

# **QUESTION AND ANSWER REVISION BOOK**

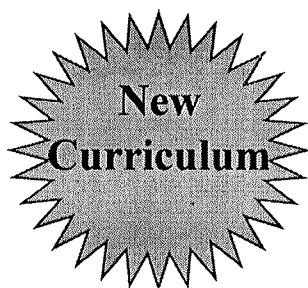


**Grade 4 Learner's Revision Book**

*SK Printers*



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This book is a compiled revision questions and answers from New Curriculum textbooks for grade 4 learners.

**SK Printers Zimbabwe**

**Mutare**

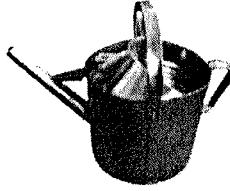
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# **AGRICULTURE PAPER 1**

1. Agriculture is the growing of crops and rearing of .....  
A vegetable      B animals      C fruits      D food
2. Which one of those is not livestock production?  
A growing vegetables      B keeping chickens  
C raising cattle      D keeping rabbits
3. Which of these is an example of crops grown for food?  
A maize      B sunflower      C cotton      D tobacco
4. Which one of these is a cash crop?  
A tobacco      B beans      C groundnuts      D maize
5. Beef comes from .....  
A goat      B chicken      C sheep      D cow
6. Which animal is not raised for food?  
A donkey      B pig      C fish      D turkey
7. Land preparation, planting, and watering plants are all farming activities (true or false)  
A maybe      B true      C false      D both
8. Agriculture can also be called.....  
A farming      B mining      C working      D learning
9. Maize is our ..... food.  
A basic      B common      C nicest      D staple
10. Tools make cultivating the land .....  
A easier      B boring      C difficult      D slowing
11. People who have large farms are called .....  
A big farmer      B commercial farmers      C subsistence farmers      D farmers
12. People who grow crops mainly to feed their families are called .....  
A subsistence farmer      B small farmers  
C crop farmers      D Bread winners
13. Which one of these is not a farming activity?  
A growing crops      B growing vegetables  
C raising livestock      D cutting down trees
14. How many soil components do we have?  
A. five      B. two      C. three      D. four
15. Select a transplanting trowel from the tools below.



A



B



C



D

16. Which soil type has the largest particles?

- A. loam      B. clay      C. sand      D. sand loam

17. Plants need water to grow. Which of these is not used to water plants?

- A hosepipe    B garden pot    C watering can    D water bucket

18. The following are uses of the garden hoe except \_\_\_\_.

- A. digging      B. weeding      C. levelling      D. harvesting

19. We use .....to harvest grain crops.

- A slasher      B sickle      C axe      D hoe

20. Choosing the correct tool makes the job .....

- A easier      B long      C nice      D fun

21. If you are not careful in Agriculture accidents may happen and you may be.....

- A disturbed      B Injured or killed    C used      D eaten

22. A farming hazard means .....

- A. a possible danger in farming      B a game in agriculture  
C a type of farming      D a farming stage

23. The correct way to tell if a chemical is dangerous is by.....

- A sniffing it      B tasting it  
C giving it to dogs      D looking for danger warning signs

24. Which soil is difficult to work on when it is wet?

- A. clay      B. sand      C. silt      D. loam

25. The four seasons in Zimbabwe are spring, summer, autumn and.....

- A rainy season      B winter      C cold season      D dry and hot

26. Growing of wheat is done in .....

- A summer      B winter      C spring      D autumn

27. Crops need ..... to grow well.

- A pest      B wind      C fire      D nutrients

28. We grow maize in .....

- A wet weather      B dry weather      C cool weather      D windy season

29. Farming activities can be done at .....

- A anytime      B the wrong time      C right time      D no time

30. Soil is the ..... in which plants grow.

- A top part of the ground      B rocks from the ground

- C water on the ground      D humus

31. Soil is made up of air, water, organic matter and.....

- A fertilizers      B minerals      C nutrients      D roots

32. Plants and animals matter in the soil are called .....

- A minerals      B organic matter    C compost      D insects

33. If we pour water on soil bubbles form, it shows that soil contains.....

- A water      B nutrients      C air      D humus

34. There are three types of soils: sandy soils, clay soils and.....

- A sand stone      B dry soil      C loam soil      D course soil

35. Which soil do farmers like because of its good feature and organic nature?

- A clay soil      B sandy soil      C loamy soil      D course soil

36 ..... soil has many nutrients needed for plants to grow

- A fertile      B hard soil      C chemical      D wet soil

37. Poor soils can be made more fertile by adding natural or artificial .....

- A compost      B fertilisers      C components      D humus

38. Plants need nutrients such as nitrogen, potassium and.....

- A compost      B fertilisers      C components      D phosphorus

39. The chemical symbol K on fertiliser bags stands for.....

- A potassium      B boron      C phosphorus      D nitrogen

40. Plant nutrients:..... in water in the soil.

- A suspend      B dissolve      C grow      D contain

41. Nutrients are sucked up by plants ..... in the soil

- A leaves      B roots      C stems      D pods

42. Organic fertilisers from natural waste and inorganic fertilisers are .....

- A animals      B man-made      C plants      D plastic made

43. Soil erosion happens when ..... soil is eroded

- A underground      B heavy      C top      D natural

44. Soil can be eroded by wind, water or .....

- A plant roots      B animals and people      C fertilisers      D trees

45. Plant roots help to ..... the soil and prevent soil erosion

- A dissolve      B form      C bind      D erode

46. Animals cause erosion by .....

- A overgrazing      B leaving dung on the ground

- C making noise      D urinating on the ground

47. Erosion is not caused by .....

- A mining      B planting trees      C running water      D windy

48. Compost is made from .....

- A artificial material      B garden and kitchen      C tobacco      D soils

49. Water is not used to .....

- A irrigate crops      B wash crops      C clean pig sties      D kill plants

50. All water originally comes from .....

- A dams      B Rivers      C underground      D rain

51. A person can be poisoned through .....

- A. knowing      B. seeing      C. reading      D. smelling

52. How does a farmer protect his/her farm against veld fires?

- A. by doing irrigation      B. by doing hot culture

- C. by preparing fire guards      D. by planting many trees

53. The tool that is most suitable for loosening soil, digging and weeding is the..

- A. mattock      B. hoe      C. garden fork      D. pick

54. Nitrogen is a ..... A. a good plant      B. a good cereal

- C. major plant nutrient      D. minor plant nutrient

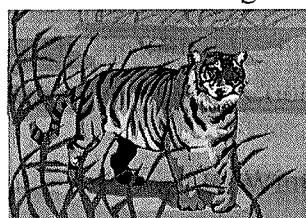
55. We use ..... to level the ground after digging.

- A pick              B shovel              C secateurs              D rake

56. A hoe is used for .....

- A. watering              B. cutting grass              C. pruning hedges              D. digging and weeding

57 This is a .....animal.      A. wild      B. good      C. domestic      D. bad



58. A ..... is an example of citrus fruit.

- A. mango              B. baobab fruit              C. banana              D. lemon

59. Which one is made from milk?

- A. sugar              B. sausage              C. stew              D. cheese

60. Water sinks slowly in .....

- A. sandy soil              B. clay soil              C. loam soil              D. mad soil

61. A good farmer uses his/her -----well.

- A. energy              B. legs              C. power              D. tools

62. The following tools are used by farmers except -----

- A. Spade              B. Mattock              C. Cooking spoon      D. Shovel

63. Rivers are usually flooded in -----

- A. summer              B. Autumn              C. Winter              D. Spring

64. Tools have -----main parts.

- A. one              B. two              C. three              D. four

65. Strong winds carry -----away.

- A. stones              B. water              C. soil particles              D. plant roots

66. We grow fruits in .....

- A. a field              B. a river              C. an orchard              D. a woodlot

67. Agriculture is .....

- A. the study of soil and how it is formed  
B. the growing of plants and keeping of animals  
C. the construction of farm buildings  
D. the ploughing of fields and harvesting

68. Overgrazing may cause .....

- A. soil erosion              B. soil conservation              C. mulching              D. paddocks

69. Skin contact with chemicals can cause .....

- A. chicken pox              B. skin rush              C. cuts              D. measles

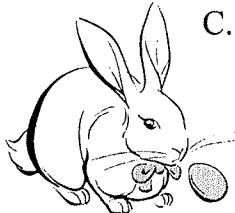
70. A ..... tree is an example of exotic tree.

- A. gum              B. msasa              C. muunze              D. mugodo

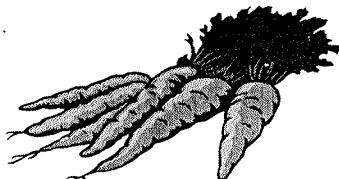
71. Planting and weeding of most crops is done during the ..... season.

- A. rain              B. cool dry              C. hot dry              D. post rain

72. A ..... is a natural source of water.  
 A. rivers      B. taps      C. buckets      D. dams
73. The crop that is grown under irrigation in Zimbabwe in winter is .....  
 A. sunflower      B. rapoko      C. maize      D. wheat
74. This is a ..... animal.  
 A. wild      B. good      C. domestic      D. bad



75. Soil is composed of organic matter, minerals, water and .....  
 A. grass      B. leaves      C. animals      D. air
76. Plant roots absorb their nutrients from .....  
 A. manure      B. soil      C. grass      D. leaves
77. An example of an artificial fertiliser is .....  
 A. compound D      B. water      C. humus      D. old plastics
78. An example of exotic tree is .....  
 A. gum tree      B. musasa tree      C. baobab tree      D. blood wood tree
79. One way of removing pests is by .....  
 A. burning only      B. removing moisture  
 C. cultivating the dry bed      D. applying chemicals
80. Maize is an example of a.....  
 A. leaf crop      B. field crop      C. root crop      D. fruit
81. Water sinks slowly in .....  
 A. sandy soil      B. clay soil      C. loam soil      D. mad soil
82. Agriculture is important because it gives us .....  
 A. money      B. nothing      C. fire      D. thieves
83. Unwanted crops in our beds are called .....  
 A. leaves      B. grasses      C. weeds      D. crop
84. Legume have seeds in .....  
 A. their heads      B. pods      C. their leaves      D. their roots
85. Which of these is a source of plant nutrients.....  
 A. plastics      B. stones      C. manure      D. metal
86. Why do farmers apply fertilisers to plants?  
 A. in order to boast the growth of plants      B. in order to kill weeds  
 C. in order to plant new crops      D. in order to pay fees
- 87.



- The above picture is a ..... vegetable.  
 A. fruit      B. root      C. legume      D. leaf

88. Which one is not a field crop?

- A. maize      B. wheat      C. rape      D. sorghum

89. Which of the following is a major plant nutrient?

- A. termites      B. nitrogen      C. compost      D. green manure

90. Which is the most commonly grown crop in Zimbabwe?

- A. sugarcane      B. tobacco      C. maize      D. beans

91. ....is a cereal crop. A. potatoes      B. tomatoes      C. pepper      D. wheat

92. What should be kept out of reach of children?

- A. food      B. water      C. parents      D. chemicals

93. A natural source of underground water is called-----

- A. well      B. spring      C. borehole      D. dam

94. Decayed plant and animal matter gives us-----

- A. organic fertilisers      B. inorganic fertiliser      C. powder minerals      D. rich nutrients

95. To decay means the same as -----

- A. fertiliser      B. organic      C. decompose      D. inorganic

96. There are -----seasons in Zimbabwe.

- A. two      B. three      C. four      D. five

97. The season associated with lightning is -----

- A. summer      B. Autumn      C. Winter      D. Spring

98. Farmers sell their vegetables to -----

- A. the market      B. dirty places      C. schools only      D. hospitals only

99. A hoe, garden rake, shovel and spade are hand tools used for -----

- A. levelling the soil      B. digging and cultivating

- C. digging and watering      D. pruning and harvesting

100. A machete is -----tool.

- A. watering      B. pruning      C. cutting      D. digging

101. Which animal lives in water?

- A. chicken      B. cow      C. fish      D. sheep

102. Chemicals are -----if not properly used.

- A. useful      B. essential      C. effective      D. hazardous

103. A watering can be used for -----

- A. digging      B. weeding      C. spraying      D. watering

104. The -----is used to cut grass.

- A. mattock      B. hoe      C. garden fork      D. sickle

105. When rubbed between fingers -----soil feels rough.

- A. sandy      B. gravel      C. clay      D. loam

106. Each soil type is known by -----

- A. the colour of its particles      B. the size of its particles

- C. the amount of bubbles it produces      D. the size of farmer's land

107. Water in the soil is known as -----

- A. moisture      B. liquid      C. warmth      D. cold

108. People who practice agriculture are called-----

- A farmers      B peasants      C animals      D farming

109. New ways of farming is called----- farming

- A traditional      B modern      C poor      D traditional and modern

110. Which one of the following is a modern way of farming?

- A Hand pulling of weeds      B smoking seeds  
C practicing zero tillage      D using combine harvester

111. Animals can be used for the following except-----

- A carrying heavy loads      B pulling sledges  
C pulling combine harvester      D ploughing

112. Which animal is used to pay fines at traditional courts?

- A goat      B fish      C Crocodile      D snakes

113. Living without support from somewhere is called-----

- A modern farming      B self-sufficient  
C traditional farming      D mixed farming

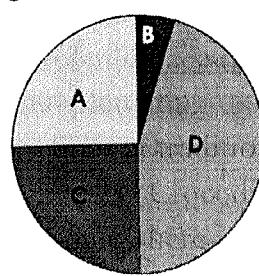
114. Which of the following is a transplanting tool?

- A rake      B axe      C garden trowel      D hoe

115. Tools are grouped according to -----

- A size      B use      C length      D weight

116. Which letter represents organic matter?



117. There are four components of soil. Which soil component has the least percentage?

- A air      B water      C mineral matter      D organic matter

118. The main rain season is called-----

- A winter      B spring      C summer      D autumn

119. Wheat is a-----crop

- A garden      B winter      C field      D plantation

120. What do we call the washing away of top soil?

- A Water conservation      B soil conservation  
C soil component      D soil erosion

121. What do we call the falling down of plants by moving water?

- A Soil erosion      B soil creep      C water lodging      D lodging

122. The filling of dams by soil carried through erosion is called-----

- A agents      B wind and rain      C Siltation      D silt

123. Which of the following is the odd one out?

- A lake      B stream      C aquifer      D river

124. Underground rivers are called-----  
A boreholes      B aquifer      C protected well      D stream
125. All the following are natural water sources except  
A deep well      B spring      C stream      D river
126. Which of the following is not an agricultural product?  
A fish      B eggs      C sugar cane      D gold
127. Which one is an animal product?  
A rice      B milk      C peanut butter      D soya mince
128. Which nutrient is needed for protection against diseases?  
A carbohydrates      B proteins      C fats      D vitamins
129. Which one is a product from plants?  
A eggs      B meat      C sausage      D soya mince
130. Which one is an example of an indigenous tree?  
A msasa      B gumtree      C pine      D wattle
131. Chickens kept for the production of eggs are called -----  
A broilers      B layers      C free range      D turkeys
132. What do we call animals that are kept home?  
A domestic      B wild      C dogs      D world
133. Weekly dipping of animals is done in which season?  
A summer      B autumn      C winter      D spring
134. Which of the following is an agricultural activity?  
A swimming      B fishing      C learning      D pruning
135. What do we call plants used for decorative purposes?  
A ornamental plants      B domestic plants      C wild plants      D field plants
136. Which vegetable is a leaf vegetable?  
A beans      B carrots      C tomatoes      D spinach
137. The following are protective clothing except-----  
A respirator      B gum shoes      C overall      D knapsack sprayer
138. Which tool in agriculture can load and offload manure?  
A. garden fork      B. hoe      C. shovel      D. spade
139. \_\_\_\_\_ is an agricultural hazard.  
A. chemical poisoning      B. designing      C. over speeding      D. overcrowding
140. In which season do dams and rivers full up with water?  
A. cool dry      B. hot dry      C. main rain      D. post rain
141. During post rain season farmers prepare fire guards to break \_\_\_\_\_  
A. diseases      B. fire      C. over-grazing      D. pests
142. In how many components is soil divided?  
A. 1      B. 2      C. 3      D. 4
143. The largest soil component is the \_\_\_\_\_  
A. air      B. minerals      C. organic matter      D. water
144. In a cassava which part do we eat?  
A. leaf      B. root      C. stem      D. flower

145. Major soil nutrients are needed by plants for \_\_\_\_\_  
A. normal growth and development B. development and tallness  
C. tallness and sweetness D. normal growth and sweetness
146. When soil is eroded, it moves \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Across slopes  
B. Down slopes  
C. From low to high area  
D. To all directions
147. Which statement is correct?  
A. Water dilute most chemicals  
B. Water is source of food  
C. Water make clothes dirty  
D. Water makes houses dirty
148. Communal farmers in Zimbabwe usually use \_\_\_\_\_ water to irrigate their crops.  
A. spring B. lake C. sea D. river
149. Cultivated plants are grown for \_\_\_\_\_  
A. food B. animals C. sell D. decoration
150. Among the following crops, which one is a cash crop?  
A. Maize B. millet C. cucumber D. soya-beans
151. Which one is **NOT** a major nutrient for plants?  
A. Nitrogen B. Vitamins C. phosphorous D. potassium
152. \_\_\_\_\_ is fruit vegetable.  
A. Tomatoes B. onions C. potatoes D. cabbages
153. A large field of one type of crop can be called \_\_\_\_\_  
A garden B. farm C. plantation D. trees
154. Which crop is **NOT** a cereal?  
A wheat B. maize C. eggplant D. sorghum
155. Choose an exotic tree.  
A wattle B. muuyu C. mophane D. msasa
156. Decorative plants are called  
A. orchard plants  
B. ornamental plants  
C. indigenous trees  
D. commercially trees
157. The organization that is responsible for growing and taking care of trees in Zimbabwe is the  
A. forestry commission  
B. woodlands commission  
C. indigenous trees commission  
D. hard wood commission

158. Plant diseases are called.....  
A. insects      B. pests      C. pathogens      D. bacteria
159. Meat from pigs is called .....  
A. mutton      B. beef      C. pork      D. chicken
160. Animals that feed on tree grass are called  
A. herbivores      B. grazers      C. omnivores      D. carnivores
161. What do we call animal skin from rabbits?  
A. hides      B. leather      C. pelts      D. feathers
162. Which animal is not a small live-stock?  
A. fish      B. pig      C. poultry      D. rabbit
163. The keeping of bees is called  
A. pollination      B. apiculture      C. bee bread      D. honey
164. Bees collect \_\_\_\_\_ from flowers  
A. honey      B. nectar      C. pollen      D. oil
165. The agriculture implement that can break large soil lumps to smaller ones is .....  
A. Harrow      B. Planter      C. Ox-plough      D. Tractor
166. Rabbits take .....months to mature.  
A. two      B. three      C. four      D. five
167. Which of the following is not an agricultural produce?  
A. Meat      B. tomatoes      C. paint      D. oranges
168. Frost is a common problem of the \_\_\_\_\_ season  
A. rain      B. post-rain      C. cold dry      D. hot dry
169. A \_\_\_\_\_ feeds on pellets.  
A. goat      B. cow      C. horse      D. rabbit
170. Poultry provide people with \_\_\_\_\_  
A. butter      B. milk      C. honey      D. eggs
171. The crop that is a rich source of proteins is \_\_\_\_\_  
A. wheat      B. beans      C. sorghum      D. maize
172. Which one is a cause of crop damage?  
A. pests      B. nutrients      C. warmth      D. potassium
173. Vegetables are plants grown in the \_\_\_\_\_  
A. orchard      B. garden      C. estate      D. veld
174. A \_\_\_\_\_ is **NOT** part of protective clothing during spraying.  
A. gloves      B. gum boots      C. respirator      D. vest
175. Which animal is ODD.  
A. cow      B. lion      C. giraffe      D. leopard
176. Among the following animals, which can be used for transport?  
A. goat      B. donkey      C. dog      D. cat
177. We wash hands thoroughly after handling chemical to avoid \_\_\_\_\_  
A. pest      B. illness      C. smells      D. chocks

178. Which is the coldest month?  
A June      B September      C. November      D. December

179. Which is Zimbabwe tree planting day?  
A. 1<sup>st</sup> Saturday of November  
B. 1<sup>st</sup> Saturday of December  
C. 1<sup>st</sup> Saturday of October  
D. 1<sup>st</sup> Saturday of September

180. A radiator stores water for \_\_\_\_\_  
A. cleaning the engines  
B. cooling the engines  
C. cleaning the machine  
D. oiling the engine

181. Which material is not used to make farmer's tools?

- A. plastic      B. wood      C. rubber      D. glass

182. A dairy cow needs more water for the production of .....

- A. blood      B. milk      C. meat      D. cheese

183. The primary source of water is .....

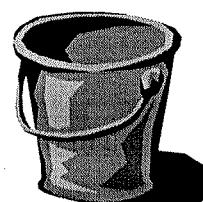
- A. dam      B. river      C. rain      D. well

184. .... are grouped according to use.

- A farmers      B tools      C animals      D seasons

185. What do we use it for?

- A. digging      B. watering      C. cutting      D. weeding



186. Crops need water to ..... A. bath      B. grow      C. drink      D. swim

187. An example of an natural fertiliser is .....

- A. compound D      B. water      C. humus      D. old plastics

188. Watering vegetables is .....

- A. an agricultural activity      B. easy work      C. not wanted      D. planting trees

189. Which of the following is a farming tool?

- A spoon      B hoe      C bee-hive      D machine

190. ....is usedto make clay pots.

- A. sandy soil      B. clay soil      C. loam soil      D. mad soil

191. A tool suitable for watering a nursery bed is a .....

- A. hose pipe      B. watering can      C. bucket      D. shower

192. Soiled tools should be ..... before use.

- A. oiled      B. sharpened      C. cleaned      D. painted

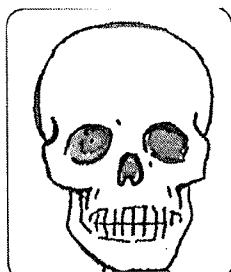
193. Pollen is found on the .....

- A. flower      B. stem      C. leaves      D. branches

194. A weed is a .....

- A. grass      B. crop that grows where it is not wanted  
C. any plant that is not eaten      D. plant that does not produce fruits

195. The following sign stands for .....



- A. funeral      B. danger      C. science      D. skeleton

196. Which one is used to store water?

- A. tap      B. gutter      C. drain      D. tank

197. The coarseness or fineness of the soil is called .....

- A. pH      B. structure      C. prolific      D. texture

198. Fish, bees, ducks and guinea fowl are .....

- A. poultry      B. domestic animals      C. small livestock      D. game animals

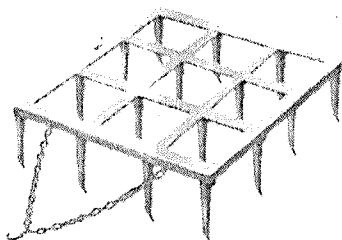
199. What is a market?

- A. A place where we buy goods  
B. A place where we buy vegetables and fruits  
C. A place near the bus stop  
D. A place to rest

200. Crops and animals produce are called .....

- A. farm produce      B. stock      C. feed      D. market

201. This is a .....



- A. scotch cart      B. harrow      C. planter      D. wheel barrow

202. Which one of these is a pest?

- A. pathogen      B. locust      C. weeds      D. frost

203. Which crop can be easily damaged by frost?

- A. maize      B. sorghum      C. tobacco      D. tomatoes

204. A by-product of maize is .....

- A. clothes      B. soya milk      C. mealie-meal      D. medicine

205. A young plant is called a .....

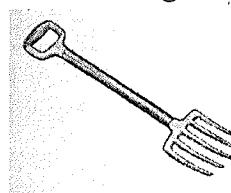
- A. fruit      B. kid      C. seedling      D. seed

## **AGRICULTURE PAPER 2**

- 1a) What is Agriculture?
- b) Name three agricultural activities.
- 2a) List any three agricultural tools.
- b) Name any two watering tools.
- 3a) Name any two leaf vegetables
- b) Tomatoes are ..... vegetables.
- 4a) Give the three types of soil.
- b) Which type of soil is best for farming?
- c) ..... soil particles has smallest particles.
5. ----- and ----- are farm machinery.
6. ----- and ----- are sources of water.
7. We get safe water from ----- and -----
8. Name four seasons of the year.
- b) Most farmers grow plants in ----- season.
- c) We grow wheat in ----- season.
- 9a) What is a local market?
- b) What is soil erosion?
- c) Name any one cause of soil erosion.
- d) Water sinks fastest in ..... soil.
10. Manure that comes from living things are called .....
11. A good farmer uses his ..... well.
12. Name three agricultural produce.
13. Water is a home for fish. Another name for home is .....
- 14a) Water found in dams, pools and rivers is called .....
- b) Aquifers are underground .....
15. Cutting down trees removes the vegetation cover and leaves the soil .....
- 16a) Strong winds carry ..... away.
- b) Plant nutrients are dissolved in .....
- c) An example of an artificial fertiliser is .....
- 17a) When rubbed between fingers ..... soil feels rough.
- b) Sand soil is mixed with cement when making .....
- c) Water in the soil is called .....
- 18

TOOL	USE
a)..... (1)	Cutting grass
b)..... (1)	digging
c).....	Lifting seedlings

19. Name one protective clothing used by a farmer.
- 21 One crop that can be grown under irrigation in Zimbabwe is .....



22. What do we use this tool for?

- 23a) The season associated with lightning is .....  
 b) Another name for post rainy season is ,.....  
 c) When spraying chemicals one should wear .....  
 d) You should not ..... or .....when spraying.  
 e) You must ..... your hands after using chemicals.
- 24a) Tools have ..... main parts.  
 b) Which material is not used to make farmers' tools.  
 c) Why do farmers use tools ?
25. A book we record dates of planting, what we have planted and the number of tool we have is a .....
- 26a) Give any three types of cereal crops.



- b) What name is given to this machine?
27. Each soil type is known by the .....
28. What do we call cutting down of trees?
- 29 Surface water is found naturally in .....
- 30a. How do people earn a living through agriculture.  
 b. Which two animals provide us with milk and meat?  
 c. What is a farm tool?
- 31a) Name any three ways of harvesting water.  
 b) How can water be preserved? Give one way.  
 c) Name one water storage structure used at your school.
- 32a) Name any three fruit trees found in your school orchard.  
 b) List any two field crops.
- 33.a) ----- is a root crop.  
 b) ----- is a legume crop.  
 c) List the three major nutrients required by plants for growth.
34. List any two common hazards in agriculture.  
 b. ----- tool is used for cutting.  
 c. List two causes of soil erosion caused by human activities.
35. Complete this table

Name of tool	Use
1. Rake	.....
2. Machete	.....

36. Name one protective clothes  
 37. What do we call chemicals that kill pests  
 38. What is the difference between a commercial farmer and a peasant farmer.  
 39.a) Give one example of an organic fertilizer  
 b) Name two pests that cause crop damage.  
 c) What do we call fertilizers made in industries using chemicals?

40. Agricultural tools need to be ..... after use.
41. What is the other name for cold season?
42. What do we call a place where animals live?
43. Distinguish between exotic and indigenous trees.
44. (a) Name any four uses of water in agriculture.  
(b) A person who grows crops and keeps animals for sale is called a.....  
(c) Give two importance of agriculture to the nation.  
(d) Give one agricultural activity that is done in summer
- 45.(a) Water moves slowly in ..... soil.  
(b) The type of soil that is ideal for farming is .....  
(c) The way we feel soil is called .....
- 46.(a) Why do some agricultural machines need water in the radiator?  
(b) What are straight fertilizers?  
(c) Write one inorganic fertilizer that you know.
- 47.(a) Name any two soil components  
(b) Which soil component has the largest percentage?  
(c) Which soil component has the least percentage?
- 48.(a) What is a commercial feed?  
(b) Plants absorb its water through.....  
(c) For plant nutrients to dissolve they need.....  
(d) What is soil fertility?
- 49.(a) What do we call plants that grow naturally in the forest?  
(b) Which plant part is responsible for making the plant's food?  
(c ) What is Zimbabwe's staple food?  
(d) Two wild animals are .....and .....
- 50.(a) Two materials that are used to make a compost are .....and .....
- (b) State two signs of soil erosion  
(c ) Give one natural source of water.

# **ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1**

**Read the passage and answer questions that follow**

## **Class readers**

Every day Mr Mawoyo , the class teacher listens to some of the children reading. He has made a list of the children who read to him every Monday.

Gladys comes first. She is before all the others on the list. Next, Tsitsi reads to Mr Mawoyo. After her comes Gwinyai, then Peter and then Sarah. Last of all on the list is Spiwe.

1. Who was the teacher?  
A Mrs. Mawoyo      B. Mr Mawoyo      C the class teacher      D children
2. How many children were there?  
A seven      B five      C six      D four
3. ---is fifth on the list  
A Peter      B Tsistsi      C Sarah      D Gwinyai
4. Tsisti is between -----and -----on the list.  
A Spiwe and Peter      B Gwinyai and Peter  
C Sarah and Peter      D Gladys and Gwinyai
5. -----reads after all the others on the list.  
A Gladys      B Tsitsi      C Spiwe      D Peter
6. Gwinyai reads before-----  
A Tsitsi      B Peter      C Sarah      D Gladys

## **Language questions**

7. Peter is the -----reader in the class.  
A good      B better      C past      D best
8. We listen with our-----.  
A eyes      B ears      C mouth      D nose
9. The teacher-----to some of the children reading.  
A read      B talks      C listens      D list
10. She is before all other on the-----.  
A list      B least      C last      D listen
11. Monday is-----day of the week.  
A first      B second      C third      D seventh
12. The opposite of after is-----.  
A last      B before      C first      D comes

### **Read the passage and answer questions**

Mr. Moyo took his class to visit the co-operative near the school. At the co-operative we saw many things. There were men and women sewing uniforms for sale. We also saw some workers building a new storeroom. There were a lot of bags of maize lying by the roadside. A lorry later took them to a town nearby. Some people talked to us about the work they were doing. In the hall, there were beautiful pictures and baskets hanging on the wall. Mr. Moyo took a picture of us helping the workers in the fields.

13. Give a topic-----

- A. A visit to a farm      B. A visit to a town  
C. A visit to a storeroom      D. visit to a co-operative

14. Who sew uniforms?

- A. a men      B. women      C. men and women      D. Mr Moyo

15. What was used to transport bags?

- A. roadside      B. wheelbarrow      C. lorry      D. town

16. What was hanged on the wall?

- A. uniforms      B. bags of maize      C. pictures of us      D. baskets

17. Who went with the children at the co-operative?

- A. men      B. women      C. workers      D. Mr Moyo

18. The children helped to-----

- A. sewing uniforms      B. carry bags of maize  
C. make a well      D. work in fields

### **Language questions**

19. The sister is-----than her.

- A. more beautiful      B. most beautiful  
C. beautiful      D. beautifuler

20. A phrase which describe a thing is-----.

- A. many thing      B. storeroom      C. beautiful picture      D. baskets hanging

21. Plural of lorry -----.

- A. lorry      B. lorrys      C. lorries      D. lorryes

22. People worked-----.

- A. individual      B. as a group      C. as a family      D. as a school

23. A-----is used to take pictures.

- A. radio      B. camera      C. photo      D. basket

24. The children went as a-----.

- A. school      B. class      C. grade      D. friends

25. The children enjoyed -----on the trip.

- A. itself      B. themselves      C. herself      D. theirs

26. Beautiful means-----

- A. lovely      B. proud      C. opposite      D. brave

### Looking for money

The children set off on the following morning to look for money. They were going to climb the hill and find the money. They went along the path which used to be the old road and soon they came to the path which went up the hill. At the spot which was marked with a small triangle on the map, they found a cave. Before they went into the cave the boys threw stones into it, in case there were animals inside. Nothing came out of the cave so they went inside to look for the money under stones, behind rocks, but they found nothing.

27. What were the children going to do when they set off?

- A look for money    B climb the hill    C found a cave    D threw stones

28. How did they find the area?

- A went up the hill    B old road    C used the map    D in the cave

29. Where did they look for the money?

- A hill    B path    C spot    D cave

30. Why did they throw stones into cave before they enter the cave?

- A to find money    B to chase animals  
C to see animals    D to open the cave

31. Who went up the hill?

- A girls    B boys    C women    D men

32. Did the boys find the money?

- A yes    B no    C triangle    D coins

### Language questions

33. The money was hidden-----the cave.

- A above    B below    C outside    D inside

34. They found the letter-----a box

- A inside    B inward    C input    D down

35. The mangoes on the tree were-----his head.

- A above    B outside    C under    D below

36. There is a big tree-----our house.

- A behind    B inside    C under    D above

37. They looked-----stores.

- A above    B behind    C. under    D inside

38. The money was hidden-----on the hill.

- A outside    B above    C somewhere D behind

39. A necklace is a thing -----is worn around the neck.

- A who    B which    C that    D when

40. Hunters are men-----kill animals for food.

- A. who    B. which    C. that    D. whose

41. Punctuate this sentence. mr garwe is very late

- A Mr Garwe is very late    B Mr garwe is very late  
C Mr garwē is very late    D Mr Garwe is very late

42. Mother only has a -----money.

- A. little      B. more      C. less      D. few

43. We have only----sugar in the house.

- A. few      B. many      C. little      D. less

44. An hour ago Mr Ncube -----them an English lesson.

- A. teach      B. teaching      C. teached      D. taught

45. ZRP means-----

- A. Zimbabwe Republic Peace      B. Zimbabwe Rain Pool  
C. Zimbabwe Republic Police      D. Zimbabwe Railway Policy

46. Mr Dube and Mr Sithole often visit-----.

- A. each other      B. themselves      C. yourselves      D. each

47. Father sold many cattle and got ----- money.

- A. big      B. much      C. many      D. high

48. Spiwe used a -----to put the leaves into a neat pile.

- A. saw      B. hoe      C. shovel      D. rake

49. The children-----walking to the school.

- A. was      B. will      C. were      D. is

50. This classroom is----- . We like it.

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

**Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow**

One day Suzy Dube saw two men. She wanted to see what they were doing. She jumped off her log and run after them. Soon the men stopped and made fire. Suzy watched as they heated their food over the fire. When they had finished their meal, the men poured few cups of water over the fire to put it out. Suddenly she saw smoke rising from the ashes. She ran to find her brother Joel.

51. ....saw two men.

- A. Joel      B. brother      C. Suzy      D. fire

52. The two men used fire to.....

- A. pour water      B. Suzy saw them  
C. finished their meal      D. heat their food.

53. Why did the men pour water on the fire?

- A. To put out the fire      B. Suzy stayed behind.  
C. Because they liked it.      D. They were clever

54. Joel was Suzy Dube's .....

- A. brother      B. sister      C. mother      D. Cousin

55. Why did Suzy stay behind?

- A. to see the men      B. she felt like staying behind.  
C. she saw smoke.      D. to make sure the fire was out.

56. Where was the smoke coming from?

- A. from the water      B. from the ashes  
C. from Suzy      D. the men poured water

57. The word from the passage which means the same as observe is .....  
A. watched      B. finished      C. poured      D. heated

**Choose the correct word (s)**

58. Suzy ..... mangoes yesterday.  
A. eat      B. eats      C. eating      D. ate  
59. This is the men's food it's .....  
A. ours      B. theirs      C. his      D. them  
60. A book is made of .....  
A. paper      B. plastic      C. glass      D. metal  
61. A window pane is made of .....  
A. paper      B. plastic      C. glass      D. metal  
62. A pot is made of .....  
A. paper      B. plastic      C. glass      D. metal  
63. Suzy was sitting ..... a log.  
A. over      B. in      C. on      D. at  
64. Joey ..... to find the men yesterday.  
A. run      B. running      C. ran      D. will run  
65. Can I have a ..... of scissors please.  
A. couple      B. pair      C. pinch      D. size

**Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow**

Tapiwa was looking for firewood when she found a nest behind the garden shed. There were six eggs in the nest. She ran and told her mother. "So that is where the red hen has been hiding," said mother "I thought she had stopped laying eggs." "Can we eat them?" asked Tapiwa. "No, I think they have baby chickens growing in them" said mother "Let's leave them and see what happens. Every day Tapiwa looked at the nest. She had to be careful if the red hen was there, she pecked at the girl's hands.

66. What was Tapiwa looking for?  
A. eggs      B. red hen      C. mother      D. firewood  
67. Tapiwa found ..... in the nest.  
A. red hen      B. eggs      C. firewood      D. chickens  
68. Mother said they could not eat the eggs because .....  
A. they were nice      B. the red hen laid them  
C. the hen was hiding      D. they had chicks in them  
69. The nest had ..... eggs.  
A. 4      B. 3      C. 6      D. 9  
70. Tapiwa looked at the nest .....  
A. everyday      B. sometimes      C. in the morning      D. one day  
71. How many people are in the story?  
A. 9      B. 3      C. 2      D. 7

**Choose the correct word to fill in the spaces**

72. She found a nest .....the garden.  
A. with      B. ahead      C. to      D. behind
73. There were six eggs .....the nest.  
A. at      B. in      C. on      D. with
74. We say that eggs are .....when chicks come out of the eggs.  
A. growing      B. bursting      C. hatching      D. cracking
75. What sound does a hen make? It .....
- A. cheeps      B. clucks      C. crows      D. crackles
76. What sound does a little chick make? It .....
- A. cheeps      B. clucks      C. crows      D. crackles
77. Mother had to kill a hen .....has broken leg.  
A. whose      B. which      C. with      D. as
78. This is the hen .....laid six eggs.  
A. whose      B. which      C. with      D. as
79. Tapiwa was very happy .....her chicks.  
A. which      B. whose      C. with      D. as
80. A yellow chick stepped out .....the egg. A. at      B. of      C. in  
D. for

**Choose the best word**

81. An elephant is a \_\_\_\_ animal.  
A. huge      B. long      C. tiny      D. thin
82. It is very \_\_\_\_ to cross flooded rivers.  
A. safe      B. dark      C. heavy      D. dangerous
83. Yesterday father was busy \_\_\_\_ the broken fence.  
A. mending      B. mended      C. mend      D. mends
84. The man drowned in the pool \_\_\_\_ he could not swim.  
A. otherwise      B. if      C. because      D. after
85. Good health is the \_\_\_\_ of diseases.  
A. presence      B. absence      C. pain      D. medicine

**Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.**

Susan and Nyasha were good friends. They always agreed with each other. If Susan liked something, Nyasha always said she liked it. When Nyasha picked a flower, she always picked another for Susan. People thought they were sisters because they wore the same kind of clothes.

