1Nomsa 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 aside 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 Ccut 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 nets 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 tuck 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 came 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?

10When 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

11Long 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?

12Mrs 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?

13A 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?

14It 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 get 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?

15The 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 tom 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

16A calendar shows twelve months, or a year. It begins with the first month, January, 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 29th 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?

16Many 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 tape 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 tape 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?

17Zenzo 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?

19Mr 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?

20Robert 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?

21Have 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?

22One 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 her?

10. Why didn’t she knit anything for him?.

23Robert enjoyed long journeys. He didn’t enjoy going for kilometeres 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. Have 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?

27Mr 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 crosswords 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 new. 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 ha 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 done 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?

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 on 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 neigbour played the radio.

1. 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

1. The words, “fell at home” mean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A. to took at something

B. to torch something C. to be happy at a place

1. 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**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **WORD** | **MEANING** |
| 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 |

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**

1. From the passage, which are the enemies of bees?
2. Which food is being referred to as “---- to protect the food they have taken so long to make?”
3. Which things according to the passage have strong smell?
4. Why do people need bees?
5. Why do bees not like sting?
6. Which product of milk is given in the passage?

**2. Vocabulary**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Meaning** |
| a) chased | a group of bees |
| b) smarm | run after something inorder 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**

1. Friends
2. Short
3. Weak
4. Very few
5. Harmless

**4. Complete with the correct word**

1. The bees are (quiet, quite) helpful
2. (And, For, Although, But) people hate bees they help to pollinate our crops and trees
3. The bees made the honey (itself, themselves, ourselves)
4. Our bees are (between, among) the most angry in the world
5. “------ so they attack them”. The pronoun them refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. “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 thumb 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 would 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 lamb. 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 ea, 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**

Jamukoko 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 Jamukoko, but to no avail.

**1. Vocabulary**

1. loose fell
2. cracked not tight
3. slipped having no hope
4. hopeless fight
5. struggle difficult
6. impossible duty or work
7. task broke

**2. Match**

1. Jamukoko was Semesai’s father.
2. The herd boys fell into the deep well.
3. Semesai did not see Jamukoko.
4. Semesai’s father was worried about Jamukoko.
5. Mr. Garai could not find the bull.

**3. Is this true/false**

1. Jamukoko was a bull.
2. The bull fell into a deep well after it had drunk some water.
3. Jamukoko fell into the well because the soil around the well was loose.
4. Nobody saw Jamukoko to came out of the well.
5. Jamukoko had been stolen by the herd boys.

**4. Complete**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Jamukoko could not drink some water, he fell into the well
2. Once inside the well Jamukoko immediately began to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The level of the water covered all of Jamukoko except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The search for the bull had started \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before

**5.**

1. Who was Jamukoko?
2. Where was Jamukoko when Semesai was searching for him?
3. What did people think had happened to Jamukoko?
4. Which word suggest that Jamukoko failed to get out of the well?
5. 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?
10. bachelor
11. market
12. enter
13. huge
14. shipped
15. in the old days
16. 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. The 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 hi men see before them one day?
4. Where did the 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?
10. set out
11. island
12. landed
13. brave
14. giants
15. 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. Asprins 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?
9. Surgery
10. 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 (June19) police Murewa have said.

Several year old Rodrick Kasaire died instantly while Mrs. Masaire (40), Dambudzo (22) and Desmond (21/2) 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

1. “Rodrick Kasaire died instantly” The word instantly means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. “Desmond (21/2) was hospitalized.” The word hospitalized means that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. To be fortunate means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. In the passage rescued means nearly the same as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

1. The word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_shows that some people could not get out of the hut

a) hopitalised 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**

1. Who had stolen a ‘juicy bone from Mrs. Moyo’s hut?
2. Where did Skippy hope to enjoy her meal?
3. What did Skippy see below the bridge?
4. Who was Skippy?
5. Why did Skippy give a fierce bark?
6. What happened to Skippy when she barked at her enemy?
7. Give a word from the passage which means nearly the same as?

i) fleshy

ii) Stream

1. Explain the meaning of the word ‘dismay’ as used in the passage
2. “It was also carrying a bone. What does the word it refers to?
3. What was the sex of the dog?
4. 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**

1. Who was out of work?
2. Why was Jimmy shivering with cold?
3. What was Jimmy eaten for lunch?
4. Where were the other children going?
5. How much money was left on him?
6. What did Jimmy want to do with the money?
7. Who was lying home sick?
8. Give a word from the passage which means nearly the same as unlucky?
9. 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**

1. Why did the dog whimper?
2. Why did Ronaldo have to stoop down?
3. Why did Ronaldo go slowly?
4. How far from home was Ronaldo when the dog lay down?
5. How did Ronaldo know that the dog was exhausted?
6. How did Ronaldo carry the dog?
7. Why did Ronaldo have to hold the injured leg firmly?
8. Why did it take Ronaldo time to get home?
9. Give a word from the passage which means nearly the same as

i) staggered ii) stroked

1. Explain the meanings of each of these words as they are used in the passage

i) pleading ii) firmly

1. 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 previous 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**

1. Where did the two neighbours go?
2. What did they want?
3. How were the neighbours different from one another?
4. Who was Jupiter?
5. Why did Jupiter agree to their heart’s desire?
6. On what condition did Jupiter grant their heart’s desire?
7. What did the greedy ask for?
8. What did the envious man ask for?
9. Which word from the passage means the same as

(i) allow (ii) jealous (iii) penalty

1. 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 I 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 --**

1. cannot fly
2. most common
3. biggest
4. assist
5. run away from danger

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

1. smallest
2. friends
3. 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 warm 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**

1. Where did the king go one day?
2. What means of transport did the king use on his trip?
3. What did the king complain about?
4. What did the king order his people to do?
5. How much it cost them to cover the road?
6. Who brought a better idea to the king?
7. What did he suggest would be done?
8. When did the story took place?
9. Which word from the passage means nearly the same as “whole?”
10. In your own words explain the meaning of the word “prosperous” as used in the passage?

**B. Vocabulary**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Meaning** |
| (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**

1. someone’s favourite person or animal
2. live inside the house
3. thinking that you are more important than others
4. trying to make sure other people are happy
5. talking too proudly about yourself

**Questions**

**2**

1. Who wrote the story?
2. Where does Lindiwe Zulu live?
3. How old id Lindiwe Zulu?
4. Who named the rabbit pet?
5. How many pet fish does she have?
6. How many pets does Lindiwe Zulu have altogether?

3

1. Who does not like Lindiwe’s pets?
2. What is the smallest fish called?
3. Which pets are friends?
4. When does Lindiwe stay indoors?
5. Why does Pitty have no friends?
6. What is the opposite of the word boastful?
7. 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

1. Lindiwe’s father is richer -----mine.

A. and B. than C. with D. as

1. Lindiwe has lived in Bulawayo ------ she was born.

A. since B. when C. for D. if

1. It is bad to be ----- to our brothers and sisters.

A. good B. rude C. kind D. polite

1. ----- goes to school at weekends.

A. No B. None C. No one D. No people

1. Pitty has no friends. She plays all by

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

1. 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:

1. hurried f) convinced
2. disturbed g) quickly and unexpectedly
3. soaked h) killing
4. bright i) rang loudly
5. eager j) strong pleasant smell

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

1. The family had sadza and okra for supper
2. Mother killed a cat for lunch
3. The cat kept a greedy eye on the family
4. The water from the basin soaked Mother
5. The writer made Father angry
6. Mother denied the writer food
7. The family usually had its supper at seven o’clock
8. The writer enjoyed his lunch
9. The family had waited for hours on end for dinner
10. Instead of facing the door, Father found himself facing the window because of anger.

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

**Heads**

1. Dinner was served --------
2. The writer was disappointed -------
3. The writer hurried into the house --------
4. The water that soaked Mother -----------
5. The writer made for the door ----------
6. Father ordered him out -----------------
7. Father spoke hoarsely -----------------
8. The writer waited impatiently -------------
9. The writer was certain it was for dinner ---------------
10. 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.**

1. The writer was excited when he saw that --------------
2. His happiness later turned into ------- when lunch was served with sadza and okra
3. The writer was -------- that the dead chicken was supper.
4. It was a long ------- for dinner for the writer
5. Once called in for supper ------ into the house
6. The writer accidentally ------ it into Mother
7. ------ 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:

1. harmful or risky
2. serious or severe
3. harmful substance
4. loses blood
5. cut off one’s arm or leg during an operation
6. flows out
7. very important

2. **Opposites**

What is the opposite of:

1. clean d) necessary
2. good e) nasty
3. dangerous f) ill

3. **Gap filling**

Fill in the missing with appropriate word or words

1. ...... and ..... are dangerous
2. When a person cuts himself, he ......
3. We all have .... in our bodies.
4. .... helps to clean the wound
5. As soon as someone is cut, ... can get into the wound.
6. A person with a poisoned arm or leg may have it ... during an operation.

