?
3. How long does a Bushmen feast last?
4. Why are there so few Bushmen left in Southern Africa?
5. How do they hunt large animals?
6. How long have Bushmen been living in southern Africa?
7. Why does only a small wound from a Bushmen arrow mean death?
8. How do Bushmen hunt smaller animals?

9. What do the above underlined words mean as used in the passage?

# I

## The Day I Shot a Leopard

It was bitterly cold in the tree where I had been sitting for at least two hours. Then suddenly I heard the leopard feeding on the buck far below. I raised the rifle to my shoulders and with the thumb of my left hand, I switched on my hunting lamp. There, facing me lay the leopard up at me.

I took careful aim and fired. The bullet knocked it over, but it gave a deep growl and charged towards me. I heard the animal climbing up the tree and waited for it to itself. A moment later I saw the leopard's head on the level with the platform on which I was sitting.

There was no time to take aim. Pushing rifle to within a few centimetres of the big cat's ear, ground. I looked down and saw that it was stone dead.

### Questions

1. How long did the writer wait for the leopard to come?
2. How did he know that the leopard had come?
3. How did he switched on his hunting lamp?
4. What did the wounded leopard do?
5. What did the first bullet do to the leopard?
6. When did the writer fire the second shot?

7. What did the writer see when he switched on his hunting lamp?
8. How did the writer kill the leopard at last?
9. What do the above underlined words mean as used in the passage?

# J

## The Missing Bull

J amukoko lowered his head to drink some water. The hooves of his forelegs were a couple of centimetres from the edge of the well. The earth cracked as his big hooves dug into the loose soil. The bull slipped in before he had gulped down a sip of water. The water level rose up and left only his back and raised his head dry. Then he began his hopeless struggle to get out. It was an impossible task.

Meanwhile, the search for the bull had started the previous day. Many ideas brought up. Some thought he had gone down the river and crossed to other side of it. Others thought he had been stolen. Semesai had searched everywhere he could think of. His father had asked almost everyone he had met, including the herd boys, if they had seen J amukoko, but to no avail.

### 1. Vocabulary

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| a) loose    | fell           |
| b) cracked  | not tight      |
| c) slipped  | having no hope |
| d) hopeless | fight          |

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| e) struggle   | difficult    |
| f) impossible | duty or work |
| g) task       | broke        |

## 2. Match

- |                                   |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) J amukoko                      | was Semesai's father.    |
| b) The herd boys                  | fell into the deep well. |
| c) Semesai                        | did not see J amukoko.   |
| d) Semesai's father<br>J amukoko. | was worried about        |
| e) Mr. Garai                      | could not find the bull. |

## 3. Is this true/false

- a) J amukoko was a bull.
- b) The bull fell into a deep well after it had drunk some water.
- c) J amukoko fell into the well because the soil around the well was loose.
- d) Nobody saw J amukoko to come out of the well.
- e) J amukoko had been stolen by the herd boys.

## 4. Complete

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ J amukoko could not drink some water, he fell into the well

- b) Once inside the well Jamukoko immediately began to \_\_\_\_\_
- c) The level of the water covered all of Jamukoko except \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- d) The search for the bull had started \_\_\_\_\_ before

5.

- a) Who was Jamukoko?
- b) Where was Jamukoko when Semesai was searching for him?
- c) What did people think had happened to Jamukoko?
- d) Which word suggest that Jamukoko failed to get out of the well?
- e) Which word in the passage tell us that Semesai and his father did not find the bull?

## **K** Mr. Jones – the strange neighbour

Mr. Jones, our neighbour, often does queer things that other people would never even think of. Once he caught a lion cub and tamed it, keeping it as a pet for his children. The young lion used to travel everywhere with him in his car, and one day he also took it on a train journey. At a siding an old man boarded the train. He came into the compartment in which Mr. Jones was travelling and sat down. Then suddenly the lion emerged from under the seat where it had been hiding. The old man gave one yell and rushed out into the passage, shouting, ‘Lion! Lion! Save me!

Mr. Jones ran after him and caught up with him in the carriage just behind the engine. It took him quite a long time to explain to

the terrified old man that the cub was only a pet and quite harmless.

### Questions

1. Who does many strange things?
2. What did Mr. Jones do with the cub after he had caught it?
3. How did he take the young lion with him?
4. Where did old man board the train?
5. Where had the lion been hiding?
6. What did the old man do when he saw the lion?
7. Where did Mr. Jones catch up with the old man?
8. What took Mr. Jones a long time to explain?
9. What do the following words mean as used in the passage?
  - a) queer
  - b) tamed
  - c) pet
  - d) siding
  - e) emerged
  - g) terrified
  - f) rushed
  - h) yell

# L

## The City of Kano

Last week we received an interesting letter from my bachelor uncle. He wrote to tell us all about his visit to the walled city of Kano in Nigeria. Kano is a market for the people living in the desert nearby. The first thing you see when you enter the city are huge piles of peanuts. These are shipped to all parts of the

world.

There are many kilometres of streets, in each of which something different is sold. In one you may buy cloth for dresses in another only shoes. There is a street for mats, another radios, yet another for fruits and so on.

Round the city there is a high wall, in there are thirteen gates. In the old days they used to be closed at sunset, for the people were afraid of being attached by their enemies. Today there is peace in the land, and the gates are never closed.

### Questions

1. Who wrote to tell about city of Kano?
2. Where is the city of Kano?
3. What is the first thing you see when you enter the city?
4. What strange about the streets of Kano?
5. Where is the high wall?
6. How many gates are there in the wall?
7. Why did they close gates in the old days?
8. Are the gates still closed every night?
9. What do the following words/phrases mean as used in the passage?
  - a) bachelor
  - b) market
  - c) enter
  - d) huge

- e) shipped
- f) in the old days
- g) Peace

## **M** Odysseus – King of Ithaca

Odysseus, King of Ithaca, set out from Troy with twelve ships and hundreds of men, but he soon began to lose them.

One day they saw in front of them two islands. They landed on the smaller island where they spent the day eating and drinking. The next morning Odysseus chose twenty-four of his bravest men and sailed across to the other island, on which he could see flocks of sheep, herds of cattle and calves.

Leaving the rest to look after the ship, Odysseus set out with twelve of his men to see who lived in the caves, it happened that this island was the home of a race of giants who had only one eye in the middle of the foreheads. They were caught by one of the giants, but later they managed to escape after blinding the giant in the eye while he was asleep.

### Questions

1. Who was Odysseus?
2. From where did Odysseus set out?
3. What did Odysseus and his men see before them one day?
4. Where did they land the first time?
5. Where did Odysseus and his twenty-four of his men go?

6. How did Odysseus choose the twenty-four men who went with him?
7. Who lived on the big island?
8. How did Odysseus and his men escape from the giant who had captured them?
9. Who do the following words/phrases mean as used in the passage?
  - a) set out
  - b) island
  - c) landed
  - d) brave
  - e) giants
  - f) escape

# N

## The Pain

I had a tooth-ache. The pain was like the ticking of a clock, through my jaw. I was restless day or night. Nothing would stop the pain. Aspirins and painkillers were of no help. I was too scared to visit the dentist. At last I could bear it no longer.

I visited a dentist and when I arrived there, I was told by the nurse to sit down in the waiting room. I selected a magazine from the table and looked through it in order to hide my fear from the other patients sitting there.

Moments later, the nurse led me into the theatre like a lamb being led to the slaughter, I followed her into the surgery and sat down on the dentist's chair.

“Open your mouth and let me see what the trouble is. Do not worry it will soon be over” the dentist assured me.

### Questions

1. Who had a toothache?
2. What was the pain like?
3. What two things did the writer do in order to stop the pain?
4. Why could the writer to sit down in the waiting room?
5. How did the writer hide his fear from other patients?
6. Give a word from the passage which means nearly the same as “frightened”
7. “..... I followed her into the surgery”. The word her refers to who?
8. Which word from the passage means nearly the same as?
  - a) Surgery
  - b) Butcher

# O

## The lightning

One child was killed and three members of his family seriously injured when lightning struck their hut in Govera Village, Mangwende Communal land last Sunday (June 19) police Murewa have said.

Several year old Rodrick Kasaire died instantly while Mrs. Masaire (40), Dambudzo (22) and Desmond (2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>) were hospitalized. Six other members of the family were treated for shock. Zondai (18) who was also in the hurt was fortunate. He was not injured. He rescued the other members of the family who had been trapped inside the hut.

### Questions

1. How many people were seriously injured?
2. Where did the accident happen?
3. Who told about the lightning?
4. How old was Rodrick?
5. How many people were hospitalized?
6. How many people were treated for shock?
7. Who was injured?
8. We say lightning \_\_\_\_\_  
a) looks            b) hits            c) strikes            d) fires
9. "Rodrick Kasaire died instantly" The word instantly means \_\_\_\_\_
10. "Desmond (2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>) was hospitalized." The word hospitalized means that \_\_\_\_\_
11. To be fortunate means \_\_\_\_\_

12. In the passage rescued means nearly the same as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) killed            b) trapped            c) helped            d) cried

13. The word \_\_\_\_\_ shows that some people could not get out of the hut

- a) hospitalised      b) treated c) seriously            d) trapped

# P

## The Greedy Dog

Skippy had stolen a juicy bone from Mrs. Sibanda's hut and was now hurrying into the country where she hoped to enjoy her meal.

She came to a bridge that crossed a small street. As she was passing over the bridge, she looked down into the water where she saw what she thought was another dog. Similarly, it was also carrying a bone. Skippy then made up her mind to have that bone as well.

When she stopped, the other dog also stopped. When she moved, so did the other. This went on for some time until Skippy could stand it longer. Skippy gave a fierce bark, hoping to scare her enemy. To his dismay, the bone dropped from her jaws and vanished below the surface of the rivulet.

When the water cleared she looked down and the other dog also gazed at her. Strangely enough though, she had no bone in her jaws either.

### Questions

- a) Who had stolen a 'juicy bone from Mrs. Moyo's hut?  
b) Where did Skippy hope to enjoy her meal?

- c) What did Skippy see below the bridge?
- d) Who was Skippy?
- e) Why did Skippy give a fierce bark?
- f) What happened to Skippy when she barked at her enemy?
- g) Give a word from the passage which means nearly the same as?
  - i) fleshy
  - ii) Stream
- h) Explain the meaning of the word 'dismay' as used in the passage
  - i) "It was also carrying a bone. What does the word it refers to?"
  - j) What was the sex of the dog?
  - k) The phrase ---- made up his mind ---- means to

## Q

### Unlucky Jimmy

Jimmy thought that he was the most unfortunate boy ever to be born into this world. Everything seemed to go wrong with him.

He should have warm socks and underclothes to wear, but he had not had any because there was not enough money to afford them. Father was out of work.

For another thing, he was hungry. It was some hours past lunch, and the only bread and butter he had then seemed to have gone. As he trudged along the streets, with his hands in his pockets, he saw lots of other children going into their beautiful homes for tea.

Just then, he passed a toy shop, all ablaze with lights full of everything that might make a boy's heart leap in excitement. He stopped briefly and watched other boys coming out of the shop with parcels under their arms.

Jimmy jabbed his hand a little deeper down into his pocket and fingered his one dollar note, the only one he had left. How he wished he, could buy something to take to his little sister, lying at home so sick.

### Questions

- a) Who was out of work?
- b) Why was Jimmy shivering with cold?
- c) What was Jimmy eaten for lunch?
- d) Where were the other children going?
- e) How much money was left on him?
- f) What did Jimmy want to do with the money?
- g) Who was lying home sick?
- h) Give a word from the passage which means nearly the same as unlucky?
- i) What do the words 'trudged on' mean according to the passage?

## **R**

### A Friend In Need Part 2

Ronaldo patted the animal as it came to him. The dog managed

to walk some distance, about two hundred metres at a time.

The dog hobbled and whimpered as it followed, as if afraid to be left alone. Here and there Ronaldo had to stoop down, holding his hands to encourage him to move on. It was not far from the village but, because the dog was in pain, Ronaldo went slowly. When they were half a kilometre from the village, the dog lay down, whimpering and licking at its wound. He looked up at Ronaldo, pleading with his eyes. He could go no further. His breathing was short and showed that he was thoroughly exhausted.

Ronaldo knelt beside the dog. Very carefully, he gathered him into his arms. He slid one hand under its body for support, holding the injured leg firmly with other to avoid hurting it. Although it was not far to go, the weight of the dog seemed to increase the further they went. Ronaldo staggered along the footpath as he covered the last few metres to his home.

### Questions

- a) Why did the dog whimper?
- b) Why did Ronaldo have to stoop down?
- c) Why did Ronaldo go slowly?
- d) How far from home was Ronaldo when the dog lay down?
- e) How did Ronaldo know that the dog was exhausted?
- f) How did Ronaldo carry the dog?
- g) Why did Ronaldo have to hold the injured leg firmly?
- h) Why did it take Ronaldo time to get home?
- i) Give a word from the passage which means nearly the same

as

i) staggered

ii) stroked

j) Explain the meanings of each of these words as they are used in the passage

i) pleading

ii) firmly

k) He could go no further. What does the 'he' refer to?

# S

## The Greedy And Envious Neighbours

Once upon a time two neighbours came before Jupiter their supreme god of the universe and prayed him to greed and the other eaten with envy.

So to punish them both, Jupiter granted that each might have whatever he wished for himself but only on one condition that his neighbour would have pleaded twice as much. The greedy man was the first to pray. He pleaded with Jupiter to have a room full of gold. No sooner said than done, but all his joy turned to grief when he found that his neighbour had two rooms full of the precious metal.

Then came the turn of the envious man, who could not bear to think that his neighbour had any joy at all. So he prayed that he might have one of his eyes gouged out, by which means his

companion became totally blind.

Vices are their own punishment.

### Questions

- a) Where did the two neighbours go?
- b) What did they want?
- c) How were the neighbours different from one another?
- d) Who was Jupiter?
- e) Why did Jupiter agree to their heart's desire?
- f) On what condition did Jupiter grant their heart's desire?
- g) What did the greedy ask for?
- h) What did the envious man ask for?
- i) Which word from the passage means the same as
  - (i) allow
  - (ii) jealous
  - (iii) penalty
- j) Give the opposite of the word
  - (i) grief
  - (ii) companion

# **T**

## Fire

Fire is a reaction involving fuel and oxygen that produces heat and light. Early humans used fire to warm themselves, cook food and frighten away predators. Sitting around a fire may have helped until and strengthen family groups.

Fireplace is one of the earliest methods of home heating. The

fireplace continues to be popular today. Ancient fireplaces were usually central pits in the dwelling that also served as stoves, light sources and protection from wild animals

Today people naturally focus not on starting fire but on using fire to cook food and heat our homes. But fore can cause great risks and challenges to early people including burns. Careless disposal of cigarettes and matches led to many fires. Fire in the home and work place damage property and cause injury and death.

### A. Questions

1. The reaction of fuel and oxygen produces \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
2. What did the early human use fire for?
3. Why was it good to sit around a fire?
4. The phrase “careless disposal of cigarettes and matches” means \_\_\_\_\_
5. Write one danger of fire started in the passage

### B . Vocabulary

Match the words with their meanings

Word	Meaning
1. Predators	to be thrown away after use
2. challenges	eating other animals
3. popular	problems

4. productively	near to the beginning
5. disposal	belonging to times of the past
6. risks	able to produce
7. earliest	well known
8. ancient	dangers

### C. Match these

1. Fire: \_\_\_\_\_ is the one of the earliest method of home heating
2. Fire in the home and is a reaction involving fuel and: \_\_\_\_\_ work place oxygen
3. Careless disposal of cigarettes and matches: \_\_\_\_\_ causes injury and death
4. Fireplace: \_\_\_\_\_ may led to many fires

### D. Opposites

Word	Opposites
1. early	unpopular
2. united	weaken
3. careless	divided
4. strengthen	today

5. popular	careful
------------	---------

# U

## The Largest Living Bird

Four of the world's largest birds cannot fly. The most familiar of the flightless birds is the ostrich, the largest living bird. A male ostrich may weigh more than 135kg and be 2.5m tall. The ostrich differs from all other birds by having two toes on each foot rather than three or four.

Ostriches live in small groups on the plains and deserts of Africa. On flat land, they can run at 64km/hr. Their speed and their extra sharp sight usually help them escape their enemies lions and man. A female ostrich lays 12 to 16 eggs.

### A. Questions

1. The comprehension is about \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the height of the male ostrich?
3. What is the speed of an ostrich?
4. What is the other main difference between an ostrich and other birds being flightless?
5. What is the weight of the male ostrich?