86. ....and .....were good friends.  
A. James and Susan      B. James and Nyasha  
C. Joe and Susan      D. Susan and Nyasha
87. How many people are in the story?  
A. 1      B. 2      C. 3      D. 4

88. Nyasha always liked .....

- A. flowers      B. what Susan liked      C. clothes      D. good friends

89. People thought they were sisters because they .....

- A. lived in the same house      B. always did the same things  
C. went to school together      D. were good friends

90. Susan and Nyasha always .....

- A. agreed with each other      B. were good friends  
C. went to school together      D. lived in the same house

**Complete the sentence using the suitable word**

91. People at work should wear \_\_\_\_ clothing like glasses, gloves or gumboots.

- A. clean      B. protective      C. new      D. old

92. You should \_\_\_\_ when you have done something wrong.

- A. cry      B. complain      C. apologise      D. reply

93. Sam was absent \_\_\_\_ school on Friday.

- A. at      B. to      C. for      D. from

94. \_\_\_\_ was a very bad day for me.

- A. daily      B. tomorrow      C. yesterday      D. now

95. An aeroplane can travel \_\_\_\_ distances in a short time.

- A. long      B. high      C. deep      D. quick

96. My mother is \_\_\_\_ a teacher nor a nurse.

- A. either      B. neither      C. or      D. also

97. Our school \_\_\_\_ won the music competitions.

- A. choir      B. class      C. club      D. grade

**Choose the correct sentence**

98. A. fell on the blanket the candle      B. on the blanket the candle fell

- C. the candle fell on the blanket      D. on the candle fell the blanket

99. A. Kudzai a wedding she remembered

- B. a wedding Kudzai she remembered

- C. remembered a wedding Kudzai

- D. Kudzai remembered a wedding

100. A. she was three years old

- B. three years old she was

- C. old three years was she

- D. was old three years she

**Read the passage and answer the following questions**

People who visit Zimbabwe on holiday are called tourists. They usually arrive by aeroplane at Harare Airport and then take a bus to the centre of the city.

Soon they want to see other parts of the country. North-west of Harare is Kariba. This small town is 365 kilometres from Harare. It is on the shore of lake Kariba. People ride on boats and catch fish on the lake. It is very hot there.

101. What do we call people who visit Zimbabwe on holiday?

- A. Airport      B. Kariba      C. tourists      D. boats

102. The people usually arrive at \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Zimbabwe      B. Harare Airport      C. fish      D. tourists
103. The tourists arrive by \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Boats      B. kilometres      C. tourists      D. aeroplane
104. Which town is North west of Harare?  
 A. Harare      B. Lake      C. Zimbabwe      D. Kariba
105. How far is it from Harare to Kariba?  
 A. 356 km      B. 635 km      C. 536 km      D. 365 km
106. What do people do at Lake Kariba?  
 A. Ride on boats      B. arrive by aeroplane  
 C. take a bus      D. see other parts
107. What type of food do we get from Lake Kariba?  
 A. rice      B. boats      C. fish      D. aeroplane.

**Choose the correct preposition to complete each sentence**

108. Tourists arrive at Harare Airport \_\_\_\_\_ aeroplane.  
 A. At      B. on      C. by      D. of
109. People ride \_\_\_\_\_ boats.  
 A. on      B. of      C. at      D. by
110. The bird flew \_\_\_\_\_ the window.  
 A. on      B. under      C. through      D. at
111. He kicked the ball \_\_\_\_\_ the bar.  
 A. at      B. in      C. by      D. over
112. The old woman walked \_\_\_\_\_ the path.  
 A. Under      B. in      C. along      D. over

**Choose the correct word to complete each sentence**

113. Bulawayo is \_\_\_\_\_ than Harare.  
 A. Big      B. biggest      C. bigger      D. biggier
114. An aeroplane is the \_\_\_\_\_ means of transport.  
 A. Fastest      B. fast      C. fasting      D. faster
115. John and James \_\_\_\_\_ brothers.  
 A. Is      B. are      C. was      D. has

**Read the passage and answer questions that follow**

Mr and Mrs Sibanda live in Bulawayo. They live with their three children in a small house in a high density suburb. Mr Sibanda works in a factory that makes radios. His wife stays at home to look after the house and cook the meals. She also grows vegetables and makes clothes on her machine. She sells the clothes to her neighbours. The elder son is called Blasio. He is fourteen years old and he goes to a secondary school. His sister is four years younger. Amos is the younger son.

116. How many people are in the story?  
 A. four      B. five      C. three      D. six
117. Mr and Mrs Sibanda have \_\_\_\_\_ daughters  
 A. three      B. two      C. one      D. four
118. Where does the family live?  
 A. neighbour      B. secondary school      C. Bulawayo      D. sewing machine

119. Mr Sibanda works in a \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. factory      B. sewing machine      C. radio      D. family
120. A \_\_\_\_\_ is where many people live  
 A. secondary school      B. sewing machine      C. radio      D. high density suburb
121. Sibongile is \_\_\_\_\_ years old.  
 A. four      B. fourteen      C. three      D. ten
122. Blasio and Amos are Mr and Mrs Sibandas \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. daughters      B. friends      C. sons      D. brothers

**Choose the correct word to complete each sentence**

123. I shall stay here \_\_\_\_\_ one o'clock.  
 A. along      B. although      C. until      D. since
124. Anna \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to her sister.  
 A. wrote      B. written      C. writing      D. writed
125. I saw a farmer \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.  
 A. dig      B. dug      C. digs      D. digging
126. I am not sure \_\_\_\_\_ it will rain today.  
 A. wether      B. wither      C. weather      D. whether
127. Mother was carrying a \_\_\_\_\_ of grass.  
 A. bundle      B. bag      C. pair      D. slice
128. Rudo \_\_\_\_\_ to church everyday.  
 A. going      B. went      C. goes      D. go

**Read the passage and answer the following questions**

Sometimes you see a notice that is written in three different languages. These are the three main languages of Zimbabwe – ChiShona, SiNdebele and English. The most important language for you is the one that you learned at home. This is your “mother’s tongue.” Tongue means “language.” A few people speak English as their mother tongue.

129. How many languages are in the passage?  
 A. two      B. three      C. four      D. five
130. The language learned at home is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. English      B. ChiShona      C. mother tongue      D. language
131. In the passage “tongue” means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. ChiShona      B. English      C. notice      D. language
132. A \_\_\_\_\_ people speak English as their mother tongue.  
 A. many      B. three      C. more      D. few
133. The passage is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. people      B. ChiShona      C. English      D. languages

**Choose the correct word to complete each sentence**

134. You are \_\_\_\_\_ when you put in a lot of effort into your work.  
 A. slow      B. funny      C. hardworking      D. lazy
135. Which word has a correct spelling?  
 A. shool      B. shcool      C. school      D. scool
136. My two sisters are \_\_\_\_\_ at this school.

- |  |          |         |          |
|--|----------|---------|----------|
| A. both  | B. all   | C. many | D. few   |
| 137. A bicycle costs _____ than a pair of shoes. |          |         |          |
| A. most  | B. much  | C. few  | D. more  |
| 138. _____ is making noise?                      |          |         |          |
| A. when  | B. where | C. who  | D. which |
| 139. The opposite of fast is _____               |          |         |          |
| A. faster  | B. soft  | C. hard | D. slow  |

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW**

Tendai's parents went to town to do some shopping. They left Tendai and Sharai at home. The two children played for a while. They decided to visit some friends and play with them. They forgot to look after their house. They did not see the thief who was watching the house. The gate was wide open. Only Sheba the dog was at home.

- |   |            |                      |            |
|---|------------|----------------------|------------|
| 140. Tendai's parents went to _____       |            |                      |            |
| A. home                                   | B. town    | C. Sheba             | D. house   |
| 141. Who was left at home?                |            |                      |            |
| A. parents                                | B. friends | C. Tendai and Sharai | D. thief   |
| 142. The _____ was watching the house.    |            |                      |            |
| A. dog                                    | B. friends | C. parents           | D. thief   |
| 143. The children played with their _____ |            |                      |            |
| A. dog                                    | B. parents | C. house             | D. friends |
| 144. The name of the dog was _____        |            |                      |            |
| A. friends                                | B. Sheba   | C. Sharai            | D. Tendai  |

**Choose the correct word to complete each sentence**

- |   |          |            |             |
|---|----------|------------|-------------|
| 145. We are looking for the man _____ wears dark glasses. |          |            |             |
| A. who  | B. which | C. whom    | D. that     |
| 146. Sheba is a dog _____ is friendly to everyone.        |          |            |             |
| A. that   | B. whose | C. who     | D. whom     |
| 147. Tendai's parents went to town _____ bus.             |          |            |             |
| A. on   | B. by    | C. in      | D. with     |
| 148. The boys forgot to _____ their cattle.               |          |            |             |
| A. look after   | B. by    | C. with    | D. on       |
| 149. Which word is correctly spelt?                       |          |            |             |
| A. werry  | B. wory  | C. handsom | D. surprise |
| 150. A lion roars. A dog _____                            |          |            |             |
| A. roars  | B. barks | C. mews    | D. cries    |

**Read the passage and answer the questions that follow**

Mr Churu was a hardworking man. Every season people flocked to his piece of land to buy tomatoes. Mr Churu had two sons who helped him to grow the tomatoes. The two sons however, did not enjoy working on the land. They wanted to go and look for jobs in the city. Mr Churu thought of a plan to keep his sons working on the piece of land. Before he died, Mr Churu told his sons that there was treasure on the piece of land. Treasure is a collection of something that is

valuable, like gold or diamonds. When the two sons heard this they were very excited.

After the death of their father the two brothers started digging on the piece of land. Before they found the treasure, the rain came and the sons planted tomatoes on the piece of land which they had dug. They got a bumper harvest of healthy tomatoes. They sold the tomatoes and got a lot of money. That is when the two sons realized what their father meant when he said there was treasure on the piece of land.

151. Mr Churu was a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. city man      B. farmer      C. miner      D. poor man
152. Mr Churu was well-known for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his two sons      B. the gold and diamonds on his piece of land  
C. growing and selling good tomatoes      D. his sudden death
153. From the story Mr Churu was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. old and wise      B. cruel      C. foolish      D. lazy
154. Which of these words tells us that many people went to buy tomatoes from Mr Churu?  
A. flocked      B. hardworking      C. treasure      D. enjoy
155. How many people worked on Mr Churu's piece of land?  
A. one      B. two      C. three      D. more than three
156. What really did the two sons want?  
A. the death of their father      B. to go to the city  
C. the bumper harvest of tomatoes      D. to continue working on the land
157. After the death of their father, the two sons dug on the piece of land \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. looking for the treasure      B. in order to plant tomatoes  
C. because the rain had come      D. with the help of the villagers
158. What does this story teach the young boys and girls of today?  
A. to be excited when our parents speak to them.  
B. to look for jobs in the city where there are bright lights.  
C. that work on the land is only for their parents.  
D. that it pays to work hard on the land.

**Choose the most suitable word to complete the sentence**

159. The people stood in a long \_\_\_\_ waiting to be served.  
A. crowd      B. group      C. queue      D. circle
160. A \_\_\_\_ is someone travelling on foot.  
A. tourist      B. passenger      C. cyclist      D. pedestrian
161. During the holidays, I went to the city and \_\_\_\_ the traffic lights.  
A. saw      B. see      C. sees      D. seeing
162. The farmers will plant their crops when the rain \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. come      B. comes      C. came      D. coming
163. Every term I \_\_\_\_ a letter to my uncle who works in the city.  
A. writing      B. writes      C. write      D. written
164. My mother \_\_\_\_ us not to climb tall trees.  
A. agreed      B. promised      C. angry      D. warned

165. Our dog \_\_\_\_\_ whenever it sees strangers.  
 A. roars      B. crows      C. barks      D. thunders
166. People use umbrellas when the weather is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. fine      B. wet      C. cold      D. dry
167. We saw a big boat \_\_\_\_\_ on the lake.  
 A. sailing      B. running      C. swimming      D. rising
168. We went on a \_\_\_\_\_ journey by car.  
 A. wide      B. tall      C. long      D. high
169. The shepherd was looking after a \_\_\_\_\_ of sheep.  
 A. flock      B. herd      C. troop      D. kraal
170. Good children obey \_\_\_\_\_ parents.  
 A. they      B. there      C. their      D. them
171. No parent likes a child who is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a donkey.  
 A. strong      B. dirty      C. noisy      D. stubborn
172. She was wearing a dress that was as \_\_\_\_\_ as the leaves.  
 A. new      B. green      C. fine      D. true
173. Our new teacher is a married woman called \_\_\_\_\_ Moyo.  
 A. Mr      B. Miss      C. Mrs      D. Sir
174. I could not lift the box because it was too \_\_\_\_\_ for me.  
 A. heavy      B. old      C. strong      D. many
175. In winter many people enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ by the fireside. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. sat      B. sitting      C. sit      D. sits

#### Choose the correct answer

176. Which of these words come first in alphabetical order?  
 A. Gweru      B. Chipinge      C. Bulawayo      D. Filabusi
177. Which of the following sentences is written correctly? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. It was raining on Monday Tuesday and Wednesday.  
 B. It was raining on monday, tuesday and Wednesday  
 C. It was raining on Monday Tuesday and Wednesday.  
 D. It was raining on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

#### Read the passage and answer the questions that follow

##### The moon

The moon is one of the many natural objects of satellites. It moves in space round the planet earth on which we live. The distance from the earth to the moon is three hundred and eighty-four thousand, four hundred and three kilometres. The moon travels right round the earth in just twenty-seven and a third days. It travels at the speed of nearly four thousand kilometres per hour. That is eighteen times the speed of our fastest cars.

The moon has no light. It gets its light from the sun. sometimes the earth comes in between the sun and the moon. Then the earth prevents the light from the sun getting to the moon. When that happens, the moon gives no light at all. That is when we get the eclipse of the moon.

In 1966, a Russian space-craft landed on the moon. In 1969, America sent three men to the moon in a space craft known as the Apollo 11. The first person

to land on the moon was Neil Armstrong, an American. The surface of the moon is about the same in area as the continent of Arica. There is no rain that falls on the moon. The moon is very hot during the day and very cold at night. The surface of the moon is very uneven. It has high mountains and deep valleys. The highest point on the moon is Mons Hygen. It is four thousand, seven hundred metres high. This is about half the height of Mount Everest, the highest mountain on earth.

178. This passage is talking about \_\_\_\_\_
- A. the moon
  - B. Mount Everest
  - C. an American man
  - D. the Apollo 11 space craft
179. How far apart are the earth and the moon?
- A. three thousand, six hundred and eighty-three kilometres
  - B. nearly four thousand kilometres
  - C. only two hundred kilometres
  - D. four thousand, seven hundred metres
180. Which of these statements is true?
- A. the first person to land on the moon was a Russian
  - B. the earth travels round the moon in twenty-seven and a third days
  - C. it never rains on the moon
  - D. the moon travels very slowly
181. The highest mountain peak on earth is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Mons Hygen
  - B. four thousand, seven hundred metres high
  - C. Mount Everest
  - D. very close to the moon
182. The first man to step on the moon was \_\_\_\_\_
- A. a Russian
  - B. Neil Armstrong
  - C. Mons Hygen
  - D. Apollo 11
183. This story shows that the \_\_\_\_\_
- A. moon is bigger than the whole earth
  - B. area of the moon is the same size as the total area of the earth
  - C. total area of the earth is more than the total area of the moon
  - D. surface area of the moon is level or flat
184. The eclipse of the moon happens \_\_\_\_\_
- A. at night when the sun is not shining
  - B. when the earth gets in between the moon and the sun
  - C. when the sun gets in between the earth and the moon
  - D. when there is no rain
185. From what you have read in the passage, which statement is true?
- A. crops can grow well on the moon
  - B. by the year 1969, many people had travelled to the moon
  - C. crops cannot grow on the moon
  - D. the moon has its own light, just like the sun

**Choose the correct answers**

186. In which word does the letter 'a' have the same sound as in the word ate?
- A. rat
  - B. at
  - C. mistake
  - D. heat
187. Playing games is useful and not a \_\_\_\_\_ of time.
- A. waste
  - B. late
  - C. good use
  - D. west

188. My mother is very good at \_\_\_\_\_ good cakes.  
A. frying    B. baking    C. boiling    D. cooking
189. Many children make the \_\_\_\_\_ mistake of wearing shoes on the opposite feet.  
A. careful    B. wonderful    C. childish    D. cheap
190. My sister, Janet, is the only \_\_\_\_\_ in our family.  
A. child    B. son    C. brother    D. daughter
191. No one gets money \_\_\_\_\_ without working hard for it.  
A. nicely    B. already    C. hardly    D. easily
192. Tabeth, aged \_\_\_\_\_ years is still a teenager.  
A. fifteen    B. four    C. ten    D. twenty
193. The boys laughed as they \_\_\_\_\_ along the road.  
A. walk    B. walked    C. walking    D. walks
194. Football is played by \_\_\_\_\_ a ball.  
A. kicking    B. kick    C. kicked    D. kicks
195. You should \_\_\_\_\_ when you feel tired.  
A. rest    B. rested    C. resting    D. rests
196. Last season, we got \_\_\_\_\_ rainfall.  
A. much    B. many    C. long    D. very many
197. When the bus was \_\_\_\_\_ the passengers moved out slowly.  
A. running    B. fast    C. moving    D. stationary
198. Last week my mother \_\_\_\_\_ me a birthday present.  
A. give    B. gives    C. giving    D. gave
199. Another name for football is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sports    B. game    C. soccer    D. play
200. Christmas day is always a \_\_\_\_\_ holiday in Zimbabwe.  
A. sudden    B. slow    C. public    D. fine
201. Mother prepared some \_\_\_\_\_ food for the visitors.  
A. correct    B. honest    C. delicious    D. clever

**Choose one word that means the opposite of the underlined word**

202. The three men were able to pull the dry tree to the ground.  
A. push    B. cut    C. carry    D. lift
203. In some places the road to town is very wide.  
A. flat    B. narrow    C. rough    D. straight
204. That tall tree with no leaves is alive.  
A. hard    B. high    C. dead    D. soft
205. Sometimes it is safe for children to cross the river.  
A. wrong    B. difficult    C. bad    D. dangerous

## **PAPER 2**

### **Answer questions from this section**

1. Write a letter to your friend telling him or her about your school and add your own.

Include the following points

- Name of the school
- Headmaster/deputy headmaster
- Number of teachers
- Classroom blocks
- Activities done
- Projects at school

2. Write a composition about your teacher. Include the following points

- Name – where he/she lives
- Age
- Favourite food
- Likes and dislikes
- Favourite subject

3. Write a letter to your friend inviting him/her to your birthday party. Include the following ideas only.

- date
- place
- food
- number of years you are turning
- interesting activities
- presents

4. Write a composition about your friend. Include the following ideas

- name and surname
- age
- where he/she learns
- children in his/her family
- his/her teacher
- favourite food and drink
- favourite sport
- why you like him/her

5. Write a composition about a school hero/heroine. In your composition, write:

- the name, sex (man or woman), age and place of birth, family, appearance.
- what made him/her a hero/heroine (give the full story)
- what the people are saying, any new name given to the hero/heroine.
- what you have learned from what the hero/heroine did.

6. Write a formal letter to the manager of any one of the hotels in Harare asking for overnight accommodation. In the letter, say:

- what you are asking for, and for when
- whether you like a single bedroom or a double bedroom
- how you will pay for the accommodation
- whether or not you will also take meals at the hotel

## **COMPREHENSION A**

**Read the following passage and answer the following questions.**

### **A Ghost**

Last night Shorai and Nelson went to a film show at the community hall. After the film show, they walked home. The film was very frightening and the night was very dark. The boys were walking home very fast when suddenly in front of them they saw a dark shape. Just then, there was a strong wind that bent the trees nearby and the dark shape seemed to come towards them.

“A ghost!” shouted Nelson. The two waited no longer. They ran and ran until they reached home.

### **Questions**

1. Shorai and Nelson went to see a film at -----
2. They saw the film at the-----
3. The film was very-----
4. What did Shorai and Nelson see on the road?
5. How did they walk home?
6. What bent the trees nearby?
7. Who shouted, “A ghost”?
8. The opposite of front is-----

## **COMPREHENSION B**

**Read and answer questions.**

One day an old woman went to the shop. She kept some geese. She bought some beef and cheese for her lunch. When she got home she found that one of her geese had laid a golden egg. She was very happy. For many weeks she collected a golden egg each day. One day she wanted to eat many eggs every day. She decided to kill the goose. She sat on the bench. She killed the goose with a hammer. There were no eggs inside the goose.

1. What did the old woman buy for lunch? (2)
2. Who went into the shop? (1)
3. For how long did she collect a golden egg? (1)

4. When she got home what did she find? (2)
5. What did she use to kill the duck? (1)
6. She was very \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
7. What did she want to eat every day? (1)
8. Where did she sit? (1)

## **COMPREHENSION C**

### **Read and answer questions.**

Muslims follow a religion called Islam. There are over a billion Muslims all over the word. Islam is the main religion in the Middle East and in North Africa. Muslims believe in one God called Allah. Mohammad, is the greatest prophet and teacher of Islam. Mohammad grew up as an orphan. Later, he married a rich widow called Khadija. The teachings of Islam are written in the Koran. This is the Muslim Holy Book. Muslims must pray together on Fridays. They also must pray five times every day facing the direction of Mecca. Mecca, a city in a country called Arabia, is Islam's holy city. The Imam leads in the prayers at a Muslim church called a mosque.

In their lifetime, all able Muslims must go on a pilgrimage to Mecca. A pilgrimage is a holy journey a person makes to a holy place to pray. Nowadays many pilgrims travel to Mecca every year to pray. There they pray near a special place called the Kaaba, in a large mosque.

Muslims are very strict with their religion. In the month they call the Ramadan, all Muslims are fasting. During the fasting, they do not eat or drink anything during daylight hours. That means no food or drinks between dawn and dusk. Muslims strongly believe that all things belong to Allah. Therefore, all things should be shared by all the people. For this reason, Muslims give food, clothes or even money to the poor.

1. Who are the Muslims?
2. How often should a Muslim pray every day?
3. What is the Muslim holy city?
4. Where is the Muslim holy city?
5. What is a pilgrimage?
6. What is the name of the Muslim God?
7. Which book should one read in order to learn more about Islam?
8. Why do Muslims give alms to the poor?
9. What time is dusk?
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ leads prayers in a mosque.

## **COMPREHENSION D**

House Number 55  
Runyararo Street  
Rujeko  
Masvingo

14 April 2017

My dear Anna

I am very happy to write this letter about my new school in the city of Masvingo.

My school is called Shakashe Primary School. It is in Rujeko Township a few kilometres south of the city. Our home is very close to the school. The walk to school takes me a few minutes. I am never late for lessons.

Shakashe is a beautiful school surrounded by a high durawall. There are eight blocks of classrooms and wide playgrounds. We keep the grounds clean by not throwing litter everywhere. We also pick up any litter from the grounds. We also plant beautiful flowers along the pathways.

The headmaster is Mr J.J Mtero. My class teacher is Miss Goto. All our teachers want polite, obedient and hardworking students. We greet our teachers everyday and say goodbye when we go home.

There are forty-two learners in my class. I am the class prefect. My favourite subject is science. I also enjoy doing Home Economics, especially cooking and baking. The learners at Shakashe play many games and sports. Thursday is our sports day. Besides playing netball, I also sing in the school choir. My brother, Rugare, plays in the boy's senior soccer team where he is the star. All the learners at Shakashe know Rugare.

Please, tell me about your school. How are you? I am very well.

Your loving friend

Susan

1. Who wrote this letter?
2. To whom was this letter written?
3. When was this letter written?
4. Where is Shakashe Primary School?

5. Where does Susan live in Masvingo?
6. Who is the Head of Shakashe Primary School?
7. Why is Susan never late for school?
8. What do people in a choir do?
9. What day is sports day at Shakashe Primary School?
10. Which are Susan's favourite subjects?
11. Why do all the children at Shakeshe know Rugare?

## Composition writing tips

### **1. My Cat**

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

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

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

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

#### **Paragraph III**

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

#### **Paragraph IV (her ways)**

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

#### **C. Conclusion**

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

### **Vocabulary that may used**

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

### **Similes**

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

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

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

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

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

- Number of people
- behaviour of spectators
- cheering at their favourite teams
- noisy supporters
- danced with joy, ululated
- screamed with joy

### **Paragraph III**

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

### **Paragraph IV**

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

### **C. Conclusion**

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

### **Vocabulary**

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| - most talented player                                       | - 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 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)

## **5. 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

## **6. 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 is bed-ridden with an outbreak of cholera that has recently hit your village/area.

- father has taken her to hospital
- has since been admitted at Chiredzi/Mashoko/Mkwashine 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

## **8. 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.

## **9. A CEREMONY**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Some important Points**

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

# CHISHONA PAPER 1

## **Pindura mibvunzo yose nekusarudza mhinduro yakanaka**

### **Verenga nyaya inotevera ugopindura mibvunzo**

Kare kare mabwe achataura, mhuka dzose dzaigara musango. Hapana mhuka yaigara mumusha mavanhу. Mhuka dzaigara mumakomo, mumapako, musango kana, mumvura. Dzimwe dzaifamba usiku chete, dzimwewo dzichifamba dziri muzvikwata -žvikwata dzichibatsirana kurwisa vavengi vadzo nokuvhima. Shumba ndiyo yaiva ishe wemhuka dzose. Mwedzi woga woga mhuka dzaibvisa mutero wenyama kuna mambo wadzo.

1. Mhuka dzaigara kupi makare kare  
A) pamusha      B) mubani      C) mumunda      D) musango
2. Nyora nzvimbo imwechete yainyanyogarwa nemhuka idzi  
A) mumuti      B) mubindu      C) mumakomo      D) murenje
3. Sei mhuka dzaifamba dziri muzvikwata-zvikwata?  
A. kuitira kurwisana nemhandu      B. kutsvaka mvura  
C. kuchengetedza sango      D. kuitira kutamba
4. Nderipi izwi ririmundima rakafanana nerokuti 'mhandu'?  
A. sahwira      B. ishe      C. vavengi      D. zvikwata
5. Mambo ari kutaurwa nezvake munyaya iyi ndi \_\_\_\_\_  
A. mutero      B. shumba      C. mumapako      D. nyama

### **Tsanangura zvinoreva madimikira aya**

6. Kusiya ngoma ichirira  
A. kurova ngoma      B. kubva panzvimbo uchipada  
C. kushaya chaunotsvaga      D. kukanganwa
7. Kudedera sorutsanga ruri mumvura  
A. kurohwa nehana      B. kubvunda      C. kutyu      D. kuvenga

### **Sarudza izwi rimwechete rinoreva zvakafanana nerakatarwa**

8. Imba yaambuya vangu ihuru kwazvo.  
A. hobvu      B. guru      C. gomo      D. hombe
9. Mwana uyu haana kusimira nhasi.  
A. kupfeka      B. kubvarura      C. kusona      D. kucheka
10. Tsambakodzi yabikirwa sadza haikwani  
A. gate      B. pfuko      C. tsaiya      D. chirongo

### **Verenga nyaya iyi ugopindura mibvunzo iri pazasi**

"Asikana, nhasi ndinoda kumboitawo amai. Mazuva ose ndinongoita mwana, zvakanaka here izvozvo?" ndiChiedza uyo. "Zvino zvinoitwa zvokupopotwa here shamwari? Kana wati unoda kunzi amai, hapana chakaipa. Chiitaka tioone amai". Ruvarashe akadaro otanga kuyemedzeka somwana.

11. Vanhu vari munyaya iyi vaiva  
 A. neukama      B. vavengi      C. mukoma nemunin'ina      D. neushamwari
12. Vaitamba mutambo wei?  
 A. wemahumbwe      B. webhora      C. wenhodo      D. wetsoro
13. Sei Chiedza aidawo kumboita amai?  
 A. aigarirara      B. aingochema      C. aigaroita mwana      D. akange akura
14. Nyaya iyi inoratidza kuti Ruvarashe naChiedza  
 A. vaisawirirana      B. vaive nehushamwari      C. vaitukana      D. vairovana
15. Munyaya mune vanhu vangani?  
 A. vana      B. vatatu      C. vaviri      D. vakawanda

### Mazita

16. Munhu anosunungutsa madzimai \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. nyamukuta      B. hurudza      C. ambuya      D. muzvare
17. Murume akachembera \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. tsimborume      B. harahwa      C. sekuru      D. muchembere
18. Munhu akafa \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) murwere      B. mushakabvu      C. muenzi      D. murwi
19. Murume ane vakabdzi vazhinji anonzi ane \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. musha      B. mhuri      C. vakadzi      D. guru

### Isa mazwi aya muushoma

20. mazwi \_\_\_\_\_ A. zizwi      B. kazwi      C. izwi      D. tuzwi
21. makura \_\_\_\_\_ A. kura      B. kagura      C. zigura      D. gura

### Mazwi anopesana neakatarwa

22. Bhazi raifamba kumberi kwedu.  
 A. kuzasi      B. kumashure      C. kurutivi      D. kumusoro
23. Farai ndiyе gotwe mumba mavo.  
 A. saimba      B. dangwe      C. baba      D. muswe
24. Sarudza zambiringa munyemba  
 A. mazhanje      B. chibage      C. nzungu      D. mapfunde

### Sarudza mhinduro yakanaka

25. Shamhu \_\_\_\_\_ ndiyo yakarohweswa Rindai nababa vake.  
 A. iri      B. iyi      C. ichi      D. izvi

### Verenga nyaya iri pazasi ugopindura mibvunzo inotevera

Munguva inonaya mvura zhinji mumwaka wezhizha dambudziko renhomba rinoita shoma nokuti ruzhinji rwavanhu vanozvirimira miriwo yavo. Mimwe miriwo yakaita senyevhe kana runi, derere nemowa inongomera yega muminda nemusango. Miriwo iyi inomera munzvimbo dzakaorera dzakaita sepaimbova nedanga remombe kana pamatongo emisha yavanhu.

26. Sei dambudziko remiriwo richiita shoma munguva yezhizha? Kunenge kune  
 \_\_\_\_\_ A. mhepo zhinji      B. chando      C. ivhu rakaorera      D. mvura zhinji
27. Rimwe izwi rinoreva nyevhe ndi \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. nhomba      B. runi      C. mowa      D. derere

28. Ndepapi panomera muriwo?

- A. muivhu rakaorera      B. muvhru riñe miti  
C. muivhu rine jecha      D. muivhu rakarimwa negejo

29. Musha wakatamiwa nevanhu unonzi-

- A. musango      B. dongo      C. misha      D. munda

### **Pedzisa tsumo idzi**

30. Ukama igasva, hunozadziswa \_\_\_\_\_

- A. nokunwa      B. nokuzivana      C. nokudya      D. nokuroorana

31. \_\_\_\_\_ irema, rinonyemwerera nowarisingadi.

- A. shamwari      B. muromo      C. ziso      D. zino

32. \_\_\_\_\_ handiko kusvika.

- A. kuenda      B. kutya      C. kumira      D. kumhanya

### **Mhuka nevana vadzo**

33. Shiri \_\_\_\_\_ A. nhiyo      B. shiridiki      C. nyana      D. shesha

34. garwe \_\_\_\_\_ A. zunguzurwa B. kagarwe C. ganyamatope D. garwana

### **Fananidzo**

35. Tarubva anoruta se \_\_\_\_\_

- A. kamba      B. bere      C. gudo      D. kitu

36. Pakasvika mapurisa, Runesu akadedera se \_\_\_\_\_ rwuri mumvura.

- A. rutsanga      B. garwe      C. datya      D. hove

### **Ukama**

37. Hanzvadzi yaamai vako ndi \_\_\_\_\_

- A. tete      B. muzukuru      C. sekuru      D. babamudiki

38. Amai vemukadzi akaroorwa ndi \_\_\_\_\_

- A. amanini      B. muroora      C. vamwene      D. ambuya

### **Sarudza chirevo chakanyorwa zvakanaka**

39. A. uri kubva kupi akadaro sarudzai.

B. "Uri kubva kupi?", akadaro Sarudzai.

C. Uri kubva kupi? Akadaro sarudzai.

D. "Uri kubva kupi?", Akadaro Sarudzai.

40. A. Amai vakatengarokwe shangu ngowani nedhuku

B. ama vakatengarokwe shangu ngowani nedhuku.

C. Amai vakatenga rokwe, shangu, nogwani nedhuku.

D. Amai vakatenga rokwe, shangu, ngowani nedhuku.

### **Verenga nyaya inotevera ugopindura mibvunzo inotevera.**

Waiva musi weChiShanu chiri chisi chekupera kwemwedzi. Zuva iri vanhu vese vakanga vakazorora zvavo. Izvi zvakaita kuti Tamuka naSekuru vake VaNzombe vaende kunobura uchi uhwo hwakange hwaonekwa nemudzimai waVaNzombe achibva kubindu kunotora usavi nekudiridira madomasi ake. Tamuka aiva mwna wehanzvadzi yaVaNzombe. Sekuru nemuzukuru vakaenda kumukoko uya wakanga warehwa , svikei aiwa uchi hwotoyerera nemukoko. Tamuka haana

kumbomirira kuti sekuru vatange vapfutsa moto kuti nyuchi dzitize vaone kubura uchi. Akange atonombora uchi kare. Akanzwa hakusi kutapira ikoko; kwedapuramunanzva. Uchi hauna kuzoburwa sekuru vaTamuka vakabva vasvikirwa nemuridzi wemukoko vakanetsana chose nekuti vaine voda kutora uchi husiri hwavo. Izvi hazvina kunyanya kurwadza Tamuka nekuti akange atoguta zvake nekudya huya hwaiyerera nemukoko.

41. Waiva musi wechingani wakaitwa chisi?
- A. Muvhuro      B. Chishanu      C. mwedzi      D. Chisi
42. Zuva iri vanhu vakange vachiitei?
- A. kukohwa zvirimwa mumapindu      B. kuzorora  
C. kusakura zvirimwa      D. kupfutsa moto
43. Tamuka aiva chii kuna VaNzombe?
- A. muzukuru      B. mwana      C. hanzvadzi      D. munin'ina
44. Mwana waVaNzombe anoti chii kuna mai waTamuka?
- A. sekuru      B. hanzvadzi      C. tete      D. amainini
45. Rimwe izwi ririmundima rinoreva zvimezvo nekuti uchi ndi \_\_\_\_\_
- A. mukoko      B. nyuchi      C. kutapira      D. dapuramunanzva
46. Uchi hunogadzirwa ne \_\_\_\_\_
- A. moto      B. nyuchi      C. nevanhu      D. nemukoko
47. Sei sekuru vaTamuka vakabatidza moto vasati vatanga kubura uchi?
- A. kwaitonhora      B. vaida kudzinga nyuchi  
C. vaida kupisa mukoko votora uchi      D. Vaida kuzvivhenekera kuti vanyatse kuoona
48. Chii chaibva kunotorwa kubindu nemudzimai waVaNzombe?
- A. madomasi      B. muriwo wekudyisa sadza      C. mvura      D. uchi
49. Sei Tamuka asina kunyanya kugumbuka apo vakarambidzwa kubura uchi nemuridzi wahwo?
- A. aitya kurohwa nemuridzi weuchi      B. aitya kurumwa nenyuchi  
C. aive atoguta kudya uchi kare      D. uchi hwaitapirisa chose

### Pedzisa tsumo

50. Nzou hairemerwi \_\_\_\_\_
- A. nemusinga wayo      B. namakumbo ayo  
C. nenzeve dzayo      D. nemuviri wayo
51. Kuudza mwana \_\_\_\_\_
- A. hugona      B. hutadza      C. hupedzisira      D. anokuchemera

### Midziyo yepamba

52. Hari diki yekunwira doro inonzi \_\_\_\_\_
- A. gate      B. chirongo      C. pfuko      D. hadyana
53. Tswanda hombe yekutakurisa zvirimwa inonzi \_\_\_\_\_
- A. dengu      B. rusero      C. tswanda      D. hwedza

### Isa mazwi anotevera muuzhinji

54. Duri
- A. maduri      B. maturi      C. zviduri      D. miduri

55. Gomo  
A. kakomo      B. magomo      C. mazigomo      D. makomo

**Ipa vana venhuka dzinotevera**

56. Gudo  
A. rushiye      B. nzvana      C. nhiyo      D. nzvenzvana  
57. Nguruve  
A. ngurwana      B. mangoyi      C. chingwi      D. mhuru

**Verenga nyaya inotevera ugopindura mibvunzo inotevera.**

Wakange zvino wava mwedzi wechipfumbamwe apo mai Muronzi vakange votarisira kupona mapatyā avo ayo avakange vakatakura. Mambakwedza pamuviri pakarwadza, VaMuronzi vakamuka vondodaidza nyamukuta kuti auye azoberekesa mudzimai wake vana. Nyamukuta, semunhu aiziva basa rake rekubatsira madzimai akauya nenguva isipi. Mai Muronzi vakabatsirwa nevana vaviri vakomana vese. Izvi zvakafadza murume wavo chose nekuti pavana vaviri vekutanga pakange pasina mukomana. Vanakomana ava vakatumidzwa mazita ekuti Mufaro naFarai nekuti vakange vaunza mufaro mumusha. Mai Muronzi vakakorokotedzwa nemurume wavo nekuurayirwa mbudzi vakadya.