4. **Questions**

1. What happens when a person cuts himself?
2. What comes out when our bodies are cut?
3. What does it help when this happens?
4. In what **two** ways does dirt get into the wound?
5. What can dirt carry into the wound?
6. What may have to be done to a poisoned arm or leg?
7. How can we help to clean a wound?

**Further Questions**

1. What is the opposite of the word ’necessary?’
2. Which word from the passage means nearly the same as ‘bleeds?’
3. In your own words explain the meaning of the word ‘amputated.’
4. “It helps clean the wound” What does the word ‘it’ refers to?
5. “It is always dangerous” What does the word ‘it’ refers to?
6. 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 thecountry 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

1. rural area f) stared
2. full of flesh g) to her disappointment
3. a very small stream h) disappeared
4. surprisingly i) frightening
5. frighten j) decided

2. **Heads and Tails**

Match the following heads with their tails

**Heads**

1. Skippy had stolen .......
2. Mrs. Moyo lived ..........
3. The was a small stream ....................
4. There was Skippy’s image ................
5. The ‘other dog’ which Skippy saw ...............
6. It is interesting to see that Skippy .................
7. Hoping to frighten her enemy, Skippy ...........
8. Skippy’s julcy bone .................

**Tails**

1. .........barked fiercely
2. .........a julcy bone.
3. ........ wanted another bone when she had another one in her mouth.
4. ........ dropped into the water.
5. ........ in the water.
6. ......... was, in fact, her image.
7. ......... between the town and countryside
8. ......... in town

**3. Comprehension Questions**

1. Who had stolen a julcy bone from Mrs. Moyo’s butchery?
2. Where did Skippy hope to enjoy her meal?
3. What did Skippy see under the bridge?
4. Who was Skippy?
5. Why did Skippy give a fierce bark?
6. What happened when Skippy give a fierce bark?
7. What happened when Skippy barked at her enemy?
8. What did the ‘other dog’ carry?
9. When did Skippy saw the ‘other dog’ looking at her?
10. “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

1. Mr. Moyo arrived home ..... exactly quarter past five.

A. on B. after C. at D. in

1. Skippy gave birth to six

A. puples B. puppys C. pupples D. pupys

1. It is said ..... that Mrs. Moyo is ill.

A. story B. saying C. news D. drama

1. Skippy was fond ..... its master.

A. with B. by C. in D. of

1. Skippy also barked fiercely, ...... did the dog.

A. So B. Although C. Even D. Also

1. Skippy had a leash around its

A. leg B. waist C. wrist D. neck

1. The sudden noise made Mrs. Moyo

A. jump B. jumps C. jumped D. jumping

1. The bone was ...... heavy that Skippy could not lift it.

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

1. 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

1. First the writer had to

A. pull out the tube B. loosen the valve

C . clean the valve D. loosen the tyre

1. 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

1. 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

1. According to the passage the word which means nearly the same as “fill” is

A. loosen B. inflate C. puncture D. mend

1. 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. 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.

1. What made the earth crack?
2. How did the people avoid the afternoon heat?
3. What do you think the ceremony was all about?
4. Whom do you think was the rainmaker?
5. Which word from the passage means nearly the same as willingly?
6. Where was the rainmaker?
7. What does the word “her” in line 12 refer to?
8. Who was Jaka?
9. What three items listed in the passage were held by the men?
10. 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”.



**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.



**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)**

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**1. My Cat**

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

1. black cat
2. given to me
3. it was still small
4. it is now about four years old

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

1. fed twice a day
2. mornings, meat or milk
3. at night meat or special cat food
4. very fond of milk
5. laps it up

**Paragraph III**

1. her claws
2. her pads
3. hunting during daytime and at night
4. thick fur and wonderful eyes
5. always finds her way home

**Paragraph iv (her ways)**

1. beautiful, gentle, clean
2. washes herself after eating
3. like a fire in winter
4. shows pleasure by purring

**C. Conclusion**

1. I love my cat
2. 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 Mkwasine Stadium. The one I attended/witnessed on 15June 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 - one goal to nil
* awarded a penalty - cleared the ball
* 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

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 lord 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 bed-ridden with an outbreak of cholera that has recently hit your village/area.

* father has taken to hospital
* has since been admitted at Chiredzi/Mashoko/Mkwasine 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 hosepipe in the garden
* fire kept spreading
* helped my uncle, carried out clothes and furniture
* later, too dangerous, crown/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, sweety, 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 eyes
* little waited impatiently for food with greedy eyes
* mouth watering food, appetising food



**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 nutshell…….
* 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 Mkwasine
* The problem is mainly caused by vice done by people
* In the light of the above
* Many people are flocking to Mkwasine in search of water
* in the nick of time
* 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** work**ing** 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**

1. I want to find my purse, but I have no idea…… to look.
2. Please tell me ….you are crying.
3. Ask the shopkeeper…. The rice costs.
4. The teacher described ….. tobacco is made from the leaves of the plant.
5. A widow is a woman….. husband is dead.
6. Do you know ….. stole the key.
7. 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

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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 Mkwasine---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)
    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.

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 )**
26. **When I was young ,I didn’t \_\_ school(likes ,like, liked)**
27. **Taurai didn’t \_\_anything(did, doing ,do )**
28. **Did you \_\_\_the book to Alice(give ,given ,give ,gave )**
29. **Why did Charity \_\_ home early (go ,went , gone ,going )**
30. **\_\_Paul’s strength he can’t move the truck {In spite of , Despite }**
31. **\_\_\_ Paul is strong , he can’t move the truck (but ,, in spite of ,despite ,although )**
32. **It was very hot \_\_\_ we worked very hard(although , but ,despite )**
33. **\_\_\_the heat we worked very hard (in spite of ,despite )**
34. **There is the boy \_\_ mother won the Agric prize (who ,whose ,which ,when )**
35. **Can you remember the time \_\_ when Shupikai came to visit (who ,when ,which ,was)**
36. **That’s the shop \_\_\_ the thief was caught (which ,when ,where)**
37. **The reason \_\_ we went to town is to buy a wheel barrow (which , why ,when who )**
38. **Have you found the keys that \_\_\_ .(you lost them ,which that you lost ,that you lost )**
39. **A widow is a woman \_\_ man is dead (who her ,whose, who’s)**
40. **\_\_goat’s milk is good for you few people to drink(although ,owing to ,in spite of )**
41. **We \_\_ some giraffes , but we\_\_\_ any zebras(see --- saw , saw ---- see ,see --- see, saw –saw)**
42. **What is a fridge used for. It’s used \_\_ things cold (for keeping , to keeping ,for to keep )**
43. **We \_\_ grow carrots because we’ve got clay soil ( cannot be able ,won’t be able ,will not can )**
44. **My brother swallowed some particles , but the hospital \_\_\_ save his life (was able to ,could to ,managed to )**
45. **The girl \_\_\_ was hurt in the accident is called Anna (which ,who she ,who)**
46. **Susan is suffering \_\_malaria (in ,at ,from of )**
47. **I am not familiar \_\_this song(at ,in ,with ,at )**
48. **Yesterday it was too hot \_\_\_ play football (too , to ,for , in )**
49. **Susan has been \_\_ the whole day (sleep ,slept ,sleeping )**
50. **He is known for \_\_ old clothes ,(buy , buying , bought ,buys )**
51. **You are to \_\_ to the head’s office(went ,go , gone going )**
52. **You would rather travel by car \_\_by bus(then, ,than, thin )**
53. **I don’t like Sarah \_\_(too much ,at now at all )**
54. **If you \_\_ pesticides , you will get very sick (will swallows , swallow ,swallowing )**
55. **You will get holes in your teeth \_\_ you brush them twice a day (unless ,if ,whenever )**
56. **David catches a cold \_\_he get’s well (unless , till ,whenever )**
57. **The police \_\_ asking for higher salaries (is ,are ,are to )**
58. **\_\_ your hands is the traditional way to say thank you(clapping ,you clap ,when you clap )**
59. **There is no water \_\_left in the well (till ,nearly ,whatever )**
60. **Nelson can’t came and play , because \_\_the supper(she makes ,she is making ,she making )**
61. **Mutare is \_\_\_ of Zimbabwe (to the east ,for the east , in the east)**
62. **Mozambique is\_\_ of Zimbabwe (in the east ,to the east ,for the east )**
63. **Use by ,on :::: She went to USA by, on air .**
64. **The boy went to his village by ,on foot .**
65. **The clinic is 2km \_\_ on( far ,further ,farer )**
66. **What \_\_ after school today ?(will you do ,are you doing ,do you do )**
67. **I don’t know how to do this sun .It’s easy ,\_\_you(I will ,I am going to show I’m showing )**
68. **As soon as I \_\_home ,I will do my home work(when getting ,will get ,get )**
69. **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)**