6. The words, “---- their extra sharp sight----“ mean \_\_\_\_\_
7. According to the passage ostriches can live in dry areas of Africa called \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Pick a word from the passage which means nearly the same as –**

- a) cannot fly
- b) most common
- c) biggest
- d) assist
- e) run away from danger

**C. Give opposites to each of these words. Pick the from the passage**

- a) smallest
- b) friends
- c) female

# V

## The Rock Rabbit

If you were asked which animal feeds from the highest branches of trees, the reply would probably be the giraffe, but that would be wrong. It is dassie or mbira that Shona and imbila in Ndebele.

It is the dassie that climbs to the topmost branches to enjoy the juicy leaves.

The dassie sleeps among the rock where he feeds safe, protected by the great stones. Each colony has a guard, always on duty, outside their sleeping area to warn of any approaching danger. These animals are amazing, they even have a toilet area, so the sleeping and feeding areas remain clean.

### A. Questions

1. Which animal feeds from the highest branches of trees?
2. Which word shows that they feed from the highest branches?
3. What is the name given to a group of dassie?
4. Why are these animals said to be amazing?
5. Which word means nearly the same as answer in the passage?
6. What does the animal guard do as its duty?

### B. Vocabulary

Vocabulary	Meaning
a) amazing	coming nearer to
b) always on duty	surprising
c) juicy leaves	alert

d) approaching	young and fresh
e) reply	a group of dassies
f) colony	an answer

# W

## Mother Love

It was amazing how strong mother love can be even among wild animals. While I was visiting the Kruger National Park last year I stopped near some zebra in an open patch of bush. A few moments later I saw a fully grown lion creep the tall grass towards them. Suddenly the big cat charged and brought down a youngster, snapping its neck with only one bite.

The lion was about to start his meal when he heard the drumming of hoofs. Galloping towards him was the mother of a foal. Before the astonished cat could avoid the charge, the mare knocked him over, then she was at his throat, biting huge chunks out of his hide.

The lion unprepared for the attack, kicked wildly with his back paws and clubbed the zebra with his front paws. The battle lasted for a minute. Then the mother zebra, knowing that she was no match with the lion, sprang up and trotted off. After a while the lion stood up and shook his head in pain. Another five minutes passed before he dragged the foal towards a tree and began to feed.

## Questions

1. Where did Brain see this examples of mother love among animals?
2. Why did Brain stop his car?
3. How did the lion kill the zebra foal?
4. When did the lion hear the zebra mare charging him?
5. How did the lion fight back?
6. How did the zebra attack the lion?
7. Why did the zebra run away?
8. How do we know that the lion had been hurt?
9. What do the underlined words mean as used in the passage?

## **X** The History of The Shoe

Once upon a time there was a king who ruled a prosperous country. One day he went for a trip to some distance areas of his kingdom. When he was back at his palace, he complained that his feet were very sore because it was the first time he had gone on such a long trip. Besides the road he went through was rough and stony.

He then ordered his people to cover, every road of the entire country with leather. Definitely, this would need thousands of cows' skins and cost a huge amount of money. Then one of his chief advisors had this to say to the king. "Why do you need to spend such an amount? Why don't you just cut a little piece of leather and cover your feet?" The king was amazed, but he later agreed to his suggestion to make a shoe for himself.

To make this world a happy place to live, you better change yourself and not the world.

## A. Questions

- a. Where did the king go one day?
- b. What means of transport did the king use on his trip?
- c. What did the king complain about?
- d. What did the king order his people to do?
- e. How much did it cost them to cover the road?
- f. Who brought a better idea to the king?
- g. What did he suggest would be done?
- h. When did the story take place?
- i. Which word from the passage means nearly the same as “whole?”
- j. In your own words explain the meaning of the word “prosperous” as used in the passage?

## B. Vocabulary

<b>Word</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
(i) distant	a place where a king lives
(ii) prosperous	a place with stones
(iii) stony	far away
(iv) entire	large
(v) huge	surprised
(vi) amazed	whole

(vii) palace	rich and developed
--------------	--------------------

### C. Language Practice

1. He made a shoe for **(himself/herself)**
2. You can change **(himself/yourself)**
3. One day **he** went for a trip. The pronoun 'he' refers to  
\_\_\_\_\_

## **Y** The Monkey And The Mangoes

One day Hare saw a tree with a lot of mangoes on it. He couldn't climb it yourself so he went to his house for a big sack. Then he came back and waited. A baboon came along, "Oh Baboon you are my friend," Hare said. "You can throw things. I want to catch things too. Climb this tree and get some of those mangoes. Throw them down and I will catch them. Then I'll know how to do it".

Baboon climbed up the tree and began to throw down mangoes. Hare ran this way and that way. He put out his arms, but he didn't catch anything. "Throw me another one! Throw me another one!" he shouted. At last Baboon got tired. "You can't

catch anything,” he said. He climbed down from the tree and went away. He laughed to himself and began to put the mangoes in his sack. “I can’t catch anything,” he said, “but live got a sack full of mangoes.”

### Questions

1. Where were the mangoes which Hare saw?
2. Why couldn’t Hare get the mangoes himself?
3. What did Hare bring from his house?
4. Who climbed the tree for the mangoes?
5. Why didn’t Hare catch any mangoes?
6. What did Baboon do when he got tired?
7. Where did Hare put the mangoes?
8. Why did Hare laugh?

# Z

## My Pets.

My name is Lindiwe Zulu. I was born in Bulawayo. I am twelve years old. I like animals. I have a rabbit pet. Father named it Fluffy. I have three pet fish too. When it is very cold I do not play outside. I stay indoors with my pets. My sister does not like my pets. My mother wow! she likes them.

When I go to school, she washes them for me. I feel **proud** to have such a **caring** mother. My three pet fish have names. The small one is Patty. The smaller one is Pitty. The smallest one is Putty. Patty and Putty are good friends. Pitty has no friends, she is **boastful**.

### **Vocabulary Work**

**Pick a word from the ones underlined which means**

- a) someone's favourite person or animal
- b) live inside the house
- c) thinking that you are more important than others
- d) trying to make sure other people are happy
- e) talking too proudly about yourself

### **Questions**

2

- a) Who wrote the story?
- b) Where does Lindiwe Zulu live?
- c) How old is Lindiwe Zulu?
- d) Who named the rabbit pet?
- e) How many pet fish does she have?
- f) How many pets does Lindiwe Zulu have altogether?

3

- a) Who does not like Lindiwe's pets?
- b) What is the smallest fish called?
- c) Which pets are friends?
- d) When does Lindiwe stay indoors?
- e) Why does Pitty have no friends?
- f) What is the opposite of the word boastful?
- g) Why does Lindiwe say her mother is caring?

**Language Practice**

- 1. Lindiwe Zulu likes pets. So --- I.  
A. am    B. will    C. do    D. did
- 2. Lindiwe's father is richer ----mine.  
A. and    B. than    C. with    D. as
- 3. Lindiwe has lived in Bulawayo ---- she was born.  
A. since    B. when    C. for    D. if
- 4. It is bad to be --- to our brothers and sisters.  
A. good    B. rude    C. kind    D. polite
- 5. --- goes to school at weekends.  
A. No    B. None    C. No one    D. No people

6. Pitty has no friends. She plays all by

- A. myself      B. himself      C. herself      D. themselves

7. Lindiwe sometimes — indoors.

- A. play      B. playing      C. plays      D. has played

## **A1** No Food For You Today!

I was dancing like a cat on hot bricks when I saw Mother slaughtering a hen. I kept a greedy eye on her as she did her cooking. At lunch was disappointed to see a plate of sadza and okra. I only agreed to eat after Mother persuaded and told me that the chicken was for supper.

I waited impatiently for the supper. The day seemed longer than a year, and at last the clock clicked seven. I was now anxious. I later saw Mother serving the cooked chicken, so sure it was for dinner. At last she called me in. Like a confused cockroach I rushed in and kicked over the basin. The split water drenched Mother. Father was sitting nearby, looked at me with red, flaming eyes. I knew at once that I was in for a high jump.

Nervously, I made for the door, but suddenly found myself facing the window instead. He then held by the collar and ordered me out leaving the salivating aroma behind.

“No food for you today!” his hoarse voice echoed into my little

ears.

### 1. Vocabulary Work

Pick a word in the passage which means nearly the same as:

- |              |                             |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| a) hurried   | f) convinced                |
| b) disturbed | g) quickly and unexpectedly |
| c) soaked    | h) killing                  |
| d) bright    | i) rang loudly              |
| e) eager     | j) strong pleasant smell    |

2. Basing on your understanding of the passage, say whether each of these statements is 'True' or 'False'

- a) The family had sadza and okra for supper
- b) Mother killed a cat for lunch
- c) The cat kept a greedy eye on the family
- d) The water from the basin soaked Mother
- e) The writer made Father angry
- f) Mother denied the writer food
- g) The family usually had its supper at seven o'clock
- h) The writer enjoyed his lunch
- i) The family had waited for hours on end for dinner
- j) Instead of facing the door, Father found himself facing the window because of anger.

### 3. Match these heads with the appropriate tails.

#### Heads

- a) Dinner was served -----
- b) The writer was disappointed -----
- c) The writer hurried into the house -----
- d) The water that soaked Mother -----
- e) The writer made for the door -----
- f) Father ordered him out -----
- g) Father spoke hoarsely -----
- h) The writer waited impatiently -----
- i) The writer was certain it was for dinner -----
- j) Mother had killed -----

#### Tails

- at seven o'clock in the evening
- to be served with sadza and okra for lunch
- as Mother was serving the cooked chicken

- once he was called in
- to escape from the father's anger
- came from the water basin
- like a bullfrog
- a hen for supper
- for misbehaving
- to enjoy his dinner

#### 4. Gap Filling

**Fill in the gaps using the most appropriate word or words to show that you have read and understood the passage.**

- a) The writer was excited when he saw that -----
- b) His happiness later turned into ----- when lunch was served with sadza and okra
- c) The writer was ----- that the dead chicken was supper.
- d) It was a long ----- for dinner for the writer
- e) Once called in for supper ----- into the house
- f) The writer accidentally ----- it into Mother
- g) ----- got soaked from the spilled water

## **A2** Cuts and Wounds

Cuts and wounds are always dangerous. They should be looked after. When a person cuts himself, he bleeds. We all have blood in our bodies. When our bodies are cut, some of the blood gets out. In some way this is good. Some blood should get out of a cut. It helps to clean the wound. As soon as someone is cut, dirt can get into the wound. Sometimes it gets in from the thing which made the wound, like a knife or a piece of glass. Sometimes it gets in from the dirt which is on the body, or in the air. It always dangerous. Dirt carries poison.

If the poison gets into the body, it can make a person ill. Sometimes it can be nasty. A person with a poisoned arm or leg may have to be amputated. If the poison is very bad, the person may die. That is why some bleeding is necessary. The blood that oozes out helps to wash out dirt and the poison. We can also help out by washing the wound with clean water.

### 1. Vocabulary Work

Pick a word from those underlined which means nearly the same as:

- a) harmful or risky
- b) serious or severe
- c) harmful substance
- d) loses blood
- e) cut off one's arm or leg during an operation
- f) flows out
- g) very important

## 2. Opposites

What is the opposite of:

- a) clean
- b) good
- c) dangerous
- d) necessary
- e) nasty
- f) ill

## 3. Gap filling

Fill in the missing with appropriate word or words

- a) ..... and ..... are dangerous
- b) When a person cuts himself, he .....
- c) We all have .... in our bodies.
- d) .... helps to clean the wound
- e) As soon as someone is cut, ... can get into the wound.
- f) A person with a poisoned arm or leg may have it ... during an operation.

## 4. Questions

- a) What happens when a person cuts himself?
- b) What comes out when our bodies are cut?
- c) What does it help when this happens?
- d) In what **two** ways does dirt get into the wound?
- e) What can dirt carry into the wound?

f) What may have to be done to a poisoned arm or leg?

g) How can we help to clean a wound?

### Further Questions

h) What is the opposite of the word 'necessary'?

i) Which word from the passage means nearly the same as 'bleeds'?

j) In your own words explain the meaning of the word 'amputated.'

k) "It helps clean the wound" What does the word 'it' refer to?

l) "It is always dangerous" What does the word 'it' refer to?

m) What does the word 'nasty' mean as used in the passage?

## **A3** The Greedy Dog

Skippy had stolen a juicy bone from Mrs. Moyo's butchery and was now hurrying into the country where she hoped to enjoy.

She came to a bridge that crossed a small street. As she was passing over the bridge, she looked down into the water where she saw what she thought was another dog. Similarly, it was also carrying a bone. Skippy made up her mind to have that bone as well.

When she stopped, the other dog also stopped. When she moved, so did the other. This went on for some time. Skippy could stand it no longer. Skippy gave a fierce bark, hoping to scare her enemy. To her dismay, the bone dropped from her jaws and vanished below the surface of the rivulet.

When the water cleared, she looked down and the other dog also gazed at her. Strangely, she had no bone in her jaws either.

### 1. Vocabulary Work

Pick a word from those underlined which means nearly the same as

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) rural area          | f) stared                |
| b) full of flesh       | g) to her disappointment |
| c) a very small stream | h) disappeared           |
| d) surprisingly        | i) frightening           |
| e) frighten            | j) decided               |

### 2. Heads and Tails

Match the following heads with their tails

#### Heads

- a) Skippy had stolen .....
- b) Mrs. Moyo lived .....
- c) There was a small stream .....
- d) There was Skippy's image .....
- e) The 'other dog' which Skippy saw .....
- f) It is interesting to see that Skippy .....
- g) Hoping to frighten her enemy, Skippy .....
- h) Skippy's juicy bone .....

### **Tails**

- a) .....barked fiercely
- b) .....a juicy bone.
- c) ..... wanted another bone when she had another one in her mouth.
- d) ..... dropped into the water.
- e) ..... in the water.
- f) ..... was, in fact, her image.
- g) ..... between the town and countryside
- h) ..... in town

### **3. Comprehension Questions**

- a) Who had stolen a juicy bone from Mrs. Moyo's butchery?
- b) Where did Skippy hope to enjoy her meal?

- c) What did Skippy see under the bridge?
- d) Who was Skippy?
- e) Why did Skippy give a fierce bark?
- f) What happened when Skippy give a fierce bark?
- g) What happened when Skippy barked at her enemy?
- h) What did the 'other dog' carry?
- i) When did Skippy saw the 'other dog' looking at her?
- j) "it was also carrying a bone." What does the word 'it' refers to?

#### 4. Language in Action

Choose the best word or words to complete each of these sentences.

1. The a dog that stole the bone .... to my uncle.
  - A. belonging
  - B. Belongs
  - C. Was belonging
  - D. Is belong
2. Mr. Moyo arrived home ..... exactly quarter past five.
  - A. on
  - B. after
  - C. at
  - D. in
3. Skippy gave birth to six
  - A. puples
  - B. puppys
  - C. pupples
  - D. pupys
4. It is said ..... that Mrs. Moyo is ill.
  - A. story
  - B. saying
  - C. news
  - D. drama
5. Skippy was fond ..... its master.

- A. with                      B. by                              C. in                              D. of
6. Skippy also barked fiercely, ..... did the dog.  
 A. So                              B. Although                      C. Even  
 D. Also
7. Skippy had a leash around its  
 A. leg                              B. waist                              C. wrist                              D.  
 neck
8. The sudden noise made Mrs. Moyo  
 A. jump                              B. jumps                              C. jumped                              D.  
 jumping
9. The bone was ..... heavy that Skippy could not lift it.  
 A. very                              B. much                              C. quite                              D. so
10. Mrs. Moyo did not know ..... it was going to rain.

## **A4**      Mending a Bicycle

When my parents brought me a bicycle, they knew that i would have to mend a puncture at some \_time or another. Therefore, my father taught me how to mend a puncture.

On Saturday, he took me through the whole routine. First, i had to loosen the valve and remove it. Then he showed me how to loosen the tyre, all the way round, by means of two tyre levers. Then i had to pull out the tube, replace the valve and inflate the tube. Then he showed me how to find the puncture by immersing the tube bit by bit in a basin of water. We had to

pretend to find a puncture.

I had to mark the spot and clean it thoroughly with a little rasp from my tool bag. He told me how important is to clean the tyre because the cause of the puncture might still be stuck in the tyre. I cut a patch, spread solution onto it and do the same on the spot i had cleaned. After about ten minutes when the solution had become sticky, i had to place it on the spot. Then i had to replace the tube, valve and tyre. After i had inflated the wheel again, Father was satisfied that i would be able to mend a puncture

#### A. Sentence Construction

**Make meaningful sentences using six of these words:**

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. routine    | 7. by means of |
| 2. immerse    | 8. bit by bit  |
| 3. thoroughly | 9. pretend     |
| 4. important  | 10. patch      |
| 5. the cause  | 11. valve      |
| 6. satisfied  | 12. mend       |

#### B. Vocabulary Work

**Pick a word from those underlined and match it with its appropriate explanation below**

1. pleased
2. to put something deep into a liquid
3. using something
4. fill with some
5. gradually or slowly
6. a small hole made in the tyre or tube
7. repair
8. process

### **C. Practical Questions for Discussions**

1. Can you mend a picture?
2. What can we use instead of tyre levers?
3. How would you find a puncture in a tyre when you are in the veldt?
4. Who taught you how to mend a puncture?
5. What caused your last puncture?
6. How do we get air into a wheel?
7. How do we get air out of a tube?
8. What do you expect to find in a tool box?