58. Mwana anozvarwa kana amai vava nemwedzi mingani vakatakura pamuviri?  
A. mitanhatu      B. misere      C. mipfumbamwe D. minomwe  
59. Mapatya vana vanozvarwa vari vangani?  
A. vatatu      B. vana      C. vashanu      D. vaviri  
60. Hanzi mambakwedza pamuviri pakarwadza. Inguvai dzemambakwedza?  
A. masikati zuva ropisa      B. manheru vanhu vachangorara  
C. kunze kwoda kuyedza      D. zuva rorereka  
61. Muronzi vakange zvino vava nevana vangani?  
A. vaviri      B. vatatu      C. vana      D. vashanu  
62. Nyamukuta anoita basa rei?  
A. rekusunungurisa vakadzi      B. rekuumuka achiroya  
C. rekudaidzwa      D. rekubatsira varume  
63. Sei vana ava vakapiwa mazita Mufaro na Farai?  
A. nekuti vakange vaunza mufaro mumhuri  
B. vakazvarwa mwedzi wepfumbamwe  
C. vaiva ndivo yoga vana  
D. nekuti vakange vakazvarwa ari mapatyā  
64. Vana vekutanga vaMai Muronzi vaiva vanai?  
A. vakomana      B. vasikana  
C. mukomana nemusikana      D. havana kutaurwa  
65. Mai MUronzi vakakorokotedzwa nekuurayirwa mbudzi. Kana munu azvara mwana, tinomuti  
A. nematambudziko      B. nedzoyi      C. nemakorokoto      D. zvenyu henu

**Shandisa nyaudzosingwi**

66. Akati tsoka ndibereke ndiye \_\_\_ nenzira achitiza.  
A. dii      B. tande      C. tuzu      D. pote

67. Ndakaneta kuti  
A. rezu                    B. mome                    C. rukutu                    D. nde-e

### **Ukama**

68. Munin'ina wamai vako kana mukadzi wababa mudiki vako unoti  
A. mainini                B. maiguru                C. tete                    D. hanzvadzi

### **Ipa izwi rinoreva zvakafanana nerapiwa**

69. Churu  
A. kakomo                B. guru                    C. chidzere                D. churungwi  
70. Rusvava  
A. mhandara              B. ndumurwa              C. mapatya                D. kacheche

### **Sarudza izwi rakakodzera kупедзиса naro**

71. Mudumbu mangu muri  
A. kutema                B. kufamba                C. kurumaruma            D. kudzimba  
72. Musoro wangu uri ku  
A. rumaruma              B. kutema                C. kudzimba                D. kurova

### **Wirirano yemazwi**

73. Mhiripiri ino  
A. tapira                B. naka                    C. vava                    D. zipa  
74. Utsi huno  
A. pfungaira            B. pfuta                    C. vhuvhuta                D. fashaira

### **Dudziro yezvirevo**

75. Kutemura sadza  
A. kudya risina muriwo                            B. kudya richipisa  
C. kudya wava munya                            D. kudya nemukaka  
76. Kubuda mugota  
A. kuroorwa                B. kuroora  
C. kuburitswa mugota nemisikanza            D. kudzingwa nevamwe  
77. Mwana mukomana mukuru mumhuri anonzi  
A. dangwe                B. gotwe                    C. zai regondo            D. nevanji

### **Fananidzo**

78. Ane chinono seche  
A. ingwe                B. mbwa                    C. dahwa                    D. gudo  
79. Arikunhuwa se  
A. mbwa                B. chidembo                C. mombe                    D. kitsi

### **Ipa vara rakakodzera**

80. Tushiri \_\_\_\_\_ twakazowanda mumunda.  
A. utwo                B. ako                        C. idzo                    D. idzi  
81. Chembere \_\_\_\_\_ dzirikuzotamba ngoma.  
A. ako                B. avo                        C. idzo                    D. avo

### **Izwi rinopikisana nerakatarwa**

82. Nhasi kunzé küné rima.

- A. mhute      B. dova      C. chiedza      D. dima

83. Chipo anochimbidza kubva kuchikoro.

- A. nonoka      B. tenderera      C. mhanya      D. kasika

### **Verenga nyaya inotevera ugopindura mibvunzo inotevera.**

Yaiva nguva yeChirimo zvirimwa zvose zvapedza kubviswa muminda, Chibage, zviyo, mhunga nemapfunde zvakange zvasasikwa kuti zviome zvigopurwa zvozorongedza mumatura. Magaka, mashamba nemanhangha zvakange zvatoturikwa mumatara kare sezvo zvisina basa nekupurwa. Chemebere dzakange dzogaronanzvira nhopi yaibikwa nemanhangha. Idziwo nguruve aiva mafaro oga-oga kudya mashamba sezvo akanga ari mavhu nemarara gore iroro.

84. Yaiva nguva ipi yaiitika izvi?

- A. chirimo      B. zhizha      C. yekunaya kwemvura      D. yezororo

85. Chirimo chinowapo kana

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| A. vanhu vatanga kurima                   | B. mvura yatanga kunaya |
| C. vanhu vapedza kubvisa zvirimwa muminda | D. vanhu vodya zvirimwa |
| zvaibva                                   |                         |

86. Sei zwichinzi zvirimwa zvitange zvaoma zvisati zvapurwa?

- A. kuti vanhu vasapedze kuzvidya  
 B. kuti zvigopurika zvakanaka zvanyatsaooma  
 C. kuti shiri dzionewo zvekudya  
 D. kuti nguruve dzigoonawo chekudya

87. Ipa chirimwa chimwe chinopurwa

- A. manhangha      B. mashamba      C. magaka      D. zviyo

88. Zvirimwa kana zvakonhiwa zvinochengeterwa pai?

- A. mumunda      B. mumatura      C. mudanga      D. chibage

89. Nhopi inobikwa ne \_\_\_\_\_

- A. mashamba      B. manhangha      C. mhunga      D. chibage

90. Kana zwichinzi mashamba aiva mavhu nemarara gore iroro zvinoreva kuti mashamba aiva \_\_\_\_\_

- A. achidiyiwa nenguruve      B. akaturikwa mumatara  
 C. akawanda chaizvo      D. mashoma

### **Verenga nyaya inotevera ugopindura mibvunzo**

Vanhу vazhinji vakange vatambura nemwana wemuera Soko, Tamuka, uyo aiva neruoko rurefu. Aiti kana asvika pamusha, achibvapo vaimhanyidzana kutarisa midziyo yavo kuti yakakwana yese here. Aimborohwa zvakaoma abatwa achiba asi ainge asingaregi basa rake iri.

Rimwe zuva Tamuka akapinda mumba memumwe murume kuti abe. Muridzi wemba haana kumbóita hanya nazvo. Tamuka akazonzwa chibhegi chaainge aba chotaura kuti, “ndidzosere hama yangu kana uchida upenyu”. Iye akati manyepo nokuti mubhegi maive nemari zhini. Paakapinza ruoko akanzwa kubatwa

akaedza kubvisa asi zvakaramba. Wanei ruoko rwongorumwa nechinhu chaasingaoni.

91. Aiera soko ndi-----  
A mwana      B Tamuka      C muridzi wemba      D soko
92. Kuva neruoko rurefu kudii  
A kuera soko      B Tamuka      C kuba      D kurohwa
93. Vanhu vaimhanyidzana  
A kuchengetedza midziyo      B kurova Tamuka  
C kuperekedza Tamuka      D kutarisa midziyo
94. Kusaita hanya kudii?  
A kuba      B kusava neshungu      C kupinda mumba      D kurohwa
95. Tamuka akaba chii?  
A midziyo      B umba      C bhegi      D chikwama
96. Chibhegi chaise chaani?  
A cheumwe murume      B cha Tamuka  
C chevanhu      D chemuera soko
97. Nemhaka yei Tamuka asina kuda kudzosera bhegi iri?  
A aitya kurohwa      B aitya kusungwa  
C chaiva nemari      D chairema
98. Basa ririkunzi Tamuka haana kuda kuregedza ndere-----  
A kuba B kurima      C kurohwa      D kutengesa

### Zadzisa nezwi rakakodzera

99. Musoro wambuya vedu wachena kuti-----  
A zvii      B mbu-u      C ndo-o      D bha-a
100. Tendai akati tana-----nyaya  
A kubvuma B kutaura      C kuramba      D kuteera
101. Kurara nezamu mukanwa-----  
A kungwara B kuguta      C kufarisa      D kupusa

### Dudzira mdimikira anotevera

102. Kubereka tsoka  
A kutiza      B kufambisa      C kuremerwa      D kutamba
103. Kutungana kwembudzi  
A kuseka      B kutanga      C kutamba      D kutambura
104. Kuoma mate mukanwa  
A inzara      B inyota      C kunetseka      D kushamisika
105. Kuva nemeso meso  
A kuba      B kuita ruchiva      C kuroya      D kuonesesa

### Sarudza izwi rinopikisana nerakatarwa

106. Mambo tagara kwenguva refu  
A muranda      B munyayi      C mupurisa      D muchinda
107. Mbuya vatinogara nawo vane utsinye  
A pfini      B unhu      C shanje      D tsiye nyoro
108. Murume uyu murefu  
A zirume      B varume      C mukadzi      D vakadzi

109. Enda mberi kwavo vose  
A shure      B mberi mberi      C pamberi      D mberi

### **Verenga nyaya inotevera ugopindura mibyunzo**

“Chiona, Nyemudzai, nhasi wave kuenda kumurume wako. Ndinoziva uchataurirwa mashoko akanaka neakaipa mberi ikoko. Asika, mwanangu usatinyadzise. Unofanira kuva mugashira zvose homwe yerombe. Muti wemurogra pamusha unobva mumaoko ako. Tamba nebadza, mwanangu nekuti chinounza mafuta chiri seri kweguyu. Matukano pamusha haaperi saka usateerera.

110. Ndiani ari kuraira mwanasikana mundima iyi?  
A Nyemudzai    B Chiona    C amai vake    D vamwene
111. Mwanasikana ive akuenda kupi?  
A kumurume    B mberi    C kubasa    D kunokuya
112. Kana zvichinzi “Muti wemuroora pamusha unobva muruoko rwake”  
zvinoreva kuti-----  
A muroora anofanira kushanda  
B muroora anofanira kugara nemushonga  
C muroora anofanira kugara nemushonga muruoko  
D muroora anofanira kuenda kun’anga
113. Guyo rinoshandisa  
A kugaya’    B kutswa    C kukuya    D kupepeta
114. Kutamba nebadza zvinoreva-----  
A kurima    B unyope    C kupusa    D kungwara
115. Izwi rinoureka kupopotedzana riri mundima nd-----  
A kunyadzisa    B rombe    C matukano    D mashoko
116. Kuti “chinounza mafuta chiri seri kweguyu” idimikira rinoureka kuti  
zvinonaka zvinouya -----  
A neguyo    B nemafuta    C nekushanda D nekuseri

### **Zadzisa tsumo dzinotevera**

117. Reva ishe-----  
A Wakakwira pachuru    B charamba hope  
C muranda kumwe    D madzoro
118. -----bere rakadya richifamba  
A charovedzera charovedzera    B chinono chinengwe  
C fungira mumwoyo    D mhembwe rudzi
119. Totenda dzanwa-----  
A dzaswera nebenzi    B usiku urefu  
C mhou dzine vana    D tadya chakata
120. Mhembwe rudzi inozvara mwana-----  
A yakura    B mukono    C ane kazhumu    D ichifamba

### **Sarudza izwi rinoreva zvakafanana nerakatarwa**

121. Ndinofarira nguva yemaenza  
A chirimo B chando C matsutso D zhizha
122. Rudo ane usimbe  
A kuomera B unyope C hope D shasha
123. Dzidzo inhaka yeupenyu  
A hwaro B kurarama C fundo D bvunzo
124. Azvitswanya nenyundo pahuma  
A nedemo B nesando C nebadza D netsvimbo

### **Isa mazwi anotevera muuzhinji**

125. Ganda -----  
A makanda B zviganda C ganda D maganda
126. Chituro -----  
A katuro B maturo C mituro D zvituro

### **Zadzisa samatauriro edu**

127. Mombe yedu-----chaizvo zvokuti nhasi tinowana mukaka wakawanda  
A yakuma B yaonda C yasisa D yamhanya
128. Mombe yeumai inobviswa  
A parufu B pakutizira C pakuroora D pamuchato
129. Musikana ane chiso chakanaka anonzi-----  
A chipukandipemwenje B tsvarakadenga  
C jerenyenje D tsikombi

### **Verenga ndima inotevera ugopindura mibvunzo**

Handimunhu akauya pamutambo wokupedzisa gore pachikoro chokwaMudzi. Mudzidzisi mukuru vaZondo vakange vakoka vanhu vakawanda. Varume nevakadzi vakadirana pachikoro, vechidiki vaive masvosve kuwanda. Vana vechikoro navadzidzisi vavo vakauya vakapfeka nekushambidzika. Mufundisi Zimwaya vakakokwa kuti vave mutauri mukuru.

130. Kuti vechidiki vaive masvosve zvinoreva kuti .....  
A.vakange vari vadiki B.vakange vakawanda  
C.vaifamba vachinanaira D.vakange vachiruma
131. Mutambo vakaitwa waiva wei?  
A. kutanga kwegore B. pakati pegore C. kupera kwegore D. webhora
132. VaZimwaya vaive .....  
A.mudzidzisi B.mutumwa C.murairidzi D.mufundisi
133. Zita rechikoro rainzi .....  
A.Gumbai B Mudzi C. Zimwaya D. Zondo
134. Mufundisi akadanirwei ?  
A.kuzotaura B.kuzovhura chikoro  
C.kuzodzidzisa D.kuzotanda masvosve

135. Kushambidzika ku .....
- A. koka      B.taura      C.tarisika      D.dzidzisa

**Basa romutauro**

136. Mwana wegondo anonzi .....
- A.nyana      B.hangaiwa      C.nhiyo      D.ganga
137. Mwana wedafi anonzi .....
- A.ngurusu      B.buruuru      C.dzetse      D.gakanje
138. Imba inochengeterwa huku inonzi .....
- A.chikwere      B.gore      C.danga      D.chizarira
139. Hari inobikirwa sadza inonzi .....
- A.shambakodzi      B.hadyana      C.chirongo      D.pfuko
140. Imba inorara vasikana inonzi .....
- A.nhangha      B.gota      C.hozi      D.tsapi
141. Mwana wekupedzisira mumhuri anonzi.....
- A. Dangwe      B.Tsiru      C.Gotwe      D.Mukoma

**Verenga tsamba ugopindura mibvunzo**

House number 1942  
 Mbema Street  
 Chipato Township  
 Wedza

24 Chikumi 2008

Anodiwa Svinurai

Ndanyora tsamba iyi ndichikukoka kumutambo wokupemberera mukoma wangu.Ranganai akabudirira pazvidzidzo zvake zvoukoti pachipatara cheMpilo.Mutambo uyu uchaitirwa pamba pedu nomusi wa 30 Chikumi 2008 uchatanga masikati .Kunenge kuine kudya kwakasiyana siyana pamwe nezvitekenya nyama zvakasiyana-siyana.

Ndinovimba uchauya. Farisa baba namai vako.

Ndini shamwari yako

Tarubva

- 142.Mutambo waiva wokupemberera ani?
- A.bhavhande raRanganai      B.kubudirira kwaRanganai  
 C.kubudirira rwaTarubva      D.kuzvarwa kwaRanganai
- 143.Ndiani ari kukokwa kumutambo?
- A.Tarubva      B.Ranganai      C.Svinurai      D.Mpilo

144.Munyori wetsamba anogara kupi?

A.Harare      B.Masvingo      C.Wedza      D.Mpilo

145.Akanyora tsamba ndi .....

A.Tarubva      B.Ranganai      C.Svinurai      D.Mpilo

146.Zvinotekenyedza nyama zvinhu .....

A.zvinotyisa      B.zvinofadza      C.zvinotsamwisa      D.zvinosuwisa

### **Basa romutauro**

147.Munda unorimwa nzungu unionzi.....

A.doro      B.tseu      C.bani      D.nhomu

148.Munda usingacharimwi unionzi .....

A.gan'a      B.gura      C.gombo      D.zunde

149.Nyanzvi yokuvuhima inonzi .....

A.gweta      B.tsvimborume      C.hombarume      D.tsuri

150.Nyanzvi yokurapa inonzi .....

A.hurudza      B.chiremba      C.godobori      D.mhizha

151.Munhu anokubereka ndiye .....vako.

A.amai      B.mukoma      C.sekuru      D.baba

152.Hanzvadzi yaamai vako ndiye .....vako.

A.mbuya      B.tezvara      C.muzukuru      D.sekuru

### **Verenga ndima inotevera ugopindura mibvunzo inotevera**

Changamire! kusatenda huroyi chokwadi.Ini ndiri mukomana ane makore gumi nemana okuberekwa.Ndirikuda kutenda basa guru rakaitwa nehurumende kubva apo takawana kuzvitonga kuzere.Vanhu vose vava kukwanisa kupinda chikoro ,ndumurwa neawo vabva zera.Kare zvikoro zvaiva zvishoma uye zvaizotadzwa kupindwa navazhinji nokuti vamwe vaiva vasina mari.Mazuva ano zvinhu zvashanduka ,kuita bofu kuda.Zvikoro zvava mavhu namarara .Tinotenda nemarongero akadai ehurumende.

153.Ari kutaura munyaya iyi.....

A.igurukota rehurumende      B.mutungamiri wenyika

C.ndichangamire      D.mukomana

154.Vabva zera zvinoreva .....

A.vanhу vanodzidza      B.vanhу vakura vozvifungira

C.vanhу vane makore gumi      D.ndumure

155.Munyori ari kutenda .....

A.vanhу vabva zera      B.ndumure      C.changamire      D.hurumende

156.Mavhu nemarara zvinoreva kutii munyaya?

A.nyika yava yedu      B.nyika yashata

C.kwava neutsvina      D.zvikoro zvawanda chose

157.Zvanzi ‘kuita bofu kuda mazuva ano’ nokuti .....

A.zvikoro zvawanda      B.vanhу vakawandisa

C.zvipatara zvawanda      D.vamwe havadi kurapwa

158.Mwanakomana uyu aiva nemakore mangani ?

- A.pakati pegumi nemakumi maviri      B.pakati pemakumi maviri nemana  
C.pakati pegumi nematatu      D.pakati pemakumi maviri

### **Basa romutauro**

159.Ruvhunza waeni inguva ipi?

- A .mangwanani      B.masikati      C.zuva rodoka      D.mashamba nzou

160.Mwedzi wechinomwe wegore ndi .....

- A.Chikunguru      B.Chikumi      C.Bandwe      D.Gunyana

161.Mwaka wokunaya kwemvura unionzi .....

- A.matsutso      B.zhizha      C.chando      D.chirimo.

162.Kubvisa mbesa dzaibva mumunda kunonzi .....

- A.kupura      B.kukohwa      C.kukamba      D.kuruvira

### **Verenga ndima inotevera ugopindura mibvunzo inotevera**

VaMatamba akanga ari munhu murombo chose.Vanhu vekwaMatamba kubvira pasichigare urombo chaive chipo chavo.Sekuru vake vaiti kana vaenda kundovhima vamwe vaiuraya mhuka dzine matehwe asi ivo vaiuraya tsuro kana hanga.Ivo sekuru vaingoti ‘Ahh !’ hazvinei ose mashamba ‘!.Imwe tsumo ikananzizve nevakuru murombo haarovi chine nguwo.

163.Vanhu vose vokwaMatamba vaive .....

- A.varombo      B.vapfumi      C.hombarume      D.madzishe

164.Sekuru Matamba vaibata .....

- A.nhoro      B.mhembwe      C.tsuro      D.huku

165.Pasichigare zvinoreva .....

- A.kare kare      B.gore rapera      C.zvino      D.manheru

166.Murombo haarovi chine .....

- A.muto      B.nguwo      C.nyanga      D.mwana

### **Manzwi anopesana**

167. Dangwe .....

- A. sekuru      B. Mbuya      C. vana      D. Gotwe

168. Pfunya.....

- A. gonya      B. reba      C. tambarara      D. famba

### **Manzwi muuzhinji**

169. Munda .....

- A. Maminda      B. Zimunda      C. Munda      D. Minda

170. Gumbo.....

- A. Zigumbo      B. Gumbo      C. Magumbo      D. Makumbo

## **CHISHONA PAPER 2**

### **CHIKAMU A**

#### **Nyora rondonedzero pamisoro inotevera**

- A) Zuva randakafara zvikuru.
- B) Nyora tsamba kushamwari yako uchimutsanangurira nezvechikoro chako.
- C) Munhu wandinoyemura.
- D) Zuva randisingakanganwe.
- E) Mwaka wandinofarira.
- F) Nyora tsamba kuvabereki uchikumbira mari yekuendesa kutiripi  
    ykarongwa pachikoro
- G) Rwendo rwangu nebhazi
- H) Mutambo wenhabvu wakandifadza
- I) Zuva randakaenda kunoraura hove

### **CHIKAMU B**

#### **NZWISISO A**

#### **Verenga nyaya unotevera ugopindura mibvunzo**

Akati ava pakati pedondo paiva nemumwe mukoko wake mukuru, akatarisa mudenga ndokuwana aikaka, inga ndidzvinyu ari mushishi kuba uchi mumukoko wake. Kamba akati nechromumwoyo nhasi dzvinyu ndamuwana. Dzvinyu anyanya. Akaba tsapo yangu akapembedzwa nedare pamusana peugube hwake. Zvino ava kuba uchi hwangu zvakare. Ipapo akasimudza banga rake ndokuti muswe wadzvinyu gwishu. Dzvinyu akangoti bhii kudonha ndokusviko bata Kamba. Asi dzvinyu semunhu akanga arasikirwa neropa rakawanda akakurirwa.

1. Ndiani aiba huchi hwemumwe? (1)
2. Akabirwa tsapo yake munyaya ndiani? (1)
3. Zvisikwa zvipi zvinogara mumukoko? (1)
4. Shoko rokuti kupembedzwa rinorevei? (1)
5. Ipa rimwe izwi rinoreva zvimwe chete nadondo. (1)
6. Gwishu inyaudzosingwi rinorevei? (1)
7. Ndiani akakurirwa pakarwa Kamba na Dzvinyu? (1)
8. Sei Dzvinyu akarasikirwa neropa rakawanda? (1)
9. Ipa rimwe nyaudzosingwi rakapiwa munyaya rinoreva kudonha. (1)
10. Ipa izwi rinopikisana namudenga. (1)

#### **NZWISISO B**

## **Verenga nyaya ugopindura mibvunzo inotevera**

Cheziya ainge akananga kumusika nedengu raive rakazara ngovani. Akati regai ndimbotura befu zvishoma ndokuisa matama pasi munyasi memuti vaiwe netsoko. Murume uyu akazoona shura paakamuka. Tsoko dzaive dzapfeka ngowani dzake dzakagara mumapazi emitii.

Cheziya akapfumba chibhakera akaita seanoda kurova tsoko asi idzo dzakaitawo zvaaia. Akatomuka-tomuka nehasha tsoko ndokutomukatomukawo dziri mumuti. Murume akapererwa nezano. Akazofunga zvokuruma ngowani yake ndokuikanda pasi. Tsoko dzakamuteedzera. Cheziya akabva anonga ngowani dzake ndokuenderera mberi.

1. Cheziya aienda kupi?
2. Kufunga kwako aienda kunoitei?
3. Kutura befu zvinorevei?
4. Tsoko dzakatora ngowani Cheziya achiitei?
5. Ishura rei rakaonekwa naCheziya?
6. Ngowani inopfekwa pai?
7. Chii chaiitwa netsoko chakaita kuti murume apererwe nezano?
8. Ndezvipi zvinhu zviviri zvakaitwa naCheziya zvairatidza kuti aive abatwa nehasha?
9. Zano raakazoita rekugona tsoko idzi ndereku-----
10. Tsoko dzinogara pai?

## **NZWISISO C**

### **Verenga nyaya ugopindura mibvunzo inotevera**

Karikoga akazvarwa ari iye mwana ega mumhuri yake. Ndosaka vamwe vanhu vachimuti ‘izai regondo’. Izvi zvinobva pakuti shiri iya inonzi gondo inokandira zai rimwe chete. Karikoga akaberekerwa kumaruva. Ndiko kwaakakurira, uye ndiko kwaanogara pari zvino. Kana adzoka kuchikoro, ndiye anofudza mombe dzababa vake. Kana mhou dzabereka, Karikoga anokama mukaka. Anokama achisiira mhuru mumwe mukaka.

Mumwaka wezhihza, Karikoga anobatsira baba kurima negejo mumunda wavo. Baba vaKarikoga ihurudza. Vane mbiri yekurima vachikohwa pakuru gore negore. Baba vaKarikoga vane mudzimai wavo mumwe chete, Amai Karikoga. Zvetsika yebarika zvinoitwa nevamwe varume vakati aiwa!

Pazororo rechikoro rakapfuura, Karikoga akazoendawo kuguta. Aishanyira sekuru vake, VaMutero, hanzvadzi yaamai vake. VaMutero ndivo vakange varaira kuti muzukuru wavo ambozoonawo zvemuguta. Paakanzwa izvi, Karikoga akabhururuka nemufaro akati, “Chitsva chiri murutsoka.”

Karikoga akanga ataurirwa kuti mumaguta muzere matsotsi nembahva. Akange audzwa kuti matsotsi emuguta anoita kunge vanhu vane mwoyo murefu, vanoda kukubatsira, nyambisirwa vanenge 'vachida kukutorera zvunhu zvako. Ndosaka Karikoga akakwira mubhazi akatakura bhokisi rake pamusoro. Bhazi rakananga kufamba Karikoga akangotakura bhokisi rake pamusoro. Haana kuda kuritsveta pasi nokuti aitya zviye zvaakanga ataurirwa. Vachiona izvi, vamwe vanhu vaivemo mubhazi umu vakakwenyana vachiseka zvavo.

1. Zita remukomana ari munyaya iyi ndiani?
2. Mwana anonzi 'izai regondo' mwana akadini?
3. Mombe hadzi yakambobereka inonzi chii?
4. Munhu anonzi 'hurudza' munhu ane mukurumbira wei?
5. Sekuona kwako, tsika yebarika itsika yevarume yekuita sei?
6. Karikoga aive chii chaVaMutero?
7. Shiri yakataurwa munyaya iyi inonzi chii?
8. Kubhururuka nemufaro kudini?
9. Matsotsi emumaguta anobira vanhu achiita sei?
10. Vanhu vaive mubhazi vakakwenyana vachiseka chii?

### **NZWISISO D**

#### **Verenga nyaya ugopindura mibvunzo inotevera**

Amai nababa Jayaguru vane vana vana. Dangwe ravo musikana anonzi Peresu. Pakazvarwa mwana wavo wekutanga uyu, vabereki vake vakafara zvikuru. Zvino Peresu ave mhandara. Kana akawana jaya rinomuda, Peresu angangoroorwa zvake nokuti asvika zera rekuroorwa. Mumashure maPeresu, kwakauya mapatya evanakomana Isheanesu naTungamirai. Pakazvarwa mapatya aya, vabereki vavo vakafara kunge vachabata denga. VaJayaguru vakaita mabiko ekupemberera kuzvarwa kwaIsheanesu naTungamirai. Pamabiko aya, zvekudyā nezvekunwa zvaīve mavhu nemararā. Gotwe raamai nababa Jayaguru ndiGarikai.

Zvinorimwe gore, Garikai akaenda kuguta guru. Ariko, aitenderera muguta mazuva ese achitsvaga chibasa chekuita pazororo kuti aunganidze mari yekuzozvibatsira kana azodzokera kuchikoro. Iye aifunga kuti kuwana chibasa muguta inyore sezvo muzere nevanhu vanonzi vane mari yakawanda. Akatenderera nemigwagwa mizhinji yemuguta. Pese paakasvika achivhunza kana paine basa haana kubudirira. Nzara nenyota zvakamutamba tsvina. Kana zuva radoka, mukomana aindorara pamphene, pachiteshi chemabhazi.

Rimwe zuva Garikai akasvika pagedhe paiva nechiziviso chakanga chakanyorwa nemavara makuru sezvizvi: **HAPANA BASA**. Akadongorera kuseri kwegedhi iri akaona kune chikwata chevarume vaishanda mabasa akasiyana-siyana. Nechomumoyo Garikai akazvibvunza achiti, "Šeiko

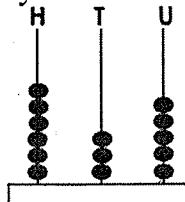
pagedhe pakanzi ‘hapana basa’, asi ipo paine vanhu vari kuita basa?” Aona kuti zvekuwana basa zvavadza, Garikai akazodzokera kumusha.

Pazororo rakazotevera, Garikai akazvipira kushanda nesimba mubindu rababa vake. Akarima muriwo nemadomasi achizvitengesa. Izvi zvakamupa mari yekuzozvibatsira kuchikoro kwake.

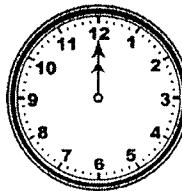
1. Mwana wekupedzisira kuzvarwa mumhuri anonzi chii?
2. Musikana anonzi mhandara anenge asvika zera ripi?
3. Mumhuri yaVaJayaguru maive nevanakomana vangani?
4. Kana tichiti ‘zvekudya nezvekunwa zvaive mavhu namarara’ tinorevei?
5. Garikai akaenda kuguta pazororo kundoiteiko?
6. Sei Garikai aifunga kuti inyore kuwana basa muguta?
7. Ari muguta, Garikai airara kupi kana zuva radoka?
8. Seiko chiziviso chekuti ‘hapana basa’ chakashamisa Garikai?
9. Sekuona kwako, matambudziko akasangana naGarikai muguta akamudzidzisei?
10. Garikai akazowana mari yekuzvibatsira kuchikoro nenzira ipi?

# **MATHEMATICS PAPER 1**

1. Which number is represented by this abacus?



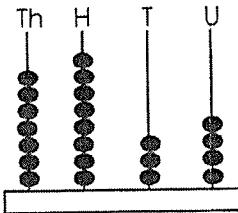
- A. 635      B. 535      C. 536      D. 435  
2. 472 rounded off to the nearest 100 = □  
A. 470      B. 370      C. 500      D. 372  
3. How many millimetres are there in a 1 cm?  
A. 2      B. 5      C. 10      D. 4  
4. □ + 95 = 136  
A. 41      B. 51      C. 49      D. 39  
5. Multiplication is .....  
A. repeated addition      B. repeated subtraction  
C. subtraction      D. adding any two numbers  
6. The time shown on this clock is .....



- A. 12 o'clock      B. 7 o'clock      C. half seven      D. half twelve  
7. XXXVI = □ in Arabic numerals.  
A. 43      B. 26      C. 36      D. 31  
8. XLXI = □ in Arabic numerals.  
A. 46      B. 45      C. 49      D. 56  
9.  $14 \div 7 = \square$   
A. 2      B. 3      C. 7      D. 14  
10. 274 can be written as .....  
A.  $2 + 7 + 4$       B.  $200 + 70 + 4$       C.  $200 + 7 + 4$       D.  $20 + 7 + 4$   
11. A man earns \$105. He spends \$60 on food and \$35 on clothes. How much does he save?  
A. \$10      B. \$15      C. \$25      D. \$95  
12. Fill in the missing sign  $807 \square 780$   
A. >      B. <      C. =      D. +  
13.  $5\text{cm} = \square \text{mm}$   
A. 5      B. 10      C. 50      D. 100  
14.  $494 - 176 = \square$   
A. 381      B. 318      C. 831      D. 183

15. A choir stood in rows. There were 23 children in each row and 6 rows altogether. How many children were in the choir? ....  
 A. 78      B. 108      C. 29      D. 138

16. The abacus shows



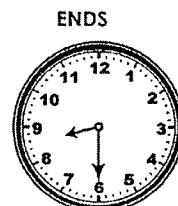
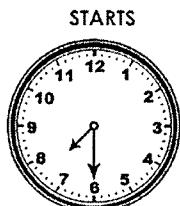
- A. 8 734      B. 4 278      C. 7 834      D. 3 874

17. The sum of 2 425 and 3 414 is .....  
 A. 9 385      B. 5 839      C. 7 249      D. 8 379

18. The difference in length between 2 302cm and 1 112cm is .....  
 A. 1 413cm      B. 1 189cm      C. 1 200cm      D. 1 190cm

19. Complete the sequence 543    553    563    □    □ .....  
 A. 573    583      B. 533    523      C. 564    565      D. 570    580

20. The clock faces tell us the time a lesson starts and the time it ended. How long did it last?



- A. 1 hour      B. 15 minutes      C. 30 minutes      D. 3 hours

21. A lady bought 3l of milk every day for a week. How many litres of milk did she buy?

- A. 21l      B. 15l      C. 10l      D. 13l

22.  $550 + 550 = \square$  1 100

- A. >      B. <      C. =      D. x

23. Four children share 12 oranges equally. How many oranges does each one get?

- A. 4      B. 3      C. 5      D. 12

24. Convert 19 to roman numerals.

- A. XX      B. IXX      C. XIX      D. XXI

25. A tailor makes 8 shirts per day. How many shirts does she make in a week?

- A. 1      B. 56      C. 42      D. 15

26.  $371 \times 5 = \square$

- A. 1 585      B. 1 255      C. 1 855      D. 400

Using the table answer 29, 30 and 31

Name of school	No. of pupils
Gobvu	377
Svosve	261
Gudo	383

27. How many learners are in the three schools altogether?  
 A. 819      B. 981      C. 898      D. 1 021
28. Which school has the least number of learners?  
 A. Gobvu      B. Svosve      C. Gudo      D. School
29. What is the difference between the number of children at Gudo and those at Gobvu school?  
 A. 6      B. 720      C. 500      D. 1 000
30.  $296 + 124 + 345 = \square$   
 A. 765      B. 766      C. 775      D. 755
31. If you share 3 332 sweets among 7 classes. What does each class get?  
 A. 764 sweets      B. 476 sweets      C. 728 sweets      D. 742 sweets
32. Which one of the following is a factor 32?  
 A. 3      B. 7      C. 8      D. 6
33. 8 721 rounded off to the nearest 100.  
 A. 8 720      B. 8 700      C. 9 000      D. 8 000
34. 642 rounded off to the nearest 100 is .....  
 A. 700      B. 600      C. 650      D. 750
35. 98cm in millimetres is .....  
 A. 98mm      B. 908mm      C. 980mm      D. 809mm
36. The value of nine in 9 806 is .....  
 A. 900      B. 9 000      C. 90      D. 9
37. XXIX  $\square$  XXXI  
 A.  $>$       B.  $<$       C.  $=$       D.  $+$
38.  $75 \div 8 =$   
 A. 3 r 9      B. 9 r 3      C. 9 r 5      D. 3 r 7
- 39.

	2	1	9
x			7

- A. 5 133      B. 1 533      C. 1 053      D. 5 033
40. What is the product of 111 and 4?  
 A. 433      B. 444      C. 443      D. 343
41. How many weeks are in 35 days?  
 A. 5      B. 6      C. 4      D. 2
42. In a town there are 3 627 women and girls and 3 496 men and boys. How many people live in the town altogether?  
 A. 6 132      B. 7 123      C. 6 723      D. 7 132
43. A hundred years is called .....  
 A. decade      B. month      C. century      D. week
44.  $248 \div 2 =$   
 A. 216      B. 124      C. 122      D. 123
45. How many centimetres are in 1 metre?  
 A. 10cm      B. 100cm      C. 1 100cm      D. 1cm

46.  $8 \times 5 =$

- A. 3      B. 13      C. 32      D. 40

47. How many sets of 6 are in 96?

- A. 8      B. 16      C. 10      D. 12

48. Find the product of 128 by 6 = □

- A. 720      B. 768      C. 876      D. 786

49. When dividing 28 by 7, 28 is the .....

- A. product      B. quotient      C. divisor      D. dividend

50.  $509 \times 9 =$  □

- A. 5 099      B. 3 454      C. 4 500      D. 4 581

51. Thirteen in figures is .....

- A. 30      B. 300      C. 13      D. 31

52. Four thousand and thirty in numerals is -----

- A. 40030      B. 4030      C. 430      D. 43

53. What is the value of 5 in 4503 -----

- A. 5      B. 50      C. 5000      D. 500

54.. H T U

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\ 8\ 5 \\ -7\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- A. 469      B. 312      C. 331      D. 500

55.  $500 + 70 + 5 =$  .....

- A. 575      B. 557      C. 755      D. 757

56. A week has 7 days. How many weeks are in 28 days?

- A. 35      B. 31      C. 4      D. 3

57. What fraction is not shaded?

- A.  $\frac{1}{4}$       B.  $\frac{2}{6}$       C.  $\frac{3}{4}$       D. 4



58. A lorry has 6 wheels. How many wheels do 4 lorries have?

- A. 13      B. 42      C. 36      D. 24

59.  $\frac{6}{10}$  in decimal form is -----

- A. 0,06      B. 10      C. 60      D. 0,6

60. What is the sum of 200 and 5?

- A. 2005      B. 700      C. 205      D. 250

61. 10 less than 80 is .....

- A. 70      B. 20      C. 90      D. 18

62. Compare the number 1 thousand □ 9 hundred.

- A. >      B. <      C. =      D. none

63. Arrange these numbers in order of size starting with biggest 7 3 9 5

- A. 3;5;7;9      B. 3;7;9;5      C. 9;7;5;3      D. 9;3;5;7

64. In Arabic numerals XLVII is .....

- A. 57      B. fifty seven      C. 47      D. 37

65. Name the shape below.

- A. bucket    B. cube    C. cylinder    D. square



66. 99 to the nearest 10 is .....

- A. 10    B. 20    C. 90    D. 100

67. Sandra's age is half her father's age if her father is 45 years, how old is she ?

- A. 10    B. 20    C. 30    D.  $22\frac{1}{2}$

68. What is the missing number ? 200    250    ....    350

- A. 100    B. 251    C. 300    D. 261

69. How much altogether ? 2 twenty cent coins 10 One dollar notes and 2 five cent coins?

- A. \$ 1,25    B. \$10,25    C. \$ 10,45    D. \$ 10,50

70. ~~HII~~ ~~HII~~ II

- A. 22    B. 42    C. 12    D. 13

71.  $8000 + 500 + 90 + 2 =$

- A. 859    B. 8059    C. 8592    D. 900

72. Which of these numbers is the biggest?

- A. 136    B. 361    C. 316    D. 631

73.  $\begin{array}{r} 563 \\ +264 \\ \hline \end{array}$     A. 7127    B. 727    C. 827    D. 728

74.  $\begin{array}{r} 4783 \\ +2939 \\ \hline \end{array}$     A. 6623    B. 6622    C. 7622    D. 7722

75.  $\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$     A. 162    B. 192    C. 32    D. 1632

76.  $19 - 6 =$     A. 23    B. 13    C. 25    D. 9

77.  $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{5} =$     A.  $\frac{4}{10}$     B.  $\frac{4}{5}$     C.  $\frac{2}{5}$     D.  $\frac{3}{5}$

78. How many days are in 2 weeks?

- A. 10    B. 15    C. 7    D. 14

79.  $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{x}{100}$     A. 40    B. 20    C. 60    D. 20

80. At Mambo Primary  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the teachers are men. What fraction are women?

- A.  $\frac{2}{4}$     B.  $\frac{4}{4}$     C.  $\frac{3}{4}$     D.  $\frac{1}{4}$

81. What is  $6 \times 7$ ?    A. 56    B. 42    C. 63    D. 28

82.  $24 \div 6 =$     A. 4    B. 3    C. 12    D. 5

83. 15 sweets are shared among 5 girls . How many sweets did each girl get ?

- A. 72    B. 10    C. 20    D. 3

84. When 17 is added to 18 the answer is .....

- A. 35    B. 30    C. 25    D. 45

85. 22 count back 10 is .....

- A. 123    B. 32    C. 220    D. 12

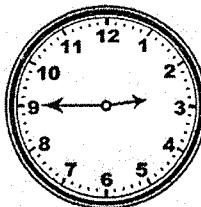
86. What is 7569 to the nearest thousand?