1. It ----- wet to play in the soccer pitch. **(to\so\too\very)**
2. The dress was too short ----Rutendo**. (to\or\with\from)**
3. Angola produces not only diamond, ---- crude oil**. (and\as well\but \also\such as)**
4. No animal runs as fast ---- a cheetah **(as\like\to\against)**
5. My father ----reading a newspaper to watching (likes\needs\prefers\can)
6. Congratulations -----your thirteenth birthday**(to\for\with\on)**
7. That shirt is not big----for me **(enough\ too\as)**
8. Would you mind ----cleaning the utensils? (**clean\cleans\cleaned)**
9. The rains were so heavy ----the bridge was swept away **(and\that\than\with)**
10. You had better ---hard at school **(study\studied\studying)**
11. I don’t know where to go and ----my sister does**(also\so\either\neither)**
12. She has never seen her parents --- five years now**(for\since about\until)**
13. The doctor treated Joe by ---him**(operate\operates\operated\operating)**
14. **---**you lend me your pencil **(must\could\might\should)**
15. We come to school –learn**(owing to\in order\to\because\in spite of)**
16. Either William or Charles --- in the netball team **(is\are\has\does)**
17. Mary’s dress is very similar ---mine**(with\to\from\by)**
18. It is ---to greet elders **(polite\patriotic\our duty)**
19. I eat neither pork **---** chicken(**or\nor\and\to)**
20. Televisions are ------ than radios**(expensive\more expensive\most expensive)**
21. Who is the ----girl in your class? **(clever\cleverer\cleverest**)
22. People are dying -----to the famine**(owing to\despite\because)**
23. James played very well --he was injured**(but\ \despite\although)**
24. Everyone can read and write --- Charles**(and\except\but)**
25. The scissors – in the drawer **(is\are)**
26. It is cloudy today. The rain---fall tonight **(must\might\will\should)**
27. ---James and John are in grade 1**(all\both\every\some)**
28. You won’t visit us tomorrow --- you**(will\won’t\are\aren’t)**
29. Neither of the two boys ---to school**(go\gone\goes\going)**
30. Our ancestors wore animal skins, --- ?**(** **did they\didn’t they\were they)**
31. No one is going out -**--** the bell rings

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**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 Mkwasine \_\_\_ 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 cluds ,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 do, 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. **Chipo 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 classroom 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. **Susan 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 John 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**

1. **----- the grasshopper had listened to the ant’s advice, it would not have died of hunger.**

**A. Unless B. Although C. If D. Since.**

1. **The grasshopper died ---------- hunger.**

**A. with B. by C. from D. of.**

1. **If I -------- Ronaldo I will give him the message.**

**A. an seeing B. see C. saw D. had seen**

1. **Ronaldo plays soccer. So ------ I.**

**A. will B. an C. does D. do**

1. **---------- of the people believed his story.**

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

1. **Neither Ronaldo ------ his father has seen the dog.**

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

1. **The dog could not go ------ further.**

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

1. **A word opposite in meaning to the word ‘sour’ is -------------**

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

1. **The words ‘all was in vain’ suggest that the fox tried hard without any ---------**

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

1. **The fox saw the grapes and ------- he had eaten them.**

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

1. **The fox was --------- lazy to work for its family.**

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

1. **I saw the fox --- into the vineyard**

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

1. **The fox tried to get hold of the grapes ------------it could not.**

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

1. **If he had good eyesight, the fox ------have seen the hunter nearby.**

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

1. **The lost fox ---- where to go yesterday.**

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

1. **The ankles,, the elbow and the shoulder are parts of the ------------**

**A. body B. arm C. head D. leg.**

1. **He will do it for you----- you ask him politely.**

**A. because B. unless C. when D. if**

1. **Everyone ------ eager to know who will feed the stomach.**

**A. are B. is C. have D. has**

1. **Please, do not add ------ salt to my soup.**

**A. any B. some C. few D. no**

1. **WHICH SENTENCE IS CORRECTLY PUNCTUATED?**
2. **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.**

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

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

1. **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.**

1. **The dog belongs to Mother. It is**

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

1. **The dog \_\_\_\_\_ after the cat when it saw the cat**

**A. runs B. running C. run D. ran**

1. **If I \_\_\_\_\_ Mother I would have beaten Bulldozer**

**A. was B. an C. were D. be**

1. **The dog had a leash around its**

**A. neck B. leg C. mouth D. body**

1. **The lock to the door was**

**A. lose B. loose C. louse D. loss**

1. **Every grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ a good pet**

**A. desire B. desiring C. desires D. desired**

1. **We had \_\_\_\_\_ our breakfast when Mother arrived**

**A. ate B. eat C. eating D. eaten**

1. **Mother missed the first bus \_\_\_\_\_\_ she caught the second one**

**A. anywhere B. anyway C. somewhere D. someway**

1. **Father is very good \_\_\_\_\_ farming**

**A. in B. at C. for D. about**

1. **I would rather work in the garden \_\_\_\_\_ in the factory.**

**A. and B. but C. than D. to**

1. **\_\_\_\_\_ morning mother has been working in the garden.**

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

1. **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**

1. **Taurai \_\_\_\_\_\_ his bicycle towards the shop**

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

1. **It was late \_\_\_\_\_ we decided to ride home**

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

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

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

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_ father is around, my brother behaves himself**

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

1. **That is the man \_\_\_\_\_ bicycle was stolen yesterday**

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

1. **My father mended the bicycle all by**

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

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

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

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

**A. And B. When C. Although D. Since**

1. **Neither of his parents \_\_\_\_\_\_ seen a hyena**

**A. is B. are C. have D. has**

1. **If I had seen Patai, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ given her the message**

**A. will have B. will C. would have D. would**

1. **Patai does not eat beef. Neither \_\_\_\_\_ I**

**A. do B. does C. am D. will**

1. **\_\_\_\_\_ of the people could believe a gourd could speak**

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

1. **The sick boy could not walk \_\_\_\_ further. A. more B. any C. some D. no**
2. **Our dog was ……… by the one next door. A. bite B. bit C. bitten D. biting**
3. **Peter is ………. intelligent than Joe. A. very B. better C. more D. most**
4. **……… he had been home I would have asked for his bicycle.**

**A. When B. And C. If D. Because**

1. **When Mr Shumba has a feast, he ………… two or three beasts.**

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

1. **I ……….. to town three times since I last saw you. A. was been B. will be C. have been D. has been**
2. **The maize in the fields grew ……… the rainy season. A. on B. at C. while D. during**
3. **Peter and James travelled ……….. bus. A. in B. on C. by D. inside**
4. **Students should be rewarded ……….. they do well at school. A. whatever B. besides C. whenever D. although**
5. **Mr Moyo did not know ……….. the pump would work or not. A. whether B. despite C. whereas D. when**
6. **. “You are …… me for my brother,” said Daniel.**

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

1. **In spite of the storm, the fishermen ……… reached the shore.**

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

1. **Glue was used to ……… the pictures in the book. A. stick B. stuck C. sticks D. sticking**
2. **They thought that ……. questions in the test were too difficult. A. each B. others C. certain D. none**
3. **The land belongs …….. the farmer. A. for B. to C. with D. off**
4. **The young man looked ……. he was tired. A. as if B. as when C. like that D. like if**
5. **Joe went to …… money from the bank.**

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

1. **After the lion had eaten the honey it ……… in the shade. A. laid B. lied C. lay D. lie**
2. **The boy could not run as fast ……….. a hare. A. that B. then C. as D. like**
3. **Charles would ………. be beaten by the bullies than lose her sack of scrap.**

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

1. **Peter told his mother that he ……… going to look for work.**

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

1. **To run a business means to …………. it. A. buy B. sell C. manage D. rent**
2. **The phrase ‘started off’ means ……… A. began B. ended C. thought D. decided**
3. **In most sports a runner-up wins A. gold B. diamond C. silver D bronze**
4. **Peter is three years ………. than Selina. A. young B. younger C. youngest D. youngish**
5. **She felt ……… because her uncle had died that morning.**

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

1. **If you run across the road, you …….. get hit by a car. A. must B. will be C. is D. might**
2. **She congratulated me ………… my success in the examination. A. on B. about C. to D. in**
3. **He paid the correct ……… for the bus trip. A. far B. fare C. fair D. fur**
4. **What is the ……. of that shirt? A. charge B. prize C. price D. pay**
5. **Charles liked school, …… he? A. did B. isn’t C. didn’t D. do not**
6. **The scales on the pangolin’s tail are ……… A. lose B. loose C. loss D. loosen**
7. **WHICH SENTENCE IS IN CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

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

1. **Tafirei \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with fear when he saw the snake.**

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

1. **The baby \_\_\_\_\_\_ with pleasure when she saw he mother.**

**A. sighed B. brayed C. groaned D. gurgled**

1. **The drunkard man \_\_\_\_\_\_ down the street.**

**A. hopped B. staggered C. sprinted D. sailed**

1. **The drowning sailor \_\_\_\_\_ at the piece of floating wood.**

**A. squeezed B. shook C. hung D. clutched**

1. **The train \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the river.**