#### **D. Comprehension Questions**

1. Who taught the writer how to mend a puncture?
2. When was the writer taught how to mend a puncture?
3. What did the writer do first to start the process?
4. What did the writer use to loosen the tyre?
5. What did the writer do to find puncture?
6. From where did the writer take the rasp?
7. How did the writer make sure that the patch was ready to be stuck/
8. Give a word from the passage which mean the opposite of tighten.
9. In your own words explain the meaning of “immersing”.
10. “We pretend to find a puncture” What does the word “we” refer to?

#### **E. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**Choose the best word or words to complete each of these statements**

1. The writer’s father bought him a  
A. tyre                      B. valve                      C. pump                      D bicycle
2. First the writer had to  
A. pull out the tube                      B. loosen the valve  
C. clean the valve                      D. loosen the tyre

3. The writer was taught to find the puncture by
- A. removing the valve
  - B. immersing the tube in water
  - C. loosening the tyre all way round
  - D. inflating the tube
4. They had to pretend to find a puncture because
- A. the bicycle had a puncture
  - B. the bicycle had no puncture
  - C. Father had punctured the tyre
  - D. Father wanted a new bicycle
5. According to the passage the word which means nearly the same as “fill” is
- A. loosen
  - B. inflate
  - C. puncture
  - D. mend
6. It is important to clean the tyre because
- A. the puncture might be stuck there
  - B. the solution would have become sticky
  - C. Father wanted to show him how to mend a puncture
  - D. the writer would have to mend a puncture sometime.

## **F. LANGUAGE QUESTIONS**

### **CHOSE THE BEST WORD OR WORDS TO COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES**

1. Taurai .....his bicycle towards the shop

A. riding      B. ridden      C. rode      D. ride

2. It was late ..... we decided to ride home

A. and                      B. so                      C. until                      D.  
because

3. This bicycle is ..... old that I cannot ride it

A. so                      B. too                      C. very                      D.  
much

4. .... father is around, my brother behaves himself

A. Whatever              B. whichever              C. Whenever              D.  
Wherever

5. That is the man ..... bicycle was stolen

A. whom      B. whose      C. who      D. why

6. My father mended the bicycle all by

A. myself      B. himself              C. ourselves      D.

### The Escape

The sun had risen now and was casting a golden light onto the grass that spread like a green carpet across the veld. Soon, Tawanda reached a small stream. He waded through the ankle-deep water. The cold almost froze his limbs. Tawanda clumsily climbed out of the water. Exhausted, he limped towards a big

rock and sat against it while he warmed himself in the morning sunshine.

As soon as his feet were dry, Tawanda continued on his journey. The sun was now climbing steadily up the sky. Except for the chirping and chattering of excited birds, everything was peacefully quiet.

The plastic bag that dangled from his waist made him walk unsteadily. He removed it from his belt and carried it in his hand.

After walking for a long distance, he felt tired and frightened. The cruel combination of hunger, fatigue and fear almost tempted him to turn back and return home but the thought of Uncle Moses and his cruelty encouraged him to move on. He had to escape.

Adapted from: Tapiwa and the Kidnappers by Godfrey Hozo (1987) Mambo Press

### Questions

- a) At what time did Tawanda leave home?  
(1)

a) What spread like a green carpet across the veld?

(1)

b) What almost froze Tawanda's limbs?

(1)

c) What made Tawanda walk unsteadily?

(1)

d) How deep was the water in the stream?

(1)

e) Why did he lean against a big rock?

(1)

f) What disturbed the quietness of the day?

(1)

g) Why would Tawanda not turn back and return home?

(1)

h) Which word from the passage means nearly the same as "tired?" (1)

i) What does the word "it" in line 9 refer to?

(1)

j) In your own words explain the meaning of the word "dangled".

### The Drought

Day after day the sky remained blue and the earth cracked with the heat. Everywhere people talked about the lateness of the rain and the growing prospect of drought. Then one afternoon, it

was reported that the rainmaker had arrived. We were all lying in the shed to avoid the afternoon heat. At that time we saw people walking along a path going to Svikiro's compound and then Svikiro himself approached to tell everyone to attend a ceremony.

We went there reluctantly, for in our hearts we did not believe it would work. A large and enthusiastic crowd of people turned up in an open space. Small groups of women and children crowded under the eaves of the two small huts for shade and the men sat with their knees up to their chins in the hot sun, holding some knobkerries, axes and walking sticks.

Jaka rose from among the men and stood above the rainmaker, bowing his head as he bent down to say something to her. Someone shouted from the crowd, angrily advising the headman to revise his manners and crouch as he talked to her. Then there was silence, Jaka looked around, hesitated but crouched down on his heels. He brought a tin of tobacco and began to make a cigarette but the rainmaker was unaffected by his further display of bad manners and spoke to him quietly, giving instructions. Soon Jaka got up and spoke to the crowd repeating the message that they should go to the tree of the ancestors.

- (a) What made the earth crack?
- (b) How did the people avoid the afternoon heat?
- (c) What do you think the ceremony was all about?
- (d) Whom do you think was the rainmaker?

- (e) Which word from the passage means nearly the same as willingly?
- (f) Where was the rainmaker?
- (g) What does the word “her” in line 12 refer to?
- (h) Who was J aka?
- (i) What three items listed in the passage were held by the men?
- (j) What do the words “to revise his manners” mean to you?

## **The Cruel King**

Denga was the king. He ruled with cruelty and greed. He made the man work day and night digging for gold. He called the witchdoctors to mix the gold with magic. The magic would make him live forever. Anyone refusing to do this was tortured and put to death. The king ordered all the people to stop worshipping the spirit of their fathers. He said he was their god and wanted them

to worship an idol made of the image of him. Anyone visiting the palace had to bow in front of the idol and then crawl backwards out of the temple on his stomach.

### Questions

- (a) Who was Denga?
- (b) What work did the men do day and night?
- (c) What two things were done to the men who refused to work day and night?
- (d) Why did Denga order the people to stop worshipping the spirit of their fathers? (1)
- (e) Why did the king make the witchdoctors mix gold and magic?
- (f) Which word from the passage means a king's home?
- (g) Which word from the passage is the opposite of kindness?
- (h) The idol was in whose image?
- (i) In your own words explain the meaning of the word "crawl".

## Do Dogs Talk?

A dog has feelings just as people do. It may feel angry, afraid or happy. It can tell you all this. Watch a dog closely, you can find out how it feels.

A fearful dog looks away from you. It may run away, too. Some slip their tails in between their legs when they are afraid. Keep away from such dogs. It may bite you out of terror. An angry dog stares at people. It may growl, and usually the hair on its back stands up.

Dogs do love to play. They often show that too. They may wag their tail or bow their heads. At times they bark and pant with an open mouth.

Most dogs need love and attention. Some dogs are unhappy when they are left alone for a long time. Sometimes dogs have died from sadness when their masters have died. A dog that has been left alone all day long may get angry. It may tear up the house to get even with you.

### Questions

- (a) In which are dogs similar to people? (1)
- (b) How can we find how a dog feels? (1)
- (c) What does a dog do when it is afraid? (1)
- (d) When does a dog stare at people? (1)
- (e) When does a dog bite out of terror? (1)
- (f) What does it mean to you when the hairs on a dog's back stands up? (1)
- (g) Why do you need to keep away from dogs that are afraid? (1)
- (h) How does a dog react when left alone for a long time? (1)
- (i) What lesson do we learn from this story? (1)
- (j) Give a word from the passage which means nearly the same as sorrow. (1)
- (k) Give a word from the passage which means nearly the same as snarled. (1)
- (l) In your own words explain the meaning of the words "to get even with you." (1)

**G. Expressive Writing** Read the story “Mending a Bicycle Puncture” once more. Now use the knowledge you get from there and that you have to write a composition with the title, “How to Mend a Puncture”. Include in your composition only important detail.

#### **Do Dogs Talk?**

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#### **Questions**

- (a) In which are dogs similar to people? (1)
- (b) How can we find how a dog feels? (1)
- (c) What does a dog do when it is afraid? (1)
- (d) When does a dog stare at people? (1)
- (e) When does a dog bite out of terror? (1)
- (f) What does it mean to you when the hairs on a dog’s back stands up? (1)
- (g) Why do you need to keep away from dogs that are afraid? (1)
- (h) How does a dog react when left alone for a long time? (1)
- (i) What lesson do we learn from this story? (1)
- (j) Give a word from the passage which means nearly the same as sorrow. (1)
- (k) Give a word from the passage which means nearly the same as snarled. (1)
- (l) In your own words explain the meaning of the words “to get even with you. (1)

## Kwaramba Searches For New Land

Kwaramba came to settle among us from the north. He brought with him a small herd of cattle and very few other possessions. The elders received him well and treated him with respect .After a couple of days, they called him to the village council for an interview

Kwaramba appeared to have satisfied the elders because, soon after the interview, he was seen being shown patches and plots of unoccupied land .Apparently, he had moved south in search of better grazing and arable land. He had claimed that land in the north had become barren due to over rise. His family was there finding it difficult to make a living there, so they had come to find better land.

His final choice was a plot of unused land next to Mamunda’s field .He was very happy with this piece of land and thanked the council for their kindness. Soon, he started working on the piece of land to prepare for the not so far rainy season .

Adapted from Stories True To Life by N.M . Rungano , Mambo Press(1990)

## **THE EXAMINATION FEVER**

There was no single person at the school when Panashe arrived . The examination he was about to write that day had occupied his mind so much that he had failed to notice that it was still too early .

He peeped through the window and looked at the wall clock in the head teacher's office. The time was only five in the morning .Fearfully and confused he wobbled into the examination room and dept on one of the benches at the of the room.

He was woken up shortly by Old Munatsa , the head teacher . Mr Munatsi was an energetic and highly respected teacher. He was on his occasional walks around the school? He wanted to check any form of mischief that would discredit his school in the final examinations of that year. His school was a centre of excellence admiration.

Mr Munatsi invited Panashe to his house .They discussed a few issues over a cup of hot coffee.

## **TAWANDA KILLS AN EAGLE**

Tawanda's sharp weapon hit the attacking eagle in mid-air. The big bird made a loud noise and fell to the ground. For a food so it flapped its wings about like a butterfly burnt by a bush fire. After a while, it died.

It all seemed like a nightmare to the two boys. The stick fell from Tatenda's trembling hands. They looked at each other speechlessly. "You, you, you have killed it," stammered Munoda. "We have" answered Tawanda. "But you who hit it," said Munoda, pointing a shaking finger at his friend. "To save you" said Tawanda. "Yes", Munoda admitted, "You could have easily left me at the mercy of the creature. Only God knows what would have happened."

There was no need for more words. The boys, each with a heavy sigh slowly turned away. They were so overcome with fright that they descended Chegondo Hill without another word.

Adapted from **TAWANDA, MY SON** by Thompson K Tsodzo  
,COLLEGE EXPRESS(1986)

hbmakaye@gmail.com

# COMPOSITION WRITING TIPS

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## 1. My Cat

### **A. Introduction (where I got it)**

- a. black cat
- b. given to me
- c. it was still small
- d. it is now about four years old

### **B. Body (Paragraph II) its food**

- a. fed twice a day

- b. mornings, meat or milk
- c. at night meat or special cat food
- d. very fond of milk
- e. laps it up

### **Paragraph III**

- a. her claws
- b. her pads
- c. hunting during daytime and at night
- d. thick fur and wonderful eyes
- e. always finds her way home

### **Paragraph iv (her ways)**

- a. beautiful, gentle, clean
- b. washes herself after eating
- c. like a fire in winter
- d. shows pleasure by purring

### **C. Conclusion**

- a. I love my cat
- b. I look after her.

### **Vocabulary that may used**

- fluffy
- beautiful, gentle and clean
- fond of
- licking
- laps it up
- strokes
- beast of prey
- pleasure
- long, curved and sharp
- purring
- soft pads
- stray from home
- nocturnal

### **Similes**

- as black as coal, as white as snow
- as gentle as a lamb
- as wise as an owl
- as sharp as a needle (claws)

## **2. A Football Match I Attended**

### **A. Introduction (where and weather)**

I have attended so many football matches at/in Mkwesine Stadium. The one I attended/witnessed on 15 June 2016 was a memorable/an unforgettable one. Our school was playing against its main/chief rival, Chipiwa. The weather was conducive for the big game/encounter/derby.

### **B. Body: Paragraph II**

- Number of people
- behaviour of spectators
- cheering at their favourite teams

- noisy supporters
- danced with joy, ululated
- screamed with joy

### **Paragraph III**

- good passes
- passes were accurate
- dribbled past defenders
- scored a header
- make a great save
- played an entertaining game

### **Paragraph IV**

- scored a brilliant goal
- scored a specular goal
- scored the winning goal
- who was the best player/ enterprising
- the dribbling wizard

### **C. Conclusion**

- Which team won, by how many goals
- Prizes
- Player of the tournament/man of the match/most enterprising player/top goal scorer walked away with...

## Vocabulary

- most talented player
- awarded a penalty
- passes were accurate and fast
- knitted good passes
- scored a brilliant goal
- scored a hatrick
- scored a brace
- the ball was cleared from the line
- scored a scissors kick
- the ball hit the crossbar
- he was fouled in the penalty box and a penalty was awarded
- scored a gem of a goal
- one goal to nil
- cleared the ball

### 3. An Accident I Witnessed

#### A. Introduction: Paragraph I

- shiny and hot day, dates if necessary, sun shining brilliantly
- the sun was like a ball of fire
- the scene of the accident

#### B. Body Paragraph II

- lorry wanted to overtake at a sharp curve
- the lorry crashed into the bus
- people who died on the spot
- number of people injured fatally/seriously
- total chaos/disorder
- some people were screaming and groaning in fear and pain

### **Paragraph III**

- passing vehicles stopped to avoid hitting the injured
- Moments later, Shortly after that, Within a short space of time police arrived at the scene and asked some questions.
- Put a cordon to keep the public at a distance
- Many people stopped to see if they could assist

### **Paragraph IV**

- Ambulance came and carried the injured to the hospital
- Some survivors suffered scratches
- Lorry driver died after being admitted into the hospital/hospitalized.

### **C. Conclusion**

- After a fortnight, people were treated and discharged
- The lorry driver, the bus driver caused the accident was drunk; did not obey traffic rules.

## **Vocabulary**

- people were bleeding profusely
- some people were injured slightly, fatally
- some onlookers wept bitterly, touchingly
- some people fell heavily on the tarred road/on the gravel road

### **4. My School**

#### **A. Introduction**

- name of school
- where you find it, nearest town, rivers, roads and dams, district
- year it was established

#### **Paragraph II**

- talk about the lowveld sugar estates
- talk about distances in kilometers; use words (i) approximately (ii) around (iii) about, (iv) almost
- is it near a secondary school, name it, use the above words to give distance to the nearest secondary school
- how far is it from the nearest township, town.

#### **Paragraph III**

- it is a big school/small, urban, farm or rural school.

- number of teachers – name just a few, headmistress/headmaster, the deputy head, your class teacher
- number of pupils - uniform worn by girls/boys

### **Paragraph IV**

- subjects taught, your favourite subjects
- your sporting activities at the school
- does your school excel in any sport

### **Paragraph V**

- why do you like your school?

### **Vocabulary**

- situated, located
- beautiful and magnified
- green flowers
- charts are educative, attractive and mouth watering
- classrooms are well furnished
- teachers are friendly, kind, sociable, merciful, smart and helpful
- pupils are generous, faithful, smart and cheerful
- school has indigenous and exotic trees (name a few)
- the garden is productive – variety of vegetables grown in the garden
- approximately, around, about, almost

### **Similes**

- as green as grass – flowers
- as smart as kings (teachers)

- as busy as pupils (teachers)

## DESCRIPTIVE COMPOSITION

### Describing Any Person

**Face and head:** round, oval, long, small, square-jawed, thin, bullet, wrinkled, friendly, freckled, bald-headed, dark in complexion, light in complexion, white in complexion.

**Forehead:** narrow, flat, bulging, straight, broad, enormous

**Nose:** long, flat, straight, broad. Enormous, bulbous, aquiline (eagle-like)

**Hair:** straight, wavy, curly, matted, unkempt, fine, tangled, brown, grey-haired, long, silky, bobbed, plaited

**Eyes:** clear, bright, large, small, brown, blue, sly, merry, beady, twinkling, sparkling, round, almond-shaped

**Mouth, lips and teeth:** wide, thin, straight, stained, bad, decayed, gleaming, irregular, projecting, prominent, uneven, well-brushed, thick

**Skin:** pale, tanned, dusky, fair, sunburnt, rough, smooth, freckled, pimply, blotchy.

**Figures:** tall, short, lanky, stout, thin, frail, athletic, bent, sturdy, stalwart, manly, powerful, gigantic, deformed, robust, broad chest, upright, bow-legged, big-chested.