- A. 7500    B. 7570    C. 8000    D. 7000

87.  $\frac{1}{2}$  is = ..... A.  $\frac{2}{100}$  B.  $\frac{1}{10}$  C.  $\frac{50}{100}$  D.  $\frac{1}{100}$
88. Round off 523 to the nearest 100 is .....  
 A. 600 B. 550 C. 500 D. 520
89.  $\frac{2}{5} =$  ..... A. 20% B. 60% C. 40% D. 80%
90.  $\frac{5}{9} + \frac{2}{9} =$  ..... A. 7 B.  $\frac{3}{9}$  C.  $\frac{7}{18}$  D.  $\frac{7}{9}$
91.  $32 \div 8 =$  .... A. 7 B. 40 C. 4 D. 256
92. The first day of the week is .....  
 A. Monday B. Saturday C. Friday D. Sunday
93. If one cow has 4 legs then 4 cows has ..... legs.  
 A. 8 B. 16 C. 8 D. 20
94.  $48 - 5$  less than .....  
 A. 53 B. 43 C. 33 D. 63
95. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 527 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
 A. 1536 B. 4743 C. 4583 D. 5716
96. In a year the first month is .....  
 A. December B. June C. May D. January
97. Complete the following 45 40 35 30  20 15 10.  
 A. 24 B. 25 C. 31 D. 19
98. 2 tens 8 units = .....  
 A. 6 B. 28 C. 4 D. 280
99. What is the difference between 12 and 24  
 A. 11 B. 12 C. 13 D. 36
100. Which of these numbers is the biggest?  
 A. 1136 B. 361 C. 1316 D. 531
101. T U



- This picture shows  
 A. 4 tens and 3 units B. 5 tens and 4 units  
 C. 2 tens and 4 units D. 3 tens and 4 units
102. Nine hundred in figures is .....  
 A. 9 000 B. 90 000 C. 900 D. 90
103. The value of the underlined digit in 5 275 is  
 A. 2 B. 20 C. 200 D. 2 000
104. The time shown on the clock face is .....



- A. 9 o'clock B.  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 3 C.  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 2 D.  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 2

105. What is the product of 12 and 7  
 A. 72      B. 80      C. 19      D. 84

106. The missing fraction is.....

- |                  |                  |                  |                  |               |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{2}{3}$    | $\frac{3}{4}$    | $\square$        | $\frac{5}{6}$ |
| A. $\frac{4}{5}$ | B. $\frac{1}{5}$ | C. $\frac{3}{5}$ | D. $\frac{4}{6}$ |               |

107. Add 412, 318 and 190.

- A. 920      B. 910      C. 900      D. 890

108. Subtract 9 000 from 4 540.

- A. 5 550      B. 5 460      C. 5 440      D. 4 460

109.  $352 \times 5 =$

- A. 1 760      B. 1 670      C. 1 840      D. 2 760

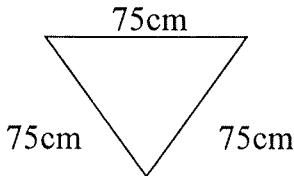
110.  $4 067 \div 7 =$

- A. 571      B. 561      C. 581      D. 541

111. Write these grams in kilograms 5 650g

- A. 6kg 550g      B. 5kg 650g      C. 6kg 500g      D. 5kg 600g

112. Find the perimeter of this shape

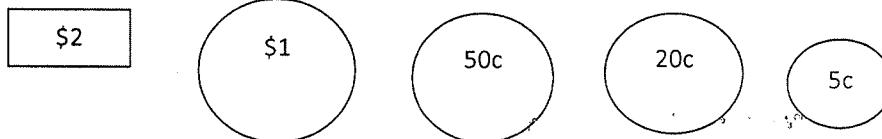


- A. 20cm      B. 20cm      C. 715cm      D. 225cm

113. 632 rounded off to the nearest 10 is .....

- A. 600      B. 630      C. 645      D. 635

114. What is the value of these notes and coins altogether?

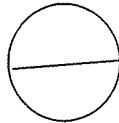


- A. \$3.75      B. 1.75      C. \$2.75      D. \$0.75

115.  $\frac{7}{10}$  as a decimal fraction is .....

- A. 0,7      B. 0,3      C. 0,10      D. 0,4

116. The straight line marked AB is a .....



- A. circumference      B. radius      C. centre      D. diameter

117. There are 732 children in a school, 257 of them are boys. How many girls are there?

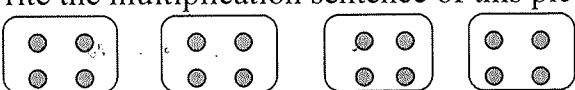
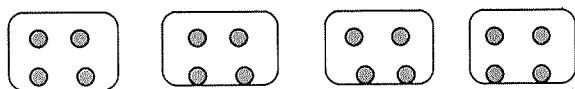
- A. 257      B. 475      C. 250      D. 375

118. Write this numeral Arabic numeral XL

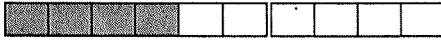
- A. 25      B. 60      C. 40      D. 28

119. Write these millilitres in litres 2 350ml

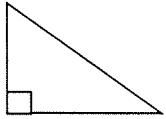
- A. 2,350l      B. 3,250l      C. 5,350l      D. 2,550l

120. What is the difference between 304 and 197?  
 A. 501      B. 107      C. 117      D. 120
121. One spider has 8 legs. How many legs have 9 spiders?  
 A. 17      B. 1      C. 72      D. 56
122.  $\frac{3}{5} = \square / 100$   
 A. 20      B. 40      C. 60      D. 80
123. Put the correct sign. 6 219  $\square$  5 219  
 A. <      B. =      C. >      D. none
124. Mother bought a packet of tea for 40c, a tin of jam for 25c and a loaf of bread for 20c. How much did she pay altogether?  
 A. 65      B. 60c      C. 45c      D. 85c
125. How many minutes in 3 hours?  
 A. 60min      B. 180 min      C. 600 min      D. 30 min
126.  $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} =$   
 A.  $\frac{1}{4}$       B.  $\frac{2}{4}$       C.  $\frac{3}{4}$       D.  $\frac{4}{4}$
127.  $9 \times \square = 108$   
 A. 10      B. 11      C. 7      D. 12
128. Divide 644 by 7  
 A. 90      B. 91      C. 92      D. 93
129. Find  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 20m  
 A. 11m      B. 13m      C. 14m      D. 15m
130. Find the difference between 6 250 and 4 500  
 A. 10 750      B. 6 750      C. 4 750      D. 1 750
131.  $600 + 59 + 2\ 400 =$   
 A. 3 059      B. 3 000      C. 3 049      D. 3 095
132. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 340 \\ +126 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
  
 A. 34      B. 466      C. 869      D. 769
133. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 7\ 133 \\ - 4\ 967 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
  
 A. 2 1665      B. 125      C. 5 126      D. 2 166
134. A fortnight is two weeks or ..... days.  
 A. 7 days      B. 10 days      C. 14 days      D. 21 days
135. Write this improper fraction as a mixed number  $1\frac{1}{6}$   
 A.  $1\frac{4}{6}$       B.  $1\frac{5}{6}$       C.  $1\frac{6}{7}$       D.  $1\frac{3}{6}$
136. There are 34 sweets a bag. How many children could be given 5 sweets each? How many sweets would be left over?  
 A. 6 remainder 4      B. 5 remainder 4      C. 4 remainder 4      D. 3 remainder 4
137. Write the multiplication sentence of this picture
- 
- 
- A.  $2 \times 2$       B.  $2 \times 4$       C.  $2 \times 8$       D.  $4 \times 8$
138. Fill in the missing number

- 135      140      145        
 A. 136      B. 142      C. 146      D. 150
139. Put in the sig      503            305  
 A. >      B. <      C. =      D. none
140. Write 2007 in words.  
 A. Two hundred and seven      B. two hundred  
 C. Two thousand and seventy      D. Two thousand and seven
141. Write the number which is 20 less than 100  
 A. 80      B. 120      C. 100      D. 110
142. 167 can be written as  
 A.  $1 + 6 + 7$       B.  $100 + 60 + 7$       C.  $16 + 7$       D.  $100 + 6 + 7$
143. Your sister is 17 years old. If you are 8 years younger than her what is your age?  
 A. 9 years      B. 25 years      C. 7 years      D. 8 years
144.  $20$   
 $\times 10$   
 A. 20      B. 10      C. 100      D. 200
145. Fill in the correct sign  
 $14 \square 7 = 2$   
 A.  $\div$       B. X      C. -      D. +
146. How many legs have 9 chairs?  
 A. 12      B. 30      C. 36      D. 38
147. 424 to the nearest 100  
 A. 400      B. 410      C. 420      D. 430



148. Write the decimal fraction of the shaded part  
 A. 0,6      B. 0,4      C. 0,7      D. 0,9
149. The shape below has ..... right angles.



- A. 2      B. 3      C. 4      D. 1
150.  $\frac{1}{2}$  kg =  g  
 A. 500g      B. 200g      C. 1000g      D. 50g
151. Express  $\frac{1}{2}$  as a decimal  
 A. 0,75      B. 0,10      C. 0,5      D. 0,25
152. A week has ----- days  
 A. 14      B. 10      C. 24      D. 7
153. What is the sum of 10, 79 and 100?  
 A. 289      B. 279      C. 189      D. 479
154. Express  $\frac{3}{4}$  as a percentage.  
 A. 100      B. 45      C. 25      D. 75
155. The difference between 45 and 103 is-----  
 A. 45      B. 148      C. 58      D. 142

156. 1 005

-709

\_\_\_\_\_ A 296      B 1704      C 1714      D 500

157. 28 count back 18 is----- A 10      B 20      C 8      D 125

158. What is the product of 8 and 10? A 10      B 80      C 75      D 72

159.  $\frac{25}{8}$  as a mixed fraction is \_\_\_\_\_ A  $3\frac{1}{8}$       B  $4\frac{1}{8}$       C  $2\frac{2}{8}$       D  $5\frac{1}{8}$

160. A rectangle has \_\_\_\_\_ sides. A 6      B 3      C 4      D 2

161.  $\frac{4}{6}$  of a year is \_\_\_\_\_ A 4      B 8      C 6      D 2

162. 249 to the nearest 100 is\_\_\_\_\_ A 200      B 300      C 250      D 350

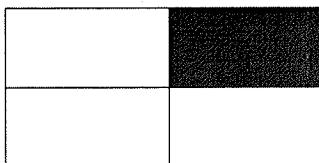
163.  $8\frac{3}{4}$  as an improper fraction is A  $\frac{36}{4}$       B  $\frac{35}{4}$       C  $\frac{32}{4}$       D  $\frac{30}{4}$

164. How many hours are there between 11.00am and 5.00pm?

A 7      B 6      C 5      D 4

165. What is the fraction of the shaded region?

A  $\frac{2}{4}$       B  $\frac{3}{4}$       C  $\frac{1}{4}$       D  $\frac{1}{2}$



166. What is the fraction of the area which is not shaded?

A  $\frac{1}{4}$       B  $\frac{1}{2}$       C  $\frac{3}{4}$       D  $\frac{2}{3}$

167. In a class of 54 pupils 25 are girls. How many are boys?

A 29      B 30      C 28      D 27

168.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 100 is\_\_\_\_\_ A 25      B 50      C 75      D 100

169.  $\frac{75}{100}$  in its lowest term is A  $\frac{25}{100}$       B  $\frac{3}{4}$       C  $\frac{1}{4}$       D  $\frac{1}{2}$

170. Which digit has the value of thousands in 4 375?

A 5      B 7      C 3      D 4

171.  $2323 = 2(100) + 3(100) + p(10) + 3(1)$ . What is the value of p?

A 2      B 3      C 4      D 5

172. Compare using >, < or =

6 hundred □ 6 thousand A <      B >      C =      D none

173. 184 □ 481

A <      B >      C =      D none

174.  $8 \times \square = 24$       A 5      B 4      C 3      D 16

175. 18

x10

A 180      B 28      C 18      D 8

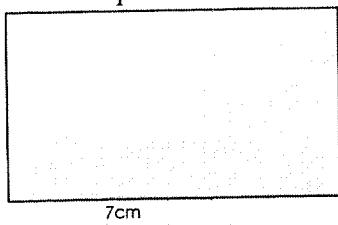
176. What is the missing number?

4 □ 12 16 20

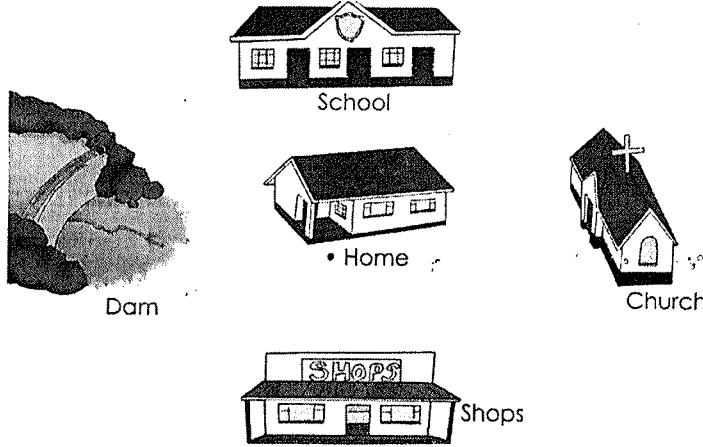
A 9      B 6      C 8      D 7

177.  $\frac{45}{9} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ A 5      B 36      C 54      D 6

178. How many weeks are in 21 days?  
 A 35      B 8      C 198      D 3
179. In which number does 5 have the greatest value?  
 A 4 503      B 2 158      C 7 345      D 5 270
180. Write seven thousand and forty five in figures  
 A 7 045      B 7 0045      C 700 045      D 745
181. What fraction of a dollar is 52 cents?  
 A 0,52      B  $\frac{13}{25}$       C 52      D 26
182. Which is true?  
 A \$1,50 < \$0,90      B \$3 = 300c      C \$3 = 30c      D \$7 = \$0,75
183. Mr Dangarembwa worked for 48 hours. How many days are these?  
 A 1      B 7      C 2      D 4
184. What is the value of 7 in 60,73?  
 A tens      B units      C tenth      D hundredth
185. Express  $\frac{6}{10}$  as a percentage.  
 A 6%      B 60%      C 600%      D 0,6%
186. Which of the sets is not true?  
 A  $60 > 15 < 5$       B  $1 < 2 < 3$       C  $4 > 2 < 8$       D  $5 < 10 < 15$
187. 10% of \$1,00 = 10cents. What is 60% of \$1,00  
 A \$1,10      B 10 cents      C \$0,60      D \$2,00
188. Which of these give the same answer as  $4 + 2$ ?  
 A  $2 \times 4$       B  $4 \times 2$       C  $2 + 4$       D  $4 - 2$
189. Complete  $3/5 = 6/10 = 15/25 = 60/100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 A \$0,60      B 600%      C 60%      D 0,60%
190.  $743$   
 $\underline{-492}$   
 A 341      B 251      C 351      D 151
191. What are the factors of 15?  
 A 1, 3 and 5      B 1, 4 and 5      C 3, 5 and 6      D 1, 2 and 3
192. What is the product of 8 and 7?  
 A 13      B 42      C 56      D 44
193. A farmer has 5 paddocks? Each paddock has 250 cattle. How many cattle does he have altogether?  
 A 1 250      B 1 055      C 255      D 10 250
194. Which of these is correct?  
 A  $5 \times 0 = 5$       B  $5 + 0 = 0$       C  $5 - 0 = 5$       D  $0 + 0 = 5$
195.  $\frac{4}{8} = A$        $\frac{1}{4} = B$        $\frac{8}{10} = C$        $\frac{8}{16} = D$        $\frac{40}{100} = E$
196.  $\frac{4}{6} = A$        $\frac{2}{3} = B$        $\frac{8}{10} = C$        $\frac{8}{9} = D$        $\frac{40}{100} = E$
197.  $10\text{cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{mm}$   
 A 10      B 100      C 110      D 0,10
198.  $27\text{mm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{cm}$   
 A 2,7      B 27      C 270      D 0,27

199. John has \$5 and he buys a ruler costing \$3,50. How much is his change?  
 A \$2,00      B 3,00      C \$1,50      D \$2,50
200. Mr Mlambo had 450 sheep on his farm. He sold 96 of them and kept the remaining. How many sheep were left?  
 A 364      B 546      C 354      D 446
201. What is the value of four in 345?  
 A. 4      B. 40      C. 400      D. 4 000
202. 134 to the nearest hundred is .....  
 A. 130      B. 100      C. 200      D. 135
203. 31mm = □ cm  
 A. 0,31      B. 31      C. 3,1      D. 310
204.  $n + 168 = 1\ 000$  The value of n = □  
 A. 932      B. 1 168      C. 168      D. 832
205.  $\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} = \square$   
 A.  $\frac{1}{4}$       B.  $\frac{2}{4}$       C. 1      D. 4
206.  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a day in hours = □  
 A. 16      B. 8      C. 24      D. 48
207. Mr Mpala gave  $\frac{1}{4}$  of \$5,00 to his daughter Kudzai. How much did Kudzai get?  
 A. \$3,75      B. \$1,25      C. \$2,50      D. \$4,00
208. Nine packets of sweets cost \$4,86. One packet costs.  
 A. \$0,56      B. \$0,45      C. 45c      D. 54c
209. If one bag of rice cost \$5,80. What is the cost of 6 bags of rice?  
 A. \$0,96      B. \$11,80      C. \$34,80      D. \$12,76
210. How many times can 4 be taken away from 24?  
 A. 6      B. 20      C. 5      D. 4
211. Thabiso wrote \$1,50 instead of \$1,05. By how many cents was his answer wrong?  
 A. 255c      B. 155c      C. 55c      D. 45c
212.  $3\frac{3}{4}l = \square ml$   
 A. 3 250      B. 3 125      C. 750      D. 3 750
213. What is the perimeter of the shape below?
- 
- A.  $22cm^2$       B.  $22cm$       C.  $28cm^2$       D.  $28cm$
214. A shape with four equal sides is a .....  
 A. rectangle      B. circle      C. square      D. triangle
215. 0,68 to the nearest whole number.  
 A. 7      B. 0,7      C. 0,6      D. 1,0
216.  $14,75 - 9,9 =$   
 A. 13,76      B. 4,85      C. 14,76      D. 137,6

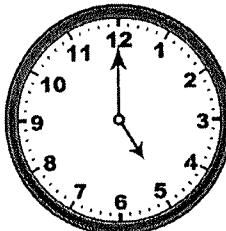
217.  $2h\ 40min = \square$   
 A. 160min      B. 170min      C. 180min      D. 190min
218. Find the sum of odd numbers between 10 and 20.  
 A. 30      B. 65      C. 45      D. 75
219. .... is a multiple of 8.  
 A. 106      B. 96      C. 76      D. 86
220. 10 years =  $\square$   
 A. year      B. century      C. decade      D. fortnight
221.  $\frac{8}{10} - \frac{4}{10} = \square$   
 A.  $\frac{2}{5}$       B.  $\frac{6}{10}$       C.  $\frac{3}{10}$       D.  $\frac{4}{5}$
222. A shape with two flat faces and one curved face is called ....  
 A. sphere      B. cylinder      C. cube      D. rectangular prism
223. 72 hours =  $\square$   
 A. 4 days      B. 3 days      C. 2 weeks      D. 1 hour
224. What is the place value of 5 in the number 5 001?  
 A. ten thousand      B. thousand      C. hundreds      D. units
225. The distance round a shape is ....  
 A. area      B. perimeter      C. radius      D. length
226. What is the direction of the shops from the home?



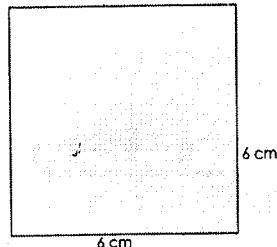
- A. South      B. East      C. West      D. North
227. Change  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hours to minutes.  
 A. 135 minutes      B. 120 minutes      C. 75 minutes      D. 45 minutes
228. A month has ..... weeks.  
 A. 2      B. 3      C. 4      D. 5
229. A rectangular prism has ..... corners.  
 A. 5      B. 6      C. 7      D. 8
230. Mass is measured in .....  
 A. kilograms      B. metres      C. kilometres      D. centimetres
231. 7,40 to the nearest whole number.  
 A. 7,40      B. 8      C. 7      D. 6

## Mathematics paper 2

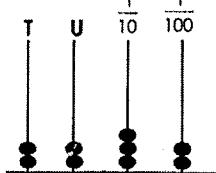
1. Write 4 207 in words.
2. What is the value of the underlined digit in 627?
3. Round off 534 to the nearest 100.
4. 49 in roman numerals.
5. Mrs Haruperi has 4 320 chickens, 450 goats, 265 sheep and 17 cows.  
How many animals does she have altogether?
6. What is the product of 148 and 10?
7. 308 take away 99.
8. Share 81 books among 9 children. How much does each get?
9.  $432\text{cm} = \square \text{m}$
10. Write  $\frac{13}{4}$  as a mixed number.
11. What time does this clock show?



12. Ruvimbo started cooking at 7:30a.m. she finished at 8:00 in the morning.  
How many minutes did she take?
- 13.a) This shape is a .....



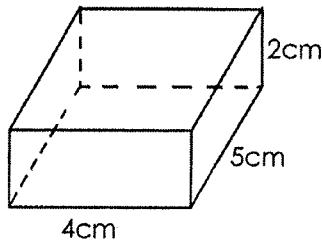
- b) What is the area of the shape?
- 14.a) Put the correct sign  $\frac{1}{3} \square \frac{1}{5}$
- b)  $\frac{4}{10}$  in its lowest term.
- 15.a)  $1\frac{1}{4}\text{kg} = \square \text{g}$       b)  $800\text{g} = \square \text{kg}$
- 16.a) Round off 6,89 to the nearest tenth.  
b) What number does this picture show?



- 17.a) A \$10 note = one \$5 note  $\square$  \$2 note and  $\square$  10 cent coins.  
b) Write \$18,92 in cents.
- 18.a) Chipo started to walk to school at 7:00am. She took 45 minutes to reach school at what time did she reach school?

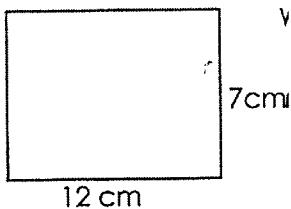
b) 10 to 8p.m. can be written as .....

19.



a)i) The length is  cm ii) The width is  cm iii) The height is  cm.

b) What is the perimeter of this shape?



20.a) Arrange these fractions in order start with the greatest.  $\frac{1}{6}; \frac{1}{9}; \frac{1}{3}$

b)  $\frac{8}{5} = \frac{4}{\square}$

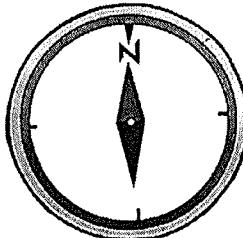
21. Simplify  $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{4}$ .

22.a) Find the sum of 16 and 27.

b) Find the product of 8 and 9.

23. Find  $\frac{1}{2}$  of \$100, 00

24. Complete the below compass showing south, east and west.



25.a. Write in words 842

b. 2 469  2 649 Put <, > or =

26. Find the sum of 123 and 97

27. 374 to the nearest 10 is \_\_\_\_\_

28.  $10\frac{1}{8}$  as a mixed number

29. What is the missing number? 25 35 45 55  75 85

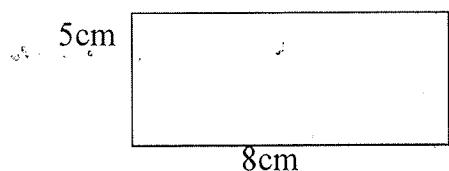
30. Rudo gave the storekeeper \$5, 00 for a jacket cost \$3, 55. What was her change?

31. Mr Kufa bought one litre of cooking oil for \$2. What is the cost of three litres of cooking oil?

32.a. Write  $\frac{7}{10}$  in the decimal form.

b. Write  $\frac{3}{5}$  as a percentage.

33.



- a. This shape is a \_\_\_\_\_  
b. Find its perimeter.

34.a)  $245 - 157 =$

b)  $27 \times 3 =$

c)  $81 \div 9 =$

35.a)  $\frac{1}{5}$  as a percentage is \_\_\_\_\_

b)  $\frac{6}{100}$  in decimal form is -----

c. In Arabic numerals XLVI is \_\_\_\_\_

d.  $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{x}{100}$

36.a. What is the area of the square with a length of 7cm?

b. How many minutes are there in  $\frac{1}{3}$  of an hour?

c.  $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \square$

37.a. A car has 32 litres of petrol in its tank. Another 5 litres are added. How much does the tank hold?

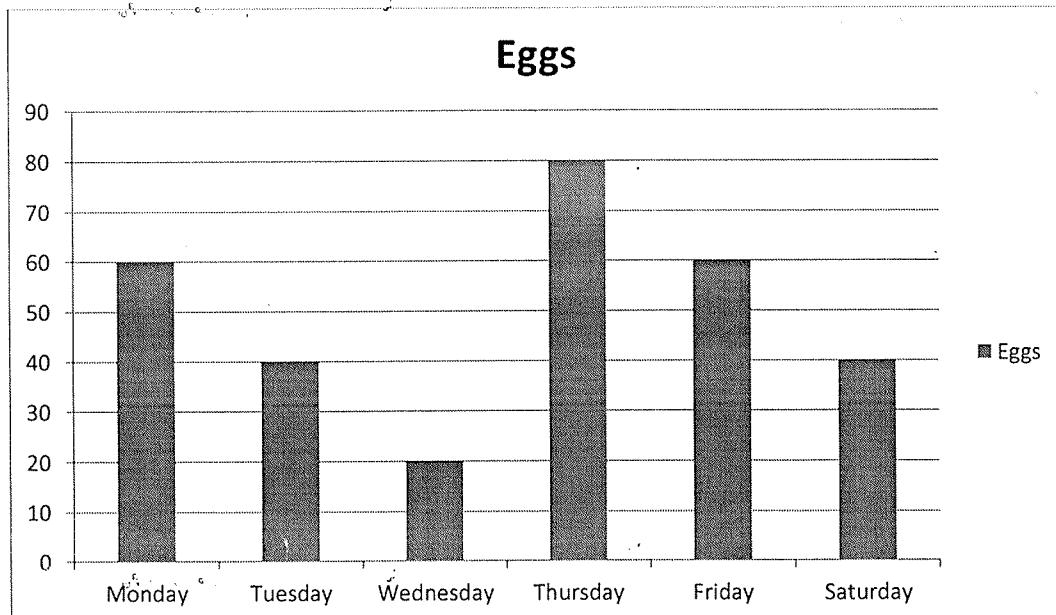
b.  $\frac{7}{9} - \frac{2}{9} = (2)$

38.a. 3789 to the nearest 1000 is \_\_\_\_\_

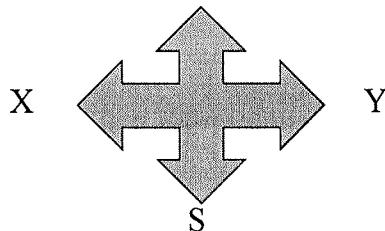
b.  $4007 - 1875 =$

c. What is the value of 5 in 2574?

39. Study the chart



- a. Which day has the most number of eggs?  
 b. Find the total number of eggs for Monday and Wednesday.  
 c. Which days have the same number of eggs?
40.  $7 + 0 =$   
 41. a) What is the value of 2 in 27      b)  $463 + 76 =$       c)  $\frac{3}{7} + \frac{4}{7} =$   
 42. 245 to the nearest 100 is -----  
 43. a) Write 463 in words.      b)  $7 \times 7 =$   
 44. 40 divided by 5 is \_\_\_\_\_  
 45. a) 379 in expanded notation becomes \_\_\_\_\_      b)  $24 \times 6 =$   
 46. Mr Manyore share 24 oranges among 6 pupils. Each one will get -----  
 oranges.  
 47. 751 to the nearest 10 is \_\_\_\_\_  
 48. N



The diagram above shows different directions. What is X and Y?

(2)

49.  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 12 =  
 50.  $\frac{6}{10} =$  -----%  
 51.  $\frac{5}{100}$  as a decimal is \_\_\_\_\_  
 52. Write these fractions in order of size starting with the greatest.  
 $\frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{1}{2}$
- 53.a) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 3007 \\ - 1789 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
  
 b) Write the value of the underlined digit 277
54. (a)  $56 \div 7 =$       (b)  $5 \times 5 =$       (c)  $8 \times p = 56$ . What is p?  
 (d) What is the missing number below?  
 $0, 3, 6, 9, \square, 15$
- 55.(a) Grandmother caught 248 fish and grandfather caught 78 fish. How many altogether?  
 (b) Tendai had 16 sweets. He ate 13. Now he was left with how many?  
 (c)  $9 \times 0 =$

- 56a) Share 49 bananas among 7 children. How many will each get?  
 b)  $7 \times 6$  is \_\_\_\_\_  
 c) What is the sum of 18 and 47?

57. (a)  $\frac{4}{8} + \frac{2}{8} =$       (b)  $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{3}{6} =$       (c)  $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\square}{100}$   
 (d) What is the product of 10 and 7?  
 (e)  $2,05 + 3,53 =$

## FAREME PAPER 1

1. One type of a family is .....  
A. extended      B. monogamous      C. rich      D. poor
2. A family name is called a .....  
A. totem name      B. symbol name      C. praise name      D. surname
3. Your father's father is your .....  
A. grandfather      B. uncle      C. grandparents      D. grandmother
4. In Zimbabwe one is a child when below the age of .....  
A. fifteen      B. sixteen      C. seventeen      D. eighteen
5. Most families are called by their ..... surname.  
A. father's      B. mother's      C. friend's      D. neighbour's
6. ..... is a member of the family.  
A. mealie      B. mother      C. cat      D. family
7. A man with more than one wife is called a .....  
A. nuclear      B. monogamist      C. polygamist      D. child-headed
8. In Zimbabwe people can also be identified by their .....  
A. totem      B. families      C. dressing      D. aunts
9. People of the same totem are not allowed to ..... each other.  
A. visit      B. talk to      C. marry      D. see
10. My mother's mother is my .....  
A. grandmother      B. uncle      C. grandfather      D. aunt
11. One of the rights of an individual is .....  
A. to belong to a religion of one's choice  
B. to choose the type of family one would like to belong to  
C. to choose what to eat  
D. to vote at age of sixteen
12. Religious activities bring ..... in the family.  
A. freedom of speech      B. unity  
C. music and dance      D. relatives
13. One example of a religious activity that brings families together is .....  
A. ngozi      B. a feast      C. circumcision      D. kurova guva/umbuyiso
14. ..... visited when Jesus was born.  
A. Angels      B. Wise men      C. The ten virgins      D. the disciples
15. The Passover marks the deliverance of the Israelites from .....  
A. slavery      B. the Red Sea      C. King David      D. King Saul
16. The book in the bible that tells of the Israelites' story of living in slavery is ..  
A. Genesis      B. Exodus      C. Deuteronomy      D. Numbers
17. Muslims are not allowed to ..... during Ramadan.  
A. fast      B. wash their hands      C. eat, drink or smoke      D. marry
18. A place of worship for the Jews is a .....  
A. church      B. shrine      C. mosque      D. synagogue

19. Jesus was baptised in .....
- A. the Mediterranean Sea      B. the Jordan River  
C. the Black Sea      D. the Red Sea
20. All the major religions in Zimbabwe believe in .....
- A. life after death      B. baptism  
C. many Gods      D. Jesus Christ the Saviour
21. The feast that makes the end of Ramadan is called .....
- A. the feast of fast breaking      B. the feast of lights  
C. the feast of Passover      D. the feast prayer
22. The country in which the Israelites stayed as slaves is .....
- A. Canaan      B. Arabia      C. Syria      D. Egypt
23. Caring means being .....
- A. rude      B. kind      C. honest      D. good
24. One disadvantaged person in the community is .....
- A. a child      B. a girl child      C. an orphan      D. a boy child
25. A family which is headed by a child is called ..... family.
- A. polygamous      B. child-headed      C. children      D. monogamous
26. Women in communities help by .....
- A. painting      B. cooking      C. hunting      D. digging
27. Children who live in the street are called .....
- A. orphans      B. kids      C. disabled      D. street kids
28. We should all help the .....
- A. poor      B. school      C. homes      D. rich
29. An orphanage is a home for .....
- A. old people      B. street people      C. orphans      D. the dead
30. Complete the statement, "Disability does not mean ....."
- A. ability      B. the blind      C. the sick      D. inability
31. The Jairos Jiri helps the .....
- A. disabled      B. family      C. church      D. rich
32. An old people's home is a home for .....
- A. grandfathers      B. grandmothers      C. very old people      D. poor people
33. Policeman ..... order and peace.
- A. disrupts      B. maintains      C. rejects      D. takes
34. A good friend is one who .....
- A. gives bad advice      B. encourages fighting  
C. gives good advice      D. encourages quarrelling,
35. Christians read the ..... in their places of worship.
- A. Koran      B. dictionary      C. novel      D. bible
36. You should forgive someone .....
- A. many times      B. at once      C. seven times      D. twice
37. One should love .....
- A. neighbours only      B. enemies only  
C. friends only      D. all people
38. .... is the prophet of Muslims.
- A. Joseph      B. Mohammed      C. Jesus      D. Mbuya Nehanda

39. Christians believe in .....
- A. Jesus
  - B. Jacob
  - C. Mohammed
  - D. Isaac
40. Most religious encourage respect for .....
- A. prefects
  - B. the rich
  - C. parents
  - D. worshippers
41. Esau's twin brother was .....
- A. Matthew
  - B. David
  - C. Jacob
  - D. Job
42. Moses led the Israelites out of .....
- A. Egypt
  - B. Israel
  - C. Palestine
  - D. Canaan
43. Father, mother and children make a .....
- A. grandparents
  - B. neighbours
  - C. family
  - D. friends
44. Types of families include ..... family.
- A. Jews
  - B. Islamic
  - C. Hindu
  - D. single parent
45. .... activities bring families together.
- A. Indigenous
  - B. Religious
  - C. Individual
  - D. Neighbours
46. One of the animals which is a symbol of a totem is an .....
- A. ant
  - B. elephant
  - C. ostrich
  - D. egg
47. In our communities we have different religions one of which is .....
- A. Methodist
  - B. Anglican
  - C. Islam
  - D. Evangelical
48. People should ..... each others religion.
- A. denounce
  - B. undermine
  - C. hate
  - D. respect
49. People who follow Jesus' teaching are called .....
- A. Christians
  - B. Muslims
  - C. Jews
  - D. Hindus
50. People whose religion is Islam are called .....
- A. Indigenous
  - B. Christians
  - C. Jews
  - D. Muslims
51. Jews are people who believe in .....
- A. Christianity
  - B. Judaism
  - C. Islam
  - D. ancestors
52. A mosque is where ..... pray.
- A. Lutherans
  - B. Muslims
  - C. Christians
  - D. Jews
53. One of the family roles in the community is to .....
- A. gossip
  - B. play games
  - C. help the needy
  - D. go to the library
54. Some of the needy people are the .....
- A. children
  - B. handicapped
  - C. spirit mediums
  - D. women
55. Marriage .....families.
- A. unites
  - B. separates
  - C. identifies
  - D. allows
56. Spirit mediums are associated with .....religion.
- A. Islamic
  - B. Indigenous
  - C. Judaism
  - D. Christianity
57. Esau and Jacob were .....
- A. cousins
  - B. relatives
  - C. friends
  - D. twins
58. Esau ..... Jacob and reconciled with him.
- A. hated
  - B. forgave
  - C. lied to
  - D. chased
59. Mohammed was a great prophet of the ..... religion.
- A. Islamic
  - B. Christianity
  - C. Indigenous
  - D. Judaism
60. We should love and respect people who are .....from us.
- A. our friends only
  - B. our relatives
  - C. different
  - D. the same as us

61. A child with no parents is called an .....,  
A. orphan      B. enemy      C. aunt      D. orphanage
62. One orphanage found in Harare is the .....,  
A. Jairos Jiri      B. Chinyaradzo Children's Home  
C. old age's age      D. Nyaradzo Children's Home
63. A permanent way of helping someone is to .....,  
A. give him money      B. give him clothes  
C. give him food      D. sponsor his course of self-help project
64. When one has been angered he or she should.....  
A. forgive      B. play      C. dance      D. sing
65. Jesus was in the wilderness for ..... days.  
A. 20      B. 30      C. 40      D. 50
66. Who helped Jesus to carry the cross?  
A. Simon of Cyrene      B. Peter      C. Andrew      D. Paul
67. How many laws were given to Moses for the Israelites at Mount Sinai?  
A. 6      B. 10      C. 8      D. 20
68. Jesus' special friends were called .....,  
A. disciples      B. friends      C. God      D. Peter
69. Dumb people cannot .....,  
A. see      B. walk      C. dance      D. talk
70. God created .....,  
A. an aeroplane      B. nature      C. glass      D. phone
71. Muslims pray .....times.  
A. 2      B. 3      C. 4      D. 5
72. Christians use water for .....,  
A. ablution      B. cleansing      C. ritual washing      D. baptism
73. Which religion believes we should cry with those who are crying?  
A. Judaism      B. Islam      C. Christianity      D. Indigenous
74. The .....are taught to memorise the Torah.  
A. Islam      B. Judaism      C. Christians      D. Jews
75. The blind read the .....,  
A. magazine      B. chart      C. phone      D. braille
76. When a person kills, he or she is sent to.....  
A. church      B. jail      C. school      D. hospital
77. Jesus' home town was .....,  
A. Bethlehem      B. Egypt      C. Nazareth      D. Canaan
78. The 'Kurova guva'/'umbuyiso' ceremony means.....  
A. bringing the spirit home      B. jealousy  
C. anger      D. respect and fear
79. 'Allah' is the name for God in .....,  
A. Judaism      B. Islam      C. Christianity      D. Indigenous
80. ....is the founder of Indigenous religion.  
A. The chief      B. No one      C. The ancestor      D. The spirit medium