**A. collided B. crushed C. crashed D. smashed**

1. **Alarms \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buildings from burglars.**

**A. protect B. prevent C. conserve D. conduct**

1. **A person who looks after animals in a game reserve is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**A. game warden B. biologist C. caretaker D. veterinarian**

1. **A person who mends leaking dishes and makes tin pots and buckets is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**A. cobbler B. carpenter C. boilermaker D. mechanic**

1. **With the pride of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the girl showed off her new dress.**

**A. fox B. peacock C. lamb D. pig**

1. **A place where you buy special medicine prescribed by the doctor is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**A. pharmacy B. hospital C. factory D. laboratory**

1. **A place where old and important things are kept for people to see is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**A. library B. theatre C. archive D. museum**

1. **Your mother’s sister is your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**A. aunt B. niece C. grandmother D. mother-in-law**

1. **Yesterday Sarafina \_\_\_\_\_\_ on the grass.**

**A. lie B. lay C. lied D. lain**

1. **All the eggs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the child.**

**A. broke B. broken C. are breaking D. were broken**

1. **The housefly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many diseases to human beings.**

**A. carry B. carries C. is carried D. has carrying**

1. **Bees \_\_\_\_\_\_ nectar from flowers.**

**A. gather B. gathers C. are gathered D. have gathering**

1. **The letters \_\_\_\_\_\_ typed at this moment.**

**A. will be B. have been C. are being D. were being**

1. **The Grade 7 examinations \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in October every year.**

**A. are written B. will be wrote C. will be written D. will be writing**

1. **“I did not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anything from your home,” said the suspected thief.**

**A. steal B. stole C. stolen D. stealing**

1. **We must always \_\_\_\_\_\_ the needy people in our community.**

**A. help B. helps C. helped D. helping**

1. **Sarudzai \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your exercise book.**

**A. may have taking B. must be take C. could be taking D. should have taken**

1. **We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of noise when the teacher came into the classroom.**

**A. make B. had making C. were making D. have been making**

1. **Why are you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ those raw fruits. They are not edible.**

**A. chose B. choose C. chosen D. choosing**

1. **Today my father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me up before dawn.**

**A. wake B. woken C. is waking D. has woken**

1. **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**

1. **I arrived at the bank at the same time as it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**A. opens B. was opening C. had opened D. was being opened**

1. **Maureen had already \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ across the river when a crocodile attacked her.**

**A. swim B. swum C. swam D. swimming**

1. **Have you finished \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the novel I gave you last week?**

**A. read B. reads C. reading D. rode**

1. **My grandmother was used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us some interesting folktales.**

**A. tell B. told C. tells D. tell**

1. **The teacher - - - - - the children to be very careful when crossing the roads.**

**A. advanced B. admitted C. advised D. adapted**

1. **Mary’s sister - - - - - a healthy baby boy last week.**

**A. bear B. bore C. born D. beard**

1. **The injured passengers - - - - - to hospital.**

**A. are taking B. were taken C. taken D. took**

1. **A deciduous tree - - - - off its leaves in winter.**

**A. shading B. shade C. shades D. has shade**

1. **Farmers have - - - - - growing wheat this week.**

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

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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 pamashizha usavi hwepanhamo
* zvinhu zvakanga zvave mabiribobi kubhiridha kwemadhongi
* akanga ari matengumutinya nguva dzeuswa
* zvaitoda maonera pamwe chuma chemuzukuru
* pakati batai-batai bhasikoro 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 kwaunoiita

**Musi Wandakafara Zvikuru**

* zuva racho
* chakaitika musi iwoyo
* wavaiva navo
* chakaitika musi wacho
* chinoita kuti ufarire musi wacho

**Rwendo Rwandakafamaba Nebhazi**

* wakarufamba rini?
* waibvepi uchiendepi?
* waifambirei?
* chii chakaitika murwendo rwako chinonakidza?
* wakasvika kwawaienda riini?
* nemhaka yei usingakanganwi rwendo urwu?

**Mwana Washe Muranda Kumwe**

* zvinoreva tsumo
* ipa kanyaya kanofambirana netsanangudzo yako
* chireva pakupedzisira kuti nyaya iyi inofambirana netsumo pakudii?

**Zuva Randakapona Nepaburi Retsono**

* Rega zvipore akabva mukutsva
* Yakava garira nook tsuro yopinda mumambure
* Kwaedza semisi yose
* Ngoro yemoto yakavirima ikandoti mudhorobha pfacha
* Takaona kuti kwakaberekera mbada\shumba
* Bhazi \Dutavanhu rakavhetemeswa rakananga Mbare
* Besanwa kunge masvosve
* 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 :**
* **CHINAGWA :**
* 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 mumhu 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 zvishomanene 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 rakacheka 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
* **Tsanangura madimikira kuti anorevei**
* 13. kubuda mugota
* 14. kupiwa pamuviri
* 15. Musikana wepamoyo
* 16. Ngirozi dzevasikana
* 17. Kunyangira yaona
* 18. Kukanda munhu panyanga dzamushore
* 19. Nyaya yakwira mutarara
* 20. Kutambwa uchapa
* **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** zvikamushayisa 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. Akatasva **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
* 12. Munyika medu makaita hondo **yechindunduma** A jambanja B chimurenga C minda D chinyakare
* 13. Akaita **jambwa** rekushaya basa mudhorobha A denda B godo C munyama D rombo
* 14. Igororo, anotorera vanhu zvinhu zvavo  **neganyavhu** A kupiwa B chitsotsi C kuba D mukundo
* 15. Takaona **muzvezve** wenyoka tikavhunduka A muhwezva B muswe C muzvambarara D mudungwe.
* 16. Nhungo dzemba dzakamunywa **nemajuru** A ndove B muchenje C ngura D chakuvhe
* 17. Anoti akarara oita **magwiriri** A manyemwe B manhede C ngonono D mararo
* 18. Aifamba zvishoma nezvishoma achiita **nhendeshure** A chipatapata B madudu C tsire D padoko
* 19. Paakakunda mumakwikwi akazvirova  **diti** A bendekete B gotora C chipfuva D dumbu
* 20. Ane nhafu haarambe kudya kwese kwaanopiwa A nhomba B nzara C usavi D madyo
* 21. Anongodherera vanhukadzi vanhu-kadzi asi pane vamwe varume A gamba B gwra C nyanzvi D shomvu
* 22. Anozivikanzwa kuti mudzimba mukuru A muvhimi B mutama C mupfumi D mukwashe
* **Zambiringa munyemba**
* 23. A bereka B gwamba C zvara D bara
* 24.A todzana B pamhidzira C tsinhira D tutsira
* 25. A resva B shaisha C kanganisa C ritaira
* **ONGORORO**

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| Nhamba yevakagona |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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* **ZUVA :**
* **CHINANGWA :**
* **Zambiringa munyemba**
* 1.A geza B shamba C gumhira D suka
* 2. A nongedzera B paricah C rakidza D pangidza
* 3. A pfuta B baka C bvira D pfupa
* 4.A yamura B chingura C tambira D chingamidza
* 5.A rumbidza B tondedza C kudza D tunhidza
* 6. A chengedza B yambira C nyeurira D nyemwerera
* 7. A pfuma B tsvenyama C nota D kupuka
* 8. A shushikana B yaura C tambura D runzira
* 9. A kwereta B boreka C bvuta D posha
* 10. A pakana B kakavadza C pikisa D nyeruka
* 11. rinda B svora C rara D vota
* 12. dakadza B rangarira C tondera D yeuka
* **Manzwi anowirirana**
* 13. Dzimwe nguva kufa **(dziri, kuri, zviri)** nane pane kurarama.
* 14. Hona bhazi rizere nevanhu **(iro, avo, izvo)**
* 15. Mukondombera idenda **(risingarapike, usingarapike, risingarapike)** \*
* 16.Vamwe vanoti kare **(zvaive, kwaiva, kuri)** nane
* 17. Zvaunoona kubereka ( izvi, uku, imi) kunorwadza.
* 18. Basa **( iri, ichi, apa)** akariwana atambura
* 19. **(Aka, umu, idzi)** mumwoyo rwendo rwembwa
* 20. Huni **(iyi, urwu, idzi )** inyoro.
* 21. Mumaguta **( mune, rine, kune)** dzimba dzakanaka
* 22. Akanga akabereka kamwana **(wake, kake, zvake)**
* 23. Handizivi kuti **( nei, chii, sei)** asingandifariri.
* 24. Anovengerwa utsinye (hwake, rwake, twake)
* 25. Rumbo **( iyi, ichi, urwu)** rwakaimbwa pamuchato
* 26. Pamusha **( uyu, apa, umu)** pachaita dambudziko
* 27. Usiku kunoita rima ( huru, guru, makuru)
* 28. Akarasa mari (dzake, rake, yake)
* 29. Ndiye sahwira ( yangu, rangu, wangu)
* 30. Muridzi wembatya ( izvi, idzi, ichi) ndiani?
* **ONGORORO**