**Character:** humble, kind hearted, proud, naught, greedy, selfish, cheerful, miserable, honest, charming, mean, loyal, generous, lovable, bold, stubborn, short-tempered, forgiving, unforgiving,

merciless, brave, hardworking,, good tempered, coward, jovial, headstrong, shy, unforgiving

**Voice:** low, high-pitched, squeaky, sweet, shrill, hoarse, deep, harsh, bass, nasal, guttural, raucous

## NARRATIVE

### CAUGHT IN A THUNDERSTORM

#### Paragraph I

- Last Friday/Saturday afternoon mother sent me to buy some groceries
- went to visit a friend on another farm

- no cloud in the sky
- was a hot-smelted day
- sun was like a ball of fire

## Paragraph II

- Towards one, two, three o'clock the wind sprang up.
- could see the wind at the swaying branches of trees
- driven by the wind, thunder clouds began to gather in
- the storm was brewing

## Paragraph III

- Soon afterwards, I heard the rumbling of thunder.
- By this time the sky completely overcast
- Suddenly, there was a loud thunderclap that left me almost deaf, followed by a flash of lightning

## Paragraph IV

- A few raindrops spattered in the dust
- Almost immediately afterwards, it poured with rain
- I had to scurry for shelter
- I was drenched (wet to the skin)
- Water was everywhere
- I took shelter in a cave/ shed.
- I shivered with cold

- Within half an hour, the storm had passed

### **Paragraph V Conclusion**

- I could see a rainbow in the sky
- Birds began to sing again
- We/I hurried home
- 

### **7. BUSINESS LETTER**

Write a letter to your teacher advising him that you will not be able to attend school on a said date and day. The reasons should include the following.

Your mother has fallen ill and has been bed-ridden with an outbreak of cholera that has recently hit your village/area.

- father has been taken to hospital
- has since been admitted at Chiredzi/Mashoko/Mkwesine hospital/clinic
- father has written a note telling us that her condition is improving
- since you are the eldest son/daughter you have to take care of beasts, other younger children (the family) and all farming activities.
- you can add some more details
- tell him/her when you hope to be back to school

### **Vocabulary**

- admitted
- recovering/ feeling better
- looking after/ taking care
- treated and discharged

## **NARRATIVE**

### **The Day My Uncle's House Burnt Down**

#### **A. Introduction**

- last week, year, a fortnight ago visited my cousin in Harare
- that evening went to the church- returned
- saw the house on fire

#### **B. Paragraph II**

- how we tried to save what we could
- uncle took hose pipe in the garden
- fire kept spreading
- helped my uncle, carried out clothes and furniture
- later, too dangerous, crowd/onlookers rushed – what they did.

#### **Paragraph III**

- how the fire was put out
- part of the roof fell in, smoke and flames
- fire engine arrived- firemen sprayed water on the house
- flames died down – fire put out
- only bare walls left

#### **Paragraph IV – Conclusion**

- stayed at a neighbour's house
- uncle looked for a house to rent
- cause of the fire never found out.

#### **A CEREMONY**

**Time :** Sunrise, midday, sunset, early morning, late, the sun was behind the mountains

**Clothes:** well dressed, wedding gown, nice suit, glossy shoes, leather shoes, wedding ring, (golden, shiny); veil covering a beautiful face, high-heeled shoes, venue well decorated, aisle

**Food:** delicious food, spicy, sour, sweet, smelly, savory, with good flavor, plenty of food, tasty, tasteless, a big meal, a large meal, a delicious cake, a great deal of

**Entertainment:** dancing to music, a piece of music, songs, bride maids dancing to music

**Gifts:** a lot of presents, a variety of presents, many, in form of cash, furniture, kitchen utensils

**People:** a big crowd, in numbers, many people, bride, bridegroom, new husband, pastor, cheerful, master of ceremony.

**Conclusion:** overjoyed, extremely, happy, will never forget this day

### **Some important Points**

- women were ululating as the couple walked down the aisle
- many people were cheering at the new couple
- everybody screamed with joy
- the mc's voice echoed into my ears
- little waited impatiently for food with greedy eyes
- mouth watering food, appetising food

## Prize Giving Day

Prize giving ceremony of a school is a glad day. On this happy day prizes are given in a meeting. The students decorate the school building with leaves and flowers. They sing, dance and recite poems before the invited guests.

This year the prize giving ceremony of our school came off on Friday. The meeting was held at 10:00am. The D.C. present over the function. This national flag was hoisted by the grade 6 class. The students sang the national anthem. The headmaster read out the annual report. The students sang and danced, recited poems and staged a one act drama.

At last the Guest Speaker Mr G wairo gave away the prizes. Each prize consisted of some useful books. The books were beautifully bound. One of my friends got a prize for good conduct.

At last Mr G wairo stood up in a neatly word speech he congratulated the prize winners. He asked other students to work hard so that they might get prizes the next year. He thanked the teachers for arranging such a meeting.

At last a student of grade7 sang the closing song. The headmaster offered his heart-felt thank to the Guest Mr G wairo. The ceremony ended at 3:00pm.

### Our Village Health Worker

A village health worker is an important person in the village. She is well known to every man and woman in the village and is held in high respect. She gives medicine to the poor villagers. Normally a village health worker is not a qualified man or woman.

There is a kit at the village health worker's home. There is a stock of medicine of medicine in this kit. She has a chair and a table for his use and a bench for the patient to sit on. The patients come to his house early in the morning. She prescribes the medicine for the waiting patients and gives them medicine. She may have a bicycle to go to distant places. The village health worker normally treats diseases such as malaria, diarrhoea, influenza and small burns and wounds.

A village doctor takes special care of his patients. Sometimes, he keeps sitting for hours together by the side of his patients and makes careful study of the disease. In case of any serious disease she, sometimes refers the patient to the hospital. He is the best friend of the villagers.

The village health worker is simple. He is loved and respected by all. Not only the poor but also the well-to-do people treat him with politeness.

## The Rivers Of Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe has quite a number of rivers. A network of rivers spread over it like the network of artery in human body and carried water to the remotest parts of the land. The three principal rivers of Zimbabwe are Save, Runde and Mazowe river and many of the other rivers are their tributaries as well. These rivers run into the mighty rivers and feed them.

Zimbabwe is remarkable for its fertile soil. For this ,too, it is caused by its rivers. The mighty rivers of Zimbabwe carry an enormous amount of mud into the country every year and the floods take it to all the parts of the country. W hen the water recedes, there lies a thick layer of mud deposit of silt. This adds to the soil.

These rivers bring fish to our country. A large bulk of fish we need comes from these rivers. A lot of people live by selling fish. A large number of them are prosperous. Some rivers like like Mwenezi carry water for irrigation in sugarcane growing areas. The Turgwi river in Bikita also goes through the Save valley Conservancy therefore providing water to large herds of wild animals.

However, sometimes these rivers bring flood. Large volumes of water come from the upper areas of the great rivers and rivers overflow their banks causing heavy damage to standing crops. As a result, famine follows.

## Tourist Spots Of Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe has many places of tourist attractions which make our country more charming. So, every year thousands of people from the different countries visit here.

We have many historical and tourist spots in our country. Among them, Victoria Falls, Kariba dam, Matopos and Mana Pools. Victoria Falls and Kariba dam are the main tourist spots of Zimbabwe.

Victoria Falls is the most popular spot because of its length tourists come to see both sunset and sunrise. Chirinda forest is where different types of natural things are found. So, all the time of the year many visitors visit from the different places of the home and abroad.

Beside these, there are also many other places which are historically famous. So our country becomes famous for the visitors of the world.

## Your favourite game\football

There are many kinds of games in our country. Of all games, I like football most. It was first played in England. Now it is played in all countries of the world.

Football is my favourite game. It has some advantages it is not as costly as cricket. It gives us much pleasure. It thrills both the players and the spectators.

Football is an outdoor game. It requires a big field. It requires about one hundred metres long and 70 yards wide. There are two goal posts at the end. The game is played between two teams. Each team has eleven players. Of them one goal keeper, two full backs, three half backs and five forwards. There is a referee to conduct the game.

At the beginning of the ball is placed at the centre on the field. The referee whistles and the game begins. Then each team tries to pass the ball through the opposite goal post. But they cannot touch the ball with hands. Only the goalkeeper can touch and catch it. There is an interval of ten minutes. The sides are changed after the interval. The team which scores more goals wins the game.

The game of football teaches us obedience to rules. It also teaches discipline, co-operation and leadership. It improves the health of the player and makes him careful, strong and hardy.

Though the game of football has some risks of being injured, it is liked by all.

## A Journey by Bus

A journey is always enjoyable to me. If the journey is a journey by bus, it becomes more thrilling. Recently I got a chance to make a journey by bus. I went to Chilo village on the 25<sup>th</sup> of August.

My friend invited me to pay a visit to their home. Then I told my friend the plan to visit his home. On the appointed day, we went to the bus stop. After about half an hour the bus arrived and I boarded it. The bus started at a high speed. Shortly after that, it left Chiredzi town and the countryside.

The bus was running ahead leaving behind green sugarcane fields. I enjoyed natural scenery at the both sides of the road. At about 11:00 am we crossed the Runde river at Chilonga bridge. It is the most memorable thing of the journey. When our bus was on the bridge my heart leaped with joy. I saw many things on both sides of the river. Many fishing boats were floating on the river.

At 1:00 pm we reached Chilo township. Then we got down and hired a donkey-drawn scotch-cart to reach my friend's home. I arrived at my friend's home safely. My friend and his parents gave me a warm reception.

In a nutshell, the journey was really very interesting. It gave me much pleasure. I shall never forget the sweet memories of the journey.

## A Village Market

A village market is a public place in a village where a large number of people assemble from different areas to buy and sell commodities necessary for everyday life. So it is an important buying and selling centre for the villagers.

A village market is located at a place where people from different places can easily come for buying and selling different goods. So a village market is usually located by the side of a river, junction of roads or near a railway station. Usually the village market is held once per month.

The village market is of great use and importance to the villagers. Here they get all necessary things of their daily use. Clothes, beer, fish, vegetables, yokes, building material are bought and sold in the open space. Clothing and beverage areas are the most crowded places in the village market. It is a place of entertainment for the villagers too. However the village market is an unhealthy place. It is dusty in the dry season and muddy in the rainy season. There is no proper place for putting garbage and litter.

Although the village market is noisy, dusty and unhealthy, it is a place of gathering of a large number of people buying and selling daily goods.

## My Pet Animal

There are many kinds of pet animals in the world. The dog and the cat are mostly known in our country. At every house of our country, these two animals are seen. Among the all kinds of pet animals, I like the cat most. I have a pet cat. She is pretty to look at. I called it Mickey.

Mickey has a round head. Its whole body is covered with soft fur it looks like a small tiger. I like Mickey and Mickey is also fond of me. If I am late from returning home from school, she mews about and searches for me .By nature Mickey is neat and clean, she does not go outside the house and soil her body. She likes comfort and sleep in my bed. If I get angry she looks at me tenderly and mews lovingly. So I cannot drive her away. When I call it by its name, it moves round me and mews sweetly.

My pet cat Mickey is very gentle. She does not steal any food from our house. She is very fond of milk and dried fish. When I sit, she mews around me. I give her food to it. Everyone of our house loves her and gives her food to eat. She likes to play with my siblings. Mickey does many good to us. At night she moves about in our house and kills rats and many harmful insects.

All in all, Mickey is my favourite pet. She is like a member of our family. We all take special care of her because we tame her for our good and pleasure. We look upon Mickey as a friend of the family. So every one of our family treats her with great care

## My Visit To Great Zimbabwe Monuments

Leisure is a source of pleasure and satisfaction. The hours spent in tourism are always exciting and thrilling. So, to get much pleasure and remove our all tiredness, last month I along with some of my friends made a touring journey.

We selected Great Zimbabwe as our tourist destination. It is a place of historical interest and is not far from Masvingo city. So, we hired a bus to go there on the fixed day. We took the necessary preparation to cook on the touring day. Additionally, we also took some food items and material with us. After, finishing our breakfast we start the touring at 8:00am.

Entering in the ruins we visited all the historical structures and so the famous things. The tourist guide took us to the conical tower and the great enclosure .He explained to us what the conical tower and the chevron patterns meant for the Shona people who used to live at this great monument.

Sometimes we collected the natural and artificial scenery of the tourist area. We were taught that approximately ten thousand people once lived at this great monument. It is said that the king at this place was Munhumutapa. The amazing walls of the whole ruins were built from a system called dry-walling. This means that there was no mud to bind the granite stones together. This is really amazing!

My visit to the Great Zimbabwe monuments is one of the memorable visits of my life. Many tourists visit our country to see this man-made wonder. I also feel proud of this historical monument of our country which represents our glorious past.

## SOME IMPORTANT WORDS IN COMPOSITION WRITING

- However....
- On the other hand...
- On the contrary....
  
- Furthermore....
- Additionally....
- In the same way...
- In addition to
- Moreover...
- Apparently
- Clearly...
- Obviously.....
- Definitely.....

- Finally.....
- Lastly.....
- Therefore.....
- In a nuts hell.....
- All in all.....

### Vocabulary for Composition Writing

- truly speaking
- waited eagerly
- cried bitterly
- no use crying over spilt milk
- desperately pleading
- scorching sun/heat
- the blazing sun was already scorching the earth
- dashed home
- tip-toed towards the house
- as the blazing September sun scorched mercilessly over the barren earth
- a well-planned day turned horrible and nightmarish when I was caught red-handed
- beaten ruthlessly
- sauntered out of the house on an empty stomach
- a loyal hard-working child
- I was aroused/awakened by the chirping birds
- my heart throbbed and missed a bit
- everyone chuckled at me

- I wished the earth could open up and swallow me
- popped out of the bed
- taking a glimpse
- the next instant
- a barrage of questions bombarded my small head
- a hundred pairs of eyes gazed at me
- I was the title to every joke
- still glued on the forestage of my mind
- was down-hearted
- I plucked up some courage
- got embittered
- truly hard times never kill
- a prank of getting me into trouble
- found my grumpy old headmaster extremely furious
- wobbled into the room
- piercing look
- felt wistful and humiliated
- showed no remorse
- showed no tolerance
- no reasonable explanation
- put heads together
- he was astounded
- at the crack of dawn
- I am writing this grousing letter
- screaming and groaning
- supposed to be done efficaciously
- after what seems like ages
- melancholic mood

- memories of this day are still lingering in my mind
- The sun had begun poking its golden fingers in the breaks of the foliage tree
- I enjoyed the pleasant blossoms of the orange tree which was in full bloom
- I was perplexed to realise that
- I ran as fast as my legs could carry me
- Everyone started jeering at me
- I stood dumbfounded
- I hesitated at the door
- Anger and shame raged through my veins
- I became frantic
- I cried because I was overwhelmed and infested with sadness
  
- I write this letter giving you a tip off of what has been happening in Mkwasi
- The problem is mainly caused by vice done by people
- In the light of the above
- Many people are flocking to Mkwasi in search of water
- in the nick of time
-

# GRADE 6 LANGUAGE STRUCTURES

---

- some/ any
- a great deal of
- a large amount of
- most of the....most of my...
- Plenty of...
- A lot of.....
- A small number of.....
- Further....furthest
- None of the girls...
- Nearly all the teachers....
- Most cheerful...more interesting...more friendly
- PLURALS....potato-,leaf,trolley,lorry,family...chalkboard ruler...garden tool
- Very few...very little
- Hardly any(noun) , I can scarcely believe(verb)
- May...might

- Ought to..ought not to...
- Until...since
- Prefer ....to
- Rather...than
- Used to...
- Alphabet ...Makaye,Makaudze,Makadho,Magutsa
- Hard of hearing
- Turn over a new leaf
- Let the cat out of the bag
- Although
- Instead of
- Owing to
- Regardless of
- Despite
- If/ unless (Don't ask the teacher if/ unless you don't know.
- Neither..nor ...
- Either..or...
- Taurai didn't like to go home.
- Did you give the book to Alice?
- Why did Charity go home?

- Despite Paul's strength he can't move the truck.
- In spite of Paul's strength he can't move the truck.
- Although is strong is strong he can't move the truck.
- **Despite/In spite of** the **heat**(noun) worked very hard.
- Mutare is **in** the east of Zimbabwe.
- Mutare is **to** the east of Masvingo.
- The disabled man was able to move around by means of **by means of** a wheelchair.
- What **will you do** after school today?
- I have **been working** very hard.
- So....that...
- Since Thursday/ March/ 2001/ yesterday/ last year/ I was born.
- For...four years/ two months/ a fortnight/ decade.