81. The believers of the Indigenous religion pray to the Supreme Being through .  
 A. ancestors                    B. traditional healers  
 C. spirit mediums              D. prophets
82. Indigenous religion is passed from generation to generation through .....  
 A. documents                B. prophets            C. ancestors            D. word of mouth
83. Songs and dances reflect different .....  
 A. cultures                  B. groups              C. interest              D. school
84. .... is one of the traditional dances.  
 A. *Nhemamusasa*    B. *Isitshikitsha*    C. Drum                    D. *Mukwerera*
85. The ..... is one of the practitioners of Indigenous religion.  
 A. medical doctor    B. teacher              C. Christian              D. traditional healer
86. We can get mealie-meal from .....  
 A. groundnuts            B. sweet potatoes    C. sorghum              D. beans
87. Name one indigenous fruit.  
 A. madora                B. baobab              C. oranges              D. guava
88. .... is one of the traditional songs. ....  
 A. *Bhuka tiende*      B. *Muchongoyo*    C. Rattle                D. Hosanna
89. Which of the following is a taboo?  
 A. walking in reverse    B. listening            C. music                D. dancing
90. Name the holiday when Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ.  
 A. Easter                B. Christians            C. Passover            D. Palm
91. When he was twelve, he went for the Passover feast with his ..... in Jerusalem.  
 A. friends                B. relatives            C. parents              D. John
92. Jesus was born in the town of .....  
 A. Jerusalem            B. Canaan              C. Nazareth            D. Bethlehem
93. .... from the east came to see the new baby Jesus.  
 A. Three wise men                    B. Three foolish men  
 C. Three angels                      D. Three women
94. Who baptised Jesus?  
 A. Jordan                B. Jonah                C. Joseph              D. John the Baptist
95. The Christian holy book is called a .....  
 A. bible                B. Torah                C. Koran                D. scroll
96. Soon after Jesus was baptised the spirit came down in the form of a .....  
 A. eagle                B. dove                 C. spirit                D. water
97. Songs and dances are important in Christianity because they help to .....  
 A. spread the word of God            B. spread songs  
 C. make people sing                D. make joy
98. Those in the Jewish religion who are chosen by God and speak for God are called .....  
 A. teachers                B. prophets            C. pastors              D. friends
99. The head covering worn by Jewish women is called .....  
 A. kippah                B. tallit                C. tefillin              D. veil
100. The ..... has seven branched candles.  
 A. Sabbath              B. Menorah            C. Mezuzah            D. Yad

101. Jews read the ....  
A. bible      B. Torah      C. Koran      D. Magazine
102. According to the history of Islam, Mohammed was born in .....  
A. 470      B. 570      C. 670      D. 870
103. The long robe with a tailored top worn by Muslim men is called a .....  
A. throb      B. robe      C. gown      D. veil
104. Muslims remove their ..... at prayer time.  
A. veil      B. throb      C. shoes      D. tailored top
105. A sacred place found in Mecca is the .....  
A. Shrine      B. Ka'bah      C. Mosque      D. Al-Miraj
106. The Islamic holy city is .....  
A. Mecca      B. Saudi Arabia      C. Medina      D. Ka'bah
107. Which of these is dangerous in a family?  
A. love      B. respect      C. hatred      D. gratitude
108. ..... children are deprived of parental care.  
A. Home seekers      B. Homeless      C. Home owners      D. Home sick
109. At which of these places could a street child be found sleeping?  
A. in the hotel      B. in the lodge      C. under a bridge      D. in a supermarket
110. Health workers help people in their .....  
A. religion      B. community      C. faith      D. belief
111. Community-based care involves working with people who are .....  
A. rich      B. irresponsible  
C. not infected with HIV/AIDS      D. infected and affected by HIV/AIDS
112. One charitable act that you can do for old people's homes is .....  
A. donating clothing and food      B. donating fertilizer and seed  
C. donating stationery      D. donating bicycles
113. Old people's home accommodate .....  
A. the sick      B. the aged      C. the orphaned      D. the abandoned
114. Neighbours must ..... in the society.  
A. hurt each other      B. love each other  
C. insult each other      D. fight each other
115. Joseph worked as a .....  
A. shepherd      B. carpenter      C. lawyer      D. shoemaker
116. All religions believe in hard ..... and not cheating.  
A. praying      B. work      C. fasting      D. sleep
117. ..... dishonours God.  
A. Singing      B. Preaching      C. Working      D. Gambling
118. In Indigenous religion many people put their trust in .....  
A. chiefs      B. elders      C. Jesus      D. ancestors
119. Which of the following is not a measure for HIV/AIDS prevention?  
A. sticking to one faithful partner      B. abstinence  
C. having multiple sexual partners      D. honesty
120. Where did Mohammed go to seek peace and quiet?  
A. mosque      B. cave      C. temple      D. church

121. Who tempts us?
- A. the devil
  - B. god
  - C. friends
  - D. parents
122. *Mukwerera* is a ..... making ceremony.
- A. rain
  - B. drought
  - C. food
  - D. ngozi
123. The man who had a passion for the disabled and taught them different skills was .....
- A. Matthew Rusike
  - B. David Livingstone
  - C. Jairos Jiri
  - D. Bernard Mizeki
124. On Good Friday Christians remember the .....
- A. birth of Jesus Christ
  - B. death of Jesus Christ
  - C. resurrection of Jesus Christ
  - D. baptism of Jesus Christ
125. The first books of the New Testament are called .....
- A. Epistles
  - B. Gospels
  - C. Law Books
  - D. Psalms
126. All religions agree that faith is shown by .....
- A. going to church
  - B. pride and knowledge
  - C. giving
  - D. prayer and belief
127. One way of communicating with God is .....
- A. listening to his word
  - B. praying
  - C. when we give offerings
  - D. going to church
128. Name the day Jewish people worship God.
- A. Friday
  - B. Saturday
  - C. Sunday
  - D. Monday
129. What were the last words Jesus said before he died?
- A. "It is finished"
  - B. "Father forgive them , for they do not know what they are doing"
  - C. "Father I give my spirit into thy hands"
130. When does God answer our prayers?
- A. before we sleep
  - B. when we give offerings at church
  - C. anytime
  - D. when we cry
131. What do we call the Jewish festival of lights?
- A. Diwali
  - B. Pentecost
  - C. Easter
  - D. Christmas
132. The first people to be created were .....
- A. Eve and John
  - B. Adam and Eve
  - C. Adam and Eva
  - D. Eva and John
133. Jesus overcame temptation by .....
- A. asking God to help him
  - B. answering the temptations rudely
  - C. fasting
  - D. using the scriptures to challenge the devil
134. Gratitude is .....
- A. being thankful
  - B. being famous
  - C. being watchful
  - D. being happy all the time
135. Complete the following statement. There is much more happiness in giving than in.....
- A. asking
  - B. receiving
  - C. begging
  - D. borrowing
136. The bible is divided into parts, namely .....
- A. Genesis and Numbers
  - B. Matthew and Luke
  - C. Koran and Torah
  - D. Old and New Testament

137. A good friend is someone who .....
- A. you share food with at break
  - B. doesn't agree with you
  - C. tells you when you are wrong
  - D. offers you presents
138. The way one is brought up can determine his ..... behaviour.
- A. moral
  - B. value
  - C. morality
  - D. belief
139. One's morals can be right or .....
- A. upright
  - B. clean
  - C. wrong
  - D. rightness
140. What we believe in builds our .....
- A. rights
  - B. wrong
  - C. friends
  - D. character
141. Respecting others makes people live .....
- A. peacefully
  - B. jealously
  - C. kindly
  - D. humbly
142. Stealing is .....
- A. right
  - B. bad
  - C. good
  - D. allowed
143. Police keep law and order. They also arrest .....
- A. thieves
  - B. men
  - C. women
  - D. boys
144. People in the community like an ..... person.
- A. upright
  - B. disobedient
  - C. bad
  - D. easy
145. A person should listen to other people's .....
- A. rights
  - B. characters
  - C. statements
  - D. views
146. One of the household chores is .....
- A. sweeping the house
  - B. farming
  - C. playing
  - D. eating
147. Disagreement may lead to .....
- A. kindness
  - B. selfishness
  - C. conflict
  - D. love
148. .....may result from conflict.
- A. good
  - B. joy
  - C. family
  - D. war
149. One of the causes of family conflicts is .....
- A. food
  - B. property inheritance
  - C. clothes
  - D. ploughing
150. We should use family property with .....
- A. care
  - B. friends
  - C. other people
  - D. church
151. A person who uses someone's house and pays rentals is called a lodger or
- A. tenant
  - B. lodgings
  - C. rent
  - D. borrower
152. ..... are a form of wealth.
- A. cattle
  - B. clothes
  - C. phones
  - D. groceries
153. Money paid by a lodger is called .....
- A. fees
  - B. rates
  - C. lodge
  - D. rentals
154. Gossiping is .....
- A. nice
  - B. bad
  - C. fair
  - D. good
155. National values make people know .....
- A. good and bad
  - B. police and nurses
  - C. freedom and fight
  - D. church elders
156. Children should respect the .....
- A. parents only
  - B. elderly only
  - C. friends only
  - D. all of the above
157. When people are not fighting we say there is .....
- A. freedom
  - B. fairness
  - C. peace
  - D. conflict

158. People respect you if you handle yourself with .....
- fairness
  - political tolerance
  - peace
  - dignity
159. Treating people equally is an example of which value?
- dignity
  - fairness
  - political tolerance
  - honest
160. Respect is shown by .....
- appreciating other people's feelings
  - hitting others
  - hurting others
  - trusting everyone
161. Heroes day is a .....event.
- class
  - national
  - school
  - home
162. Which people enforce the law?
- vendors
  - drivers
  - police
  - elders
163. Mission schools are built by .....
- churches
  - government
  - hospitals
  - colleges
164. ....use traditional medicine.
- Jews
  - Christians
  - Traditional healers
  - Nurses
165. By building schools and hospitals, religions will be also creating .....
- unemployment
  - chaos
  - laziness
  - employment
166. Long back people used to pass ..... by word of mouth or writing a letter.
- words
  - messages
  - cellphones
  - communication
167. The fastest way of communicating is by using .....
- mouth
  - beating drums
  - cellphones
  - writing a letter
168. A church service can be screened on a .....
- wall
  - chalkboard
  - glass
  - television
169. Some people misuse technology by sending ..... messages.
- true
  - bad
  - best
  - good
170. We can now read our books from the .....
- internet
  - dictionaries
  - papers
  - radios
171. What causes harm or distress to another human being is called.....
- abuse
  - punishment
  - scolding
  - anger
172. When a child's private parts are touched or when a child is forced to touch the private parts of an adult it is a form of .....
- punishment
  - torture
  - sexual abuse
  - verbal abuse
173. ..... usually takes the form of an older family member sexually abusing a child.
- rape
  - incest
  - intercourse
  - sex
174. Sexual abuse can be taught to every .....
- person
  - teacher
  - child
  - parent
175. People who are arrested for abuse are tried in .....
- schools
  - court
  - jail
  - church
176. Children should not watch ..... films.
- horror
  - violent
  - western
  - cartoon
177. A person who can abuse children may be .....
- anyone
  - a relative only
  - males only
  - female only

178. Children can be taught about abuse in .....
- A. schools only      B. at home only  
C. at church only      D. schools, at home and at church
179. ..... can be victims of abuse.
- A. anyone      B. men only      C. women only      D. girls only
180. Boys are .....
- A. weak      B. brave      C. bad      D. emotional
181. Gender means .....
- A. males and boys      B. male and female  
C. females and girls      D. females only
182. Society has set ..... for each other. ....
- A. goals      B. standards      C. uniforms      D. roles
183. Traditionally heavy jobs were for .....
- A. all      B. men      C. women      D. maids
184. .....is a word which means 'a people's way of life.'
- A. Society      B. Culture      C. Gender      D. Community
185. The head of the family is the .....
- A. mother      B. father      C. chief      D. son
186. ..... takes care of the children and cooks for the family most of the time.
- A. Father      B. Mother      C. Brother      D. Sister
187. ..... like to explore with new objects.
- A. men      B. women      C. boys      D. girls
188. What do boys and girls enjoy doing?
- A. walking      B. sleeping      C. fighting      D. playing
189. The virus that causes AIDS is .....
- A. Human Immuno Deficiency Virus  
B. Acquired Immuno Deficiency Virus  
C. Human Immunity Deficiency Syndrome  
D. Acquired Immune Deficiency Virus
190. HIV and AIDS .....
- A. can be cured      B. cannot be cured  
C. make one's health better      D. kill instantly
191. HIV and AIDS can be caused by .....
- A. sharing sharp objects such as needles, syringes and razor blades  
B. sharing a room with an infected person  
C. sharing food with an infected person  
D. being bitten by mosquitoes
192. HIV and AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child through .....
- A. being carried on the mother's back      B. breast feeding  
C. hugging      D. feeding
193. Attitude is the state of .....
- A. knowledge      B. behaviour      C. knowingness      D. mind

194. An HIV positive person can live a longer, normal life by .....
- A. taking drugs      B. taking anti-retroviral drugs  
C. drinking beer      D. being a prostitute
195. Good personal hygiene is essential to promoting .....
- A. sports      B. good health      C. family unity      D. family love
196. In Christianity bodies are the temple of the ..... so they should be kept clean.
- A. church      B. body      C. soul      D. Holy Spirit
197. When a person does not have proper nutrition it causes.....
- A. nutrition      B. obesity      C. malnutrition      D. sickness
198. A balanced diet will ensure ..... living.
- A. healthy      B. unhealthy      C. malnutrition      D. diseases
199. We should show ..... to other people.
- A. rudeness      B. unkindness      C. selfishness      D. respect
200. It is good to be .....
- A. pompous      B. humble      C. selfish      D. rude
201. An honest person should be .....
- A. trustworthy      B. troublesome      C. unkind      D. quiet
202. Children have right to .....
- A. jump      B. education      C. cry      D. fashion
203. One of the enterprises done by religions is .....
- A. building hospitals      B. preaching  
C. engaging money dealers      D. dancing
204. Religions help poor people using the money they get from .....
- A. government      B. enterprising      C. sick people      D. stealing
205. Technology makes work .....
- A. harder      B. difficult      C. easier      D. bad
206. Treating someone badly is called .....
- A. abuse      B. badness      C. misconduct      D. treatment
207. When one is abused, he or she should report to .....
- A. school children      B. street vendors  
C. police officers      D. abusers
208. The following are forms of abuse except .....
- A. playing      B. rape      C. incest      D. sexual abuse
209. Giving boys and girls some work to do prepares them for being .....
- adults.
- A. bad      B. hard working      C. strict      D. lazy
210. Sweet foods make ..... decay.
- A. feet      B. mouth      C. teeth      D. food
211. It is healthy to have a ..... diet.
- A. bad      B. sweet      C. balanced      D. cheap
212. People are advised to eat ..... food.
- A. cheap      B. natural      C. expensive      D. plenty

## **FAREME PAPER 2**

1. Name the religion you know.
2. A rain making ceremony is celebrated in which religion?
3. Some Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ at .....
4. Name two Jewish ceremonies that unite the family.
5. Four books in the bible are called Gospels. Name them.
6. Self-management is .....
7. A person who commits crime is sent to .....
8. Name two animals that are used to pay a fine in Indigenous religion.
9. In the Islam religion, who teaches about unity in the family?
10. Lying is .....
11. We should control our .....
12. My father's mother is my .....
13. If you have a ..... you should find someone to talk to.
14. Anger is controlled so that people live ..... with others.
15. When a wife and a husband are in dispute they usually call an ..... to settle the matter.
16. When two people or families in the community have a serious dispute they first consult the .....
17. What is a family?
18. Digging and building is mostly done by .....
19. What is a community?
20. A surname is a ..... name.
21. A man with more than one wife is called a .....
22. What do we call a child with no parents?
23. People with the same totem are allowed to marry each other. True or false.
24. Name five animals used as totems.
25. List two ceremonies celebrated by Indigenous Religion.
- 26.a) What is an orphan?
  - b) One of the under-privileged groups of people is the .....
  - c) Write one way of helping the needy.
- 27.a) Jairos Jiri centre is named after .....
- b) What can you do for old people in an old people's home?
- c) In rural areas people can contribute to the construction of a school or clinic by moulding .....
- d) One who cannot hear and speak is said to be ..... and .....
- 28.a) We must ..... our parents.
  - b) List any two rules at your school.
  - c) Jesus was tempted how many times?
  - d) Who tempted Jesus?
- 29.a) Christians follow .....
- b) The God of Muslims is .....
- c) Muslims' holy book is .....
- d) Christians' holy day is .....

- e) The holy book for Jews is called .....
- 30.a) Name two roles done by the father in a family.
- Which type of family has a father with three wives?
  - List two types of families you know.
- 31.a) Name one role of the ancestral spirits.
- Name any one dance practiced in Indigenous religion.
  - Name two taboos in the Indigenous religion.
  - What name is given to the Supreme Being by followers of Indigenous religion?
- 32.a) Jesus mother was .....
- At what age was Jesus baptised?
  - Name any one temptations of Jesus.
  - How long did Jesus stay in the wilderness?
  - What is the Christian's place of worship called?
- 33.a) What is the holy book for the Christians?
- How many books are in the Christian's holy book?
  - Christians have many Gods. True or False.
  - Christians believe in life after death. True or False.
  - What happened after Jesus' baptism?
34. Why is music and dance important in church?
35. List one way of talking to God.
- 36.a) The bible is divided into ..... parts.
- The parts are ..... and .....
- 37.a) The Jews use songs and dances as a way of worship. True or False.
- What name is given to the Jews' head cover they wear?
  - Jews worship in a .....
  - What is the day of worship for the Jews?
  - What is an artefact?
- 38.a) On which day do Muslims go to worship?
- How many Gods do Muslims believe in?
  - An object of religious interest that is man-made is called.....
  - Give two artefacts found in the Islamic religion.

**Read and answer questions that follow.**

Sam was the last child in a family. He was not very bright at school. All his three brothers had gone to Universities and passed. All his brothers thought they were very educated and carried themselves highly. They looked down upon Sam who had not gone to University. Their parents would scold Sam and gave him all sorts of names for not passing his grade seven examinations.

Sam went to Mashayamombe Training Centre. The school took anyone who could read and write. He enrolled for a building and carpentry course. After completing the course, he was lucky to be given a revolving loan

which was being given to youths by the government. He started his own construction company.

All his three brothers were not employed. He employed two of them together with other youths in the community. Soon he became one of the successful persons in the community. He was now the bread winner. This was a lesson to his family and they never looked down upon anyone anymore.

- 39.a) How many children did the family have?
- ..... was not gifted academically.
  - Who later became the family's bread winner?
  - What lesson do we learn from the story?
  - Sam enrolled for his courses at .....
- 40.a) We wash our ..... before and after eating.
- Over feeding is not .....
  - One cause of HIV is .....
  - Some forms of abuse are verbal, sexual and .....
- 41.a) One of the religions found in our community is .....
- The ..... pray in a Synagogue.
  - The ..... is one of the Christian religious artefacts.
  - Which religion prays through their ancestors?
  - Do Christians have one type of attire?
- 42.a) One tribe which practices initiation or circumcision is the .....
- What is the most common thing about most marriages?
  - An or a ..... is one of the needy persons in the community.
  - Street children usually take alcohol or .....
  - What is common about all religions?
- 43.a) Name one child's right.
- Write characteristics of a good and bad person.
- | Good person | Bad person |
|-------------|------------|
| i)          | i)         |
| ii)         | ii)        |
- 45.a) Children in the nuclear family is called \_\_\_\_ (children/ siblings/kids)
- Yours parents' parents are your \_\_\_\_\_
  - People with the same totem are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Which ceremony is held to bring back the dead?
- 46.a) After someone is dead relative share \_\_\_\_.
- After seven days a Muslim baby's hair is \_\_\_\_.  
(shaved/ dyed/plaited)
  - Which religion respects Friday as their holy day?
- 47.a) State any 3 needy groups in the community.
- State any one organization that help the needy.
  - A good child knows what is right or \_\_\_\_\_
  - Self-awareness helps you to make good \_\_\_\_\_  
(decisions/stealing/lying)
  - You need confidence to \_\_\_\_ new things.

(leave/try/walk)

f) What is self-esteem? (Is the confidence to try new things/ to die/ to kill)

48. Draw symbols for each religion.

- a. Christianity
- b. Judaism
- c. Islam

49.a) A person has the right to choose a \_\_\_\_.

(family/religion/cake)

b) Every country has rules and \_\_\_\_\_.

c) \_\_\_\_\_ is a crime.

50.a) What is conflict?

b) State 2 causes of conflict in the home.

c) State 2 causes of conflict among friends.

d) List two ways of managing conflict.

51.a) It is important for people to \_\_\_\_\_ each other.

b) Defending one's country is called \_\_\_\_.

(madness/cowardice/patriotism)

c) \_\_\_\_\_ is when you show care for your own self. (self respect/empathy/tolerance)

52.a) A good friend is one who \_\_\_\_\_.

b) A person who has no parents is called an \_\_\_\_\_.

c) Marriage between people of the same totem is a \_\_\_\_\_. (common/ taboo/laughed at)

d) \_\_\_\_\_ parents adopt children who are orphans. (Crazy/ Foster/ Church)

# **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PAPER 1**

1. The following are human teeth except .....  
A. incisors      B. premolars      C. molars      D. bones
2. When teeth decay, it means they get .....  
A. long      B. rotten      C. thinner      D. whiter
3. An adult has a total of ..... teeth.  
A. 22      B. 32      C. 42      D. 52
4. The incisors make a total of ..... and they are found in front of the mouth.  
A. 10      B. 8      C. 4      D. 9
5. The incisors are used to .....  
A. chop food      B. grind food      C. mesh food      D. swallow
6. Our teeth are coated by a substance called .....  
A. milk      B. enamel      C. gums      D. incisor
7. Malaria and bilharzia are ..... diseases.  
A. parasitic      B. stomach      C. children's      D. women's
8. Parasites breed diseases in our .....  
A. house      B. class      C. skin      D. food
9. The malaria parasite spreads through a mosquito .....  
A. bite      B. legs      C. eyes      D. wings
10. Bacteria in our teeth can cause .....  
A. gum disease      B. teeth to grow  
C. teeth to straighten      D. join each other
11. Window panes are made of .....  
A. wood      B. glass      C. plastic      D. metal
12. A glass is .....  
A. soft      B. elastic      C. fragile      D. hard
13. The following are made of wood except .....  
A. a desk      B. a chair      C. a ruler      D. cardboard
14. We can separate soil and water by a method called .....  
A. filtration      B. evaporation      C. sieving      D. magnetism
15. .... is an element of design.  
A. sketch      B. colour      C. design      D. flower
16. We can modify a tool to increase its .....  
A. efficiency      B. design      C. length      D. height
17. Chinhoyi caves are found in .....  
A. Zambia      B. South Africa      C. Mozambique      D. Zimbabwe
18. Balancing rocks are called a .....  
A. mountain      B. river      C. kopje      D. cave
19. Lions live in a .....  
A. kopje      B. mountain      C. hive      D. cave
20. Which statement is true?  
A. Caves were not used as homes long ago  
B. Caves are used as a storage place

- C. Caves are not found in Zimbabwe  
 D. People do not use caves as shelter
21. The food that we eat provides us with the .....to enables us to run.  
 A. force      B. energy      C. combustion      D. oxygen
22. The energy that is found in a mango fruit that is about to fall to the ground is called .....energy.  
 A. kinetic      B. chemical      C. sound      D. potential
23. The energy produced by a bulb that enables us to see is called.....  
 A. light      B. kinetic      C. potential      D. solar
24. When a football player kicks a ball.....  
 A. potential energy is changed to chemical energy  
 B. kinetic energy is changed to potential  
 C. potential energy is changed to sound energy  
 D. potential energy is changed to kinetic energy
- 25.....is a gas that is needed for fuels to burn.  
 A. carbon dioxide      B. steam      C. water vapour      D. oxygen
26. A burning candle that is covered by a tumbler will stop burning because ...  
 A. the oxygen has been used up      B. the tumbler is too heavy  
 C. there is no light inside the tumbler      D. it is cold inside the tumbler
27. Two conditions needed for fuels to burn are .....,  
 A. oxygen and water      B. oxygen and heat  
 C. oxygen and light      D. oxygen and carbon dioxide
28. Fuels should not be stored in a very hot place because .....,  
 A. they can burn and cause fire outbreaks      B. they are expensive  
 C. they are not dangerous      D. they should always be cold
29. A fire extinguisher can be used to .....,  
 A. reduce floods      B. put out fires  
 C. reduce winds      D. reduce road accidents
30. A solar panel can change .....,  
 A. sunlight to electricity      B. heat to light  
 C. sunlight to food      D. sunlight to sound
31. The purpose of the canine teeth is to .....,  
 A. tearing and ripping food apart      B. chop the food  
 C. grind and mash the food      D. decorate the mouth
32. The toughest teeth in the mouth are the .....,  
 A. molars      B. canine      C. incisors      D. premolars
33. Wisdom teeth are used to chew .....,  
 A. smooth food      B. a lot of food      C. tough food      D. lean food
34. A .....is a person who treats out teeth.  
 A. doctor      B. specialist      C. dentist      D. nurse
35. Scurvy is prevented by eating .....,  
 A. fruits      B. meat      C. everyday      D. milk
36. Malaria is caused by a .....called plasmodium.  
 A. parasite      B. an animal      C. thing      D. an abject

37. When a young one is growing which teeth grow first?  
A. incisors      B. canines      C. premolar      D. molars
38. A small animal that carries a parasite which causes bilharzia is called .....  
A. mosquito      B. housefly      C. snail      D. ant
39. Bilharzia is common in the following places **except** .....  
A. ponds      B. steams      C. rivers      D. swimming pool
40. Which type of mosquito spreads malaria?  
A. infected female mosquito      B. infected male mosquito  
C. infected black mosquito      D. infected mosquito
41. Human beings get parasitic diseases when they drink .....  
A. cold water      B. warm water      C. hot water      D. contaminated water
42. Eating dirty .....and vegetables can cause parasites to enter the human body.  
A. sadza      B. meat      C. fruits      D. milk
43. The following are signs and symptoms of someone suffering from a parasitic disease **except** .....  
A. failing to fall asleep      B. having skin irritations  
C. feeling weak      D. having blisters
44. If a human being walks barefooted in contaminated water he or she gets infected by a parasite that causes .....  
A. malaria      B. bilharzia      C. kwashiorkor      D. headache
45. When a tooth decays, it ends up having a .....  
A. cavity      B. wound      C. a second tooth      D. white colour
46. When milk teeth fall off they are replaced by .....  
A. rough teeth      B. temporary teeth      C. permanent teeth      D. baby teeth
47. When an area is prone to malaria, it means people there .....  
A. can suffer from headache      B. can suffer from malaria  
C. may never suffer from malaria      D. may suffer from goitre
48. When food is undercooked, it means .....  
A. it is well cooked      B. it is fully cooked  
C. it is not well cooked      D. it is overcooked
49. The premolar teeth are eight and they are next to the .....  
A. canines      B. baby teeth      C. molars      D. milk teeth
50. The last teeth to grow in a human being after the age of 20 are called.....  
A. canine      B. incisors      C. premolars      D. wisdom teeth
51. An apple that is about to fall from a tree contains .....  
A. kinetic energy      B. potential energy  
C. chemical energy      D. sound energy
52. An apple that is falling from a tree contains .....  
A. potential energy      B. sound energy  
C. heat energy      D. kinetic energy
53. A tool is an instrument that .....  
A. is very expensive      B. is very cheap  
C. helps us to do work      D. is very light to carry

54. Which of the following is **NOT** an example of a tool?  
A. knife      B. spanner      C. wheelbarrow      D. air
55. What causes tooth decay?  
A. premolars      B. incisors      C. canines      D. plaque
56. Which of these foods does **NOT** provide carbohydrates?  
A. rice      B. bread      C. potatoes      D. avocado
57. Proteins are mainly used for .....and .....,  
A. fat and energy  
B. growth and body repair  
C. nutrients and fibre  
D. removing waste and glucose
58. Which of these is a symptom of kwashiorkor?  
A. lack of appetite      B. hoarseness  
C. failure to grow and gain weight      D. scurvy
59. Which one of these is **NOT** a form of protective clothing?  
A. gloves      B. shorts      C. helmet      D. overalls
60. Material can be classified into ..... and .....,  
A. hard and soft      B. fragile and brittle  
C. elastic and rigid      D. natural and man
61. What is a mixture?  
A. a group of different substances put together  
B. a distillation process  
C. a method used to separate mixtures  
D. a process to purify water
62. Which of these is **NOT** a method of separating mixtures?  
A. solvent      B. filtration      C. sieving      D. distillation
63. The following is a garden tool.  
A. knife      B. cooking stick      C. hoe      D. spoon
64. A hut is a structure that is usually built in the .....,  
A. urban areas      B. forest      C. city centre      D. rural areas
65. Which of these is **NOT** a form energy?  
A. kinetic      B. pressure      C. heat      D. potential
66. A stove produce .....energy.  
A. light      B. sound      C. solar      D. heat
67. Material that is fragile can .....,  
A. be seen through easily  
B. conduct heat energy  
C. easily break  
D. be flexible
68. What is a balanced diet?  
A. A meal with all the required nutrients in the right quantity  
B. A meal with food in equal quantities  
C. Food that contains lots of carbohydrates  
D. A diet with lots of water

69. The diagram below shows that electricity is .....



- A. harmless      B. good      C. very dangerous      D. useless

70. In Zimbabwe, hydro-electric power is generated at .....

- A. Hwange power station      B. Munyati power station  
C. Harare power station      D. Kariba power station

71. In Zimbabwe, thermal electric power is generated at .....

- A. Kariba power station      B. Hwange power station  
C. Dema power station      D. Mukuvisi river

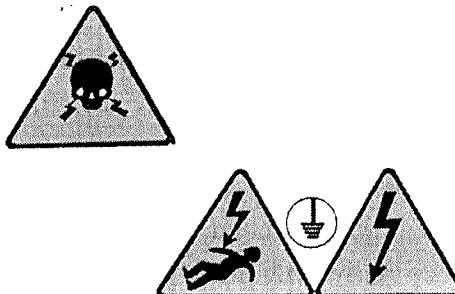
72. Solar panels can convert solar energy from the sun to .....energy.

- A. light      B. electricity      C. wind      D. rain

73. Which of the following is a very dangerous form of behaviour when you are cooking on an electric stove .....

- A. cooking with wet hands      B. cooking with shoes on  
C. cooking with a hat on      D. cooking while eating

74.



The diagrams above show the .....

- A. danger of lightening      B. danger of crossing a busy road  
C. danger of electricity      D. danger of over eating

75. Whenever you see power line lying on the ground, you should .....

- A. lick it      B. hold it      C. burn it      D. never touch it

76. Copper is a material that can allow electricity to pass through it. Therefore, copper is .....

- A. a good conductor of electricity      B. a liquid  
C. a bad conductor of electricity      D. an insulator

77. Wood does not allow electricity to pass through it, therefore wood is .....

- A. a good conductor of heat      B. an insulator  
C. a bad conductor of electricity      D. a gas

78. Which of the following can conduct electricity?

- A. copper      B. plastic      C. paper      D. wood

79. On a circuit board, electricity is able to move from the .....through the wires and will be able to make the bulb light up.

- A. battery      B. river      C. coal      D. diesel

80. The appetite for food can be increased by one of the following. ....

- A. food design    B. age    C. attention    D. sport

81. Which one of the following is **NOT** an element of design in food preparation?

- A. colour    B. balance    C. texture    D. money

82. What is the purpose of colour in food design?

- A. to taste nice    B. to look attractive  
C. to give energy    D. to give energy

83. Balance makes food .....

- A. healthy and colourful    B. taste and proportional  
C. tasty and healthy    D. measurable

84. What is food proportion?

- A. relative size and scale    B. balance and organisation  
C. making food attractive    D. quantifying of ingredients

85. Texture can be best described as how rough or ..... something is.

- A. smooth    B. colour    C. big    D. small

86. Measurement in preparation of food involves the ..... of each ingredients.

- A. colour    B. shape    C. texture    D. measurement

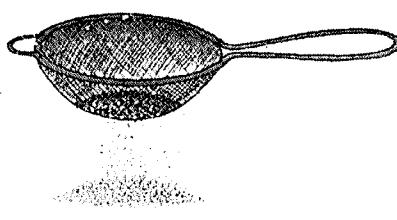
87. What is a recipe?

- A. a book of maps    B. instructions on how to prepare a meal  
C. a book with stories    D. a book for subjects to be taught in schools

88. Things needed to cook a dish are called .....

- A. ingredients    B. meat    C. recipe    D. bowl

89. The following diagram shows separating a mixture by .....



- A. sieving    B. filtration    C. evaporation    D. magnetism

90. Water harvesting means .....

- A. digging a well to get water    B. buying water from the shop  
C. collecting water from the dam    D. collecting water from roofs of houses

91. It is dangerous to collect water while it is raining because you may be struck by .....

- A. people    B. lightning    C. wetness    D. weather

92. Name the equipment that you would use to collect water from a roof into a tank.

- A. bottle    B. gutter    C. hosepipe    D. a tap

93. When we save water we serve our .....

- A. homes    B. schools    C. environment    D. garden

94. Water that is collected from the ground is called.....

- A. lake water    B. dam water    C. ground water    D. roof water

95. Water can be stored in a .....

- A. river      B. tank      C. spring      D. roof

96. A gutter is found on the .....

- A. roof      B. wall      C. window      D. floor

97. The following are states of water **except** .....

- A. gas      B. evaporation      C. liquid      D. solid

98. Which of the following is an unprotected source of water?

- A. tap      B. borehole      C. river      D. covered well

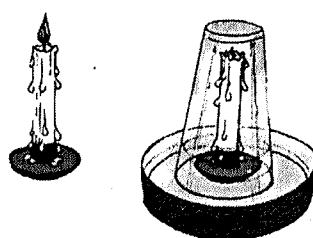
99. What are the parasitic worms that cause bilharzia called?

- A. schistosoma      B. larva      C. vibrio      D. plasmodium

100. Potential energy can be changed into .....

- A. light energy      B. sound energy      C. heat energy      D. kinetic energy

101.



The candle covered by the glass tumbler or beaker stops burning because ...

- A. the oxygen in the glass is now used up  
B. it has been disturbed by the water  
C. it has been disturbed by glass  
D. the water in the dish is too cold for the candle to continue burning

102. Batteries are able to .....

- A. store electricity  
B. drain electricity from electronic devices that are plugged onto wall sockets  
C. store electricity that can be used to power electronic devices that are not plugged onto wall sockets  
D. make electricity

103. You could get an electric shock which could even kill you, if you .....

- A. switch on naked wires      B. talk about naked wires  
C. fix naked wires      D. touch naked wires

104. Floods can cause .....

- A. headache      B. water borne diseases like cholera  
C. no harm to people      D. hot weather to come

105. A book with instructions on how to cook is a .....

- A. atlas      B. recipe book      C. dictionary      D. textbook

106. Which one of the following is an open water body?

- A. a well      B. a borehole      C. a spring      D. dam

107. When underground water finds its way through cracks in the rocks it forms a .....

- A. waterfall      B. spring      C. stream      D. well

108. A driller is used to dig .....

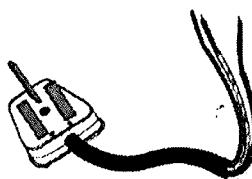
- A. a well      B. a spring      C. a gulley      D. a borehole

109. People can avoid getting sick by .....
- A. boiling the water they drink      B. drinking dirty water  
C. dumping waste in water sources      D. going to the hospital
110. Solar energy can be converted into electricity using .....
- A. solar panels      B. compact disks      C. windows      D. aluminium foil
111. A fuel is .....
- A. a substance that can burn to produce heat  
B. a substance that is made of fire      C. wood      D. paraffin
112. Fuels should be kept in .....
- A. hot places      B. fridges      C. coal dry places      D. ovens
113. We can get electrocuted if we .....
- A. use electrical appliances with dry hands  
B. use electrical appliances with wet hands  
C. touch electrical appliances  
D. look at electrical appliances
114. For fuels to burn .....must be present.
- A. carbon dioxide and oxygen      B. water and oxygen  
C. heat energy and oxygen      D. carbon dioxide and water
115. Which of the following substances can be attracted by a magnet .....
- A. iron      B. paper      C. wood      D. plastic
116. Starch and sugars are mostly found in .....
- A. proteins      B. carbohydrates      C. fats      D. water
117. The woman in the picture suffers from .....



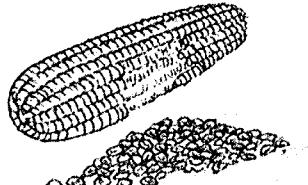
- A. goitre      B. scurvy      C. kwashiorkor      D. headache
118. Cooking oil is high in .....
- A. fibre      B. vitamins      C. fats      D. minerals
119. One way of preventing malaria is by .....
- A. using a mosquito net      B. avoiding swimming in stagnant water  
C. preparing a balanced diet      D. boiling water before use
120. Glass is easy to .....
- A. make      B. bend      C. separate      D. break
121. Wheat and sand can be separated by .....
- A. evaporation      B. distillation      C. filtration      D. sieving
122. A cave is made from .....
- A. water      B. wood      C. rocks      D. metal
123. A burning candle produces .....energy.
- A. kinetic      B. heat      C. potential      D. sound

124. Name the danger of electricity shown below.



- A. playing with naked wires      B. cooking with wet hands  
C. fixing an appliance while it's on      D. naked wires

125. What is the name of the crop shown below?



- A. wheat      B. maize      C. beans      D. millet

126. All these are not states of water **except** .....

- A. tap      B. borehole      C. liquid      D. water

127. Which of these is a naturally protected water source?

- A. borehole      B. tap      C. river      D. spring

128. The following are weather elements **except** .....

- A. temperature      B. rainfall      C. cloud cover      D. ice

129. Temperature refers to the degree of heat or cold in the .....

- A. atmosphere      B. river      C. clouds      D. well

130. Giving weather forecast means ..... weather.

- A. driving      B. pouring      C. writing      D. foretelling

131. The following are water borne diseases **except** .....

- A. typhoid      B. cholera      C. dysentery      D. malaria

132. To interpret weather means to .....weather.

- A. ignore      B. understand      C. control      D. revise

133. Which of the following is **NOT** an instrument to measure weather?

- A. weather record      B. thermometer      C. rain gauge      D. wind vane

134. How many seasons are there in Zimbabwe?

- A. 3      B. 4      C. 5      D. 6

135. Which season do trees start to develop shoots and leaves?

- A. summer      B. winter      C. spring      D. autumn

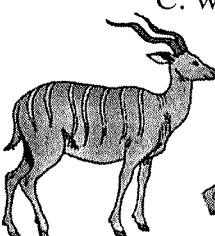
136. Rainfall is measured in .....

- A. kilometres      B. centimetres      C. millimetres      D. metres

137. The following are seasons **except** .....

- A. summer      B. autumn      C. winter      D. October

138. This is a .....



- A. fish      B. amphibians      C. mammals      D. bird

138. An apple is an example of a ....  
 A. fruit      B. cereal      C. legume      D. tuber
139. Which nutrient does a legume plant fix in the soil?  
 A. potassium      B. nitrogen      C. phosphorus      D. nutrient
140. Organic matter includes ..... and .....  
 A. dead plants and animals      B. soil and water  
 C. tools and animals      D. compound and leaves
141. What are the bodies of reptiles covered in?  
 A. scales      B. hair      C. blankets      D. feathers
142. Where do crocodiles live?  
 A. in the water      B. in tanks      C. in the mountains      D. in the village
143. Mammals have backbone and .....  
 A. spine      B. wings      C. scales      D. gills
144. Which of the following is a reptile?  
 A. bird      B. elephant      C. crocodile      D. baboon
145. A .....is a cereal crop.  
 A. tomato      B. millet      C. onion      D. carrot
146. An example of a tuber is a .....  
 A. peas      B. rape      C. cabbage      D. cassava
147. A map is a diagram that represents the landforms on the .....  
 A. earth's surface  
 B. lower part of the earth's surface  
 C. hottest day  
 D. coldest day
148. A man-made landform is the one that is .....  
 A. made by a man      B. made by a river  
 C. made by a lake      D. made by a mountain
149. Water in the bottle is in ..... form.