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| Mibvunzo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nhamba yevakakundikana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nhamba yevakagona |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vana vose |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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* ZUVA :
* CHINANGWA :
* **Manzwi anoreva zvakapesana**
* 1.Anozivikanwa semunhu **akachenjera**  A akangwara B akatsunga C akapfava D akapusa
* 2. Amai **vakasaidzira** mwana wavo A vakabata B vakabereka C vakadhonza D vakatarisa
* 3. Baba **vakaoneka** vaenzi vavo nomufaro A akavhunza B vakachingura C vakafarisa D vakatarisa
* 4. Ane tsika yekupota **achisvipa** mate ake A achimedza B achitsenga C achinanzva D achirasa
* 5. Kumeso kwake kunoratidza kuti nhasi **akashatirwa**  A akanaka B akafara C akasuwa D akatsamwa
* 6. Musikana **akapeta** hembe yake. A akaputira B akayanika C akapetenura D akarongedza
* 7. Vana vadiki havagoni **kupfeka** voga A kunyadzisa B kuyaruka C kusimira D kukurura
* 8. Vaviri ava **vanopindirana** A vanobuda B vanovengana C vanonyara D vanonzwanana
* 9. Kana achifamba panze imbwaa yake **inomutungamirira**  A inomutevera B inomufarira C inomumirira D inomutarira
* 10. Pakaona vanhu **akanhonga** pfuti yake A akatsveka B akapata C akaridza D akaviga
* 11. Anogara **akatarisa** kuchamhembe muchikoro A akasvinura B akatamarara C akatsinzinya D akafuratira
* 12. Nezuro **takasima** muriwo mubindu A takadiridza B takatema C takasimura D takadyara
* **Manzwi anoreva zvakafanana. Sarudza pane akapiwa**
* 13. A Bata B tsveta C pindirana D yota
* 14. A todzana B chengetwa C tambarara D sviba
* 15. A boreka B nenerwa C bokerera D ndandamira
* 16. A tutsira B gamuchira C chingura D simira
* 17.A wanikwa B punzoka C wetsa D pfuta
* 18.Kana kukatonhora vanhu **vanodziya** moto.
* 19. Mushakabvu **akavigwa** mazuva maviri mushure mekufa kwake
* 20. **Ndakatambidza** amai banga kuti vacheke nyama
* 21. Murimi **akakwereta** mari kuti atenge mbeu
* 22. Aibika usavi **achipamhidzira** mafuta pashoma nepashoma
* 23. Mukoma wangu **anoshanda** muguta reGweru
* 24. Kamwana kakachema mushure **mekudonha**
* 25. Mukomana uya anotaura **achikakamira**
* 26. Nemufaro mukuru, akasimuka **kundotambira** vaenzi vake
* 27. Huni dzakaoma **dzinobaka** nekukasika
* 28. **Akagadzika** ndiro pasi
* 29. Kana ave mhandara **angaroorwa** zvake
* 30. Vana vazhinji **vanofanana** nevabereki vavo
* 31. Samere naKudakwashe **vanonzwanana**
* 32. Mwenga akanga **akapfeka** mbatya chena
* 33. Murume akaramba mhosva **yaaipomerwa**
* 34. Mbavha yakawanikidzwa **ichidongorera** nepahwindo
* **ONGORORO**

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| Mibvunzo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nhamba yevakakundikana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nhamba yevakagona |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vana vose |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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* **ZUVA :**
* **CHINANGWA :**
* **Kushandisa Tsumo**
* 1.Kana vanhu vachiyambira munhu kuti asavimbe nechinhu chokukumbira kana kuronzerwa vanoti “
* 2. Kana vanhu vachiyambira munhu kuti asangotevedzera chero chinhu chinoitwa nevamwe vanoti “
* 3. Kana vanhu vachiyambira munhu kuti kufara kwese –kwese kunofanira kugumiswa zvisati zvasvika pakaipa vanoti “
* 4. Kana vanhu vachiyambira munhu kuti kana akaona njodzi ichiuya abve –atiza pachine nguva vanoti “
* 5. Kana vanhu vachiyambira munhu kuti munhu asamhanyire kuita chinhu asati anyatsofunga nezvacho vanoti
* 6. Kana vanhu vachiyambira munhu kuti zvinogarotaurwa nevanhu ndizvo zvinowanzoitika zvichizomubata kana akasazviterera vanoti “
* **Sarudza manzwi anowirirana**
* 7. kukura sembeve
* Kutsvuka semasvosve
* Kuwanda sembudzi
* 8. kureba semwana mucheche
* Kunyarara semudzonga wenyama
* Kuchena semombe
* 9. kurwara sematsito
* kusviba senzou
* kumira seshiri
* 10. kuchenjera sebere
* kuchema sehwai
* kuruta sengirizi
* 11. kuita hutsinye setsuro
* kukotsira senyoka
* kubvunda seimbwa
* 12. kuita husimbe sedhongi
* Kuita hasha senguruve
* Kuita madyo sehuku
* 13. kushanda sambambaira
* kubatsira sehwiza
* kufamba sedahwa
* 14. kunaka semvumba
* Kurwa senhoro
* Kufanana semiti
* 15. kujairira sehuku
* Kutamba senzombe
* Kuneta 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
* 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
* 20. Munhu anonzi munhu ane tsika yekuba
* 21. Munhu anonzi munhu anongokurumidza kutsamwa
* 22. Munhu anonzi munhu anogara achidenha vamwe achivasvotesa
* 23. Munhu anonzi munhu asingachengeti zvakavanzika anongotaura chero chinhu pakazara vanhu
* 24. Munhu anonzi munhu ane munyama pane zvaanoita
* 25. Munhu anonzi munhu asina kudzikama anongopaparika
* 26. Munhu anonzi munhu anokara kana kuruta
* 27. Munhu anonzi munhu anongoratidza kuti zvinhu zvaanoita zvakanyatsofungwa zvine ungwaru.
* 28. Munhu anonzi munhu ane tsika yekutaura uye vamwe vachiteerera
* 29.Munhu anonzi munhu aka tsiga asingavhundukire zvinhu
* 30. Munhu anonzi munhu anofarira kuonekerwa mune zvaanoita
* **ONGORORO**

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| Mibvunzo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nhamba yevakakundikana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nhamba yevakagona |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vana vose |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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* **ZUVA :**
* **CHINANGWA :**
* **Manzwi anoreva zvakafanana**
* 1.Chamhungwe unhutu
* 2. Hwiza chimumumu
* 3. Mhamba chigutsa
* 4. Zai rukukwe
* 5. Shumba mbambaira
* 6. Ropa mabasa
* 7. Ngwena mbada
* 8. Gwere mbatya
* 9. Tseketsa chipare
* 10. Mhuka jongwe
* 11. Ipwa hoka
* 12. bonde chitaka
* 13. uchapa vhiki
* 14. kiti ibwe
* 15. Imba bweni
* **Mazita anotsanangudza vanhu**
* 16. Munhu asingabereki anonzi **(wanogm)**
* 17. Mwana achangorumurwa anonzi **(dawrumu)**
* 18.Murume akura asi asina kuroora anonzi **(sobreviturum)**
* 19. Shamwari yapamoyo zvakanyanya anonzi  **( hasiwara)**
* 20. Musikana akura kusvika pazera rekuroorwa anonzi **(narhaarmd)**
* 21. Mukadzi ari kuchati anonzi  **(agwemn)**
* 22. Munhu anoita basa rekubatsira pakuzvara anonzi **(mkyantauu)**
* 23. Munhu asinganzwi anonzi (sitam)
* 24. Munhu asingakwanisi kutaura anonzi ( evimebre)
* 25. Nyanzvi yekugadzira zvinhu zvesimbi inonzi (huzmha)
* 26. Dindingwe rinonaka richakweva rimwe
* 27. Kugocha kunoda kwaamai
* 28. Kudada kwevari mugomo
* 29. Varume kutsva kwendebvu
* 30. Chinonzi regera chiri mumaoko
* 31. Bofu rikati ndinokurova
* 32. Chinokanganwa ibadza
* 33. Kana shumba ikashaya nyama
* 34. Mbudzi kuzvarira pavanhu
* 35. Chawawana
* **ONGORORO**