**USE ; how,where,what,why,how much,who,whose**

- I. I want to find my purse, but I have no idea.....to look.
- II. Please tell me ...you are crying.
- III. Ask the shopkeeper... The rice costs.
- IV. The teacher described .... tobacco is made from the leaves of the plant.
- V. A widow is a woman.... husband is dead.

- VI. Do you know .... stole the key.
- VII. Ask the newcomer ....her name is.

- Died of/ from....
- Suffer from...
- Too...to...
- As....as...
- Familiar with...
- Not only..... but also....
- In the shade.....
- Plural nouns. Cattle, police, poultry, staff

Time clauses: until/ till They stayed till/ until morning.

- Stay here until I tell you to go

Neither of them can swim. I didn't see either of them. She speaks neither Shona nor Ndebele

**Condition Clauses: If, whenever(Present tense) unless.**

If the weather's cold, we stay in. I will carry on with my plan unless there is an objection

**Means of transport** We came by bus/lorry (etc) on foot

*hbmakaye@gmail.com*

# ENGLISH TEST 1

1. – Frank nor Willie plays football  
(Either,Neither,And,Both)
2. The store had- oil nor jam.(either,for,neither)
3. My father neither drinks--smokes(or,nor,and,rather).
4. She read the--interesting story(**more, most much**)
5. Our school was--1934(**built, build, built**)
6. Oranges are- in Mazowe (**grown ,grows,grew**)
7. The president-- the new clinic (**was to open ,is to open ,are to open**)
8. - -here since 2004 (**I have been working ,I have worked**)

was working )

9. Tafadzwa ran-- fast that he won all the races
10. Mary said she--a cake (is going to make ,was going ,makes)
11. She said she--to Bulawayo.(has never been ,never been ,is going)
12. The teacher said we-- home early (can to go ,can go ,could go)
13. No-one told the pupils --(when they stop writing ,when to stop writing ,when stopping to write)
14. I went swimming--my home work(instead of doing ,instead doing, instead to do )
15. I like all my subjects excep-- English . (at, for in,)
16. Jennifer said that she --to go home ( wants, want , wanted )
17. We lived in Mkwesine--5 years .(since ,for ,ago)
18. Mister Nyandoro thought there--be a good rainy season (would , will shall, is to )
19. Chinese families are not allowed to have a lot of children (aren't they , were they ,hasn't they )
20. China has got a lot of big ports ,(hasn't it ,aren't it , wasn't it)

# ENGLISH TEST 2

1. Did you –the letter to your mother?(gave,give,given,,giving)
2. Sarah was–a picture when I got home(draw ,drawing,drawn,drew)
3. The children put – books on the table (they, them, they're, their)
4. I don't want to hear any–noise(more, most, of, some)
5. Walk–the road until you get to the clinic(by , above, down ,over)
6. The bus broke down so they finished the journey\_ foot(by, on, with ,through)
7. He ordered me to– up the letter (tear, tearing , tore , torn)
8. I will always remember the time– I broke my arm (when ,which was, them)
9. He passed the exam– he hadn't worked hard

(however, despite, although, so)

10. We will be late unless we-- (don't hurry ,hurry , will hurry ,are hurrying)
11. That's the girl--mother won the sewing prize(whose, who her, of who, that )
12. Zambia is--Zimbabwe (northern ,the north of ,in the north ,to the north)
13. Ask Martha whether--to the party . (she can come, will she come, of she can come ,can she can come )
14. I don't know--about the snakes(plenty ,anybody ,nothing, anything)
15. How much--must we wait ? (more long ,longer, of time ,minutes)
16. My father wasn't able--our car. (the repair ,of repair,to repair , could repair)
17. Martin said his sister--to the store (is going ,had gone, goes ,will go)
18. Which words are in the correct order (A. For looking at small objects is a microscope . B. Looking at small objects for is a microscope C. A microscope is for looking at small objects D. Small for objects is looking at a microscope)
19. Which sentence is correctly punctuated ( A. If you don't study Peter you will never do well B

.If , you don't study you will never do well .C.If you don't study ,Peter you will never do well D.if you don't study, Peter , you will never pass

20. **USE might,will** ;If you take fish out of water it \_\_\_ die.
21. If you rotate your crops ,your soil \_\_\_be more productive.
22. Look at those clouds ,it \_\_\_rain today
23. If cattle are not dipped ,they \_\_\_get tick – fever.
24. If you water plants at mid- day ,the water \_\_\_evaporate very quickly .
25. While I was (**do, doing, did**) my homework ,my pen broke.

## ENGLISH TEST 3

1. I remember the year \_\_\_drought caused a disaster (**which, when ,what ,that**)
2. \_\_\_you don't bother the bees they will not attack you.(**unless ,if ,until ,when**)

3. Bees use their legs\_\_\_\_\_ collecting pollen. (**in ,at ,for , to**)
4. My father \_\_going to plant trees in the plantation this afternoon. (**are, is ,were ,was**)
5. That is the pen--which they were fighting (**over, ,of ,to ,with** )
6. Chipo died--snake bite (**from ,of ,at ,with** )
7. I have never seen a mermaid \_\_ I was born .(**for ,when ,since ,while** )
8. Chimugoti has escaped, hasn't he ? (**yes , he has no, he has, yes , he hasn't , no he hasn't** )
9. And ,Thandi was a cruel woman (**wasn't she?, was she ,didn't she? ,did she?**)
10. The children were sitting under the tree--the shade. (**at ,on ,in , under**)
11. Tawanda is--good terms with Munashe. (**in ,at ,on ,by**)
12. The monkey prefers grapes-- bananas .(**with ,and ,to ,or** )
13. I decided to put--warm clothes. (**in ,at ,on , with**)
14. If it rains , we will--our plans. (**alter, altar ,alto, alight**)
15. After the picnic , everyone \_\_on blankets

(lied ,laid ,lied ,lay )

16. These rocks have\_\_ here for centuries (lain ,laid ,lied ,lay )
17. They did \_\_best to help (their ,they're ,they ,there )
18. She was not only poor \_\_\_foolish (but also, so that ,in case of ,as if )
19. The well is 20 meters \_\_ (depth,deep ,tall , lang )
20. We were all told to keep \_\_in the classroom by our teacher (quiet, quite , quit ,queu)
21. None of the teachers is/are happy .
22. None of their countries is has\have oil
23. Neither of the children \_\_\_ happy (is, are )
24. Susan did not only buy sweets by sweets \_books(and also ,but also ,also ,but)
25. The cattle were \_\_\_the shade (in, under , on ,at )

# ENGLISH TEST 4

1. When I was young ,I didn't \_\_ school(likes ,like, liked)
2. Taurai didn't \_\_anything(did, doing ,do )
3. Did you \_\_the book to Alice(give ,given ,give ,gave )
4. Why did Charity \_\_ home early (go ,went , gone ,going )
5. \_\_Paul's strength he can't move the truck {In spite of , Despite }
6. \_\_ Paul is strong , he can't move the truck (but ,, in spite of ,despite ,although )
7. It was very hot \_\_ we worked very hard(although , but ,despite )
8. \_\_the heat we worked very hard (in spite of ,despite )
9. There is the boy \_\_ mother won the Agric prize (who ,whose ,which ,when )
10. Can you remember the time \_\_ when Shupikai came to visit (who ,when ,which ,was)
11. That's the shop \_\_ the thief was caught (which ,when ,where)
12. The reason \_\_ we went to town is to buy a wheel barrow

(which , why ,when who )

13. Have you found the keys that \_\_\_\_ .(you lost them ,which that you lost ,that you lost )
14. A widow is a woman \_\_\_\_ man is dead (who her ,whose, who's)
15. \_\_\_\_goat's milk is good for you few people to drink(although ,owing to ,in spite of )
16. We \_\_\_\_ some giraffes , but we\_\_\_\_ any zebras(see — saw , saw — see ,see — see, saw – saw)
17. What is a fridge used for. It's used \_\_\_\_ things cold (for keeping , to keeping ,for to keep )
18. We \_\_\_\_ grow carrots because we've got clay soil ( cannot be able ,won't be able ,will not can )
19. My brother swallowed some particles , but the hospital \_\_\_\_ save his life (was able to ,could to ,managed to )
20. The girl \_\_\_\_ was hurt in the accident is called Anna (which ,who she ,who)
21. Susan is suffering \_\_\_\_malaria (in ,at ,from of )
22. I am not familiar \_\_\_\_this song(at ,in ,with ,at )
23. Yesterday it was too hot \_\_\_\_ play football (too , to ,for , in )
24. Susan has been \_\_\_\_ the whole day (sleep ,slept ,sleeping )
25. He is known for \_\_\_\_ old clothes ,(buy , buying , bought ,buys )

# ENGLISH TEST 5

1. You are to \_\_ to the head's office(went ,go , gone going )
2. You would rather travel by car \_\_by bus(then, ,than, thin )
3. I don't like Sarah \_\_ (too much ,at now at all )
4. If you \_\_ pesticides , you will get very sick (will swallows , swallow ,swallowing )
5. You will get holes in your teeth \_\_ you brush them twice a day (unless ,if ,whenever )
6. David catches a cold \_\_he get's well (unless , till ,whenever )
7. The police \_\_ asking for higher salaries (is ,are ,are to )
8. \_\_ your hands is the traditional way to say thank you(clapping ,you clap ,when you clap )
9. There is no water \_\_left in the well (till ,nearly ,whatever )
10. Nelson can't came and play , because \_\_the supper(she makes ,she is making ,she making )

11. Mutare is \_\_\_ of Zimbabwe (to the east ,for the east , in the east)
12. Mozambique is\_\_ of Zimbabwe (in the east ,to the east ,for the east )
13. Use by,on ::: She went to USA by, on air .
14. The boy went to his village by ,on foot .
15. The clinic is 2km \_\_ on( far ,further ,farer )
16. What \_\_ after school today ?(will you do ,are you doing ,do you do )
17. I don't know how to do this sun .It's easy ,\_\_you(I will ,I am going to show I'm showing )
18. As soon as I \_\_home ,I will do my home work(when getting ,will get ,get )
19. When we move to Karoi ,we \_\_ in a brick house (are living ,are going to live ,live )

When we move to Vumba ,I \_\_to you (am writing will write ,write)

# English test 6

1. It --- wet to play in the soccer pitch. (to\so\too\very)
1. The dress was too short ---Rutendo. (to\or\with\from)

2. Angola produces not only diamond, --- crude oil. (**and\ as well\ but \ also\ such as**)
3. No animal runs as fast --- a cheetah (**as\ like\ to\ against**)
4. My father ---reading a news paper to watching (**likes\ needs\ prefers\ can**)
5. Congratulations ---your thirteenth birthday(**to\ for\ with\ on**)
6. That shirt is not big---for me (**enough\ too\ as**)
7. Would you mind ---cleaning the utensils? (**clean\ cleans\ cleaned**)
8. The rains were so heavy ---the bridge was swept away (**and\ that\ than\ with**)
9. You had better ---hard at school (**s study\ s studied\ s studying**)
10. I don't know where to go and ---my sister does(**also\ so\ either\ neither**)
11. She has never seen her parents -- five years now(**for\ since about\ until**)
12. The doctor treated J oe by --- him(**operate\ operates\ operated\ operating**)
13. ---you lend me your pencil (**must\ could\ might\ should**)
14. We come to school - learn(**owing to\ in order\ to\ because\ in spite of**)
15. Either William or Charles -- in the netball team (**is\ are\ has\ does**)

16. Mary's dress is very similar --mine(**with\ to\ from\ by**)
17. It is --to greet elders (**polite\ patriotic\ our duty**)
18. I eat neither pork -- chicken(**or\ nor\ and\ to**)
19. Televisions are ---- than radios (**expensive\ more expensive\ most expensive**)
20. Who is the --girl in your class?  
(**clever\ cleverer\ cleverest**)
21. People are dying ----to the famine(**owing to\ despite\ because**)
22. James played very well --he was injured(**but\ despite\ although**)
23. Everyone can read and write -- Charles(**and\ except\ but**)
24. The scissors -- in the drawer (**is\ are**)

# ENGLISH TEST 7

1. It is cloudy today. The rain--fall tonight  
(**must\ might\ will\ should**)
2. --James and John are in grade 1 (**all\ both\ every\ some**)
3. You won't visit us tomorrow -- you(**will\ won't\ are\ aren't**)
4. Neither of the two boys --to school(**go\ gone\ goes\ going**)

5. Our ancestors wore animal skins, — ?( **did they\didn't  
they\were they**)
6. No one is going out — the bell rings

*hbmakaye@gmail.com*

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE TEST

1. \_\_\_ Frank nor Willie plays football (Either, Neither, Both).
2. The store had \_\_\_ oil nor jam(neither, either, if).
3. My father neither drinks \_\_\_ smokes (nor, or, but, for).
4. She read the \_\_\_ interesting story(more, most much)
5. Our school was \_\_\_1934(built, build, built)
6. Oranges are \_\_\_ in Mazowe (grown ,grows, grew)
7. The President \_ the new clinic next Saturday. (was to open ,is to open ,are to open)
8. \_ here since 2004 (I have been working ,I have worked, I was working )
9. Tafadzwa ran \_\_\_ fast that he won all the races. ( so, very, much, too)
10. Mary said she \_\_\_a cake (is going to make ,was going to make ,makes)

11. She said she \_\_\_\_to Bulawayo.(has never been ,never been ,is going)
12. The teacher said we \_\_\_\_ home early (can to go ,can go ,could go)
13. No-one told the pupils \_\_\_\_(when they stop writing ,when to stop writing ,when stopping to write)
14. I went swimming \_\_\_\_my homework(instead of doing ,instead doing, instead to do )
15. I like all my subjects except \_\_\_\_ English. (at, for, in,)
16. Jennifer said that she \_\_\_\_to go home ( wants, want , wanted )
17. We lived in Mkwesine \_\_\_\_ five years .(since ,for ,ago)
18. Mister Nyandoro thought there \_\_\_\_be a good rainy season (would , will shall, is to )
19. Chinese families are not allowed to have a lot of children (are they?, were they? ,aren't they?)
20. China has got a lot of big ports ,(hasn't it? ,isn't it? , wasn't it? has it?)
21. Did you \_\_\_\_the letter to your mother?(gave, give, given, giving)
22. Sarah was \_\_\_\_a picture when I got home(draw ,drawing, drawn, drew)
23. The children put\_\_\_\_ books on the table (they, them, they're, their)

24. I don't want to hear any \_\_\_noise(more, most, of, some)
25. Walk \_\_\_the road until you get to the clinic(by , above, down ,over)
26. The bus broke down so they finished the journey\_ foot(by, on, with ,through)
27. He ordered me to \_\_ up the letter (tear, tearing , tore , torn)
28. I will always remember the time \_ I broke my arm (when ,which was, them)
29. He passed the exam \_ he hadn't worked hard(however, despite, although, so)
30. We will be late unless we \_\_\_ (don't hurry ,hurry , will hurry ,are hurrying)
31. That's the girl \_ mother won the sewing prize(whose, who her, of who, that )
32. Zambia is \_\_\_ Zimbabwe (northern ,the north of ,in the north ,to the west)
33. Ask Martha whether \_\_to the party . (she can come, will she come, of she can come ,can she can come )
34. I don't know \_\_\_about the snakes(plenty ,anybody ,nothing, anything)
35. How much \_\_\_must we wait ?(more long ,longer, of time ,minutes)
36. My father wasn't able \_\_our car (the repair ,of repair, of time , could repair)

37. Martin said his sister \_\_\_ to the store (is going, had gone, goes, will go)
38. If you take fish out of water it \_\_\_ die. (might; will)
39. If you rotate your crops, your soil \_\_\_ be more productive. (might; will)
40. Look at those clouds, it \_\_\_ rain today. (might; will)
41. If cattle are not dipped, they \_\_\_ get tick – fever. (might; will)
42. If you water plants at mid-day, the water \_\_\_ evaporate very quickly. (might; will)
43. While I was doing, doing, did my homework, my pen broke. (might; will)
44. I remember the year \_\_\_ drought caused a disaster (which, when, what, that)
45. \_\_\_ you don't bother the bees they will not attack you (unless, if, until, when)
46. Bees use their legs \_\_\_ collecting pollen (in, at, for, to)
47. My father \_\_\_ going to plant trees in the plantation this afternoon (are, is, were, was)
48. That is the pen \_\_\_ which they were fighting (over, of, to, with)
49. Chipu died \_\_\_ snake bite (from, of, at, with)
50. I have never seen a mermaid \_\_\_ I was born. (for, when, since, while)