A. gas



B. solid

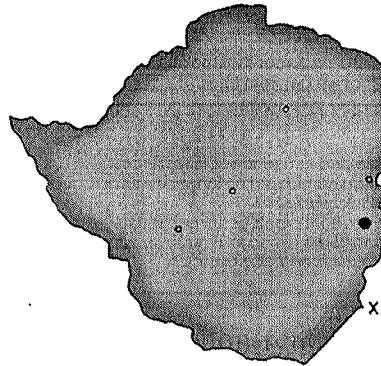


C. liquid

D. ice

150. The following are naturally made landforms **except** .....  
 A. mountain      B. river      C. tributary      D. dam wall
151. The following are natural landforms in Zimbabwe **except** .....  
 A. hill      B. valley      C. mountain      D. canal
152. One of the rivers found in Zimbabwe is.....  
 A. Mutirikwi      B. Kariba      C. Tokwe      D. Manyuchi
153. The following is a man-made lake.  
 A. Kariba      B. Kyle      C. Munyati      D. Save
154. A .....is used for irrigation.  
 A. canal      B. bridge      C. terrace      D. contour ridge

155. In Zimbabwe one of the tourist centre is .....  
A. Shangani river B. Mt Nyanga C. *Umzingwani* river D. Mt Everest
156. A renewable resource is .....  
A. used once  
B. used twice  
C. used again and again  
D. never used again
157. The following is a renewable resource.  
A. water B. gold C. nickel D. oil
158. A non-renewable resource is one that .....  
A. is replaced  
B. cannot be replaced  
C. expensive but used again  
D. old and usable
159. The following is an example of a non-renewable resource.  
A. solar energy B. land C. timber D. platinum
160. .....is mined in Hwange.  
A. Nickel B. Gold C. Diamond D. Coal
161. Which natural resource is mined at black big dot?  
A. gold B. diamond C. river D. coal



162. A forest found in Zimbabwe is called .....  
A. Chirinda forest B. pine plantation  
C. wattle plantation D. gum plantation
163. Trees are important because .....  
A. they provide timber for furniture  
B. they give water  
C. they are green  
D. they give us carbon dioxide
164. Waste is not good for the environment because.....  
A. it threatens public health B. add manure  
C. make industry grow D. makes our homes clean
165. .....is a sign of tooth decay.  
A. toothache B. stomach ache  
C. size of tooth D. position of the tooth
166. Water helps to remove .....  
A. sugar B. carbohydrates C. vitamins D. waste products

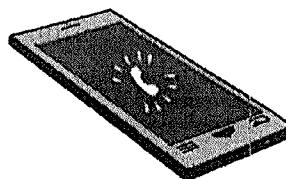
167. The purpose of having danger warning signs in the school yard is to .....

- A. teach children
- B. avoid children from running
- C. to prevent accidents from happening
- D. make school beautiful

168. A compound is .....

- A. a material made from two or more chemical elements that have bonded
- B. not a material made from two or more chemical elements that have bonded
- C. both a mixture and a compound
- D. the same as a mixture

169. The below pictures is a ..... used nowadays.



- A. computer
- B. television
- C. cellphone
- D. radio

170. Moving water generates electricity at .....

- A. Hwange
- B. Kariba
- C. Zvishavane
- D. Bulawayo

171. Which season has the highest rainfall?

- A. winter
- B. autumn
- C. summer
- D. spring

172. A tropical cyclone is a .....

- A. strong heat
- B. strong wind accompanied by heavy rain
- C. a way recording temperature
- D. a way of reducing problems of weather

173. As the .....changes, it brings different seasons.

- A. sun
- B. weather
- C. night
- D. climate

174. .....is not the major plant nutrient.

- A. phosphorous
- B. nitrogen
- C. potassium
- D. nutrient

175. At a weather station you find .....and .....

- A. rain and wind
- B. weather and climate
- C. thermometer and rain gauge
- D. wind and thermometer

176. Meat, eggs and beans are a good source of .....

- A. carbohydrates
- B. fats
- C. mineral salts
- D. proteins

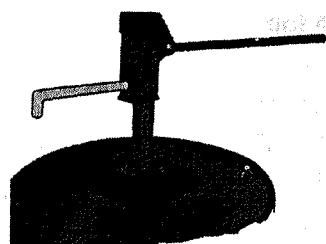
177. The following is a sign of someone suffering from a parasitic disease.

- A. failing to fall asleep
- B. always eating fast
- C. drinking a lot of water
- D. eating very little food

178. A trowel is made of .....

- A. glass
- B. wood
- C. metal
- D. paper

179. The picture below is a .....



- A. tap      B. borehole      C. dam      D. well

180. We build structures at our homes because we need .....

- A. water      B. shelter      C. friends      D. food

181. .....is the ability to do work.

- A. Lightning      B. Water      C. Energy      D. Thunder

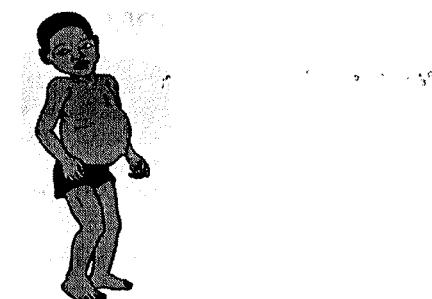
182. Material that is described as fragile can be clay or can be .....

- A. wood      B. metal      C. glass      D. rubber

183. Name the type of matter that makes clothes.

- A. rubber      B. elastic      C. cotton      D. metal

184. The child is suffering from .....



- A. goitre      B. scurvy      C. kwashiorkor      D. malaria

185. The food that we eat provides us with the .....to enable us to run.

- A. force      B. energy      C. combustion      D. oxygen

186. Which plant food does NOT open from its shell?

- A. apple      B. groundnuts      C. peas      D. beans

187. Which one of the following is NOT an unprotected water source?

- A. a well      B. a borehole      C. a spring      D. river

188. Plant need .....from the soil.

- A. air      B. water      C. humus      D. nutrient

189. Heat wave can cause .....

- A. headache      B. water borne diseases like cholera  
C. no harm to people      D. hot weather to come

190. The other name for millet is .....

- A. rice      B. rapoko      C. maize      D. wheat

191. An animal that eats plant roots is called a .....

- A. insect      B. mouse      C. mole      D. bees

192. A habitat needs all the following except .....

- A. food      B. water      C. shelter      D. wind

193. A season is .....

- A. a year      B. a short period      C. half a year      D. a full year

194. The .....is a windy season.

- A. winter      B. autumn      C. summer      D. spring

195. Which season has the longest days and shortest nights?

- A. winters      B. autumn      C. summer      D. spring

196. Weather refers to .....

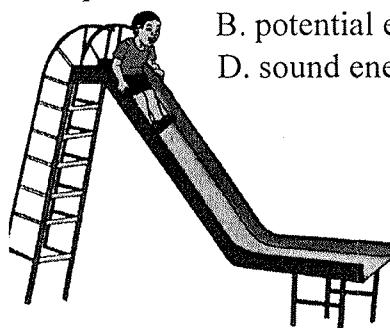
- A. the state of the atmosphere of a given place  
B. the state of the atmosphere of a given place at a given time  
C. the climate of an area  
D. the amount of time taken to understand a cold climate

197. Oxygen can be found in .....

- A. the air around us      B. carbon monoxide  
C. air from industries      D. nitrogen

198. A child seated on top of a slide as shown in the diagram below contains..

- A. kinetic energy      B. potential energy  
C. light energy      D. sound energy



199. Diseases are caused by .....

- A. plants      B. wind      C. dirt      D. germs

200. The following are electrical devices except .....

- A. television      B. compass      C. radio      D. cellphone

201. A child suffering from diarrhoea should be given .....

- A. more sugar      B. more salt      C. oral rehydration solution      D. soft drink

202. We must not ..... any substance in the laboratory.

- A. take      B. carry      C. taste      D. give

203. Which food may cause our teeth to decay?

- A. fresh fruits      B. milk      C. sweets      D. green vegetables

204. Energy is the ..... to move or pull things.

- A. coak      B. power      C. nose      D. heat

205. The ..... season is cold.

- A. winter      B. autumn      C. sprint      D. summer

206. Which food do we get from an orchard?

- A apple      B maize      C potatoes      D rice

207. An accident causes .....

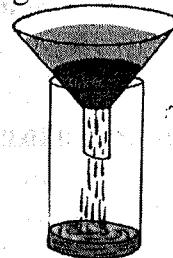
- A. harm and injury      B. hatred and injury  
C. sorry and injury      D. parasites and injury

208. First Aid is the help given .....

- A. at the clinic      B. at the surgery  
C. at the doctor's room      D. just after the accident by the person close

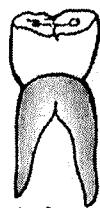
## **PAPER 2**

1. What is malnutrition?
2. a) List the four main types of human teeth.
  - a) Name the type of person that treats tooth decay.
  - b) Give any sign of tooth decay.
3. Which type of mosquito causes malaria?
4. a) Explain the use of canine teeth.
  - b) Why is dentist important to people?
  - c) What is the difference between milk teeth and permanent teeth?
5. What causes goitre?
6. Explain how you can help people from getting a disease called bilharzia.
7. a) What is an accident?
  - b) Why do we take someone to a clinic after doing First Aid?
8. Name one object made from rubber.
9. Why is a cooking stick made of wood?
10. Name this method of separating a mixture.



- 11.a) List 3 natural structures found in Zimbabwe.
  - b) What is a window made of?
  - c) Name two items made from plastic.
  - d) What method can you use to separate water and salt?
  - e) Which mountain is found in Zimbabwe?
- 12.A ..... is a substance that can burn to produce heat.
13. Write down the form of energy involved in the following activities:
  - a) A ball moving in the air .....
  - b) A fire from burning wood .....
  - c) A book about to fall from a table .....
  - d) A switched on bulb produces .....
- 14.a) Name the two conditions needed for fuels to burn.
  - b) What can happen if you store fuels in a hot place.
  - c) Why is it important to keep gas stoves out of children's reach?
15. Draw and label the incisor tooth showing the tooth and enamel.
- 16.a) State one sign or symptom of someone suffering from a parasitic disease.
  - b) Name one place where bilharzia is common.
  - c) Name one way of preventing parasitic diseases.
17. Name two sources of water which are contaminated.
18. Write two ways through which parasites enter the human body.
19. Explain the difference between the incisors and the molars teeth.
- 20.a) Name one sign of someone suffering from kwashiorkor.

- b) Give any one sign of someone suffering from goitre.  
c) What is a deficiency disease?  
d) What is a balanced diet?
21. Explain the meaning of each of the following words:  
a) Parasite              b) wisdom teeth              c) enamel
22. Explain the following terms:  
a) Digest              b) Malaria
- 23.a) List two examples of conductors of electricity..  
b) List three examples of insulators.  
c) What is an inverter?
- 24.a) What are the three states of water?  
b) What is condensation of water vapour?  
c) The reverse of freezing is .....  
d) When you heat up liquid water it becomes .....  
e) When you cool water vapour it changes state to.....
- 25.a) Suggest one way of harvesting water with simple technology.  
b) Explain how you would store harvested water from your home roof.  
c) Why is it important to harvest water?  
d) Why is it dangerous to collect water when it is raining?  
e) What project can you do from harvested water in order for you to make a living?
- 26.a) Name unprotected water source.  
b) Which two diseases are transmitted by water?  
c) Why is water from a tap safe for drinking?  
d) List one way that can be used to make water safe.  
e) Where does spring water come from?
- 27.a) Which food nutrient provides our bodies with energy?  
b) Which food nutrients helps our bodies to grow big?
28. Name two places in Zimbabwe where electricity is generated.
- 29.a) Name one man-made water source.  
b) Name one natural water source.
- 30.a) What do you understand from the word weather?  
b) Define the word climate.  
c) Name two weather instruments.
- 31.a) How many times must teeth be cleaned per day?  
b) Name the tooth



32. Explain why carbohydrates are important to our bodies.  
33. Name the situations where safety clothing must be worn.  
34. Name the three groups of tools that can be used in the home.  
35. What is a mixture?

36. Name any three methods of separating mixtures.

37. Define the following terms:

- a) Proportion
- b) Ingredients
- c) Balance
- d) Texture

38. Name three cereal crops.

39. Give examples of each group of vertebrates.

Birds	Reptiles	Mammals	Amphibian	Fish
a)	b)	e)	g)	i)
c)	d)	f)	h)	j)

40. Why are non-renewable resources not sustainable?

41. Why is waste not good for the environment?

42. Fill in the table.

Mineral	Where it is mined
a.Gold	.....
b.....	Zvishavane
c.Platinum	.....
d.....	Hwange
e.Iron ore	.....
f.....	Chiadzwa

## **VISUAL AND PERFORMING ARTS P1**

1. Pre-colonial era is a period .....  
A. after colonisation                              B. after elections  
C. before colonisation                              D. before election
2. Post-colonial era is a time when .....  
A. settlers were angry                              B. settlers had left  
C. settlers came                                      D. settlers attacked blacks
3. Chimurenga songs encouraged .....amongst people.  
A. hatred    B. unity    C. disorder    D. laziness
4. .....is an example of Chimurenga song.  
A. one love    B. Mbuya Nehanda C. Mwana vaMambo    D. Rudo
5. Which one is a children's right?  
A. right to education                                B. right to die  
C. right to be born                                    D. right to sleep around
6. When composing .....is important.  
A. rhythm and melody    B. shops                      C. car    D. topic
7. Which of the following is not a musical instrument?  
A. cellphone    B. mbira    C. guitar    D. piano
8. A guitar is played by striking .....  
A. strings    B. colour    C. size    D. shape
9. On a piano you cannot play .....  
A. melody    B. rhythm    C. distance    D. tempo
10. Mbira is played using .....  
A. left and right thumbs                            B. right hand    C. chin    D. legs
11. Which of these symbols are found at the Great Zimbabwe complex?  
A. zigzag    B. diamond    C. star    D. circle
12. A heritage site is .....  
A. a tourist attraction                                B. an art market  
C. a natural site with important value to a nation D. a place where art is sold
13. How many people were housed at the Great Zimbabwe complex?  
A. 200    B. 100    C. 1 000    D. 40 000
14. The other name for the Njelele shrine is .....  
A. Matonjeni    B. Mosiya Otunya                                      C. Charcoal    D. Chirorodziva
15. Which of these is not an art form?  
A. drawing    B. painting    C. sculpture    D. pencil
16. Paints are an example of .....  
A. media    B. collage    C. computers    D. dust
17. Which of these resources many harm the environment if used more than required?  
A. wood    B. leaves    C. seeds    D. feathers
18. Which of these is not a natural resource used in art making?  
A. leaves    B. flowers    C. bottle tops    D. soil

19. Which of these is craftwork?  
 A. painting      B. drawing      C. basket      D. letters
20. The National Heroes' Acre in Zimbabwe was established in .....  
 A. 1970      B. 1980      C. 1990      D. 2000
21. Storytelling does not teach.....  
 A. ethics      B. values      C. culture norms      D. fighting
22. Which one is not a function of storytelling?  
 A. diction      B. language acquisition      C. food      D. taboos
23. ....influences the way people think and behave.  
 A. character building      B. pace and volume  
 C. singing skills      D. entertainment
24. Radios and television were introduced in the .....period.  
 A. post-colonial      B. pre-colonial      C. colonial      D. independence
25. The white people saw Africans as .....  
 A. simple      B. selfish      C. independent      D. cartoons
26. The .....films aimed at undermining support of rural communities for the fighters who challenged whites.  
 A. mobile      B. cinema      C. war      D. local
27. Which of these films promote the culture of the country?  
 A. Frozen      B. Tiri Parwendo      C. High school musical      D. Mr Bean
28. What is infidelity?  
 A. cheating on a marriage partner      B. gender inequality  
 C. poverty      D. conflict
29. Drama found a natural place on the Zimbabwean television at .....  
 A. colonial era      B. pre-colonial      C. independence      D. post-independence
30. Which drama had a women fighting for equal rights with her husband?  
 A. Mukadota      B. Tunga      C. Studio 263      D. Ndabva Zera
31. Dances in Zimbabwe are passed down from one .....to another.  
 A. class      B. generation      C. country      D. customer
32. Hosanna is a type of dance from Matabeleland South for the .....people.  
 A. Kalanga      B. Karanga      C. Ndebele      D. Ndau
33. Common dance in Manicaland is known as .....  
 A. Mbakumba      B. Isitshikitsha      C. Mhande      D. Muchongoyo
34. Karanga people are well known for playing Mhande and Mbakumba dances in .....province.  
 A. Manicaland      B. Mashonaland      C. Masvingo      D. Matabeleland
35. ....is a dance in Matabeleland South but originated in South Africa.  
 A. Isitshikitsha      B. Zvinyawu      C. Ingquzu      D. Mbakumba
36. Museve and Sungura dances were developed by local ..... on farms and mines in Zimbabwe.  
 A. bands      B. choirs      C. dramas      D. plays
37. Which musician is well known for Museve and Sungura dance in Zimbabwe?  
 A. Jah Prayzah      B. Leonard Dembo      C. Aleck Macheso      D. Killer T

38. Common instrument for many dances in Zimbabwe is ....  
 A. drum      B. rattle      C. horn      D. clappers
39. Which instrument gives tempo in dances?  
 A. clappers      B. drum      C. shakers      D. leg rattles
40. *Magavhu/magagada/amahlwayi* give the ..... of dance patterns.  
 A. sound      B. tempo      C. beat      D. tune
41. Common instrument for Muchongoyo dance is ....  
 A. mandobo      B. mutumba      C. chigubhu      D. friction drum
42. A leader in Muchongoyo dance blows the .....to control dancers.  
 A. whistle      B. pipe      C. reed      D. flute
43. Ndebele and Kalanga people use .....to make leg rattles.  
 A. plastic      B. wood      C. murara/umlala      D. gourds
44. Which of the following is a double-headed drum?  
 A. Friction drum      B. *Mutumba*      C. *Mandolo*      D. *Chigubhu*
45. *Hwamanda/umphondo* is a horn from which animal in Zimbabwe?  
 A. buffalo      B. kudu      C. elephant      D. antelope
46. A folk song is a jovial song.  
 A. True      B. False      C. Not at all times      D. No idea
47. Which one below is a wedding song?  
 A. Mwendamberi      B. Shanda  
 C. Garai neni      D. Tauya naye nemagumbeze
48. Identify letter names found on the keyboard.  
 A. A – Z      B. C – R      C. A – G      D. R – Z
49. Which one below is not well known Zimbabwean musician and composer?  
 A. Oliver Mtukudzi      B. Thomas Mapfumo  
 C. Leonard Zhakata      D. Elijah Matanga
50. The below musical symbols refers to .....  

- A. dotted minim      B. dotted crotchet  
 C. dotted semi-brave      D. dotted quaver
51. A rest is .....in a musical phrase.  
 A. moment of laughter      B. moment of sadness  
 C. moment of rest      D. moment of fun
52. Which one below is not a rest?  
 A. minim      B. crotchet      C. quaver      D. leaf
53. Time signature is a .....found at beginning of a stave.  
 A. set of numbers      B. set of words      C. drawing      D. picture
54.  means there are ..... per bar.  
 A. 4      B. 4 crotchet beats      C.  $\frac{4}{4}$       D. time signature

55. Role of a time signature is to .....
- A. show number of beats
  - B. show number of lines
  - C. show time
  - D. show key
56. The result of mixing primary colours produces .....colours.
- A. neutral
  - B. opposite
  - C. primary
  - D. secondary
57. Colours are said to be contrasting if they are .....
- A. different in lightness and darkness
  - B. light in value
  - C. dark in value
  - D. bright
58. Contrast can be created by using.....
- A. smooth and rough textures
  - B. large and small shapes
  - C. plain areas against areas of patterns
  - D. all of the above
59. Which of these are primary colours?
- A. orange, green and purple
  - B. blue, green and violet
  - C. yellow, blue and red
  - D. white, black and brown
60. Examples of warm colours are .....
- A. yellow, red and orange
  - B. yellow, red and blue
  - C. yellow, green and blue
  - D. orange, purple and green
61. Yellow-orange, red-orange and yellow-green are examples of .....
- A. tertiary colours
  - B. secondary colours
  - C. primary
  - D. yellow colour
62. Another word for brightness of colours is .....
- A. value
  - B. intensity
  - C. tone
  - D. dark
63. The art element that refers to the sense of touch is.....
- A. value
  - B. pattern
  - C. texture
  - D. shape
64. Which of the following is not an art principle?
- A. balance
  - B. colour
  - C. movement
  - D. rhythm
65. The process of collecting and processing waste materials is called.....
- A. recycling
  - B. replaying
  - C. reducing
  - D. reading
66. Characterisation highlights a .....in a story.
- A. listener
  - B. gesture
  - C. emotion
  - D. character
67. Body language includes the movement of .....
- A. listener
  - B. words
  - C. hands
  - D. story
68. A narrator uses body language to .....
- A. engage the senses
  - B. stroke the hair
  - C. touch the nose
  - D. improvise
69. What does a narrator do to emphasise a point?
- A. scream
  - B. cry
  - C. shout
  - D. raise and voice
70. The frequency of the sound waves produced by the narrator is known as ...
- A. timbre
  - B. pitch
  - C. rhythm
  - D. volume
71. One of the emotions used in storytelling is .....
- A. blocking
  - B. mapping
  - C. sorrow
  - D. voice
72. The art of acting a scene that has not been written is called.....
- A. improvisation
  - B. characterisation
  - C. scriptwriting
  - D. costume design

73. Which guideline is also known as blocking?
- A. mapping
  - B. establishing relationship
  - C. movements and action
  - D. believability
74. ....are what the performer handles during a performance.
- A. Designs
  - B. Properties
  - C. Costumes
  - D. Attires
75. Costume designers need to work together with.....
- A. directors
  - B. listeners
  - C. audience
  - D. emotions
76. Dance movements are a means of self .....
- A. destruction
  - B. conservation
  - C. expression
  - D. admiration
77. When performing a dance ‘mood’ is controlled by the .....
- A. step
  - B. theme
  - C. shape
  - D. move
78. A .....is a group of people sharing the same oral and cultural traditions.
- A. gang
  - B. congregation
  - C. society
  - D. club
79. Muchongoyo is a dance for celebrating .....
- A. war
  - B. hunger
  - C. victory
  - D. defeat
80. It is our .....to celebrate events such as births, marriages and good harvests.
- A. norm
  - B. germination
  - C. birthday
  - D. funeral
81. Dancers .....with each other through moves or steps they create in a performance.
- A. sing
  - B. fight
  - C. break
  - D. communicate
82. A dancer should show a good .....to express a message very well.
- A. tone
  - B. sit
  - C. stretch
  - D. posture
83. During a performance, dancers express love, respect and dignity through ..... moves.
- A. nasty
  - B. gentle
  - C. slow
  - D. passive
84. The .....controls move by other dancers.
- A. perfect
  - B. driver
  - C. leader
  - D. conductor
85. Dance movements showing activities that tell a story are known as dance.....
- A. phrases
  - B. sequences
  - C. patterns
  - D. styles
86. Chaminuka ndiMambo is an example of a song for .....era.
- A. post-colonial
  - B. pre-colonial
  - C. Chimurenga
  - D. colonial
87. Where do we find the oldest rock paintings in Zimbabwe?
- A. Great Zimbabwe
  - B. Victoria Falls
  - C. Matobo
  - D. Heroes Acre
88. Which type of stone is used to make sculptures in Zimbabwe?
- A. soapstone
  - B. rock
  - C. granite
  - D. charcoal
89. A place where artworks are sold is known as .....
- A. museum
  - B. gallery
  - C. shopping mall
  - D. garden
90. What is important when acting a drama?
- A. actors
  - B. scene
  - C. message
  - D. roles
91. Mood in a dance is controlled by a .....
- A. rise
  - B. theme
  - C. step
  - D. fall

92. Domboshava is a place of historical value because of ..... found in the area.

- A. baskets      B. statues      C. rock paintings      D. sculptures

93. Musical alphabet is made up of the first ..... letters.

- A. four      B. five      C. seven      D. six

94. Waste materials can be collected and used for artwork known as.....

- A. court      B. shop      C. collage      D. school

95. Films are shown in a place known as .....

- A. beerhall      B. bookshop      C. cinema      D. stadium

96. Which of the following time signatures shows two crotchet beats in a bar?

Simple duplē time

A.

B.

C.

- D. None of the above

97. Which one is not an element of music? .....

- A. pitch      B. rhymes      C. melody      D. volume

98. Pitch is the ..... or lowness of sound.

- A. highness      B. lowness      C. middleness      D. flatness

99. The stave has ..... lines.

- A. 5      B. 4      C. 3      D. 2

100. The treble clef is put at the ..... of a musical phrase.

- A. end      B. middle      C. start      D. near the end

101. Tonic solfa is normally used when .....

- A. talking      B. singing      C. doing poetry      D. acting

102. Tonic solfa was first developed in .....

- A. Germany      B. Belgium      C. England      D. Sweden

103. The first three notes that make up tonic solfa notation are .....

- A. r : m : f      B. m : m : m      C. d : r : m      D. x : y : z

104. Which word does not relate to tempo?

- A. piano      B. andante      C. moderato      D. largo

105. Moderato means ..... speed.

- A. moderate      B. slow      C. fast      D. very slow

106. Crescendo means .....

- A. getting louder      B. getting softer      C. getting still      D. loud

107. A ..... allows learners to be actively engaged as they walk throughout the classroom in an effort to find meanings of artwork.

- A. discussion      B. gallery walk      C. artwork      D. media

108. ..... is not an example of an art related job.

- A. Photography      B. Potter      C. Computer      D. Graphic designer

109. ....is a way of sharing the artist's feelings with others.  
 A. Artwork      B. Artist      C. Galley walk      D. Media
110. In creating ...., one has an idea of the finished product before the work is started.  
 A. crafts      B. art      C. paints      D. marketing and product
111. What is the purpose of art making?  
 A. to evoke emotions      B. to allows us to copy things  
 C. to enable us to make paints      D. teach us morals
112. Another word for aesthetics is ....  
 A. beauty      B. colour      C. value      D. vegetation
113. A good artwork allows one to have fixed attention upon the artwork depending on the message portrayed. This is called ....  
 A. art      B. tone      C. aesthetic experience      D. artwork
114. Which of these is not an artist?  
 A. Dominic Benhura      B. Cecil John Rhodes  
 C. Collen Madamombe      D. Calvin Dondo
115. Theatre vocabulary can be used to ....  
 A. build up a scene      B. respond to a performance  
 C. judge a performance      D. watch a performance
116. When there is a lot of build-up in a scene then suddenly something very boring happens this is called.....  
 A. anti-climax      B. climax      C. cast      D. drama
117. What is a script?  
 A. the part played by an actor      B. the goal of the character  
 C. the actors in a play      D. the written copy of a play
118. In order for a stage performance to be successful, the audience should be.....  
 A. broken      B. performing      C. responsive      D. successful
119. The .....divides the actors and the audience.  
 A. fourth wall      B. feedback loop      C. laughing      D. performers
120. Which action by the audience can influence the way of performing?  
 A. performance      B. eating      C. taking      D. clapping
121. The audience in a live performance are surrounded by .....,  
 A. parents      B. teachers      C. directors      D. children
122. Which of the following is not a technique for writing a script?  
 A. intense environment      B. planning the story  
 C. writing for a star      D. leave the audience hanging
123. To be kept on the edge of their seats means that the audience is .....,  
 A. relaxing      B. falling      C. enjoying      D. bored
124. Contemporary dance creation is mainly based on .....,  
 A. imitating      B. improvisation      C. selecting      D. designing
125. In dance production .....are the guidelines.  
 A. principles      B. ideas      C. moods      D. elements
126. Dance vocabulary refers to .....of dance.  
 A. thoughts      B. feelings      C. moods      D. elements

127. Arms and legs give ..... to the lower and upper part of the body in dance production.  
A. support      B. order      C. structure      D. feeling
128. When making dance movements selected music gives .....in which the body should move.  
A. tempo      B. volume      C. tune      D. sound
129. Energy also means.....  
A. strength      B. attack      C. fension      D. height
130. The arrangement of moves or steps in an orderly way is known as dance.....  
A. pattern      B. sequence      C. movement      D. design
131. Personal response is how a dancer .....to a movement in dance.  
A. steps      B. moves      C. reacts      D. sleeps
132. A dancer expresses his or her own feelings, ideas and actions through movements that .....with the audience.  
A. disturb      B. fall      C. communicate      D. disagree
133. Which of the following is an example of a stage dance style?  
A. Ingquzu      B. Zvinyawu      C. Ballet      D. Mhande
134. .....is the main expectation of an audience from a dancer.  
A. Entertainment      B. Competition      C. Co-operation      D. Friendship
135. An audience claps, shouts, waves, cheers or stand up as an ..... to a dancer's.  
A. order      B. applause      C. advantage      D. arena
136. Which one is an example of a musical symbol?  
A. shops      B. cars      C. leaves      D. notes
137. Audacity is an example of .....  
A. lab software      B. video software      C. music      D. music software
138. Downloading music is .....  
A. transferring music from internet      B. putting music on the internet  
C. leaving music on the MP3      D. storing music on the internet
139. What is needed to record a voice?  
A. music software      B. voice recorder      C. video recorder      D. camera
140. What is needed to record a voice and musical instruments?  
A. voice software      B. music software  
C. photo camera      D. video camera
141. Music not allowed to be downloaded can also be called.....  
A. general      B. boring      C. exciting music      D. copyrighted
142. The process of loading music onto YouTube is called.....  
A. downloading      B. uploading      C. ripping      D. streaming
143. To upload music one needs.....  
A. Mp3      B. friends      C. website      D. email address
144. The file to be uploaded should be all of the following but not ..... in size.  
A. bigger      B. not too big      C. big      D. too big

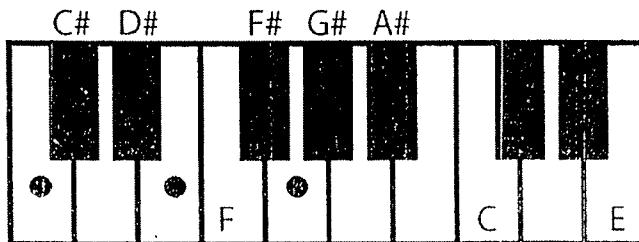
145. Internet Explorer should not be used to .....  
A. read      B. close      C. watch pornography      D. browse
146. The term that describes the World Wide Web is .....  
A. computer      B. internet      C. software      D. technology
147. The following are art related software except .....  
A. Dreamweaver      B. Adobe      C. Corel      D. none of the above
148. Examples of pre-colonial tools are .....and .....  
A. iron and arrow heads      B. paints and brushes  
C. trees and plants      D. fire and metals
149. The word which describes a stage of human cultural development which is considered as more advanced is .....  
A. civilization      B. iron age      C. stone age      D. ethics
150. Media in art means .....  
A. posters used to create art      B. data  
C. technology in art      D. the materials that are used to create a work of art
151. Newspapers, television and the internet are examples of .....  
A. mass media tools      B. iron age tools  
C. stone age tools      D. pigments
152. Sound effects makes theatre more .....  
A. traditional      B. real      C. boring      D. dangerous
153. An .....is an example of a dangerous effect.  
A. explosion      B. fight      C. wind sound      D. rattling
154. How can the sound of thunder be imitated?  
A. slapping boards      B. rattling dried peas  
C. shaking a large sheet of metal      D. firing blank cartridges
155. Which of the following is not commonly used in live performances?  
A. flying effects      B. laser lighting      C. theatrical smoke      D. clouds
156. A .....can be used to create a moonlight effect.  
A. gobo      B. steel coloured gel      C. forest leaves      D. Fresnel
157. A .....is used to give the effect of old movies.  
A. spot      B. Fresnel      C. strobe      D. flood
158. One example of a dangerous effect is .....  
A. fight      B. an explosion      C. rattling      D. wind
159. One of the devices used to access the internet is a .....  
A. microwave      B. strobe      C. smart phone      D. Fresnel
160. We must never access files without .....of the owner.  
A. permission      B. lamps      C. lights      D. sound effects
161. Computers, cameras, iPads and smartphones are examples of .....  
A. artificial      B. technological      C. educational      D. environmental
162. Online studios are known as .....  
A. light tools      B. visual tools      C. sound tools      D. imagery tools
163. .....is an example of a tablet designed to handle applications for different creations.  
A. Smartphone      B. iPad      C. Software      D. Hardware

164. Illumination means the same as .....
- A. lighting      B. designing      C. creating      D. recording
165. Which of the following applications is designed to create unbelievable moves and actions in video making?
- A. Microsoft Word      B. Box Office      C. Visual (VFX)      D. Union FX
166. Which of the following software is used to create artificial sounds in audio production?
- A. Karaoke tool      B. Union FX      C. LED Glow      D. None
167. ....is a global computer network.
- A. Google      B. Opera      C. WhatsApp      D. Internet
168. An artist's work room for recording music is known as a .....
- A. theatre      B. studio      C. stage      D. laboratory
169. Business .....are principles and guidelines that govern good use of internet for dance productions.
- A. study      B. examination      C. ethics      D. development
170. Artificial visual and audio effects are used to give .....values in any dance production.
- A. fair      B. modern      C. productive      D. aesthetic
171. Which one is a career?
- A. job      B. house      C. car      D. leaf
172. Which one is not a music career?
- A. nurse      B. D.J      C. music librarian      D. pianist
173. A tuned instrument is .....
- A. an instrument that has definite pitch      B. an instrument with no pitch  
C. pitchful instrument      D. non-pitchful instrument
174. ....is an untuned instrument?
- A. Ngoma      B. Marimba      C. Mbira      D. Guitar
175. Concert is .....
- A. music      B. music day  
C. music performance      D. live music performance
176. To enter a concert there is need to pay .....
- A. money      B. singing      C. music      D. dancing
177. Money obtained in a concert to pay for .....
- A. downloading      B. uploading      C. venue      D. streaming
178. Before choosing a venue for the concert consider .....
- A. age      B. friends      C. time      D. parking
179. Jingle is .....
- A. poorly arranged song      B. boring song  
C. long song      D. short song
180. Jingles help to .....
- A. close a sale      B. entertain      C. sell      D. market a product
181. ....refers to a person who works with stones.
- A. Sculptor      B. Sculpture      C. Painter      D. Graphic designer
182. A person who takes on a character in theatre is known as a .....
- A. scriptwriter      B. director      C. actor      D. editor

183. The script can be changed by the .....if they so wish.  
 A. director      B. actor      C. audience      D. manager
184. An actor should have skills like .....  
 A. manipulating    B. improvisation    C. talking      D. competition
185. The team that make costumes cannot have a .....  
 A. musician      B. crafter      C. dresser      D. artists
186. Props in the warehouse can be .....  
 A. produced      B. restored      C. distinguished    D. cutters
187. Which of these is unethical in business?  
 A. punctuality    B. openness      C. discrimination    D. honesty
188. A production can be marketed at the following **except** at a .....  
 A. school      B. local charity    C. market      D. hospital
189. A dance medicine specialist is known as a .....  
 A. dentist      B. surgeon      C. physical therapist    D. pharmacists
190. Which of the following is a dance related career?  
 A. videographer    B. engineer      C. stenographer    D. architecture
191. Dance instruments that belong to a particular group of people are known as ..... instruments.  
 A. contemporary    B. electronic      C. primitive      D. indigenous
192. Proper attire for a particular type of dance is known as .....  
 A. gown      B. costume      C. fashion      D. java print
193. Objects that are used in a dance are .....  
 A. attire      B. costume      C. props      D. instruments
194. A shield and a spear are used in a .....dance.  
 A. hunting      B. ritual      C. wedding      D. war
195. Nyau dances or Zvinyawu cover their faces with .....  
 A. helmets      B. masks      C. glasses      D. cloths
196. Contemporary dance instruments produce .....developed sounds.  
 A. electronically    B. artistically    C. originally    D. traditionally
197. Which of the following instruments is a contemporary?  
 A. tins      B. drum      C. saxophone      D. hosho
198. In dance business, dancers perform for .....  
 A. worship      B. food      C. money      D. fun
199. The copyright law gives .....to any original creative work produced.  
 A. certificate    B. administration    C. quality    D. ownership
200. Besides being sold costumes and props can also be .....  
 A. made      B. hired      C. priced      D. good
201. The team that makes costumes does not have .....  
 A. sewers      B. musicians    C. dressers      D. cutters
202. Gourds, bamboo, pods and animal skins are used to make .....  
 A. musical instruments    B. paints    C. software    D. writing ink
203. Internet consist of .....pages.  
 A. internet    B. web    C. downloaded    D. uploaded
204. The exclusive legal right given to the originator is called .....  
 A. copyright    B. advice    C. loyalty    D. freedom

## **PAPER 2**

1. a) Pre-colonial era music is ..... (time after colonisation/ time before colonisation)  
b) List one example of Chimurenga songs.  
c) Post-colonial songs are linked to ..... (time before we were colonised/ time after colonisation)  
d) Music is ..... (organised sound/ noise)  
e) children's rights are meant to ..... (protect children/ harm children)  
f) List any five children's rights.  
g) On the keyboard below label the blank white keys.



- h) List three Zimbabwean musical instruments you know.  
i) A guitar is played using ..... (fingers or feet)
2. a) List any three functions of storytelling.  
b) Which function has an impact upon the choice of words?  
c) Write three taboos.  
d) There was no television in the pre-colonial period. (true/false)  
e) one of the causes of conflicts in relationship is caused by .....  
f) Which company sponsored the television programme Mukadota family in the post-colonial period? (Liver Brothers/ Bata/ Coca-cola)  
g) How many images of women dominated in the themes of the stories?
3. a) Elements of music means ..... (what makes music/ what music is not known for)  
b) Pitch is not an element of music. (true/ false)  
c) Tempo means ..... (fast, slowness of music/ volume of music)  
d) Time signature is a ..... (set of numbers at the start of a stave/ set of numbers at the end of a stave)  
e) Three examples of time signatures ..... , ..... and .....  
f) Top number on a time signature stands for ..... (number of beats per bar/ number of beats in whole song)  
g) Music interpretation is .....  
h) *P* stands for ..... (soft/ loud)  
i) *Mf* stands for ..... (moderately soft/ moderately loud)  
j) Crescendo shows ..... (volume decreasing/ volume increasing)
4. a) List any three dances in Zimbabwe.  
b) Name the province in which Mbakumba dance originated.  
c) Name one young musician of today who perform Sungara dance.