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| Nhamba yevakakundikana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nhamba yevakagona |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vana vose |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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* **ZUVA :**
* **CHINANGWA :**
* **Manzwi anoreva zvakafanana**
* 1.Huni idzi **dzinobaka** mwoto nyore nyore A gota B dziya C pisa D bvira
* 2. Amai **vakabar**a mwanasikana A rumura B tukura C sununguka D yamwisa
* 3. **Akanenerwa** mhosva yeuroyi A tongerwa B pomedzerwa C sungirwa D ramba
* 4. Vashandi **vakachaisa** zuva radoka A kumuka B zorora C sevenza D tsamwisa
* 5. Akandiitira **zvakandidakadza** A fadza B rwadza C gumbura D tsamwisa
* 6. Aifamba **achitatarika** A kambaira B dzedzereka C kamhina D mira – mira
* 7. Bhazi rakamira **ndikaburuka** A jikita B dzika C svika D svetuka
* 8. Baba vake **vakashaya** A rwara B hwanda C rasvika D parara
* 9. Hwahwa **hunokora**  A vava B naka C Dhaka D vira
* 10. Nyoka inoruma **anoisvosva** A rova B denha C tsika D uraya
* 11. Zirume riya  **rinoruta** kunge bere A dya B nhuwa C tyisa D kara
* 12. Kana kuchitonhora mafuta **anomandana** A gwamba B nanauka C zorwa D dziya
* 13. Mutambi wenhabvu **akaminyuka** A tyoka B ninguka C dimuka D zvimba
* 14. Mvura **inojenga** mubani A nwiwa B naya C svinga D yerera
* 15. Anofarira kurara akatsivama A furatira B tambarara C chonjomara D zvambarara
* **Zvokuwanana nekupfimbana**

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| gwevedzi | nduna | vahosi | barika |
| nyachide | mukadzinyina | sadombo | tsvimborume |
| gupuro | chekaukama | chimutsamapfiwa |  |
| chirikadzi | jeredzwa | rusambo | Danga |
| tsvingu |  | mwenga | mvana |

* 16. Munhu anotumwa nemumwe kundomupfimbira musikana anonzi
* 17. Kana musikana nemukoma vadanana,vanopanana nhumbi dzinonzi sechiratidzo cherudo rwavo.
* 18.Tsika yekuwanikwa kwevakadzi vaviri kana vazhinji pamurume umwe chete inonzi
* 19. Mukadzi anonyanyodiwa nemurume kupinda vamwe vese pabarika kana kuti pachipari anonzi
* 20. Mukadzi wekutanga kuroorwa pabarika anonzi
* 21. Mukadzi anozoroorwa mushure mevamwe vakadzi anonzi
* 22. imari kana kanhu kanobviswa nemurume kuratidza kuti haachadi mukadzi wake.
* 23. imombe kazhinji, chena inobviswa nemurume anenge achida kuroora musikana waane ukama naye
* 24. Munhu anotumwa kufambisa mashoko pakati pemhuri mbiri dzinenge dzichiroorerana anonzi munyayi kana
* 25. Mukadzi akafirwa nemurume wake anonzi
* 26. Mukadzi anopihwa mukuwasha navatezvara kana mukadzi wekutanga afa, kana kuti atadza kuzvara vana.
* 27. kana kuti rugaba imari zhinji inobviswa nemukwasha paroora.
* 28. ipfuma yeroora inosarira sechikwereti paya panobhadharwa zvimwe nemukwasha
* 29. Murume akafirwa nemukadzi kana murume akura zvekupfuura zera rekuti aroore asi iye asina mukadzi anonzi
* 30. Mukadzi achangoroorwa, kana ari kuchata anonzi
* 31. Mukadzia anodanana nemumwe murume asi iye ari pamurume wake anonzi tsvingudzi kana kuti
* 32. imombe dzinobvisiswa mukwasha seroora
* 33. Mukadzi akambozvara, asi zvikuru asiri pamurume anonzi
* **ONGORORO**

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| Mibvunzo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nhamba yevakakundikana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nhamba yevakagona |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vana vose |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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* **ZUVA :**
* **CHINANGWA :**
* **Tsumo**
* **Kubva mutsumo ina A, B, C, D, sarudza mbiri dzinowirirana nezviri mumutsara uri pamusoro iri pamusoro padzo**
* 1.**Vimba nezviro zvako pachako kwete nezvevamwe**
* A chako ndechawadya chigere mutoro wamambo B chimwango chokokumbira hachina ndima C mombe yekuronzera kama wakaringa nzira D dai ndakaziva haitungamiriri
* 2.**Kazhinji vana vanofanana nevabereki vavo**
* A mbudzi kudya mufenje hufanan’ina B mwna asinga chemi anofira mumbereko
* C kugocha kunoda kwaamai kwemwana kunodzima moto D gavi rakabva kumasvuriro
* 3**. Mabasa anorema anoda vanhu vazhinji vachibatsirana** A kure kwegava ndokusina mutsubvu B kuturika denga remba kubatirana C hama maoko D kuchera mbeva hukomberana
* 4**. Panyaya dzerudo, mumwe nemumwe anozvisarudzira munhu waanoda kunyange vachiti** akashata A chida moyo hamba yakada makwati B chinokwegura chinokotama musoro wegudo chava chinokoro C moyo muti unomera paunoda D rume rimwe harikombi churu
* 5**. Chimwe nechimwe chine nguva yacho** A ukama, igasva hunozadziswa nekudya B ndambakuudzwa akaonekw nembonje pahuma C chinobhururuka chinomhara D chisingaperi chinoshura
* 6. **Unofanira kuchenjera nekudzivirira tsaona pachine nguva** A Mvura yezambara tiza ichiri kure B moto wesora tiza uchiri kure C kumhanya handikusvika D chingoma chiririsi ndicho chiparuki
* 7. **Kuwanzopedzisira kuita chinhu vamwe vachirega kunopinza mumatambudziko**
* A shiri yemusaririra ndiyo yemhina B kusakara kwedovo serisakambodyiwa nyama C chimombe chesure chinosarira maponda D Ane ganda ane nyama hazvienzani neasina
* 8. **Haufanire kudenha munhu anyerere zvake nokuti anogona kuzokuitira zvimwe zvinhu** zvisina kukunakira A chinokanganwa idemo chitsiga hachikanganwi B imbwa yakarara haimutsirwi sadza C mhembwe rudzi inozvara mwana ane kazhumu D nyoka yapinda mumwena hainyombwi
* **Manzwi anoreva zvinopesana**
* 9**. Hama** A muenzi B mhandara C mutorwa D shamwari
* 10. **Ndonda** A mutano B nyanzvi C dera D gamba
* 11. **Muzvare** A mwana B murongo C mukunda D muzvarwa
* 12**.Mugota** A hozi B nhanga C dara D musasa
* 13. **Mutsa** A hasha B rushiye C nyasha D hutsinye
* 14. **Rudo** A shanje B gakava C daka D munyabvu
* 15. **Mhindo** A guti B mhepo C mhute D chiedza
* 16. **Nzara** A zhizha B maguta C nyota D sadza
* 17. **Jambwa** A rombo B guhu C bapu D zano
* 18**. Murumbwana** A mwanasikana B muroora C mukwasha D muzukuru
* 19. **Pamateru** A zambuko B mudzisirwa C makata D chikom
* 20. **Bongozozo** A mamiriro B hutano C runyararo D utsanana
* **ONGORORO**

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| Nhamba yevakakundikana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nhamba yevakagona |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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* **ZUVA :**
* **CHINANGWA :**
* **Shandisa izvi kuzadzisa**
* Muzvere, mitikitivha, mhondi, bunha, gurukota, saimba, ndumure, gororo, mhizha, vhevhe, rombe, gweta, ngomwa, chapupu, nhubu, tsano, gamba, mbozha, gwara, mubvakure
* 1.Mupurisa wepachivande anoferefeta nyaya nemhosva dzinoparwa nevanhu
* 2. Munhu anoita mabasa akaipa mazvinji acho anokonzera ruvengo pakati pevanhu
* 3. Mwana mudiki achangoregeswa mukaka
* 4. Munhu ane mbiri uye anoremekedzwa nenyika yese pamusana pekushinga kwake mukushandira ruzhinj rwenyika anonzi
* 5. Murume akaroora hanzvadzi yako anokuti chii?
* 6. Munhu asiri wemuno akabva kune imwe nyika iri kure anonzia ani?
* 7. Munhu anomirira munhu paanenge achitongwa mhosva 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**
* Muzvere, bunha, saimba, mhondi, gwara, mhizha, gororo, rombe, ngomwa, chapupu, mbozha
* 10. Munhu anoumba hari nekugadzira zvinhu zvesimbi anonzi
* 11. Munhu anosheedzwa padare kundopa umbowo pamhosva iri kutongwa anonzi
* 12. Munhu akaroora ane mhuri yake nemusha wake
* 13. Mwanasikana achangotanga kumera mazamo anonzi
* 14. Munhu anotorera vanhu zvinhu zvavo muchivande anonzi
* 15. Munhu anotya zvikuru anonzi
* 16. Munhu asingabereki anonzi
* 17. Munhu asina pfungwa dzakakwana anoita zvinhu zvisina ungwaru zvinoita kuti ave murombo
* 18. Mukadzi achangobva mukuzvara
* 19. Munhu anouraya vamwe vanhu
* 20. Munhu mupfumi ane pfuma zhinji anonzi
* **ONGORORO**