51. Chimugoti has escaped hasn't he? (Yes , he has; No ,he has; Yes , he hasn't; No he hasn't )
52. And ,Thandi was a cruel woman (wasn't she, was she ,didn't she ,did she)
53. The children were sitting under the tree \_\_the shade(at ,on ,in , under)
54. Tawanda is \_\_good terms with Munashe (in ,at ,on ,by)
55. The monkey prefers grapes \_\_ bananas .(with ,and ,to ,or )
56. I decided to put \_\_\_warm clothes (in ,at ,on , with)
57. If it rains , we will \_\_our plans(alter, altar ,alto, alight)
58. After the picnic , everyone \_\_on blankets (lied ,laid ,lied ,lay )
59. These rocks have\_\_ here for centuries (lain ,laid ,lied ,lay )
60. They did \_\_best to help (their ,they're ,they ,there )
61. She was not only poor \_\_\_foolish (but also, so that ,in case of ,as if )
62. The well is 20 meters \_\_(depth, deep ,tall , long )
63. We were all told to keep \_\_in the class room by our teacher (quiet, quite , quit ,queu)
64. None of the teachers is/are happy .
65. None of their countries is has\have oil
66. Neither of the children \_\_\_ happy (is, are )
67. Sus an did not only buy sweets by sweets \_books (and also

,but also ,also ,but)

68. The cattle were \_\_\_ the shade (in, under , on ,at )
69. When I was young ,I didn't \_\_\_ school(likes ,like, liked)
70. Taurai didn't \_\_\_ anything(did, doing ,do )
71. Did you \_\_\_ the book to Alice(give ,given ,give ,gave )
72. Why did Charity \_\_\_ home early (go ,went , gone ,going )
73. \_\_\_ of Paul's strength he can't move the truck {In spite ,  
Despite }
74. \_\_\_ Paul is strong , he can't move the truck (but ,, in spite of  
,despite ,although )
75. It was very hot \_\_\_ we worked very hard(although , but  
,despite )
76. \_\_\_ the heat we worked very hard (in spite of ,despite )
77. There is the boy \_\_\_ mother won the Agriculture prize (who  
,whose ,which ,when )
78. Can you remember the time \_\_\_ when Shupikai came to visit  
(who ,when ,which ,was)
79. That's the shop \_\_\_ the thief was caught (which ,when  
,where)
80. The reason \_\_\_ we went to town is to buy a wheel barrow  
(which , why ,when who )
81. Have you found the keys that \_\_\_ .(you lost them ,which  
that you lost ,that you lost )

82. A widow is a woman \_\_ man is dead (who her ,whose, who's)
83. \_\_goat's milk is good for you few people to drink(although ,owing to ,in spite of )
84. We \_\_ some giraffes , but we\_\_ any zebras(see — saw , saw — see ,see — see, saw – saw)
85. What is a fridge used for. It's used \_\_ things cold (for keeping , to keeping ,for to keep )
86. We \_\_ grow carrots because we've got clay soil ( cannot be able ,won't be able ,will not can )
87. My brother swallowed some particles , but the hospital \_\_ save his life (was able to ,could to ,managed to )
88. The girl \_\_ was hurt in the accident is called Anna (which ,who she ,who)
89. Susan is suffering \_\_malaria (in ,at ,from of )
90. I am not familiar \_\_this song(at ,in ,with ,at )
91. Yesterday it was too hot \_\_ play football (too , to ,for , in )
92. Susan has been \_\_ the whole day (sleep ,slept ,sleeping )
93. He is known for \_\_ old clothes ,(buy , buying , bought ,buys )
94. You are to \_\_ to the head's office(went ,go , gone going )
95. You would rather travel by car \_\_by bus(then, ,than, thin )
96. I don't like Sarah \_\_ (too much ,at now at all )
97. If you \_\_ pesticides , you will get very sick (will swallows ,

swallow ,swallowing )

98. You will get holes in your teeth \_\_ you brush them twice a day (unless ,if ,whenever )
99. David catches a cold \_\_he get's well (unless , till ,whenever )
100. The police \_\_ asking for higher salaries (is ,are ,are to )
101. \_\_ your hands is the traditional way to say thank you(clapping ,you clap ,when you clap )
102. There is no water \_\_left in the well (till ,nearly ,whatever )
103. Nelson can't came and play , because \_\_the supper(she makes ,she is making ,she making )
104. Mutare is \_\_\_ of Zimbabwe (to the east ,for the east , in the east)
105. Mozambique is\_\_ of Zimbabwe (in the east ,to the east ,for the east )
106. She went to USA by, on air .
107. The boy went to his village by ,on foot .
108. The clinic is a kilometre \_\_ on( far ,further ,farther )
109. What \_\_ after school today ?(will you do ,are you doing ,do you do )
110. As soon as I \_\_home ,I will do my home work(when getting ,will get ,get )
111. When we move to Karoi ,we \_\_ in a brick house (are living

,are going to live ,live )

112. When we move to Vumba ,I \_\_to you (am writing will write ,write)

113. He is ..... his father than his mother. a) more like b) liker

114. He is ..... than stupid. a) more lazy b) lazier

115. That is ..... of you. a) kindest b) most kind

116. Could you talk .....? a) quietlier b) more quietly

117. Can't you drive any .....? a) fast b) faster c) more fast

118. Susie is ..... than her sisters. a) taller b) tallest

119. Susie is the ..... of the four girls. a) taller b) tallest

120. He works ..... than anybody else in the team. a) hard b) harder c) hardest

121. We offer ..... expensive clothes for the fuller figure. a) less b) lesser

122. I wouldn't tell her if I ..... you. She can't keep a secret.  
a.- will be b.- were c.- am d.- had been

123. Paul would be a good artist if he ..... more patience.  
a.- had b.- has c.- will have d.- have

124. If they invited me to their party. I .....absolutely delighted.

a.- am b.- will be c.- would be d.- was

125. He ..... so many accidents if he drove more carefully.

a.- hadn't b.- wouldn't have c.- hasn't d.- won't have

126. I would help them if they ..... to me.

a.- had listened b.- listened c.- will listen d.- would listen

127. If the weather ..... warmer, we would go out.

a.- will be b.- had been c.- were d.- is

128. Unless you ....., you won't find out the truth.

a.- will ask b.- won't ask c.- ask d.- don't ask

129. If you ..... me, I will bring you the book.

a.- reminded b.- will remind c.- would remind d.- remind

130. If I ..... about your birthday, I would have you bought a present.

a.- knew b.- would know c.- know d.- had known

131. If Anna ..... a little taller, she could become a model.

a.- will be b.- is c.- had been d.- were

132. If I smoked a cigarette, .....you?

a.- would it bother b.- will it bother c.- does it bother d.- it bothers

133. If he ..... swimming in such a rough sea, he wouldn't have drowned.

a.- wouldn't have gone b.- didn't go c.- won't d.- hadn't gone

134. If I ..... Paul's number I would invite him to the party

a.- have b.- had c.- am having d.- had had

135. If I ..... John, I'd ask Mary for a date.

a.- will be b.- am c.- were d.- would be

136. If I sat on the armchair, I ..... more comfortable.

a.- would have been b.- had been c.- were d.- will have been

137. If it is was warm, we ..... to the park.

a.- will go b.- went c.- would go d.- are going

138. If they ..... so much time surfing the internet, they would get better marks in their exams

a.- don't spend b.- hadn't spent c.- didn't spend d.- didn't spend

139. We ..... out in the garden if it hadn't been so cold.

a.- would had sat b.- would sit c.- had sat c.- would have sat

140. If I had bought more milk, I ..... enough for breakfast.

a.- would have b.- had had c.- would have had c.- would had have

141. If we walk so slowly, we ..... late.

a.- will being b.- will be c.- be d.- would be

142. My counsellor and my English instructor ( has , have ) agreed to write recommendations for me.

143. Businesses around the country ( continue , continues ) to experiment with telecommuting as an option for their employees.

144. The questions on this test ( seem , seems ) unfair to me.

145. Each of us ( study , studies ) hard, but I think that I work the hardest.

146. This blizzard ( has , have ) to be the worst that I can remember.

147. I ( am , is , are ) pretty sure school will be cancelled tomorrow, too.

148. Gender discrimination in hiring practices ( is , are ) often hard to prove.

149. Neither of those mattresses ( feel , feels ) comfortable.

150. Here ( is , are ) the first two pages of the essay that you promised to look over for me.

151. Sunflower seeds and peanuts ( is , are ) the main ingredients in this bird-food mix.

152. The jokes in that movie ( is , are ) not at all funny.

153. Collaboration and feedback ( happen , happens ) electronically through employee e-mail accounts

and networking technology.

154. The cat and the dog ( sleep , sleeps ) curled up together.

155. Gwen Stefani, who is the lead singer of the band No Doubt, ( wear , wears ) a stick-on bindi.

156. Schools ( is , are ) closed everywhere because of the snow in the roads.

157. My family ( has , have ) a lot of shovelling to do.

158. Either Monday or Friday ( seem , seems ) like a good day for the meeting.

159. Everybody at my new school ( is , are ) friendly.

160. ( Has , Have ) you helped other students with their papers before?

161. A colourful assortment of toys ( attract , attracts ) shoppers to the store's display window.

162. Ruby and her mother ( bake , bakes ) cakes and cookies for a local restaurant.

163. In your opinion, what ( is , are ) my paper's biggest problems?

164. The ice cubes in the punchbowl ( have , has ) melted.

165. Traditionally, the red dot that Indian women wear on their foreheads ( indicate , indicates ) that

they are married Hindus.

166. All my neighbours ( is , are ) outside shovelling or playing

in the snow.

167. The soldiers were marching ...file A. with B. by C. on D. in
168. My brother is the bravest soldier I have ... seen. A. never B. ever C. always D. likely
169. No sooner ..the driver climb into his seat than the engine sprang into action. A. is B. was C. did D. would
170. ... it is winter, the ships will stay in dock. A. Although B. If C. While D. Even
171. The farmer had ...a lot of crops on his plot. A. grows B. growing C. grew D. grown
172. The poor peasant ...from his seat when he saw his son. A. rose B. rising C. risen D. rises
173. Neither of the two men ...dishonest. A. were B. is C. are D. have
174. The canals are often flooded when it A. raining B. rained C. rains D. rain
175. The teacher pointed at J ohn and A. me B. I C. mine D. myself
176. The sun ... rises in the east. A. never B. always C. sometimes D. often
177. No one else is allowed to stay ...near high voltage cables. A. anywhere B. nowhere C. somewhere D. everywhere
178. We had better take our raincoats ... it should rain. A. so that B. in case C. no matter D.as though
179. I wonder ... we will have good rains this season. A. wither B. weather C. whether D. whither

180. ...time passed, I became accustomed to the darkness. A. When B. As C. Like D. If
181. The.... is cold. A. most thing we hate B. thing we hate most C. most we hate thing D. we hate most thing
182. ...this book to the teacher should you pass by his house. A. Taken B. Taking C. Took D. Take
183. The air that human beings ... is oxygen. A. breadth B. breath C. breather D. breathe
184. The ants were moving ——— single file. A. over B. with C. in D. on
185. The grasshopper is a lazy insect, A. doesn't it? B. isn't it? C. does it? D. is it?
186. The corn had been —— by the farmer. A. growing B. grew C. grows D. grown.
187. When the ant arrived the grasshopper had already.  
A. gone                      B. going                      C. goes                      D. went
188. — the grasshopper had listened to the ant's advice, it would not have died of hunger.  
A. Unless                      B. Although                      C. If                      D. Since.
189. The grasshopper died —— hunger.  
A. with                      B. by                      C. from                      D. of.
190. If I —— Ronaldo I will give him the message.  
A. an seeing                      B. see                      C. saw  
D. had seen
191. Ronaldo plays soccer. So —— I.  
A. will                      B. an                      C. does                      D. do
192. —— of the people believed his story.

A. None            B. No one            C. No            D.  
Nobody

193. Neither Ronaldo — his father has seen the dog.

A. or            B. non            C. and  
D. but

194. The dog could not go — further.

A. more            B. some            C. no            D. any

195. A word opposite in meaning to the word 'sour' is \_\_\_\_\_

A. nice            B. dry            C. sweet            D.  
hungry

196. The words 'all was in vain' suggest that the fox tried hard  
without any \_\_\_\_\_

A. strength            B. hope            C. failure            D.  
success

197. The fox saw the grapes and — he had eaten them.

A. wished            B. dreamt            C. remembered  
D. forgot

198. The fox was — lazy to work for its family.

A. very            B. too            C. much            D.  
so

199. I saw the fox — into the vineyard

A. walked            B. will walk            C. walking            D. is  
walking

200. The fox tried to get hold of the grapes — it could not.

A. yet            B. already            C. although  
D. so.

201. If he had good eyesight, the fox — have seen the hunter  
nearby.

A. can            B. may            C. would            D.  
will

202. The lost fox — where to go yesterday.

A. was not knowing            B did not know C. did not know D.  
does not know.

203. The ankles,, the elbow and the shoulder are parts of the —

- 
- A. body      B. arm      C. head      D. leg.
204. He will do it for you— you ask him politely.  
A. because      B. unless      C. when      D. if
205. Everyone — eager to know who will feed the stomach.  
A. are      B. is      C. have      D. has
206. Please, do not add — salt to my soup.  
A. any      B. some      C. few      D.  
no

207. WHICH SENTENCE IS CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED?

- A. The mouth, the leg, and hands were complaining.  
B. The mouth the leg, and the hands were complaining.  
C. The mouth, the leg and the hands, were complaining.  
D. The mouth, the leg and the hands were complaining.

208. WHICH WORD WOULD COME LAST IF THE WORDS WERE ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER?

- A. support      B. stop      C. stomach      D.  
surrender

209. CHOOSE THE SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT WORD ORDER.

- A. The stomach is passive but works for the good of the body.  
B. For the stomach is passive but works for the body good.  
C. Works for the good of the body the stomach but is passive.  
D. The body works for the good of the stomach but passive is.

210. The dog belongs to Mother. It is

- A. ours      B. mine      C. his      D. hers

211. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ after the cat when it saw the cat  
A. runs      B. running      C. run      D. ran
212. If I \_\_\_\_\_ Mother I would have beaten Bulldozer  
A. was      B. an      C. were      D. be
213. The dog had a leash around its  
A. neck      B. leg      C. mouth      D. body
214. The lock to the door was  
A. lose      B. loose      C. louse      D. loss
215. Every grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ a good pet  
A. desire      B. desiring      C. desires      D. desired
216. We had \_\_\_\_\_ our breakfast when Mother arrived  
A. ate      B. eat      C. eating      D. eaten
217. Mother missed the first bus \_\_\_\_\_ she caught the second one  
A. anywhere      B. anyway      C. somewhere  
D. someway
218. Father is very good \_\_\_\_\_ farming  
A. in      B. at      C. for      D. about
219. I would rather work in the garden \_\_\_\_\_ in the factory.  
A. and      B. but      C. than      D. to
220. \_\_\_\_\_ morning mother has been working in the garden.

A. During      B. Since      C. In      D. When

221. Father has a dog for a pet hasn't he?

A. Yes, he has      B. No, he hasn't      C. No, he has  
D. Yes he hasn't

222. Taurai \_\_\_\_\_ his bicycle towards the shop

A. riding      B. ridden      C. rode      D. ride

223. It was late \_\_\_\_\_ we decided to ride home

A. and      B. so      C. until      D. because

224. This bicycle is \_\_\_\_\_ old that I cannot ride it

A. so      B. too      C. very      D. much

225. \_\_\_\_\_ father is around, my brother behaves himself

A. Whatever      B. Whichever      C. Whenever  
D. Wherever

226. That is the man \_\_\_\_\_ bicycle was stolen yesterday

A. whom      B. whose      C. who      D. why

227. My father mended the bicycle all by

A. myself      B. himself      C. ourselves      D. themselves

228. ]The boy lay motionless \_\_\_\_\_ the shade of the tree

A. under      B. in      C. on      D. between

229. \_\_\_\_\_ he was in pain, the boy remained calm

- A. And            B. When            C. Although            D. Since
230. Neither of his parents \_\_\_\_\_ seen a hyena  
 A. is            B. are            C. have            D. has
231. If I had seen Patai, I \_\_\_\_\_ given her the message  
 A. will have            B. will            C. would have            D. would
232. Patai does not eat beef. Neither \_\_\_\_\_ I  
 A. do            B. does            C. am            D. will
233. \_\_\_\_\_ of the people could believe a gourd could speak  
 A. No            B. None            C. Nobody            D. No one
234. The sick boy could not walk \_\_\_\_\_ further. A. more            B. any  
 C. some D. no
235. Our dog was .....by the one next door. A. bite            B. bit  
 C. bitten            D. biting
236. Peter is ..... intelligent than Joe. A. very            B. better  
 C. more            D. most
237. ....he had been home I would have asked for his bicycle.  
 A. When            B. And            C. If            D. Because
238. When Mr Shumba has a feast, he ..... two or three beasts.