- d) People of today use plastics to make musical instruments such as ....  
 e) Museve and Sungura are dances for leisure. (*True/ False*)  
 f)

Type of dance	Place of origin
Eg Mbakumba	Masvingo Province
Hosanna	.....
Mhande	.....
Muchongoyo	.....

- g) Nyau dance was brought into Zimbabwe from which two countries?  
 h) In which places was Nyau dance mostly performed in Zimbabwe?  
 i) Museve and Sungura dances are known for their (*slow/fast*) beat  
 j) Give any one similarity of Nyau and Ingquzu dances.  
 5. a) Folk songs are ..... (local songs/ outside songs)  
 b) On a piano, you play using both left hand and ..... Hand. (left/ right)  
 c) Name the instrument below ..... (keyboard/ guitar/ piano)



- d) Improvisation is the process of ..... (adding new lines on a given melody/ removing lines)  
 e) A composer is ..... (one who does not write lyrics/ one who writes lyrics)  
 f) A rest is ..... (moment of silence/ moment to sing)  
 6. a) People who gather to watch or listen to a performance are known as ..... (congregation/ audience)  
 b) The process of using dance movements to create new dance patterns is known as ..... (improvisation/ dramatization)  
 c) Identify any two skills that can be developed through dance.  
 d) Who is the most important person in a dance performance? (leader/ conductor)  
 e) Give any example of unpleasant feeling in a dance performance.  
 7. a) Write at least 3 words that can be used to describe theatre performances.  
 b) What is the name given to the people who respond to a performance? (Actors/ Audience)  
 c) The actors who perform in a play are called a .....(cast/ scene)  
 d) Write 2 ways that an audience can respond to a performance. (laughing/ playing/ clapping)  
 e) A scriptwriter can get inspiration to write faster by ..... (watching movies/ acting)  
 f) List any three techniques of scriptwriting.  
 8. a) Music software is a set of programs used to type music notes. (*True/ False*)

- b) Recording is ..... (capturing sound/ deleting sound)
  - c) Downloading means ..... (taking of music into the chosen gadget/ removing music from a gadget)
  - d) YouTube can be used to ..... (download music/ remix music)
  - e) Internet Explorer is used to ..... (search the internet/ not to play music)
  - f) Uploading refers to ..... onto the internet. (placing music/ removing music)
  - g) If a file is too big, it takes time to download. (true/ false)
9. a) Give an example of a sound effect.
- b) Why are sound effects now recorded?
  - c) Give one benefit of visual effects.
  - d) List 3 types of special effects that are commonly used in theatre productions.
  - e) Which light produces an irregular effect on the movement of actors?
  - f) In theatre, what can gobo be used for?
10. a) Sound and visual tools are modern ..... designed to enhance dance creativity and production. (equipment/ books)
- b) Which of the following is not a technical skill for use in dance productions. (leadership/ lighting effects)
  - c) (Visual/ Sound) effects are very important when creating dances for they help in producing unbelievable pictures for video recording.
  - d) Visual FX, Union FX and Special Effect (SFX) are examples of (visual/ sound) tools.
  - e) Give two advantages of using internet in dance productions.
  - f) Daylight gives the (artificial/ natural) source.
11. a) Music career is ..... (a job/ a problem)
- b) List two examples of music careers.
12. a) Dance careers are also ..... (professions/ materials)
- b) Shields and spears are ..... (props/ instruments)
  - c) Male dancers for Muchongoyo should dress like a ..... (traditional healer/ warrior)
  - d) Which of the following is a contemporary dance instrument? (Saxophone/ Xylophone)
  - e) The drum machine and pad give the (beat/ tune) in dance music.
  - f) Many people are taking up dance as a career to (earn/ fight) a living.
  - g) Copyright protection are (laws/ activities) that safeguard copyright material.
  - h) Copyright material is protected from (unauthorised/ authorised) use.

## **HERITAGE – SOCIAL STUDIES PAPER 1**

1. Everyone in a family has a .....  
A. bed              B. cup              C. status              D. book
2. Families help each other with different .....  
A. food              B. chores              C. plates              D. statuses
3. The status children hold gives them certain.....  
A. gifts              B. tasks              C. rights              D. homes
4. ..... are the things a person wants to achieve in order to enjoy good living.  
A. strengths              B. values              C. aspirations              D. weaknesses
5. Individuals within a family have ..... aspirations.  
A. the same              B. different              C. difficult              D. achievable
6. Family gathering bring together people of the same.....  
A. clan              B. surname              C. age group              D. totem
7. When family gather, they help each other with.....  
A. flowers and water              B. food and services  
C. crying              D. cooking
8. A grinding stone is used to ..... sorghum.  
A. crush              B. change              C. grind              D. peal
9. Sorghum is processed into ..... meal.  
A. sorghum              B. rapoko              C. millet              D. maize
10. The mortar and pestle is used to turn maize into ..... and .....  
A. groundnuts and powder              B. meal and maize  
C. mealie-meal and samp              D. millet and rapoko
11. Every child has a right to .....  
A. have brothers              B. belong to a family  
C. belong to an orphanage              D. be noisy
12. A family is part of a .....  
A. school              B. company              C. community              D. person
13. Morals deal with good and bad .....  
A. habits and behaviour              B. eyesight and behaviour  
C. voices and habits              D. people
14. Indigenous processing tools make processing work .....  
A. difficult and slower              B. easier and faster  
C. tiresome              D. heavy
15. *Guyo/imbokodo* is used to process rapoko/millet into.....  
A. metal              B. mealie-meal              C. seed              D. basket
16. A child who values family roles.....  
A. talks of child labour              B. does not do her/his duties  
C. does his/her roles well              D. complains about work
17. What do you call your father's father?  
A. uncle              B. grandfather              C. grandmother              D. nephew

18. Family aspirations help the family members to.....  
A. become lazy                            B. work hard  
C. enjoy basic needs                    D. be healthy
19. Family gatherings may help some members.....  
A. to change their values and attitudes  
B. to eat a lot of food during celebrations  
C. to hate each other                    D. to drink and quarrel
20. Zimbabwe is a ..... society.  
A. multi-cultural                        B. colourful                    C. beautiful                    D. Shona
21. Njelele is found in .....  
A. Chinhoyi                              B. Matobo                        C. Kwekwe                        D. Harare
22. Name the place used by the Ndebele for rain making ceremonies.  
A. Matobo hills                        B. Victoria Falls                C. Njelele                        D. Kariba
23. Money or property brought by a woman when she marries her husband is called.....  
A. lobola                                B. roora                            C. gift                            D. dowry
24. What is the first thing Shona women do when a baby is born?  
A. ululation                            B. dancing                            C. crying                            D. laughing
25. Marriage in indigenous religion brings together two.....  
A. people                                B. religions                        C. families                        D. cultures
26. When girls give adults food they.....  
A. kneel                                    B. stand  
C. put their left hand on the waist                                    D. look away
27. Boys from different indigenous cultures ..... whilst girls kneel.  
A. stand                                    B. clap their hands                C. sit                                    D. crouch
28. Muroro roots are used to treat.....  
A. cough                                B. stomach ache                    C. skin cancer                    D. blood pressure
29. Isihaqa roots are used to cure a.....  
A. cough                                B. stomach ache                    C. chipande                        D. skin cancer
30. How did early people preserve their meat?  
A. they never ate meat                B. they dried it  
C. they ate it                            D. they refrigerated it
31. The San hunted reptiles. An example of a reptile is a.....  
A. baboon                                B. buck                                C. lizard                            D. dog
32. What name is given to a person who treats the sick with herbal medicine?  
A. herbalist                            B. doctor                            C. God                                D. witchdoctor
33. 'Mulungu' is Chewa for.....  
A. the Creator                        B. lobola                            C. cattle                            D. the Almighty
34. The earliest known people to live in Zimbabwe are the.....  
A. khoi khoi                            B. Bantu                            C. San                                D. Nguni
35. The San lived in .....,  
A. tents                                B. natural caves                    C. stone houses                    D. thatched huts
36. It is not the duty of the police to.....  
A. send law-breakers to jail    B. help break the law  
C. arrest accused persons    D. enforce road traffic laws

37. The National School Pledge is meant to..... a sense of belonging.  
A. kill      B. fight      C. promote      D. respect
38. ..... is the highest of all traditional courts.  
A. The headman's Court      B. The Chief's Court  
C. The Village Court      D. The Supreme Court
39. It is the duty of the police to investigate.....  
A. crime      B. someone      C. the judge      D. learners
40. When people started to live together in groups they needed someone to lead them in settling.....  
A. money      B. food      C. disputes      D. theft
41. One of the children's roles in the family is .....,  
A. playing      B. feeding chickens      C. sleeping      D. bullying others
42. One of your aspirations as a learner at school should be.....  
A. to fail      B. to pass      C. to steal      D. to be absent
43. An important family aspiration could be.....  
A. food security      B. poor shelter  
C. little food      D. uneducated children
44. A happy gathering could be during.....  
A. a funeral      B. a wedding party  
C. a family member's illness      D. the unveiling of a tombstone
45. One strength that may help you to achieve your aspirations is .....,  
A. laziness      B. good health      C. poor health      D. copying others
46. Our National Heroes Acre is found in .....,  
A. Bulawayo      B. Mutare      C. Masvingo      D. Harare
47. In indigenous religion, families from different ethnic groups use the following place to hold their ceremonies and rituals except a.....  
A. hut      B. kraal      C. mountain      D. Mosque
48. In indigenous culture women ..... to greet people, they meet on the road.  
A. kneel      B. crouch      C. bend their knees      D. bow
49. The Environmental Management Agency (EMA) teaches us to .....,  
A. collect medical herbs      B. conserve our natural resources  
C. cut down trees      D. get river sand for sale to home builders
50. The period before adulthood is known as .....,  
A. puberty      B. menstruation      C. menopause      D. circumcision
51. In indigenous religion, the deceased's clothes are normally shared .....,  
A. a day after burial      B. a fortnight after burial  
C. a year after burial      D. ten years after burial
52. Medical herbs are eaten by animals and .....,  
A. fish      B. people      C. fruits      D. pests
53. Which of the following is an important life virtue?  
A. dignity and hard work      B. laziness  
C. dishonesty      D. unfaithfulness

54. Which of the following is not a national monument?  
A. National Sports Stadium      B. Great Zimbabwe ruins  
C. Matobo hills      D. Khami ruins
55. A village court is led by the ..... in a community.  
A. chief      B. father      C. headman      D. elder
56. The most important duty of every citizen is to .....  
A. bribe the police      B. respect the law  
C. avoid paying taxes      D. recite the national school pledge
57. The main duty of the police is to .....  
A. mount roadblocks      B. receive bribes from the public  
C. maintain public law and order      D. prevent lawful demonstrations
58. City councils are headed by .....  
A. Mayors      B. Member of Parliament  
C. Provincial Affairs Ministers      D. Senators
59. The Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) falls under the ministry of.....  
A. Defence      B. Justice      C. Home Affairs      D. Local government
60. Councillors represents .....  
A. wards      B. constituencies      C. rural areas      D. urban areas
61. The National School Pledge encourages all Zimbabweans to .....  
A. work hard for the good of our country      B. promote corruption  
C. fear and love the National flag      D. hate foreigners
62. People who violate human rights should be .....  
A. punished      B. praised      C. killed      D. hanged
63. A nation makes laws to .....  
A. arrest people      B. protect people  
C. keep the people busy      D. send people to prison
64. Children should not take alcohol because it makes them .....  
A. clever      B. drunk      C. strong      D. well
65. Which of the following is not a right?  
A. right to health      B. right to steal  
C. right to food      D. right to life
66. Child trafficking is .....  
A. sending children to school  
B. when children are illegally taken away from their homes  
C. keeping children working      D. sending children to hospital
67. Human rights may be violated in different forms except in .....  
A. baby dumping      B. slavery      C. abduction      D. playing games
68. Child labour is a form of child .....  
A. responsibility      B. friendship      C. abuse      D. rights
69. Parents who love their children .....  
A. beat them      B. abuse them      C. care for them      D. neglect them
70. The only work that is not fit for a child is.....  
A. sweeping the yard      B. fetching some water  
C. looking after goats      D. selling at a night club

71. The Tonga build their huts on .....  
 A. logs      B. steps      C. stilts      D. rocks
72. Dagga is an English word for .....  
 A. *Dhaka/udaka*    B. *madhaka*    C. *ngazi*    D. *Binga*
73. Eskimos use ..... to build igloos.  
 A. mud      B. snow      C. ice      D. sand
74. The other name for tomb is .....  
 A. grave      B. hut      C. tent      D. stilts
75. ..... are found in Egypt.  
 A. Igloos      B. Pyramids      C. stilts      D. tents
76. What do the Eskimos use as shelter when it becomes warm?  
 A. hut      B. igloos      C. tent      D. caves
77. What shape is the base of a pyramid?  
 A. square      B. triangle      C. circle      D. rectangle
78. An example of classic shelter is a .....  
 A. flat      B. double-storey      C. hut      D. pole
79. ..... is material used to build a modern house.  
 A. concrete      B. dagga      C. pole      D. animal skin
80. The most common form of shelter in rural Zimbabwe is .....  
 A. the Ngazi      B. the hut      C. the igloo      D. the tent
81. The conical roof of a hut usually has ..... thatch.  
 A. brick      B. iron sheets      C. grass      D. asbestos sheets
82. The Sahara Desert is found in .....  
 A. Southern Africa      B. North America  
 C. North Africa      D. Zimbabwe
83. The Tonga of the Zambezi valley are ..... people.  
 A. lazy      B. permanent      C. pastoral      D. nomadic
84. Who pays teachers, nurses and doctors?  
 A. The government      B. Plan Zimbabwe  
 C. Donors      D. Mbada Diamonds
85. A volunteer works for .....  
 A. the government      B. donors      C. food      D. no pay
86. People who cannot ..... use sign language.  
 A. read      B. write      C. see      D. speak
87. Braille is a reading system for ..... people.  
 A. deaf      B. blind      C. old      D. poor
88. ..... gives free legal help to children in difficult situations.  
 A. The Legal Resources Foundation    B. Plan International  
 C. The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society    D. The Justice for Children Trust
89. Zimcare Trust takes care of and provides education to children .....  
 A. whose parents have died  
 B. whose parents are unemployed  
 C. with special needs or learning disabilities  
 D. who run away from home

90. The African Albino Foundation donates ..... lotion to albinos.  
A. water      B. sun      C. earth      D. silky
91. ..... helps in paying for the education of underprivileged children.  
A. SAPP      B. Zimbabwe      C. BEAM      D. Red Cross
92. .....is an orphanage in Harare.  
A. Zunde raMambo      B. Matthew Rusike  
C. Thembiso      D. Emerald
93. Which of the following natural resources is a natural home for fish?  
A. water      B. soil      C. vegetation      D. minerals
94. Which of the following minerals is mined at Chiadzwa in Marange?  
A. gold      B. coal      C. diamonds      D. tin
95. We must conserve our natural resources for .....  
A. foreigners      B. future generations  
C. ourselves only      D. other countries
96. One of the causes of the First *Chimurenga* was the unfair distribution of an important resource. What is this resource?  
A. water      B. minerals      C. land      D. vegetation
97. Solar energy comes from .....  
A. the water      B. the soil      C. the sun      D. vegetation
98. A lot of water meant for people to use in urban areas gets lost through .....  
A. theft      B. burst pipes      C. evaporation      D. water rationing
99. Grass should be protected from ..... especially by goats which tear out grass roots.  
A. overcrowding      B. overgrazing      C. ploughing      D. overhead
100. Planting grass and trees is one way of conserving .....  
A. minerals      B. soil      C. wind      D. water
101. Shelter protects us from.....  
A. happiness      B. nothing      C. rain      D. hunger
102. This is a .....



- A. a hut      B. a pyramid      C. a hut on stilts      D. an igloo
103. The Ruala Arabs make tents and ropes from .....  
A. camel skins      B. goat's hair      C. ostrich feathers      D. sisal fibre
104. The igloo is built of ice blocks in .....  
A. the Zambezi valley      B. very hot deserts  
C. very cold regions      D. mountainous areas
105. ....is the capture and storage of water, especially rain water.  
A. water harvesting      B. soil erosion      C. rain water      D. water recycling

106. Arabs who live permanently near an oasis build .....  
A. sun-dried brick houses with flat roofs  
B. sun-dried brick houses with grass thatch  
C. tent houses  
D. ice block houses with flat roofs
107. Some geographical factors influencing the type of shelter in an area are....  
A. weather, soil type and building materials  
B. weather, wild animals and people  
C. weather, machines and people  
D. weather, crops grown and people
108. The pyramids in Egypt were used as .....for the Pharaohs.  
A. tombs      B. stadiums      C. schools      D. churches
109. The following treatment of a child are punishable by law except .....  
A. providing food    B. child marriage    C. child labour    D. neglect
110. Responsible children should .....  
A. bully one another      B. take care of their bodies  
C. lie to their parents      D. drink lots of alcohol
111. Good parents .....  
A. leave their children with strangers  
B. leave their children playing far from home  
C. sexually abuse their children  
D. guide and counsel their children
112. Which of the following is a non-profit social service provider?  
A. hospitals    B. omnibuses    C. churches    D. funeral service providers
113. Vulnerable groups in our society include the poor, the elderly, orphans and..  
A. the rich      B. people living with disabilities  
C. prophets      D. traditional leaders
114. The Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) is a government programme meant to help learners from .....  
A. the rural areas      B. urban areas  
C. mining areas      D. very poor families
115. Which of the following is an example of natural disaster?  
A. veld fire      B. money shortage      C. drought      D. corruption
116. Refuse collection involves the proper gathering and disposal of .....  
A. old clothes      B. rubbish      C. soil      D. stones
117. Traditionally, old people were looked after by .....  
A. strangers      B. churches  
C. traditional leaders      D. their children and relatives
118. At school we can keep our environment clean by .....  
A. throwing rubbish everywhere    B. avoiding litter  
C. eating in class      D. watering flowers
119. The supply of electricity to rural communities is known as .....  
A. Zimbabwe Electricity Supply    B. Rural migration  
C. Rural electrification      D. Rural settlement

120. Water can be conserved through .....
- A. burst pipes      B. water harvesting  
C. careless usage      D. leaking taps
121. Someone who carves objects from stone or wood is called a .....
- A. carpenter      B. cartoonist      C. carver      D. cover
122. Which of the following is an example of a tertiary industry?
- A. transport      B. fishing      C. milling      D. mining
123. The exchange of goods or commodities is known as .....
- A. marketing      B. trade      C. advertising      D. manufacturing
124. Leisure is .....
- A. busy time      B. free time      C. bad time      D. anytime
125. .... and ..... form a very important part of most people's recreation during leisure.
- A. work and leisure      B. sport and arts  
C. sleeping and snoring      D. gossiping and drinking
126. .... is a game which attracts many people.
- A. tennis      B. golf      C. soccer      D. polo
127. People watching a game are .....
- A. an audience      B. spectators      C. a congregation      D. a crowd
128. Children enjoy watching ..... on TV during their leisure.
- A. soccer      B. church service      C. cartoons      D. news
129. Recreational activities should be chosen .....
- A. carelessly      B. wrongly      C. carefully      D. badly
130. Darts improve our mathematical skills in .....
- A. drawings      B. shootings      C. writing      D. addition and subtraction
131. Valuable work .....
- A. shows that we have skills      B. pleases our parents  
C. contributes to the community      D. uses all our time
132. A doctor is important in sport because .....
- A. he is a spectator      B. he treats injured athletes  
C. he coaches the athletes      D. he is a busy man
133. The time we rest and relax ourselves is .....
- A. holiday      B. leave      C. leisure      D. time off
134. Sport helps to develop .....
- A. strong teeth      B. healthy minds and bodies  
C. our school      D. neat school grounds
135. A company which produces sports equipment is .....
- A. Van Heusen      B. Caps United  
C. Mighty Warriors      D. Adidas
136. Game rangers and game wardens .....
- A. poach wildlife      B. look after domestic animals  
C. take care of our wildlife      D. are qualified
137. The movement of endangered animals from unsafe to a safe, natural environment is called .....
- A. haven      B. resettlement      C. relocation      D. transport

- 138.A .....is used to dehorn the rhino.  
A. knife      B. axe      C. chainsaw      D. hacksaw
- 139.The following are natural resources except .....  
A. land      B. vegetation      C. plastic      D. wildlife
- 140.....is a wildlife disease that can affect cattle and people.  
A. malaria      B. rabies      C. measles      D. bilharzia
- 141.Qualified animal doctors are called .....  
A. surgeons      B. veterinary doctors      C. physicians      D. game wardens
- 142.The ..... is not one of the big five.  
A. giraffe      B. lion      C. elephant      D. buffalo
- 143.Animals, birds and fish thieves are called .....  
A. animals      B. poachers      C. conservationists      D. partners
- 144.Someone who is visiting a place for pleasure is called a .....  
A. poacher      B. vet      C. tourist      D. spy
- 145.Elephants are mainly poached for their .....  
A. size      B. teeth      C. horns      D. skin
- 146.In 2013, Zimbabwe lost 84 elephants because of .....  
A. floods      B. drought      C. fire      D. poisoning
- 147.The largest National Park in Zimbabwe is .....  
A. Gonarezhou      B. Hwange      C. Chimanimani      D. Mana Pools
- 148.The .....is called the king of the African bush.  
A. elephant      B. crocodile      C. lion      D. leopard
- 149.Which of the following is an endangered animals?  
A. chicken      B. baboon      C. monkey      D. pangolin
- 150.An elephant's tusks are made of .....  
A. ebony      B. ivory      C. gold      D. diamond
- 151.To stop road carnage we need to .....  
A. drink and drive      B. use defective vehicles  
C. bribe the police      D. use roadworthy vehicles and follow road rules
- 152.A tourist travelling to Zimbabwe from Europe would travel by .....  
A. lorry      B. truck      C. aeroplane      D. tractor
- 153.Traffic lights, humps, give way and stop signs help in reducing .....  
A. the police      B. corruption      C. pedestrians      D. congestion
- 154.The best roads to connect major towns should be .....roads.  
A. gravel      B. tarred      C. muddy      D. potholed
- 155.The form of writing used by visually impaired people is called .....  
A. email      B. braille      C. internet      D. WhatsApp
- 156.Which of the following could be a solution to the problem of speeding?  
A. motorcycle      B. commuter omnibus      C. bus      D. ship
- 157.Which of the following countries is not a member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC)?  
A. Zimbabwe      B. Zambia      C. Mozambique      D. Ethiopia

158.Although air transport is the fastest means of transport, it is also the .....

- A. most expensive
- B. least expensive
- C. cheapest
- D. least comfortable

159.The most suitable means of transport to ferry a patient from home to hospital is .....

- A. a bus
- B. an ambulance
- C. a train
- D. a lorry

160.Due to technological advancement, the .....is no longer a popular means of communication.

- A. newspaper
- B. television
- C. cellphone
- D. letter

161.One reason why people work is .....

- A. to earn a living
- B. to live forever
- C. to please other people
- D. to please God

162.Which of the following is a visual arts artist?

- A. teacher
- B. sculptor
- C. a doctor
- D. a driver

163.What do we call the time we rest and relax?

- A. easy call
- B. WhatsApp
- C. leisure
- D. bedtime

164.Historical items are kept in the .....

- A. museum
- B. library
- C. school hall
- D. stadium

165.Physical Education develops us .....

- A. physical and mentally
- B. physical and spiritually
- C. mentally and spiritually
- D. emotionally and roughly

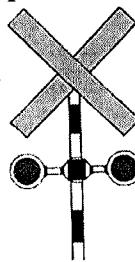
166.Global issues like environmental conservation affect .....

- A. Africa only
- B. Zimbabwe only
- C. Europe only
- D. The whole world

167..... and training help in conservation wildlife.

- A. Veld fire
- B. Education
- C. Poaching
- D. Rabies

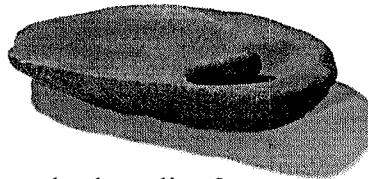
168.What is the name given to the picture shown below.



- A. stop sign
- B. railway crossing
- C. zebra crossing
- D. hump

## **HERITAGE SOCIAL – STUDIES 4 PAPER 2**

1. What do the following words mean?
  - a. Monument
  - b. Shrine
  - c. Aspiration
2. a. Give two examples of local shrines.  
b. Great Zimbabwe is in which province?  
c. Where do you find rock paintings in Matabo?  
d. Give two reasons why family gatherings are important.
3. What do you call the following people?
  - a. Your mother's brother
  - b. Your father's father
4. Name one gathering that brings families together .
5. a. Give one example of an indigenous processing tool.  
b. A blast furnace is used to .....  
c. The other indigenous name for '*umbuyiso*' is .....
6. What is the role played by families during lobola negotiations?
7. Define the following terms:
  - a. Dowry
  - b. Clan
  - c. Status
8. Families help each other with different .....
9. Name the instrument below:



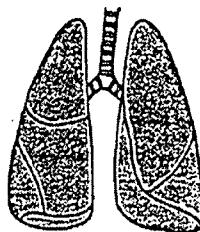
10. Who shows their respect by kneeling?
11. a. Which game teaches children problem solving skills?  
b. List three indigenous children's games.
12. a. Plants that are used as medicines are called .....,  
b. Give three examples of indigenous threes that can be used as medicine.
13. a. Write down one role of a parent.  
b. Write down one role of a child at home.  
c. What do you call your father's mother?  
d. Give one example of a family gathering.  
e. What do we call the national shrine where heroes are buried?
14. Why did the Khoikhoi move from place to place?
15. a. List two children's rights.  
b. List two children's responsibilities.
16. Why do some children run away from home?
17. a. How do some parents violate children's rights?  
b. What protects children from abuse?  
c. When a person does wrong, they are tried in a .....

- 18.a. Give 3 forms of child abuse.  
b. Give two indigenous practices that are now considered child abuse.  
c. All forms of abuse are ..... by the law.  
d. State two reasons why people involves in domestic violence.
- 19.a. Pyramids are found in .....  
b. They were used as .....for the Pharaohs.
- 20.Three factors that influence shelter are .....and .....
- 21.The nomadic Ruala Arabs move from one oasis to another in search of ..... for their livestock.
- 22.a. Why do people need shelter? Give one reason.  
b. The Tonga hut is built on stilts to protect people from .....and .....
- c. Name two materials which are used to build a modern house.  
d. State two materials which are used to build a hut.  
e. When the ice melts, Eskimos leave the .....and live in .....
- 23.Name any four local social service providers.
- 24.a. Blind people are unable to .....  
b. Deaf people are unable to .....  
c. Speech impaired people cannot .....  
d. .....is a reading system for the blind.
- 25.A .....works freely and willingly for no pay.
- 26.Children whose parents have died are looked after in an .....
- 27.What is the role of the following service providers?  
a. Zimbabwe Red Cross  
b. Legal Resources Foundation  
c. Justice for children
- 28.a. What is the other indigenous term for '**Zunde ramambo'**?  
b. Zunde ramambo ensures ..... security.
- 29.a. Give three examples of natural resources.  
b. State two ways of conserving natural resources.
- 30.Define the following terms:  
a. Land reclamation  
b. Water harvesting
- 31.Give one of the main reasons for the First Chimurenga.
- 32.Name three ways of conserving animals.
- 33.Veld fires must be avoided because .....
- 34.State three methods of manufacturing goods.
- 35.a. Give one example of Zimbabwean indigenous shelter.  
b. Name a type of shelter in the Sahara Desert.  
c. Write down two geographical factors which influence types of shelter.  
d. Write down natural materials used to make the traditional hut.
- 36.a. Write down two ways in which the girl child was abused in the past.  
b. Give two reasons why children end up taking drugs.
- 37.Identify two groups of civil servants who are paid by the government.
- 38.List three ways in which harvested water can be used.
- 39.a. Define the following terms:

- i. work
  - ii. leisure
- b. Write down two reasons why we work.
- c. What are the two things that we do during leisure? They both begin with *r*
- 40.a. Sport develops us in four ways. Write down any two of these.
- b. What do we call people who are famous for playing soccer or acting in firms.
- c. Valuable historical items are kept at the .....
- 41.a. List the Big five animals.
- b. A poacher is .....
- c. Name two animals that are protected by the law.
- d. List any two wildlife conservation measures.
- 42.a. Why are rhinos dehorned?
- b. Where do we find Hwange National Park?
- c. Give three examples of Zimbabwe's National Parks.
- 43.a. Give two reasons why transport is important in our daily lives.
- b. What is the difference between private transport and public transport?
- c. Name two causes of road carnage.
- d. Define the term 'traffic congestion'
- 44.a. Why do a lot of people move from rural to urban areas?
- b. Which environmental challenge could be reduced through the use of electric cars?
- c. Give one solution to each of the following transport problems:  
i. road carnage              ii. Traffic congestion
- 45.a. Give one reason why road signs are important.
- b. How can we take care of our road signs?
- c. Name three groups of people who use our roads. The letters *c*, *m* and *p* should help you to get the correct answers.
- d. Draw any three road signs.
- 46.a. How does our country benefit from its wild animals?
- b. What is the name of the deadly poison that claimed the lives of 84 elephants in 2013 in Zimbabwe.

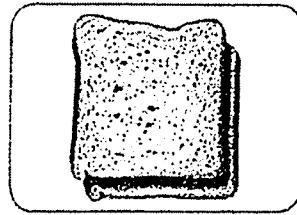
**PHYSICAL EDUCATION, SPORT AND MASS DISPLAYS PAPER 1**

1. Which one is not an external body part?  
A. brain      B. ears      C. skin      D. nose
2. The lower part of the body is made up of the .....  
A. head      B. hands      C. arms      D. legs
3. The .....is the largest external part of the body.  
A. leg      B. ear      C. eyes      D. skin
4. The .....protect the eye.  
A. eyelid      B. eyebrows      C. head      D. bones
5. The ..... is the organ for hearing.  
A. eyes      B. ears      C. tongue      D. nose
6. The organ for sight is called the .....  
A. eyes      B. ears      C. tongue      D. nose
7. The ..... is made up of the foot, shin and thigh.  
A. hand      B. arm      C. leg      D. knee
8. The leg is a .....part of the human body.  
A. upper      B. middle      C. lower      D. front
9. You can keep your legs fit by .....  
A. exercising      B. relaxing      C. talking      D. reading
10. The bones of the head are the .....  
A. ribs      B. chest      C. skull      D. brain
11. The .....join to form the chest cavity.  
A. ribs      B. chest      C. skull      D. heart
12. Which one is the function of the skeletal system?  
A. supporting the body      B. cleaning the body      C. hearing      D. breathing
13. The .....is one organ that is protected by the bones.  
A. brain      B. hair      C. skin      D. finger nails
14. What are the functions of the heart?  
A. movement      B. breathing      C. hearing      D. pumping blood
15. The organ shown in the picture is a .....



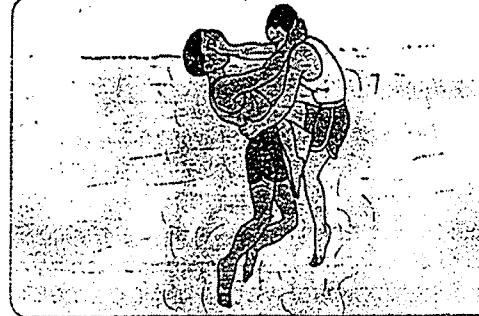
- A. heart      B. lungs      C. chest      D. tongue
16. Cleanliness is nearest to .....  
A. Godliness      B. dirtiness      C. germs      D. diseases
17. Litter can cause .....  
A. happiness      B. diseases      C. food      D. hygiene
18. Most of the work we do at home and school can help keep our bodies.....  
A. sick      B. jump      C. poor      D. fit

- 19.....are animals which carry disease causing germs.  
 A. cows      B. sheep      C. flies      D. goats
20. We must .....our hands after using the toilet.  
 A. remove      B. wash      C. lick      D. throw
21. Chemicals used for washing hands that kill germs are called .....  
 A. paint      B. oil      C. salt      D. detergents
- 22.....and ..... are sources of clean water.  
 A. dam and tap      B. borehole and dam  
 C. borehole and tap      D. dam and pond
- 23.....is a water borne disease.  
 A. cholera      B. malaria      C. cancer      D. headache
- 24.....is a good way of spending time.  
 A. stealing      B. sport      C. fighting      D. smoking
25. The food that we eat in every meal should have the ..... required by the body.  
 A. sadza      B. bread      C. nutrients      D. money
26. Fruits and vegetables are good sources of .....  
 A. protein      B. vitamins      C. fats      D. carbohydrates
27. What nutrients do you get from bread?



- A. protein      B. vitamins      C. carbohydrates      D. fats
28. What is the name of the first meal of the day?  
 A. breakfast      B. lunch      C. supper      D. dinner
29. The meal taken between breakfast and lunch is .....  
 A. breakfast      B. lunch      C. supper      D. snack
30. When do we have lunch?  
 A. anytime      B. evening      C. morning      D. afternoon
31. What is the staple food for Zimbabwe?  
 A. maize      B. beans      C. potatoes      D. rice
32. Smoking in .....is not allowed.  
 A. private places      B. public places      C. hospitals only      D. schools only
33. Lung cancer is caused by .....  
 A. eating      B. smoking      C. drinking      D. exercising
34. Using drugs in a way that is not allowed is called .....  
 A. smoking      B. child abuse      C. drinking      D. drug abuse
35. Which drink has alcohol?  
 A. orange juice      B. beer      C. water      D. milk
36. Which one is a safe source of water for swimming?  
 A. dam      B. river      C. swimming pool      D. tap
- 37.....is a dangerous animals that we can find in a river.  
 A. malaria      B. bilharzia      C. flu      D. AIDS

38. If you cross a flooded river you can ....  
A. float      B. glide      C. swim      D. down
39. The person throwing a rope in a swimming pool will be trying to ..... the person in the river.  
A. rescue      B. kill      C. float      D. play with
40. We can prevent drowning by .....  
A. playing near an open well      B. swimming in a river  
C. crossing flooded rivers  
D. not entering a water body if not a good swimmer.
41. The deepest part of a swimming pool is called .....  
A. deep end      B. shallow end      C. well      D. pond
42. What does the Sub-Aqua Unit do?  
A. arrest people      B. rescue drowned people  
C. teach swimming      D. help people cross
43. At the swimming pool we must always obey .....  
A. safety rules      B. other children  
C. the police      D. what we want
44. It is wise to check the ..... of water in a river before entering.  
A. colour      B. movement      C. width      D. depth
45. It is safe to fetch water from .....  
A. swimming pool      B. pond      C. river      D. protected well
46. You must not ..... when you are drowning.  
A. cry      B. panic      C. remove shoes      D. remove jacket
47. Which equipment is not used to rescue a drowning person?  
A. metal bar      B. ball      C. rope      D. dry piece of wood
48. The picture shows the ..... used in water for removing a grip from a drowning person.



- A. floating position      B. gliding position  
C. water break      D. swimming stroke
49. The help given to a person who has drowned for him to recover is called ...  
A. resuscitation      B. water break      C. floating      D. submerging
50. The upper part of the body is made up of the .....  
A. head      B. toes      C. knees      D. legs
51. The ..... is the largest external part of the body.  
A. leg      B. ear      C. eyes      D. skin
52. The eyebrows protect the .....  
A. hair      B. eyes      C. head      D. bones

53. The organ for taste is called the .....

- A. eye      B. ear      C. tongue      D. nose

54.....is a form of drug abuse.

- A. smoking      B. eating      C. hearing      D. breathing

55. The .....protects organs like the heart.

- A. bones      B. hair      C. skin      D. finger nails

56. The organ shown in the picture is a .....



- A. heart      B. lungs      C. chest      D. tongue

57. Fish and beef are good sources of .....

- A. protein      B. vitamins      C. carbohydrates      D. fats

58. What is the name of the last meal of the day?

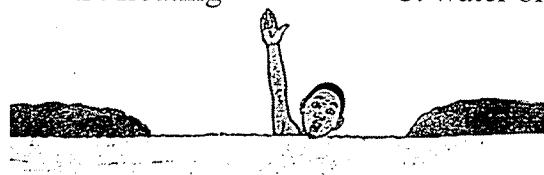
- A. breakfast      B. lunch      C. supper      D. dinner

59. The .....pipe carries air into the lungs.

- A. water      B. gas      C. wind      D. blood

60. The picture shows that the person calling for .....

- A. help      B. floating      C. water break      D. money



61. During ....., the body should be horizontal facing upwards or downwards.

- A. jumping      B. floating      C. water break      D. flying

62. The marked area for running is called.....

- A. swimming pool      B. tar      C. track      D. ground

63. Athletes run in a marked area which is ..... in shape.

- A. rectangle      B. triangle      C. square      D. oval

64. The athletics track measures .....metres.

- A. 400m      B. 300m      C. 200m      D. 100m

65. When running on a bend you must.....

- A. use short strides      B. lean outside the bend  
C. not drop your inside arm      D. use long strides

66. The lines on the track form a .....

- A. lane      B. path      C. space      D. road

67. In which race are you expected to run in one lane all the time?

- A. 3000m      B. 1500m      C. 300m      D. 200m

68. Running on the .....of the feet can increase speed.

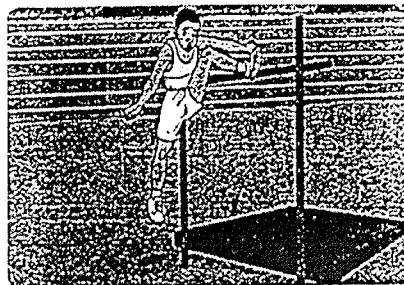
- A. heels      B. side      C. toes      D. balls

69. Correct arm action for sprinting is to bend the ..... to form a right angle.

- A. arm      B. leg      C. body      D. toes

70. Running with speed requires .....

- A. high knee lifting      B. leaning backwards  
C. straight arms      D. looking sideways



71. What is the name of the activity shown in the picture? .....

- A. high jump      B. long jump      C. javelin      D. pole vault

72. The take-off board for long jump is painted .....

- A. yellow      B. blue      C. white      D. red

73. Sand is put in a long jump landing pit for .....

- A. good jump      B. beauty      C. safety      D. making it strong

74. A ..... is used to measure the distance of jump in long jump.

- A. tape measure      B. ruler      C. rope      D. steps

75. Triple jump is made up of ..... jumps.

- A. 1      B. 2      C. 3      D. 4

76. Which one is a horizontal jump?

- A. long jump      B. high jump      C. pole vault      D. frog jump

77. .... is needed for safety in high jump.

- A. landing mat      B. grass      C. bar      D. stone

78. Which one is a rotational throw?

- A. discus      B. javelin      C. overarm      D. underarm

79. For safety in all throws we must never ..... to a friend.

- A. throw      B. talk      C. shout      D. walk

80. .... is not a skill used in the 'flicker' game.