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| Nhamba yevakakundikana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nhamba yevakagona |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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* **ZUVA :**
* **CHINANGWA :**
* **Nyaudzosingwi**
* 1.Kuti kovo-o A kusvuka B kureba
* 2. Kuti ndo-o A kusviba B kutonhora
* 3. Kuti nyamwi A kunyunyuta B kusimuka
* 4. Kuti tana A kuramba B kutiza
* 5. Kuti tekeshe A kutsamwa B kuwanda
* 6. Kuti rukutu A kuseka B kuneta
* 7. Kuti mwiro A kunyarara B kufa
* 8. Kuti gunun’unu A kutaura B kufunga
* 9. Kuti danangu A kurara B kutsanangura
* 10. Kuti tende A kugara pasi B kubata
* 11. Kuti ndee A kutarisa B kutenderedza
* 12. kuti mbembe A kutsetseka B kuchena
* 13. Kuti tsvai A kupedza B kuchena
* 14. Kuti tuzu A kutiza sembwa B kumira sebenzi
* 15. Kuti pwati A kuseka B kutsamwa
* 16. Kuti tucha A kusvika B kuzara
* 17. Kuti ngori A kupinda B kudongorera
* 18.Kuti pfiku- pfiku A kusvipa B kuchema
* 19. Kuti godi- godi A kudimura B kukwira
* 20. Kuti pitiri A kudonha B kupusa
* **Sarudza dudziro dziri pazasi uchiisa pane tsumo dzinotevera**
* 21.Varume ndevamwe kutsva kwendebvu vanodzimurana
* 22. Nhasi chineni mamnwana chinewewo
* 23. Chinokanganwa idemo chitsiga hachikanganwi
* 24. Dindingwe rinonaka richakweva rimwe, kana iro rokwehwa roti mavara angu azara ivhu.
* 25. Mwoyo chena unourayisa
* **Dudziro**
* i)Nguva zhinji munhu anofara kana iye achiitira vamwe vanhu zvakaipa, asi kana iye oitirwavo zvakaipa nevamwe anochema –chema.
* ii) Ukaona munwe munhu awirwa nedambudziko, ziva kuti zvimwe chetezvozvinogona kuzoitika kwauri nerimwe zuva.
* iii) Munhu wemurume haufaniri kusiya kana, kushaya hanya kana imwe hama iri munjodzi sezvo achizodawo rubatsiro rwevamwe paasangana nenjodzi.
* iv) Munhu anowanzoitira vanhu zvakanaka ndiye anowanzoitirwa zvakaipa nevaya vakambomubatsira.
* v) Munhu anotadzira mumwe anokurumidza kukanganwa nezvazvo asi uya nyakutadzirwa haakanganwi kutadzirwa kwakaitwa.
* **ONGORORO**

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| Nhamba yevakakundikana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nhamba yevakagona |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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* **ZUVA :**
* **CHINANGWA :**
* **Manzwi anoreva zvakafanana**
* Dununu shungurudza musungo chiriporipocho
* Demo mutsipa pfugama
* Sango kanganwa mashuku
* 1.Ingwe **yakagwadama** pasi nemabvi nemagokora
* 2. Miti yemizhanje inobereka **mazhanje** atinodya
* 3. Ingwe yakasunungurwa **pakarepo** ndokusvetuka
* 4. Gava aiita kunge **datanana** nekusanzwa kwake
* **Isa manzwi muuzhinji**
* 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
* **Manzwi anoreva zvakafanana**
* 27.Mhuka yakange yakasungwa ne**muhuro**
* 28. Mhuka hadziuye mumisha mevanhu kuzo**vatambudza**
* 29.Shumba, gava nenzou imhuka dze**mudondo**
* 30. Mutemo unorambidza vanhu kubata mhuka ne**muteyo**
* 31. **Usakoshiwa** kuti mwoyo chena unourayisa
* 32. Chinokanganwa **isanho** chitsiga hachikanganwi
* **Zadzisa zviri pamusoro nezviri pazasi**
* Shungurudza musungo demo
* Mutsipa kanganwa sango
* 33. Mukadzi anoti kuna amai vemurume wake
* A mbuyawasha B vahosi C tete D vamwene
* 34. Murume anoti kuhanzvadzi yemukadzi wake
* A muzvarwa B mukuwasha C tsano D munyai
* Manzwi anoreva zvakafanana
* 35. nwiwa A mavise B matapiri C mbambaira D mapudzi
* 36. kuneta A kuguta B kurwara C kushanda D kupfuma
* 37. gwirikwiti A dzihwa B magwirikwizha C biripiri D manyoka
* 38. Ndanwa muti wemudumbu mairuma-ruma
* A hwahwa B mushonga C muto D manyoka
* **ONGORORO**

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| Nhamba yevakakundikana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nhamba yevakagona |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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* **ZUVA :**
* **CHINANGWA :**
* **Manzwi anopikisana**
* 1.Ukaona paita tsaona **swedera** A suduruka B furatira C tsivama D hwanda
* 2. Nhasi kunze kune **mhindo** A mushana B mhepo C mvura D chiedza
* 3. Akadyiwa mari zhinji achitamba **njuga** A tsiva B makasi C tsoro D mahachi
* **Inzwi rakanaka kuzadzisa pakashama**
* 4. **Mbesa** A awa B izvi C idzi D ichi
* 5. **Svosve** A iri B isvi C utwu D uhwu
* **Isa muuzhinji**
* 6. **Rushamhu** A mashamhu B shamu C marushamu 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:**
* **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 chinozopera 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
* 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 achimunyengetedza
* **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 zviri kutaurwa pamusoro pazvo
* **Nyora mitsara zvakanaka, uchiisa vara hombe parinokodzera nezvimiso zvese pazvakafanira**
* 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 anotya zvikuru
* 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
* **Zadzisa pakashama**
* 36. Nyaya iyi hama dzemushakabvu dzinomhanyirana kutora pfuma yemufi.
* A inorumbidza B inoshora C inoyambira D inokurudzira
* **ONGORORO**

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| Mibvunzo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nhamba yevakakundikana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nhamba yevakagona |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vana vose |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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* **ZUVA :**
* **ONGORORO :**
* **Tsumo**
* Imbwa bveni ingwe gonzo shumba
* Nzou gava mbudzi nyoka hamba
* **Shandisa manzwi ari pamusoro**
* 1.Kana ikashaya nyama inodya uswa
* 2. mhini gara mumwena chemudzimu chikuwaniremo
* 3. kuipa zvaro asi haridye chakafa choga
* 4. Kurera nemukaka inofuma yokuruma
* 5. Chinono chine bere rakadya richifamba
* **Kubva pamusoro sarudza tsumo inofambirana neimwe yetsananguro dzinotevera.**
* 6. Kunyange munhu achinzi akaipa ane zvimwe zvaanogona zvakanaka
* 7. Kana munhu awirwa nenhamo anongotambira chero chaawana.
* 8. Munhu ngaaite zvaanofanira kuita pachine nguva nekuti akanonoka anogona kusangana nezvingamukanganisa.
* 9. Ukaitira mnhu zvakanaka kazhinji anodzoka okupandukira
* 10. Munhu anofanira kuvanza herema hwake kwete kuzvishambadza.
* Ngandu rukutu tekeshe tibvu tsvete tuzu shaku tiba bherengende panda
* **Zadzisa pakashama nenyaudzosingwi**
* 11. Munguva yematsutso kudya kunenge kwakati
* 12. Baba vakangosvikoti kuvhura musuwo wemba
* 13. Vatambi vengoma vakanga vachiti kuneta
* 14. Takaona marimi emoto kuti tichiri kure
* 15. Regera kuswera wakangoti kumirapo sebenzi
* **Manzwi anopesana**
* 16. **Bvuma** A tenda B ramba C turika
* 17. Mutano A mucheche B pfende C mutenda
* 18. Utsinye A mutsa B chokwadi C uchenjeri
* 19. Materu A nyore B mapani C makata
* 20. Nhete A refu B hobvu C pfupi
* **Zvinoreva rakareruka**
* 21. Mhuri yaVaShoko yaimbova mhuri yakabatana kusvikira mwana wavo wedangwe **abuda mungwaru**
* 22. Taurai ave jaya, saka munhu wese anotarisira kuti **abuda mugota**
* 23**.** Dai pasina vamwe vanhu vakazomubatsira, Tongai akadai asina **buda murutsva**
* 24. Kunyange zvazvo vasina kufanana pachiso Sarudzai na Maria buda ndibudewo
* 25. Ini ndinofarira vanhu vano **buda pachena** kana ane zvaanonyunyuta
* 26. Kana uchida kubudirira muupenyu unofanira kuzvipira **kubuda dikita**
* **ONGORORO**