A. slain    B. slay    C. slew    D. slays

239. I ..... to town three times since I last saw you.    A. was  
been    B. will be    C. have been    D. has been

240. The maize in the fields grew .....the rainy season.    A. on  
B. at    C. while    D. during

241. Peter and James travelled ..... bus.    A. in    B. on  
C. by    D. inside

242. Students should be rewarded ..... they do well at school.  
A. whatever    B. besides    C. whenever    D.  
although

243. Mr Moyo did not know ..... the pump would work or not.  
A. whether    B. despite    C. whereas    D. when

244. . “You are .....me for my brother,” said Daniel.

A. mistook    B. mistaken    C. mistaking    D.  
mistakes

245. In spite of the storm, the fishermen .....reached the  
shore.

A. roughly    B. piercingly    C. safely    D.  
hopelessly

246. Glue was used to .....the pictures in the book.    A. stick  
B. stuck    C. sticks    D. sticking

247. They thought that ..... questions in the test were too  
difficult.    A. each    B. others    C. certain    D. none

248. The land belongs ..... the farmer.    A. for    B. to    C.

with      D. off

249. The young man looked ..... he was tired. A. as if      B. as  
when      C. like that      D. like if

250. Joe went to .....money from the bank.

A. withdrawn      B. withdrew      C. withdraw  
D. withdrawing

251. After the lion had eaten the honey it .....in the shade. A.  
laid      B. lied      C. lay      D. lie

252. The boy could not run as fast ..... a hare. A. that  
B. then      C. as      D. like

253. Charles would ..... be beaten by the bullies than lose her  
sack of scrap.

A. either      B. neither      C. ought  
D. rather

254. Peter told his mother that he .....going to look for work.

A. will      B. be      C. belong      B.  
would be

255. To run a business means to ..... it. A. buy      B. sell  
C. manage      D. rent

256. The phrase 'started off' means ..... A. began      B.  
ended      C. thought      D. decided

257. In most sports a runner-up wins A. gold B. diamond C.  
silver D bronze

258. Peter is three years ..... than Selina. A. young      B.

younger C. youngest D. youngish

259. She felt ..... because her uncle had died that morning.

A. terrific B. queer C. depressed D. great

260. If you run across the road, you ..... get hit by a car. A. must B. will be C. is D. might

261. She congratulated me .....my success in the examination. A. on B. about C. to D. in

262. He paid the correct ..... for the bus trip. A. far B. fare C. fair D. fur

263. What is the ..... of that shirt? A. charge B. prize C. price D. pay

264. Charles liked school, .....he? A. did B. isn't C. didn't D. do not

265. The scales on the pangolin's tail are .....A. lose B. loose C. loss D. loosen

266. WHICH SENTENCE IS IN CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A. Mother slipped almost and fell almost and slipped. B. Mother fell almost and slipped.  
C. Mother slipped and almost fell almost fell slipped. D. Mother and almost fell slipped.

267. Tafirei \_\_\_\_\_ with fear when he saw the snake.

A. muttered B. yelled C. coughed D. growled

268. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ with pleasure when she saw her mother.

A. sighed B. brayed C. groaned D. growled

- gurgled
269. The drunkard man \_\_\_\_\_ down the street.  
 A. hopped            B. staggered            C. sprinted  
 D. sailed
270. The drowning sailor \_\_\_\_\_ at the piece of floating wood.  
 A. squeezed            B. shook            C. hung            D.  
 clutched
271. The train \_\_\_\_\_ into the river.  
 A. collided            B. crushed            C. crashed            D.  
 smashed
272. Alarms \_\_\_\_\_ buildings from burglars.  
 A. protect            B. prevent            C. conserve            D.  
 conduct
273. A person who looks after animals in a game reserve is a  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. game warden            B. biologist            C. caretaker  
 D. veterinarian
274. A person who mends leaking dishes and makes tin pots  
 and buckets is a \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. cobbler            B. carpenter            C. boilermaker  
 D. mechanic
275. With the pride of a \_\_\_\_\_ the girl showed off her new  
 dress.  
 A. fox            B. peacock            C. lamb  
 D. pig
276. A place where you buy special medicine prescribed by the  
 doctor is a \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. pharmacy            B. hospital            C. factory            D.  
 laboratory
277. A place where old and important things are kept for people  
 to see is a \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. library            B. theatre            C. archive            D.  
 museum
278. Your mother's sister is your \_\_\_\_\_

- A. aunt                      B. niece                      C. grandmother  
D. mother-in-law
279. Yesterday Sarafina \_\_\_\_\_ on the grass.  
A. lie                      B. lay                      C. lied                      D.  
lain
280. All the eggs \_\_\_\_\_ by the child.  
A. broke                      B. broken                      C. are breaking                      D.  
were broken
281. The housefly \_\_\_\_\_ many diseases to human beings.  
A. carry                      B. carries                      C. is carried                      D. has  
carrying
282. Bees \_\_\_\_\_ nectar from flowers.  
A. gather                      B. gathers                      C. are gathered  
D. have gathering
283. The letters \_\_\_\_\_ typed at this moment.  
A. will be                      B. have been                      C. are being                      D.  
were being
284. The Grade 7 examinations \_\_\_\_\_ in October every year.  
A. are written                      B. will be wrote                      C. will be written  
D. will be writing
285. "I did not \_\_\_\_\_ anything from your home," said the  
suspected thief.  
A. steal                      B. stole                      C. stolen                      D.  
stealing
286. We must always \_\_\_\_\_ the needy people in our community.  
A. help                      B. helps                      C. helped                      D.  
helping
287. Sarudzai \_\_\_\_\_ your exercise book.  
A. may have taking                      B. must be take                      C. could be  
taking                      D. should have taken
288. We \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of noise when the teacher came into the  
classroom.  
A. make                      B. had making                      C. were making  
D. have been making

289. Why are you \_\_\_\_\_ those raw fruits. They are not edible.  
 A. chose            B. choose            C. chosen            D. choosing
290. Today my father \_\_\_\_\_ me up before dawn.  
 A. wake            B. woken            C. is waking            D. has woken
291. Joe \_\_\_\_\_ the cattle to the dip tank when he fell and broke his arm.  
 A. has driven            B. was driven            C. had been driving            D. had been driven
292. I arrived at the bank at the same time as it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. opens            B. was opening            C. had opened            D. was being opened
293. Maureen had already \_\_\_\_\_ across the river when a crocodile attacked her.  
 A. swim            B. swum            C. swam            D. swimming
294. Have you finished \_\_\_\_\_ the novel I gave you last week?  
 A. read            B. reads            C. reading            D. rode
295. My grandmother was used to \_\_\_\_\_ us some interesting folktales.  
 A. tell            B. told            C. tells            D. tell
296. The teacher - - - - - the children to be very careful when crossing the roads.  
 A. advanced            B. admitted            C. advised            D. adapted
297. Mary's sister - - - - - a healthy baby boy last week.  
 A. bear            B. bore            C. born            D. beard
298. The injured passengers - - - - - to hospital.  
 A. are taking            B. were taken            C. taken            D. took
299. A deciduous tree - - - - - off its leaves in winter.  
 A. shading            B. shade            C. shades            D. has

shade

300. Farmers have ----- growing wheat this week.

- A. begin      B. began      C. begun      D. begins

*hbmakaye@gmail.com*

# SHONA

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## NGUVA

- Mangwananingwanani
- Runyanhiriri
- Kubata jongwe muromo
- Mashambanzou

- Jongwe rarira kamwe
- Rufuramhembwe
- Zuva richngobuda munamai varo
- Nguva dzemadziya mushana
- Nguva dzechikumura mabhachi
  
- Zuva rorova nhongonya
- Nguva yokusvusvura
- Pakati nepakati pezuva
  
- Zuva rakanga rodeukira
- Zuva ranga rogara miti
- Zuva rakanga ropinda muna mai varo
- Nguva yemazarira mombe

Nguva yeruvhunza vaeni

Nguva yechirimo

### **MUTAURO UNOTAPIRA**

- jenaguru rakanga rakati ngwee kunge uchanonga tsono

usiku

- rima raita sokuti ukakanda muti mudenga unopfakama imomo
- chakanga chiri chibatira pamas hizha us avi hwepanhamo
- zvinhu zvakanga zvave mabiribobi kubhiridha kwemadhongi
- akanga ari matengumutinya nguva dzeuswa
- zvaitoda maonera pamwe chuma chemuzukuru
- pakati batai-batai bhas ikoro redanda
- paive manyama amire nerongo
- kwaiva kupedza nguva kuvhiya musoro wen'ombe

### **ZVINHU ZVAKAWANDA**

- zvokudya zvaiva mandodyachipi
- vanhu vakange vari mvakanyira
- mavhu namarara
- vanhu aiva masvosve
- raive besanwa
- pakaita mufaro wedatya mvura yanaya
- zvokudya zvakamera makumbo (zvakapera)
- vanhu vakaita mutyaratyara wemombe kuri kufara
- kupisa serufuse

## **RONDEDZERO**

### **Kiti Yangu**

- chimiro chayo
- wakaiwana kupi?
- kutamba kwaunoita nayo
- zvainodya uye nokuvhima kwayo
- chinhu chakanaka chainoita
- kuda kwaunoita

### **Musi Wandakafara Zvikuru**

- zuva racho
- chakaitika musu iwoyo
- wavaiva navo
- chakaitika musu wacho
- chinoita kuti ufarire musu wacho

### **Rwendo Rwandakafamaba Nebhazi**

- wakarufamba rini?
- waibvepi uchiendepi?
- waifambirei?
- chii chakaitika murwendo rwako chinonakidza?

- wakas vika kwawaienda riini?
- nemhaka yei us ingakanganwi rwendo urwu?

### **Mwana Washe Muranda Kumwe**

- zvinoreva ts umo
- ipa kanyaya kanofambirana nets anangudzo yako
- chireva pakupedzis ira kuti nyaya iyi inofambirana nets umo pakudii?

### **Zuva Randakapona Nepaburi Rets ono**

- Rega zvipore akabva mukuts va
- Yakava garira nook ts uro yopinda mumambure
- Kwaedza semisi yos e
- Ngoro yemoto yakavirima ikandoti mudhorobha pfacha
- Takaona kuti kwakaberekera mbada\shumba
- Bhazi \ Dutavanhu rakavhetemes wa rakananga Mbare
- Bes anwa kunge mas vos ve
- Kupefedzera bofu nemhururu
- Yakava yava wazivakwake wazivakwake sezvikwari zvemanheru
- Tsoka ndibereke \ Ndakaita shamwari yemhepo
- Nhamo yeumwe hairambirwi sadza
- Waive mutyara mutyara

- Kudhadhaira semadhadha
- Ndakasvika kumba muviri yotapira tapira sezvinonzi ndinoda kunzwa mararia

### Kana Nanhasi Hana Yangu Inorova

- Hana yairova mbakumba
- Nhamo yatakaona inenge yechikwepa
- Chitaurirwa hunyimwa mbare dzegotsi
- Takanga tateya mariva murutsva saka takanga tisingatyi kusviba magaro
- Hataiziva kuti panoda moyo gwanzi harisviki
- Takaputirwa neshungu
- Kukwambatira zvombo
- Kunze kwasunama
- Kuzvidenhera mutunhu kune mago
- Hama dzangu dzakaenda  
kumuzivandadzoka/kwamupfiganebwe
- ZUVA :
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- CHINAGWA :
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- 1. Zvinhu zvinonzi kunongova kutungana kwembudzi zvinenge zviri zvinhu
- A zvisina maturo B zvechokwadi C zvinonyadzisa D zvepwere
- 2. Kana munhu achiti ari kunakurirwa nyoka mhenyu anenge achireva kuti ari
- A kuda kuroyiwa B kutukwa- nemashoko makobvu C kunenerwa mhosva
- yaasina kupara D kutyira
- kuti akangorumwa enyoka
- 3. Munhu anonzi achiri kutemwa dzinobuda ropa anenge \_\_ A achiri wezera
- doko
- B ari mudikani wepamoyo C Ave munhu wechembere D atadzirwa nemumwe
- munhu
- 4. Munhu anonzi ndichipuka ndipe mwenje anenge \_\_\_\_\_ A achifarira
- kugara pane mwenje B anenge ari munhu wakapusa C ari munhu wenhamo D
- ane kumeso kwakashata zvikuru
- 5. Kana munhu akati akatakudza kambudzi kane zamu anenge \_\_\_ A akudenha
- iwe unyerere B akupinza mumatambudziko C achikufarira zvikuru D ane mimba
- 6. Kana zvinhu zvichinzi zvangoti bayai vanhu zvinenge \_\_\_\_\_ A zviri
- zvisihomanene B zvakashata C zvakawanda chaizvo D zvakakomba
- 7. Munhu anonzi aigochera pautsi anenge \_\_\_\_\_ achifarira kudya nyama B
- aita zvinhu zvinopinza mumatambudziko C achikakavadzana nevamwe D
- asina tsika dzakanaka
- 8. Kungozvisusukidza senyama yemusoro \_\_\_\_\_ A kuita zvinhu zvaunoda
- B kuramba zvinhu zvaunoziva kuti wakazviita C kubudirira pane zvawakaronga
- kuita D kuda kuzvipinza pachinzvimbo pausingakodzeri
- 9. Kana munhu achinzi atsika madziro anenge \_\_\_\_\_ A abvuma kuti ndiye
- akaita B asingazivi kuti ndiye akaita chinhu C arambisisa kuti ndiye akaita
- chinhu D achipenga zvikuru
- 10. Pachinzvimbo chekuti, “Ndinopika namai vangu varere pachuru,” munhu
- anogona zvake kungoti, “Ndinopika namai vangu A chaizvo B chokwadi C
- vakandizvara D vakafa
- 11. Kana chinhu chichinzi chakaitika zuva rakacheke nyika chakaitika A
- pachena, veruzhinji vachiona B muchivande, pasina anoziva C pane chiedza
- chezuva D pahusiku, vanhu vakakotsira
- 12. Kukanda mafumo pasi kudii? A Kutsvaka zvombo zvokurwisa nazvo B
- kubvuma kuti wakundikana C kubvisa nhumbu D kubatwa nemhosva
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- **Tsanangura madimikira kuti anorevei**
- 13. kubuda mugota
- 14. kupiwa pamuviri
- 15. Musikana wepamoyo
- 16. Ngirozi dzevasikana
- 17. Kunyangira yaona
- 18. Kukanda munhu panyanga dzamusihore
- 19. Nyaya yakwira mutarara
- 20. Kutambwa uchapa
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- **ONGORORO**  
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Mibvunzo																				
Nhamba yevakakundikana																				
Nhamba yevakagona																				
Vana vose																				

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- **ZUVA** :

- **CHINANGWA** :

- **Manzwi akafanana**

- 1. Tendai ndiye **mwene** webhuku iri A muverengi B mutengi C muridzi D munyori
- 2. Akaitirwa **tsere** zvikamus hayisa basa papurazi A mutande B manyepo C nharo D nungo
- 3. Hapana anoda kuroorana **nenzenza** A nyope B chirikadzi C mvana D pfambi
- 4. Mombe dzaifamba dzichitubura **huruva** A mhepo B mukuta C mvura D Dhaka
- 5. Sekuru vanoshanda basa ravo **chinyararire** A chimhukutira B chizvariro C chigariro D pasichigare
- 6. Akatas va **bhasikoro** A bhiza B bhizautare C hambautare D ngoro
- 7. Ishasha pamutambo **wechibhakera** A nhabvu B tsoro C tsiva D zvirahwe
- 8. Kuchaira motokari hakudi vane **bapu** A hanganwa B hope C mwoyo D zazu
- 9. Vakange vakazorora vagere **mumumvuri** A sango B bvute C rima D mumupata
- 10. Munhu asingakwanisi kutaura anonzi **mbeveve** A matsi B chimumumu C chirema D ndumurwa
- 11. Ndiye **chigumisirwa** mumhuri yababa vake A muzvare B munin'ina C dangwe D gotwe











- 9. <del>kurwara</del>	sematsito
- <del>kusviba</del>	senzou
- <del>kunira</del>	seshiri
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- 10. <del>kuchenjera</del>	sebere
- <del>kuchema</del>	sehwai
- <del>kuruta</del>	sengirizi
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- 11. <del>kuita hutsinye</del>	setsuro
- <del>kukotsira</del>	senyoka
- <del>kubwunda</del>	seimbwa
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- 12. <del>kuita husimbe</del>	sedhongi
- <del>Kuita hasha</del>	senguruve
- <del>Kuita madyo</del>	sehuku
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- 13. <del>kushanda</del>	sambambaira
- <del>kubatsira</del>	sehwiza
- <del>kufamba</del>	sedahwa
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- 14. <del>kunaka</del>	semvumba
- <del>Kurwa</del>	senhoru
- <del>Kufanana</del>	semiti
-	
- 15. <del>kujairira</del>	sehuku
- <del>Kutamba</del>	senzombe
- <del>Kuneta</del>	segudo

**Mitsara yekududzira madimikira**

- Ane ruoko , tsiye nyoro, ane bapu, ane hana, ane chinya pahuma, ane pamuromo, ane ruoko rwegudo, ane musoro, ane shanje, aneropa, anedzungu, anenungo, anemanyemwe, ane mwoyo weshumba, ane madyo, ane pamuromo pasingamharwi nenhunzi
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- 16. Munhu anonzi \_ munhu ane usimbe kana unyope.
- 17. Munhu anonzi \_ anogara achirova vamwe
- 18. Munhu anonzi \_ ane tsistsi nevamwe
- 19. Munhu anonzi \_ munhu akashinga asingatyi













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- **ZUVA** :

- **CHINANGWA** :  
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- **Shandisa izvi kuzadzisa**  
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- Muzvere, mitikitivha, mhondi, bunha, gurukota, saimba, ndumure, gororo, mhizha, vhevhe, rombe, gweta, ngomwa, chapupu, nhubu, tsano, gamba, mbozha, gwara, mubvakure  
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- 1. Mupurisa wepachivande anoferefeta nyaya nemhos va dzinoparwa nevanhu
- 2. Munhu anoita mabas akaipa mazvinji acho anokonzera ruvengo pakati pevanhu
- 3. Mwana mudiki achangoregeswa mukaka \_\_\_\_
- 4. Munhu ane mbiri uye anoremekedzwa nyenika yesere pamusana pekushinga kwake mukushandira ruzhinj rwenyika anonzi
- 5. Murume akarooro hanzvadzi yako anokuti chii?
- 6. Munhu asiri wemuno akabva kune imwe nyika iri kure anonzia ani?
- 7. Munhu anomirira munhu paanenge achitongwa mhos va mudare anonzi
- 8. Munhu anonyengera vanhu kuti vamupe kana kumuitira zvaanoda, asi iye asingazoiti sezvaanenge avimbisa anonzi \_\_\_\_
- 9. Nhengo yehurumende yenyika inotungamirira bazi rehurumende yenyika anonzi

- **Shandisa izvi**  
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- Muzvere, bunha, saimba, mhondi, gwara, mhizha, gororo, rombe, ngomwa, chapupu, mbozha  
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- 10. Munhu anoumba hari nekugadzira zvinhu zvesimbi anonzi
- 11. Munhu anosheedzwa padare kundopa umbowo pamhos va iri kutongwa anonzi \_\_\_\_
- 12. Munhu akarooro ane mhuri yake nemusha wake\_\_
- 13. Mwanasikana achangotanga kumera mazamo anonzi
- 14. Munhu anotorera vanhu zvinhu zvavo muchivande anonzi \_\_\_\_
- 15. Munhu anotyazvikuru anonzi
- 16. Munhu asingabereki anonzi
- 17. Munhu asina pfungwa dzakakwana anoita zvinhu zvisina ungaru zvinoita kuti ave murombo\_\_
- 18. Mukadzi achangobva mukuzvara
- 19. Munhu anouraya vamwe vanhu \_\_\_\_
- 20. Munhu mupfumi ane pfuma zhinji anonzi





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- **Manzwi anoreva zvakafanana**

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- Dununu shungurudza musungo chiriporipocho
- Demo mutsipa pfugama
- Sango kanganwa mashuku

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- 1. Ingwe **yakagwadama** pasi nemabvi nemagokora
- 2. Miti yemizhanje inobereka **mazhanje** atinodya
- 3. Ingwe yakas unungurwa **pakarepo** ndokusvetuka
- 4. Gava aiita kunge **datanana** nekusanzwa kwake

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- **Isa manzwi muuzhinji**

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- 6. Bere \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. Mutemo \_\_
- 8. Rundaza\_\_
- 9. Munhu\_\_
- 10. Munhu \_\_
- 11. Rurimi \_\_
- 12. Dondo\_\_
- 13. Demo\_\_
- 14. Imba \_\_\_\_\_
- 15. Gwai \_\_\_\_\_
- 16. Dehwe\_\_
- 17. Mudzimai \_\_\_\_\_
- 18. Rushamhu \_\_\_\_\_
- 19. Danga \_\_
- 20. Mbudzi \_\_
- 21. Bveni \_\_
- 22. Musha \_\_
- 23. Rumbabvu
- 24. Murume \_
- 25. Igo \_\_\_\_\_
- 26. Gondo \_\_

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- **Manzwi anoreva zvakafanana**

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- 27. Mhuka yakange yakasungwa nemuhuro
- 28. Mhuka hadziuye mumisha mevanhu kuzovatambudza
- 29. Shumba, gava nenzou imhuka dzemudondo
- 30. Mutemo unorambidza vanhu kubata mhuka nemuteyo
- 31. **Usakoshiwa** kuti mwoyo chena unourayisa
- 32. Chinokanganwa **isanho** chitsiga hachikanganwi

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- **Manzwi anopikis ana**

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- 1. Ukaona paita tsaona **swedera** A suduruka B furatira C tsivama D hwanda
- 2. Nhasi kunze kune **mhindo** A mushana B mhopo C mvura D chiedza
- 3. Akadyiwa mari zhinji achitamba **njuga** A tsiva B makasi C tsoro D mahachi

- **Inzwi rakanaka kuzadzisa pakas hama**

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- 4. **Mbesa** A awa B izvi C idzi D ichi
- 5. **Svosve** A iri B isvi C utwu D uhwu

- **Isa muuzhinji**

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- 6. **Rushamhu** A mashamhu B shamhu C marushamhu  
D dzishamhu
- 7. **Ishe** A maishe B hushe C vashe D madzishe
- 8. **Rwizi** A marwizi B nzizi C rwizi D zvirwizi
- 
- 9. Usabate matope pasins mvura
- 10. Mbira yakashaya muswe nokutumira
- 11. Usashora mbodza neinozvimbira
- 12. Kuturika denga hubatirana
- 13. Kumhanya handiko kusvika
- 14. Moto wesora tiza uchiri kure
- 15. Kugarika tange nhamo
- 16. Shiri yemusaririra ndiyo yemhina

- **Sarudza tsumo inofambirana nedudziro inoti:**

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- a) Ukaona njodzi ichiuya tiza pachine nguva
- b) Usashora chinhu nekutaridzika kwacho chete nokuti chinogona kuve chinokosha
- c) Ukawanzosaririra uchiita chinhu icho vamwe vose vachirega unopinda njodzi
- d) Usangomhanyira kuita chinhu usati wanyatsofunga nokuongorora kuti chinopera sei
- e) Zviri nane kutanga munhu achitambudzika, achishanda kuti agozowana rugare mushure
- f) Kune mamwe mabasa asingagoni kuitwa nemunhu mumwe chete anoda kubatsirana
- g) Zvinhu zvokutumira vamwe kuti vakuitire hazvina chivimbo hazvibudirire
- h) Usaite zvaunoita uchikurumidza nokuti unogona kuzvikanganisa
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- 17. Kubata chigaro
- 18. Kubata musoro wenyaya
- 19. Kubata munhu kumeso
- 20. Kubata nekuseri kweruoko
- 21. Kubata pasi
- 22. Kubata jongwe muromo

- **Sarudza dimikira pane akapiwa pamusoro rinoenderana**

- a) Kunyepera munhu achimunyengedza
- b) Kumuka rungwanani ngwanani uchida kufamba rwendo
- c) Kutadza kubudirira pane zvanga zvichitarisirwa
- d) Kuva nechinzvimbo chokutungamirira
- e) Kudadira nekusema mumwe munhu
- f) Kunzwisisa zvinhu zvikuru zvirira kutaurwa pamusoro pazvo

- **Nyora mitsara zvakanaka, uchiisa vara hombe parinokodzera nezvimiso zvesepazvakafanira**

- 23. guta guru renyika yezimbabwe rinonzi Harare
- 24. mukuru ndiani pakati pachipo, tendai natanaka.
- 25. ini ndakazvarwa mumwedzi wagunyana muguta remutare
- 26. vimbai anogona kutaura chikaranga, chindevere nechirungu.
- 27. rwizi rwazambezi ndirwo runoganhura nyika dzezambia nezimbabwe

- **Mazita**

- **Tsvarakadenga mbozha hurudza hombarume gamba mbwende**

- **Tsanangura mazita**

- 28. Murimi mukuru ane mukurumbira wekurima anonzi\_\_\_\_\_
- 29. Munhu ane mbiri neunyanzvi hwezvakanaka, neushingi\_
- 30. Munhu asina kushinga uye anotyazvikuru
- 31. Musikana murefu akanaka chaizvo pameso nepachimiro pake\_
- 32. Muvhimi ane mbiri pakuvhima achiuraya mhuka anonzi\_
- 33. Munhu mupfumi ane pfuma nemari zhinji
- 34. Mukadzi akafirwa nemurume anonzi\_\_\_\_\_ A nherera B mudzimai C chirikadzi D hama
- 35. Zita rekuti “mushakabvu” rinoreva A munhu akafa B munhu akafirwa C hama yomufi D mushandi







**muzinda**

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- 12. \_\_\_\_\_ wedoro
- 13. \_\_\_\_\_ wenyama
- 14. \_\_\_\_\_ rehuni
- 15. \_\_\_\_\_ wehuswa
- 16. \_\_\_\_\_ wembatya
- 17. \_\_\_\_\_ wemoto
- 18. \_\_\_\_\_ wesadza
- 19. \_\_\_\_\_ waMambo

**Nyauzosingwi**

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- **A** dhuma    **B** piti piti    **C** vhorokosho    **D** nyangara    **E** danangu    **F** mbera-  
mbera
- 
- 20. Pasina nguva, makore ose akabva angoti \_\_\_\_\_ kupera mudenga
- 21. Paakabvunzwa nababa vake mwana akati\_ kutaura zvese zvanga zvasara  
zvichiitika vasipo.
- 22. Marimwe zuro kunze kwaswera kwakati \_\_\_\_\_ nemhute
- 23. Murwere aiiti\_ kufamba achienda muchipatara
- 24. Zinyoka rakati \_\_\_\_\_ kupinda mumwena
- 25. Akanga aneta nebas a ndokusvikoti\_ kugara pasi mumumvuri
- **A** kudya moto
- **B** kudya nhoko dzezvionda
- **C** kudya manonoko
- **D** kudya cheziya
- **E** kudya mafuta enyika
- **F** Kudya nyika rutivi
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- 26. \_\_\_ kuwana zvangu zvichiitwa zvatopfuura
- 27. \_\_\_ kupengera munhu uchimupopotera zvikuru
- 28. \_\_\_ kunakirwa kwemunhu anenge achipinda mumafaro akasiyana
- 29. \_\_\_ kuzowana chekuzviraramisa pasihure pekumboshanda nesimba
- 30. \_\_\_ kutambura zvikuru nenhamo achisemwa nokusekwa
- 31. \_\_\_ munhu achiwana zvese zvaanoda

**ONGORORO**

Mibvunzo																				
Nhamba yevakakundikana																				





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- **Mitsara**

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- 9. Kana munhu azvisingisa kuita zvaanenge achida anonzi
- 10. Kana munhu anonokerwa pane zvaari kuda kuita anonzi
- 11. Kana munhu achitamburira zvinhu zvisina maturo anonzi ari\_\_\_
- 12. Kununura munhu munhamo kana kumubudisa mumatambudziko kunonzi
- 13. Kutaura nemazvo, pasina kupota-pota kunonzi\_\_\_
- 14. Kunyeya munhu asingabude pachena anonzi\_\_\_

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- **Tsumo**

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- 15. Mago anoruma\_
- 16. Chimwango chokukumbira
- 17. Kurera imbwa nemukaka\_\_\_
- 18. Moto wesora
- 19. Nhambetambe inoregwa\_\_\_
- 20. Usaona imbwa kuchenama
- 21. Tsuro haipunyuki\_\_\_
- 22. Miromo yevenhu\_\_\_

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- **Mhedziso dzetsumo**

- A \_\_\_\_\_ tiza uchiri kure
- B \_\_\_\_\_ mangwana inofuma yokuruma
- C \_\_\_\_\_ rutsva kaviri
- D \_\_\_\_\_ mutokonyi
- E \_\_\_\_\_ ukati inokusakerera
- F \_\_\_\_\_ hachina ndima
- G \_\_\_\_\_ ichanaka
- H \_\_\_\_\_ haiwiri pasi

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- **Zadzisa tsumo idzi**

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- 23. Dai ndakaziva\_\_\_
- 24. Benzi bvunza\_\_\_
- 25. Ndambakuudzwa akaonekwa
- 26. Mazano marairanwa, zano ndoga\_\_\_
- 27. Anokuti rima

-

- i) nembanje pahuma
- ii) akasiya jira mumasese
- iii) haitungamiriri



- 7. Munda une ivhu dema rakaorera unonzi\_\_\_\_\_
- 8. Nzira yakapfumbira, inofamba nembeva inonzi\_\_\_\_\_
- 9. Nzvimbo ine miti nehuswa zvakabatana chaizvo zvekuti zvinotonetsa kupinda mairi inonzi\_\_\_\_\_

- **Fananidzo**

- Dahwa            njanji            bere            huku            nguruve            nyoka

- 10. Haangambochairi motikari nekuti ane hope sedze
- 11. Zirume riye rine madyo se
- 12. Mutambo wetsiva unoda vakasimba kunge
- 13. Pane vamwe vanhu vane bwoni se\_\_ inoruma nechaisingadyi
- 14. Uya munhu anoruta zvekurwera rute se\_\_\_\_\_

- **Tsumo**

- **Chikwata A**

- a)Aiva madziva ava mazambuko
- b) Chimombe chesure chinotarira mapanda
- c) Gumwe rimwe haritswanyi inda
- d) Mwoyo muti unomera paunoda
- e) Zanondoga akasiya jira mumasese

- **Chikwata B**

- a)Shiri yemusaririra ndiyo yemhina
- b) Ndambakuudzwa akaonekwa nembonje pahuma
- c) Kare haagari ari kare
- d) Chida moyo hamba yakada makwati
- e) Rume rimwe harikombi churu

- **Madimkira**

- **15. Kubereka tsoka kudini?**  
A kurasiks B kugutsikana C kumhanya D kurwisana
- **16. Kurebesa muswe segonzo kudini?**  
A kunyarara B kutambura C kukotsira D kufarisa
- **17. Mwana anonzi “zai regondo” anenge akazvarwa ari**  
A ega mumhuri B mutsvuku C ndonda D rusvava
- **18. Munhu anonzi ari “kufemera mudundundu” anenge**  
A achirwara B azarirwa nehasha C aneta D ane nzara
- **19. Munhu anonzi “akabatira ura mumaoko” anenge**  
A ane nyota B ari kutya zvikuru C ane mimba D ari benzi

- **Manzwi anowirirana**



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- **Mavambo**
- a) Chinokanganwa idemo\_\_
- b) Chinokwegura chinokotama\_\_
- c) Chinoudzwa ndechiri mumushunje
- d) Dindingwe rinofara richikweva rimwe\_
- e) Kudada kwevari mugomo
- f) Kutaurirwa hunyimwa\_\_

- **Mhedzis o**

- A \_\_\_\_\_ chiri musakasa chinovinzwira
- B \_\_\_\_\_ ziso rinokunda akabvisa mombe
- C \_\_\_\_\_ kukumbira vari pasi mapfiwa
- D \_\_\_\_\_ chitsiga hachikanganwi
- E \_\_\_\_\_ asi kana iro rakweha roti mavara angu azara ivhu
- F \_\_\_\_\_ musoro wegudo chave chinokoro

- **Kududzira tsumo**

- a) Kana munhu achitaura nezvake iye aripo anenge achizvinzwira nekuzvipindurira ega
- b) Munhu ane zvakawanda anenge achikumbira zve ane zvis homa, kana vasina
- c) Munhu wese, kana chinhu chese chine nguva yacho yachinenge chakasimba asi chinozoguma nekusakara.
- d) Chinhu chose chinoda kuti munhu azvionere ega, nekuti zvekuudzwa nevamwe vanogona kuwedzera kana kusiyirira zvimwe.
- e) Munhu anotadzira mumwe anokurumidza kukanganwa asi uya akatadzirwa haakanganwi zvaakaitirwa.
- f) Nguva zhinji munhu anofara kana iye achiitira vamwe zvakaipa, asi kana iye aitirwa zvakaipa ochema - chema

- **Manzwi anoreva zvakapesana**

- 6. Kuwirirana                      A kusimuka                      B kupokana                      C kunzwanana
- 7. Bongozozo                      A runyararo                      B bokos hindi C nyatwa
- 8. Mupfumi                      A mutema                      B mutenda                      C muchena
- 9. Tapudza                      A tutsira                      B pungura                      C tonhodza
- 10. Mutsa                      A tsitsi                      B utsinye                      C mutsvene
- 11. Tsoropodza                      A svora                      B fadza                      C yemura

- **ONGORORO**