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| Mibvunzo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nhamba yevakakundikana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nhamba yevakagona |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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* **ZITA :**
* **ONGORORO :**
* Bakwa gombo denhere boterekwa guvi
* Gura bindu guva dongo gawa
* 1.Nzvimbo inorimwa zvakaita semuriwo kana nzungu
* 2. Nzvimbo ine miti mizhinji neuswa inonzi
* 3. Nzvimbo inochengeterwa huni pamba inonzi
* 4. Munda mutsva unonzi
* 5. Nzira inopoterera gomo inonzi
* 6. Musha wakatamwa usingachagarwi unonzi
* **a)Kana ukaita zvakaipa, kunyange ukada kuzvivharidzira sei zvinozobatwa.**
* **b) Dzimwe nguva matambudziko anoita seanokokorodzana oramba achingowira munhu mumwe chete**.
* **c) Zviri nane kuti munhu ataurire vamwe zvinomunetsa kwete kungotambudzika ega nechemumoyo.**
* **d) Kazhinji, munhu ega ega anoda kuti zvinhu zvese zvake.**
* **e) Munhu anenge akupa zano rakanaka kana yambiro inovaka achibuda**
* 7. Ngoma inorira ichiti pangu pangu
* 8. Nhamo haibve pane imwe
* 9. Akuruma nzeve ndewako
* 10. Rine manyanga hariputirwi
* 11. Mwana asingachemi anofira mumbereko
* **Mudzonga svinga mwanda mukonde mupeta murazvu mukwende muzinda**
* 12. wedoro
* 13. wenyama
* 14. rehuni
* 15. wehuswa
* 16. wembatya
* 17. wemoto
* 18. wesadza
* 19. waMambo
* **Nyaudzosingwi**
* **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 nebasa ndokusvikoti kugara pasi mumumvuri
* **A** kudya moto
* **B** kudya nhoko dzezvironda
* **C** kudya manonoko
* **D** kudya cheziya
* **E** kudya mafuta enyika
* **F** Kudya nyika rutivi
* 26. kuwana zvangu zvichiitwa zvatopfuura
* 27. kupengera munhu uchimupopotera zvikuru
* 28. kunakirwa kwemunhu anenge achipinda mumafaro akasiyana
* 29. kuzowana chekuzviraramisa pashure pekumboshanda nesimba
* 30. kutambura zvikuru nenhamo achisemwa nokusekwa
* 31. munhu achiwana zvese zvaanoda
* **ONGORORO**

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| Nhamba yevakakundikana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nhamba yevakagona |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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* **ZUVA :**
* **ONGORORO :**
* **Vana vemhuka**
* 1.**Huku**  nyana mubheme
* 2.**Dhongi** handa tsvana
* 3.**Mbudzi** ganyaamtope hukwana
* 4**.Imbwa**  mbudzana nzvenzvana
* 5**.Garwe**  hwyana mhuru
* 6.**Gwai**
* 7.**Shiri**
* 8.**Mhembwe**
* 9.**Nyoka**
* 10.**Mombe**
* **Manzwi Muuzhinji**
* 11.**Gomo**
* 12. **imba**
* 13. **dehwe**
* 14. **rwiyo**
* 15. **rwizi**
* 16. **nzira**
* 17.**musha**
* 18. **rwendo**
* 19**. choto**
* 20**. ziso**
* 21. **rukuni**
* 22. **sadza**
* **ONGORORO**

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* **ZITA :**
* **ONGORORO :**
* **Mazita evanhu**
* 1.Mukadzi anonyanya kudiwa nemurume kupinda vamwe
* 2. Muvhimi mukuru, ane mbiri yekuuraya mhuka anonzi
* 3. Munhu anoita basa rekubatsira vanhukadzi pakuzvara anonzi
* 4. Munhu anofambisa mashoko ekuroorana anonzi sadombo kana kuti
* 5. Nyanzvi yekuumba hari kana kugadzira zvinhu zvesimbi anonzi
* 6. Munhu wemukadzi anobatsira n’anga nekuturikira zvainenge yataura kuvarapwi anonzi
* 7.Munhu anonyengera vanhu kuti vamupe kana kumuitira iye zvaanovimbisa anonzi
* 8. Munhukadzi achangobva kusununguka mwana anonzi
* **Madimikira**
* **Kubaya dede nemumukanwa**
* **Kufira mafufu segonzo**
* **Arovera moyo padombo**
* **Kurova imbwa wakaviga mupini**
* **Amira negumbo rimwe chete**
* **Kubura munhu mumoto**
* **Mitsara**
* 9. Kana munhu azvishingisa 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
* **Tsumo**
* 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
* **Mhedziso dzetsumo**
* A tiza uchiri kure
* B mangwana inofuma yokuruma
* C rutsva kaviri
* D mutokonyi
* E ukati inokusekerera
* F hachina ndima
* G ichanaka
* H haiwiri pasi
* **Zadzisa tsumo idzi**
* 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
* iv) ati udye
* v) rakanaka
* 28. Kuti **A tonho B tumni** kumira
* 29. Kuti **A pfiku-pfiku B kwavarara** kuchema
* 30. Kuti **A kata kata B kuringindi** kukura
* **ONGORORO**

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* **ZUVA :**
* **CHINANGWA :**
* 1.Kuti kuramba A kunun’unu B tana
* 2. Kuti kuneta A rita rita B rukutu
* 3.Kuti kuchena A mbure tete B tsvete
* **Mazita enzvimbo**
* Dikwindi gwindingwi svingo denhere mwezha nhonga
* 4. Sango guru rine mazimiti makuru, uye rinotyisa rinonzi
* 5. Chidziro chakavakwa namabwe chete, pasina Dhaka chinonzi
* 6. Imba inorara vanasikana vasati varoorwa inonzi
* 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 chinosarira 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**
* 20. Tsanga A dete B nhete C tete
* 21. Dovi A hobvu B kobvu C gobvu
* 22. Hore A nhema B tema C dema
* 23 Bhasikoro A itsva B idzva C chitsva
* 24. Harahwa A tatu B vatatu C nhatu
* 25. Mombe A iro B idzo C izvo
* **ONGORORO**

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| Nhamba yevakakundikana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nhamba yevakagona |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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* **ZUVA :**
* **CHINANGWA :**
* **Nyaudzosingwi**
* 1.Bhora rakati kupera mweya A mbombombo B nyangara C fototo D nyau nyau
* 2. Payakati kuona mapurisa, mbavha yakada kutiza
* A nde-e B bamhamha C nanga nanga D tutururu
* 3. Pakavhuvhuta mhepo, mazhanje akati kudonhera pasi
* A rakata B dhege C pfokocho D tekeshe
* 4. Takangoerekana musikana ati kuseka A mokoto B pangu C bwai D pwati
* 5. Nyaya yakabva yanzi mudare redzimhosva
* A tukumuku B kwarakwashu C tiringindi D bhebhenu
* **Tsumo**
* **Kuzadzisa tsumo**
* **Mavambo**
* a)Chinokanganwa idemo
* b) Chinokwegura chinokotama
* c) Chinoudzwa ndechiri mumushunje
* d) Dindingwe rinofara richikweva rimwe
* e) Kudada kwevari mugomo
* f) Kutaurirwa hunyimwa
* **Mhedziso**
* A chiri musakasa chinozvinzwira
* B ziso rinokunda akabvisa mombe
* C kukumbira vari pasi mapfiwa
* D chitsiga hachikanganwi
* E asi kana iro rakwewha 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 zvishoma, 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 bokoshindi 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**

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* **ZUVA :**
* **CHINANGWA :**
* **Nyaudzosingwi**
* **1.Kuti tana** A kunyarara B kutarisa C kuramba
* **2. Kuti hatu** A kumhanyira B kubata C kurova
* **3. Kuti kwanyanu** A kusimuka B kukwenga C kuchena
* **4. Kuti nyakata** A kunyorova B kunyura C kuseka
* **5. Kuti pamu-pamu** A kupera B kuzara C kupenga
* **6. Kuti rukutu** A kusimba B kuguta C kuneta
* **Madimikira**
* **7.Zvakamupinza mumukanwa memapere**
* 8. Akatanga kumedza kutsenga achada
* 9. Vakarimirana miganhu
* 10. Akandibaya panyama nhete
* 11. Pekupotserana makobvu nematete
* **Tsvaka dimikira rinoenderana neizvi**
* 12. Handiye ndakamunyorera nokuti iye **akandiitira zvinhu zvakandirwadza zvandisingakanganwi**
* 13**.** Zviito zvake zvakaipa ndizvo zvichazopedzisira **zvamuunzira matambudziko makuru**
* 14. **Pashure** pekutukana kukuru nemashoko anorwadza **vakadzi vaviri ava vakatanga** **kurwisana**
* 15. Varume vaviri ava **vakakonana zvekuti havakwanisi kuregererana**
* 16. Mwana uyu **akakurumidza kuita chinhu asati afunga**
* **Sarudza dimikira rinopindirana**
* 17.Musikana aifunga kuti mukomana wake aimuda nemoyo wake izvo
* **A aimucheka nerakagomara B aimubata kumeso chete**
* 18. Hapana waangachema naye sezvo zviri kuitika kwaari
* **A kuri kurumwa nechekuchera**
* **ONGORORO**

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