- A. passing      B. catching      C. jumping      D. shooting

81. In the game 'keep it in keep it out' bean bags are known into .....

- A. empty space      B. box      C. bin      D. bucket

82. How many players form a team in the game 'Ring pass'?

- A. 3      B. 2      C. 4      D. 8

83. Which one is a rule for the game 'Battle ball'?

- A. do not kick the ball      B. you can touch the net  
C. kick the ball      D. do not catch the ball

84. In 'wall pass' game the defender should not ..... the other players.

- A. run to      B. pass to      C. touch      D. tackle

85. .... is not a skill used in the 'reaction game.'

- A. kicking      B. reaction      C. catching      D. throwing

86. One of the following materials is used when pitching a tent.

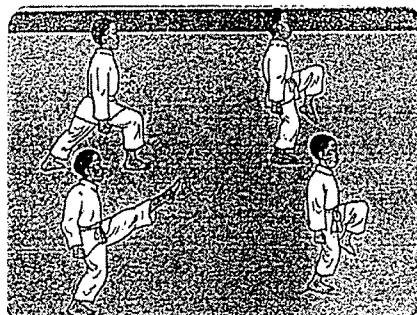
- A. spoon      B. cups      C. dry grass      D. rope

87. How many players form a team in the game called 'Sheep and hyena dodge ball'?

- A. 6      B. 5      C. 4      D. 3

88. Name the equipment used in the game of snooker.

- A. javelin      B. balls      C. racket      D. stance



89. What is the name of this sport?

- A. boxing      B. cricket      C. karate      D. soccer

90. Balancing on one leg forms a ..... base.

- A. tall      B. big      C. wide      D. narrow

91.....is a skill used in the softball.

- A. heading      B. dodging      C. kicking      D. pitching

92.....is equipment required for the 'circle tennis' game.

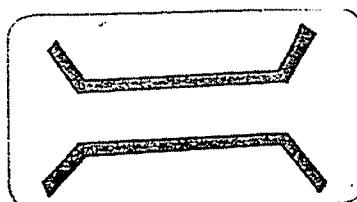
- A. racket      B. javelin      C. disc      D. cue

93. What is a skill required for the 'bench ball' game?

- A. aiming      B. pitching      C. kicking      D. passing

94. Maps have a ..... which shows symbols used on the map and their meanings.

- A. compass      B. tent      C. key      D. landform



95. What is the meaning of this symbol?

- A. tree      B. bridge      C. hill      D. compass

96. The following is a type of balance.

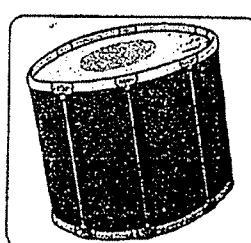
- A. tennis      B. battle ball      C. dodging      D. pair

97. When walking down slopes we need ..... strides.

- A. quick      B. long and short      C. long      D. short

98. Which one is not a percussion instrument?

- A. tambourine      B. shaker      C. drum      D. tin



99. What is the name of the musical instrument shown in the picture?

- A. shaker      B. drum      C. tambourine      D. tin

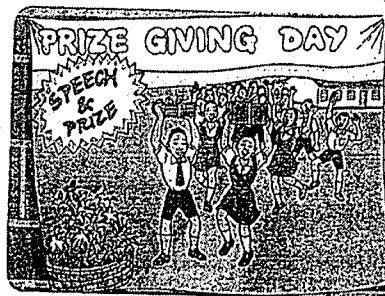


100. How do you clap to the symbol in the picture?

- A. Ta      B. Ta-te      C. Ta-aa      D. Ta-aa-aa-aa

101. ....are used as background art in Mass Displays.

- A. banners      B. leaves      C. bricks      D. balls



102. The picture shows a .....

- A. letter      B. poster      C. book      D. chalkboard

103. Background .....is used to guide us when moving in Mass Displays.

- A. art      B. colours      C. music      D. play

104. Which one is not a formation for Mass Displays?

- A. file      B. column      C. circle      D. north

105. An area where Mass Displays are done is called .....

- A. track      B. pit      C. arena      D. landing mat



106. What is the name of the formation shown in the picture?

- A. circle      B. file      C. 'X'      D. 'T'

107. Most of the activities we do during choreography are from .....

- A. soccer      B. netball      C. gymnastics      D. cricket

108. The patterns that are built in Mass Displays are called.....

- A. buildings      B. formations      C. drawings      D. paintings

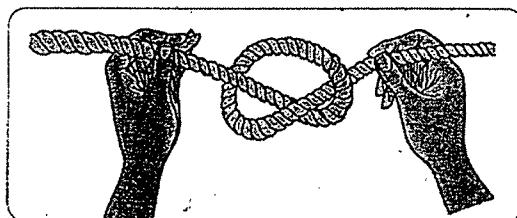
109. We can use .....to make our displays more beautiful.

- A. art      B. music      C. arena      D. drums

110. The .....formation is made when people stand side by side.

- A. play      B. ball      C. file      D. column

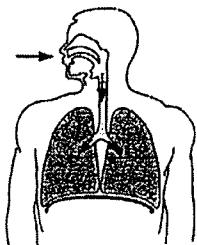
111. In order to balance in a game like karate a good .....is needed.
- A. bat      B. balls      C. racket      D. stance
112. What sport is played using a racket?
- A. tennis      B. cricket      C. karate      D. soccer
113. Digestion of food is done in the .....
- A. liver      B. lungs      C. heart      D. stomach
114. The formation where people stand behind each other is .....
- A. file      B. column      C. circle      D. north



115. The knot shown in the picture is a .....
- A. overhand      B. square      C. sheet bend      D. loop
116. When pitching a tent you must choose a .....place.
- A. flat      B. rocky      C. wet      D. slope
117. During camping, we light the fire from the side where .....is coming from.
- A. dust      B. rain      C. wind      D. mist

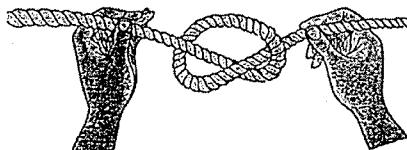
## **PESMD PAPER 2**

1.



- a) The .....pipe carries air into the lungs.
  - b) The ..... pumps blood to the body parts.
  - c) The small tubes in the body that carry blood are called.....
2. a) Which game is needed to improve the athlete speed?  
 b) .....is an event in athletics.  
 c) Give two examples of cool down activities.  
 d) Why do we stretch during a warm up?  
 e) Cooling down activities must be .....than warm up activities.  
 f)
- | Food        | Nutrient |
|-------------|----------|
| Sadza       | .....    |
| .....       | Protein  |
| Banana      | .....    |
| Ishwa/ ants | .....    |
3. a) .....is an important skill required in swimming.  
 b) Two floating devices are .....and .....  
 c) Gliding can help you to .....in water.  
 d) A back glide allows you to move on your .....from one place to another in the swimming pool.  
 e) The skill of going under water is called .....
4. a) In order to submerge you breathe in above water and ..... water.  
 b) When doing the front crawl, you must always keep the .....in water.  
 c) Legs should be moved ..... and .....quickly when you do the front crawl.  
 d) In back stroke the body should face .....,  
 e) The .....stroke is also called a resting stroke because the swimmer has a chance to relax and breathe.  
 f) Hands move to form a .....shape during the breaststroke.
5. a) When throwing a javelin, you must target .....  
 b) In all throws in athletics you must never .....the equipment to people.  
 c) An event in athletics where athletes run over obstacles is called .....  
 d) Two types of jumps are .....and .....  
 e) .....is a vertical jump.  
 f) Triple jump is made up of ..... , ..... and .....stages.
6. a) .....and .....are floating aids.  
 b)Two types of glide are .....and .....  
 c) The skill of going under water is called .....

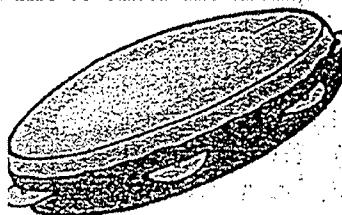
- d) Floating is an important skill needed in .....
  - e) The breaststroke is used as a .....stroke in swimming.
  - f) The athletics track is .....in shape.
7. a) When walking up a slope, use .....and short strides.
- b) When two ropes are joined the form .....



- c) The knot shown in the picture is called.....
  - d) Two materials needed to support your tent are .....and .....
  - e) When lighting a fire, you need to light it from the .....side.
8. a) A .....is a percussion instrument.
- b) A drum can be made using .....and .....
- c) We can use .....to make posters.
- d) Background .....is used to guide us during movements in Mass Display.
- e) One way of entering the arena is the single .....
- f) The marked area where we can do our Mass Displays activities can be called an .....
- g) .....is an activity that can do in choreography.
- h) Patterns formed in Mass Displays are called .....



- j) The children are sitting in a .....formation.
9. a) Tambourines, drums and triangles are instruments used in ....
- b) The materials for making banners are .....and .....
- c) We can follow background .....during dancing in Mass Display.
- d) We can use the .....file to enter the arena.



- e) The percussion instrument shown in the picture is a .....

## ANSWERS

### AGRICULTURE GRADE 4 PAPER 1

1. B	41. B	81.A	121. C	161.C	201.B		
2. A	42. B	82. A	122. C	162.B	202.B		
3. A	43. C	83. C	123. C	163.B	203.D		
4. A	44. B	84. B	124. B	164.B	204.C		
5. D	45. C	85. C	125.A	165.A	205.C		
6. A	46. A	86. A	126.D	166.C			
7. B	47. B	87. B	127.B	167.C			
8. A	48. B	88. C	128.D	168.C			
9. D	49. D	89. B	129.D	169.D			
10. A	50. D	90. C	130.A	170.D			
11. B	51. D	91. D	131.B	171.B			
12. A	52. C	92. D	132.A	172.A			
13. D	53. B	93. B	133.A	173.B			
14. D	54. C	94. A	134.D	174.D			
15. D	55. D	95. C	135.A	175.A			
16. C	56. D	96. C	136.D	176.B			
17. B	57. A	97. A	137.D	177.B			
18. C	58. D	98. A	138.C	178.A			
19. B	59. D	99. B	139.A	179.B			
20. A	60. B	100.C	140.C	180.B			
21. B	61. D	101.C	141.B	181.D			
22. A	62. C	102.D	142.D	182.B			
23. D	63. A	103.D	143.B	183.B			
24. B	64. B	104.D	144.B	184.B			
25. B	65. C	105.A	145.A	185.B			
26. B	66. C	106.B	146.B	186.B			
27. D	67. B	107.A	147.A	187.C			
28. A	68. A	108.A	148.D	188.A			
29. C	69. B	109.B	149.A	189.D			
30. A	70. A	110.D	150.D	190.B			
31. B	71. A	111.C	151.B	191.B			
32. B	72. A	112.A	152.A	192.C			
33. C	73. D	113.B	153.C	193.A			
34. C	74. C	114.C	154.C	194.B			
35. C	75. D	115.B	155.D	195.B			
36. A	76. A	116.B	156.B	196.D			
37. B	77. A	117.D	157.A	197.D			
38. D	78. A	118.C	158.C	198.C			
39. A	79. D	119.B	159.C	199.B			
40. B	80. B	120.D	160.A	200.A			

## AGRICULTURE PAPER 2

1a) Agriculture is the growing of crops and keeping of animals  
b) weeding, watering, harvesting, ploughing

2a) rake, wheelbarrow, watering can, hoe  
b) watering can, hosepipe

3a) cabbage, rape, *tsunga*  
b) fruit vegetables

4a) loam soil, clay soil and sandy soil  
b) loam soil  
c) clay soil

5. cultivator, scotch cart, harrow, planter

6. river, dam, well, spring, tap

7. borehole, protected well, spring

8. summer, autumn, spring and winter

b) summer season

c) winter season.

9a) Is the nearest local place where local agricultural produce can be sold

b) Is the washing away of top soil from one place to another by moving water or wind

c) wind, water, cutting down of trees, animals

d) sandy soil

10. organic matter

11. tools

12. milk, food, transport, manure for plants

13. habitat

14a) unprotected water sources

b) water sources

15. uncovered

16a) soil particles

b) water

c) compound D

17a) sand soil

b) concrete

c) moisture

<b>TOOL</b>	<b>USE</b>
a) sickle	Cutting grass
b) hoe	digging
c) garden trowel	Lifting seedlings

19. helmet, gloves, overall

21. wheat

22. loosening soil and cultivation of rocky soil.

23a) summer season

b) autumn

c) protective clothing eg gloves

d) eat or smell

e) wash hands

24a) two main parts

b) glass

c) To make the work easier

25. inventory

26a) maize, wheat, millet.

b) Combine harvester

27. soil particles

28. deforestation

29. river

30a. selling their agricultural products to the market, creation of employment through agriculture

b. cow and goat

c. Farm tools are machines used to make work easier.

31a) dam, water tank, reservoir

b) boiling

c) water tank

32a) oranges, lemons, peaches, apple

b) maize, millet, sorghum

33.a) carrots

b) peas, soya beans, groundnuts

c) Nitrogen (N), Phosphorous (P) and Potassium (K)

34. cuts, skin rush

b. axe, slasher, sickle, machete

c. deforestation, ploughing down the slope, stream bank cultivation

35. Complete this table

Name of tool	Use
3. Rake	Levelling
4. Machete	Cutting

36. Gloves, helmet, gumboots

37. Pesticides

38. Commercial farming is whereby a farmer grow crops for marketing while peasant farming is for domestic use

39. a) manure b) locust, caterpillar, cut worm c) artificial fertilizers

40. cleaned

41. Winter

42. Habitat

43. Indigenous trees are local tress that have always been grown in their country while exotic trees are trees that have been brought from other country

44. (a) clean their farm tools, irrigate plants, dilute chemicals, drinking and bathing, provide a habitat for animals such as fish.

(b) farmer

(c) create employment, provide food, earn foreign currency through export

(d) ploughing, planting, weeding

45. (a) clay soil (b) loam soil (c) soil texture

46. (a) for cooling the machines

(b) It supplies a single or one nutrient to the crop eg ammonium nitrate, urea.

(c) compound D, ammonium nitrate

47. (a) air, water, minerals and organic matter.

(b) minerals (c) organic matter

48. (a) Commercial feed is processed animal food

(b) roots (c) water (d) is the presence of nutrients in the soil.

49. (a) indigenous plants

(b) flowers (c) maize (d) lion and elephant

50. (a) kitchen waste, dead leaves, grass (b) deep gullies, shallow dams

(c) spring, river.

## ANSWERS

### ENGLISH GRADE 4 PAPER 1

1. B	41. A	81. A	121. A	161.A	201.C		
2. C	42. A	82. D	122. C	162.B	202.A		
3. C	43 C	83. A	123. C	163.C	203.B		
4. D	44. D	84. C	124. A	164.D	204.C		
5. C	45. C	85. B	125.D	165.C	205.D		
6. B	46. A	86. D	126.D	166.B			
7. D	47. B	87. B	127.D	167.A			
8. B	48. D	88. B	128.C	168.C			
9. C	49. C	89. B	129.B	169.A			
10. A	50. D	90. A	130.C	170.C			
11. B	51. C	91. B	131.D	171.B			
12. B	52. D	92. C	132.D	172.B			
13. D	53. A	93. D	133.D	173.C			
14. C	54. A	94. C	134.C	174.A			
15. C	55. A	95. A	135.C	175.B			
16. D	56. B	96. B	136.A	176.C			
17. D	57. A	97. A	137.D	177.D			
18. D	58. D	98. C	138.C	178.A			
19. A	59. B	99. D	139.D	179.A			
20. C	60. A	100.A	140.B	180.B			
21. C	61. C	101.C	141.C	181C			
22. B	62. D	102.B	142.D	182.B			
23. B	63. C	103.D	143.D	183.B			
24. B	64. C	104.D	144.B	184.B			
25. B	65. B	105.D	145.A	185.C			
26. A	66. D	106.A	146.A	186.B			
27. A	67. B	107.C	147.B	187.A			
28. C	68. D	108.C	148.A	188.B			
29. D	69. C	109.A	149.D	189.C			
30. B	70. A	110.C	150.B	190.D			
31. B	71. C	111.D	151.B	191.D			
32. B	72. D	112.C	152.C	192.A			
33. D	73. B	113.C	153.A	193.B			
34. A	74. C	114.A	154.A	194.A			
35. A	75. B	115.B	155.C	195.A			
36. A	76. D	116.B	156.B	196.A			
37. D	77. B	117.C	157.A	197.D			
38. C	78. B	118.C	158.D	198.D			
39. C	79. C	119.A	159.C	199.C			
40. A	80. B	120.D	160.D	200.C			

## **PAPER 2 ANSWERS**

### **COMPREHENSION A**

1. Night
2. Community hall
3. Frightening
4. Dark shape
5. Very fast
6. Strong wind
7. Nelson
8. Back

### **COMPREHENSION B**

1. Beef and cheese
2. Old woman
3. Many weeks
4. She found that one of her geese had laid a golden egg.
5. Hammer
6. Happy
7. Beef and cheese
8. On the bench

### **COMPREHENSION C**

1. People who follow a religion called Islam
2. Five times
3. Mecca
4. Arabia
5. A holy journey a person makes to a holy place to pray
6. Allah
7. Koran
8. They believe that all things belong to Allah and should be shared by all the people
9. In the evening or sunset
10. Imam

### **COMPREHENSION D**

1. Susan
2. Anna
3. 14 April 2017
4. Rujeko township in Masvingo
5. Runyararo Street

6. Mr J.J Mtero
7. The home is very close to the school
8. Sing songs
9. Thursday
10. Science and Home Economics
11. He plays in the boy's senior soccer team where he is the star

## ANSWERS

### CHISHONA GRADE 4 PAPER 1

1. D	41. B	81. C	121. D	161.B			
2. C	42. B	82. C	122. B	162.B			
3. A	43. A	83. A	123. C	163.A			
4. C	44. C	84. A	124. B	164.C			
5. B	45. D	85. C	125.A	165.A			
6. B	46. B	86. B	126.D	166.B			
7. B	47. B	87. D	127.C	167.D			
8. D	48. B	88. B	128.C	168.C			
9. A	49. C	89. B	129.B	169.D			
10. B	50. A	90. C	130.B	170.D			
11. D	51. C	91. B	131.C				
12. A	52. C	92. C	132.D				
13. C	53. A	93. D	133.B				
14. B	54. B	94. B	134.A				
15. C	55. D	95. C	135.C				
16. A	56. A	96. A	136.A				
17. B	57. C	97. C	137.C				
18. B	58. C	98. A	138.A				
19. D	59. D	99. B	139.A				
20. C	60. C	100.C	140.A				
21. D	61. C	101.D	141.C				
22. B	62. C	102.A	142.B				
23. B	63. C	103.C	143.C				
24. A	64. A	104.D	144.C				
25. B	65. C	105.B	145.A				
26. D	66. B	106.A	146.B				
27. B	67. C	107.D	147.B				
28. A	68. A	108.C	148.B				
29. B	69. C	109.A	149.C				
30. C	70. D	110.C	150.C				
31. D	71. C	111.A	151.A				
32. D	72. B	112.A	152.D				
33. C	73. C	113.C	153.D				
34. C	74. A	114.A	154.B				
35. B	75. A	115.C	155.D				
36. A	76. B	116.C	156.D				
37. C	77. D	117.A	157.A				
38. C	78. A	118.B	158.A				
39. B	79. B	119.A	159.A				
40. D	80. A	120.C	160.A				

## **CHISHONA PAPER 2**

### **NZWISISO A**

1. Dzvinyu
2. Kamba
3. Nyuchi
4. Kurumbidza munhu
5. Sango
6. Kugura
7. Dzvinyu
8. Akange agurwa muswe
9. Bhii
10. Pasi

### **NZWISISO B**

1. Kumusika
2. Kunotengesa
3. Kuzorora
4. Akarara
5. Tsoko dzainge dzapfeka ngovani
6. Mumusoro
7. Dzaiteedzera zvaiitwa naCheziya
8. Akapfumba chibhakera nekutomuka-tomuka
9. Akazofunga zvokuruma' ngowani yake ndokuikanda pasi
10. Mugomo

### **NZWISISO C**

1. Karikoga
2. Akazvarwa oga mumhuri
3. Mhou
4. Wekurima
5. Yokuroora vakadzi vakavanda
6. Sekuru
7. Gondo
8. Kufara zvakanyanyisa
9. Sevane mwoyo murefu kana kubatsira
10. Kuona Karikoga akataura bhokisi rake pamusoro

### **NZWISISO D**

1. Gotwe
2. Pazera rekuda kuroorwa
3. Mumwe chete

4. Zvainge zvakavandisa
5. Aitsvaga basa rekuita
6. Nokuti muzere vanhu vanonzi vane mari yakawanda
7. Pamhene pachiteshi chemabhazi
8. Nokuti akaona paine vanhu vari kuita basa kuseri kwegedhi
9. Kushanda nesimba achiita mabasa pamusha anomupa mari
10. Akarima muriwo nemadomasi achizvitengesa

## ANSWERS

### MATHEMATICS GRADE 4 PAPER 1

1. A	41. A	81.B	121. C	161.B	201.B		
2. C	42. B	82. A	122. C	162.A	202.B		
3. C	43. C	83. D	123. C	163.B	203.C		
4. A	44. B	84. A	124. D	164.C	204.D		
5. A	45. B	85. D	125.B	165.C	205.C		
6. A	46. D	86. C	126.B	166.C	206.A		
7. C	47. B	87. C	127.D	167.A	207.B		
8. A	48. B	88. C	128.C	168.A	208.D		
9. A	49. D	89. C	129.D	169.B	209.C		
10. B	50. D	90. D	130.D	170.D	210.A		
11. A	51. C	91. C	131.A	171.A	211.D		
12. A	52. B	92. D	132.B	172.A	212.D		
13. C	53. D	93. B	133.D	173.A	213.A		
14. B	54. B	94. B	134.C	174.C	214.C		
15. D	55. B	95. B	135.B	175.A	215.D		
16. C	56. C	96. D	136.A	176.C	216.B		
17. B	57. C	97. B	137.D	177.A	217.A		
18. D	58. D	98. B	138.D	178.D	218.D		
19. A	59. D	99. B	139.A	179.D	219.B		
20. A	60. C	100.C	140.D	180.A	220.C		
21. A	61. A	101.A	141.A	181.B	221.A		
22. C	62. A	102.C	142.B	182.B	223.B		
23. B	63. C	103.C	143.B	183.C	224.B		
24. C	64. C	104.B	144.D	184.C	225.B		
25. B	65. B	105.D	145.A	185.B	226.A		
26. C	66. D	106.A	146.C	186.A	227.A		
27. D	67. D	107.A	147.A	187.C	228.C		
28. B	68. C	108.D	148.B	188.C	229.D		
29. C	69. D	109.A	149.D	189.C	230.A		
30. A	70. C	110.C	150.A	190.B	231.C		
31. B	71. C	111.B	151.C	191.A			
32. C	72. D	112.D	152.D	192.C			
33. B	73. C	113.B	153.C	193.A			
34. B	74. D	114.A	154.C	194.C			
35. C	75. B	115.A	155.C	195.C			
36. B	76. B	116.B	156.A	196.A			
37. B	77. B	117.B	157.A	197.B			
38. B	78. D	118.C	158.B	198.A			
39. B	79. B	119.A	159.A	199.C			
40. B	80. D	120.B	160.C	200.C			

## Mathematics paper 2

1. Four thousand two hundred and seven
  2. Tens or 20
  3. 500
  4. XLVIV
  5. 5 052
  6. 1480
  7. 209
  8. 9
  9. 4m 32cm
  10.  $3\frac{1}{4}$
  11. 5 'o' clock
  12. 30mins
  - 13.a) Square  
b)  $36\text{cm}^2$
  - 14.a)  $\frac{1}{3} > \frac{1}{5}$   
b)  $\frac{2}{5}$
  - 15.a)  $1\frac{1}{4}\text{kg} = 1250\text{ g}$       b)  $800\text{g} = 0,8\text{ kg}$
  - 16.a) 6,9  
b) 22,32
  - 17.a) A \$10 note = one \$5 note two \$2 note and ten 10 cent coins.  
b) 1892 cents.
  - 18.a) 7:45am.  
b) 10 to 8p.m. can be written as 1950hrs
  - 19.
- A 3D perspective drawing of a rectangular prism. The front face is a rectangle with a horizontal side labeled "4cm" and a vertical side labeled "2cm". The right vertical edge of the front face is labeled "5cm". Dashed lines indicate hidden edges.
- a)i)The length is 5 cm    ii) The width is 4 cm    iii) The height is 2 cm.
  - b) 38cm
  - 20.a)  $\frac{1}{3}; \frac{1}{6}; \frac{1}{9}$   
b)  $\frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$
  21.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
  - 22.a) 43  
b) 72
  23. \$50,00
  - 24.North

25.a. Eight hundred and forty-two  
b.  $2\ 469 < 2\ 649$

26. 220

27. 370

28.  $1\frac{2}{8}$

29. 25    35    45    55    65    75    85

30. \$1,45

31. \$6,00

32.a. 0,7  
b. 75%

33.

- c. Rectangle
- d. 26cm

34.a) 88

b) 9

c) 9

35.a) 20%

b)  $\overline{0,06}$

c. 46

d.  $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{80}{100}$

36.a.  $49cm^2$

b. 20 minutes

c.  $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = 1$

37.a. 37 litres

b.  $\frac{5}{9}$

38.a. 4 000

b. 2132

c. hundreds or 500

39.

- a. Thursday
- b. 80 eggs
- c. Monday and Friday

40.  $7 + 0 = 7$

41. a) tens or 20              b) 539

c)  $\frac{3}{7} + \frac{4}{7} = 1$

42. 200

43. a) four hundred and sixty-three

b)  $7 \times 7 = 49$

44. 8

45. a)  $300 + 70 + 9$               b) 144

46. 4 oranges .

47. 750

48. X = west    Y = East

49.  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 12 = 9

50.  $\frac{6}{10} = 60\%$

51.  $\frac{5}{100}$  as a decimal is 0,05

52.  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{8}$

53.a) 1218      b) Tens or 70

54. (a)  $56 \div 7 = 8$       (b)  $5 \times 5 = 25$       (c)  $8 \times 7 = 56.$

(d) 12

55.(a) 326      (b) 3      (c) 0

56a) 7      b)  $7 \times 6$  is 42      c) 65

57. (a)  $\frac{4}{8} + \frac{2}{8} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$       (b)  $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{3}{6} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$       (c)  $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{75}{100}$

(d) 70

(e) 5,58

## ANSWERS

### FAREME GRADE 4 PAPER 1

1. B	41. C	81. A	121. A	161.B	201.A		
2. D	42. A	82. D	122. A	162.C	202.B		
3. A	43. C	83. A	123. C	163.A	203.A		
4. D	44. D	84. B	124. B	164.C	204.B		
5. A	45. B	85. D	125.B	165.D	205.C		
6. B	46. D	86. C	126.D	166.B	206.A		
7. C	47. C	87. B	127.B	167.C	207.C		
8. A	48. D	88. A	128.B	168.D	208.A		
9. C	49. A	89. A	129.A	169.B	209.B		
10. A	50. D	90. B	130.C	170.A	210.C		
11. A	51. B	91. C	131.B	171.A	211.C		
12. B	52. B	92. D	132.B	172.C	212.B		
13. D	53. C	93. A	133.D	173.A			
14. B	54. B	94. D	134.A	174.A			
15. A	55. A	95. A	135.B	175.B			
16. B	56. B	96. B	136.D	176.A			
17. C	57. D	97. A	137.C	177.A			
18. D	58. B	98. D	138.A	178.D			
19. B	59. A	99. A	139.C	179.A			
20. A	60. C	100.B	140.D	180.C			
21. A	61. A	101.B	141.A	181.B			
22. D	62. D	102.B	142.B	182.D			
23. B	63. D	103.A	143.A	183.B			
24. C	64. A	104.C	144.A	184.B			
25. B	65. C	105.B	145.D	185.B			
26. B	66. A	106.A	146.A	186.B			
27. D	67. B	107.C	147.C	187.C			
28. A	68. A	108.B	148.D	188.D			
29. C	69. D	109.C	149.B	189.C			
30. D	70. B	110.B	150.A	190.B			
31. A	71. D	111.D	151.A	191.A			
32. C	72. D	112.A	152.A	192.B			
33. B	73. C	113.B	153.D	193.B			
34. C	74. B	114.B	154.B	194.B			
35. D	75. D	115.B	155.A	195.B			
36. A	76. B	116.B	156.D	196.D			
37. D	77. C	117.D	157.C	197.C			
38. B	78. A	118.D	158.D	198.A			
39. A	79. B	119.C	159.B	199.D			
40. C	80. B	120.A	160.A	200.B			

## **FAREME PAPER 2**

1. Indigenous, Christianity, Judaism and Islam
2. Indigenous religion
3. Christmas
4. Passover, circumcision of all baby boys and the feast of the trumpets
5. Matthew, Luke, Mark and John
6. Self-management is controlling oneself.
7. Jail
8. Cow and goat
9. Prophet's marriage sermon
10. Lying is bad
11. We should control our anger
12. Grandmother
13. Problem
14. Happy
15. Aunt
16. Village head
17. Is made up of a father, mother and children
18. Men
19. A group of people living in the same place and having things in common.
20. A surname is a father's name.
21. Polygamist
22. An orphan
23. True
24. Zebra, elephant, buffalo, lion, baboon, eland
25. Rain making ceremony, *kurova guva/umbuyiso*, weddings
26. a) A person who lost his or her parents.
  - b) street kids, disabled, the blind
  - c) give them food and shelter, give them money to start small businesses
27. a) Jairos Jiri centre is named after the founder, Jairos Jiri.
  - b) Giving them food, clothes, blankets and money.
  - c) bricks
  - d) Deaf and dumb
28. a) Respect
  - b) Come to school early, great visitors
  - c) three times
  - d) John the Baptist
29. a) Jesus
  - b) Allah
  - c) Koran
  - d) Sunday
  - e) Torah
30. a) look after the family
  - b) polygamous

- c) child-headed, monogamous, nuclear
- 31.a) They provide spiritual guidance and protect the family
- b) Mhande, Jerusarema, Mbakumba, Amabhiza
  - c) sitting in the road, walking in reverse, marrying a relative
  - d) *Mwari/uNkulunkulu/Mulungu*
- 32.a) Mary
- b) 30 years
  - c) Change bread into stones
  - d) 40 days and 40 nights
  - e) Church
- 33.a) bible
- b) 66 books
  - c) False.
  - d) True
  - e) The holy spirit came down in the form of a dove.
34. They help to spread the word of God
35. Prayer
- 36.a) Two parts.
- b) The parts are Old and New Testament
- 37.a) True
- b) Kippah
  - c) Synagogue
  - d) Saturday
  - e) Is an object that is made by a person, such as a tool or a decoration, especially one that is of historical or cultural interest.
- 38.a) Friday
- b) One God
  - c) Artefacts
  - d) prayer mat, greeting cards, Ka'bah
- 39.a) Four
- b) Sam
  - c) Sam
  - d) Not to look down upon other people
  - e) Mashayamombe Training Centre
- 40.a) Hands
- b) Good
  - c) Unprotected sex
  - d) physical abuse
- 41.a) Christianity
- b) Jews
  - c) Holy bible, the plain cross, the palm cross
  - d) Indigenous religion
  - e) No they wear different attires
- 42.a) Jews
- b) conflicts

- c) orphan
- d) drugs
- e) They believe in one God and life after death

43.a) right to shelter, right to education, right to food

b)

Good person	Bad person
i) tells the truth	i) takes drugs
ii) gives good advice	ii) not listen to others

45.a) siblings

- b) grandparents
- c) Not allowed to marry each other
- e) *Kurova guva/umbuyiso*

46.a) Clothes

- b) shaved
- c) Muslims

47.a) The disabled, street kids, orphans

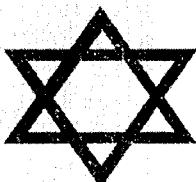
- b) Jairos Jiri Association
- c) wrong
- e) decisions
- e) try
- f) Is the confidence to try new things

48.

d. Christianity



e. Judaism



f. Islam



49.a) religion

- b) Laws
- c) Theft

50.a) Is disagreement of two or more people.

- b) gossip, fail to communicate

- c) jealous, greedy, lack of trust
- d) trusting each other, being satisfied with what we have

- 51.a) love
  - b) patriotism
  - c) self-respect
- 52.a) cares for you
  - b) orphan
  - c) taboo
  - d) Church

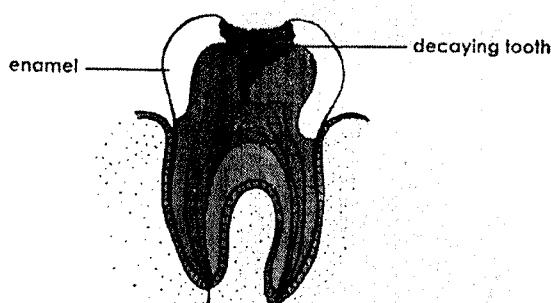
## **ANSWERS**

### **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY GRADE 4 PAPER 1**

1. D	41. D	81.D	121.D	161.A	201.C		
2. B	42. C	82. B	122. C	162.A	202.C		
3. B	43. D	83. B	123. B	163.A	203.C		
4. B	44. B	84. D	124. C	164.A	204.B		
5. A	45. A	85. A	125.B	165.A	205.A		
6. B	46. C	86. D	126.C	166.D	206.A		
7. A	47. B	87. B	127.D	167.C	207.A		
8. C	48. C	88. A	128D.	168.A	208.D		
9. A	49. A	89. A	129.A	169.C			
10. A	50. D	90. D	130.D	170.B			
11. B	51. B	91. B	131.D	171.C			
12. C	52. D	92. B	132.B	172.B			
13. C	53. C	93. C	133.A	173.D			
14. A	54. D	94. C	134.B	174.D			
15. B	55. D	95. B	135.C	175.C			
16. A	56. D	96. A	136.C	176.D			
17. D	57. B	97. B	137.D	177.A			
18. C	58. C	98. C	138.C	178.C			
19. B	59. B	99. A	139.B	179.B			
20. B	60. D	100.D	140.A	180.B			
21. B	61. A	101.A	141.A	181.C			
22. D	62. A	102.C	142.A	182.C			
23. A	63. C	103.D	143.A	183.C			
24. D	64. D	104.B	144.C	184.C			
25. D	65. B	105.B	145.B	185.B			
26. A	66. D	106.D	146.D	186.A			
27. B	67. C	107.B	147.A	187.D			
28. A	68. A	108.D	148.A	188.D			
29. B	69. C	109.A	149.C	189.A			
30. A	70. D	110.A	150.D	190.B			
31. A	71. B	111.A	151.D	191.B			
32. A	72. B	112.C	152.A	192.D			
33. C	73. A	113.B	153.A	193.B			
34. C	74. A	114.C	154.A	194.B			
35. A	75. D	115.A	155.B	195.C			
36. A	76. A	116.B	156.C	196.B			
37. A	77. C	117.A	157.A	197.A			
38. C	78. A	118.C	158.B	198.A			
39. D	79. A	119.A	159.D	199.D			
40. A	80. A	120.D	160.B	200.B			

## **PAPER 2**

1. Malnutrition is the lack of enough nutrition.
2. a) incisors, canines, premolars and molars  
f) dentists.  
g) Toothache, tooth sensitivity, pain when you bite, holes or pits in your teeth
3. Female anopheles' mosquito
4. a) They are used for tearing and ripping food apart  
b) Because they care for diseases of our teeth  
c) Milk teeth fall off while permanent teeth stay forever. Milk teeth are replaced when they fall off while permanent teeth will not grow again.
5. Lack of iodine
6. Avoid swimming or coming into contact with stagnant water.
7. a) An accident is an event that causes harm, injury or even death.  
b) So that he/she will get the proper full medical treatment for the problem.
8. Eraser/ rubber
9. Because it does not conduct heat
10. Filtration
11. a) caves, beehives, bird's nest, mountains, kopjes  
b) glass  
c) ruler, buckets  
d) evaporation  
e) Nyangani Mountain
12. Fuel.
13. Write down the form of energy involved in the following activities:  
a) kinetic energy  
b) heat energy  
c) potential energy  
d) light energy
14. a) oxygen and heat.  
b) It can cause fire outbreak  
c) It can cause a fire that can even injure or kill people
- 15.



16. a) Failing to fall asleep, feeling weak  
b) Ponds, streams, irrigation canals  
c) Boil water before use, sleeping under a mosquito net
17. Ponds, dams, unprotected well

18. The parasite enters the blood through the mosquito's saliva and through snails.
19. The incisors are used to chop, cut or bite food while molars used to grind and mash up food
- 20.a) Diarrhoea, loss of weight, thin legs  
b) Coughing, hoarseness, difficulty in swallowing  
c) Lack of nutrients  
d) Is a way of eating all of the nutrients that your body needs in the right quantities in order to be healthy
21.  
a) Parasite is an organism that lives in or on another organism  
b) Wisdom teeth these are molars that adults develop in the back of the mouth at the age of 20  
c) Enamel is the hard outer layer of the teeth.
22.  
a) Digest is to break down food into smaller pieces  
b) Malaria is caused by a protozoa called plasmodium.
- 23.a) cooper wire, nail, cooper coil  
b) plastic cup, matchstick, piece of tube, pencil  
c) It changes solar energy to electric energy.
- 24.a) solid, gas and liquid  
b) Is when we cool the steam it changes state to become liquid water  
c) The reverse of freezing is melting  
d) gas  
e) liquid water
- 25.a) using tanks .  
b) use of tanks  
c) It is stored for use later, it can be used for irrigation  
d) One can be struck by lightning  
e) Farming using irrigation method
- 26.a) river, dam, stream  
b) cholera, typhoid and bilharzia  
c) Because where it is coming from is safe for use  
d) Boiling  
e) Underground
- 27.a) Carbohydrates  
b) Proteins
- 28.Hwange and Kariba
- 29.a) dam, borehole  
b) Spring, stream, river
- 30.a) Is the state of the atmosphere of a particular place at a given time  
b) Is the weather conditions that prevails in an area in general for a long period of 30to 40 years  
c) Thermometer, rain gauge, wind vane
- 31.a) At least twice a day

b) Molar



32. It gives us energy to do work

33. When dealing with chemicals

34. Kitchen tools, garden tools and building tools

35. Is a group of different substances put together.

36. Sieving, filtration, evaporation, magnetism

37.

a) Proportion refers to the relative size and scale of various elements in a design.

b) Ingredients are food substances that are combined to make a dish.

c) Balance looks at the organisation or arrangement of food elements so that the food is tasty and healthy.

d) Texture refers to how things feel.

38. Maize, wheat, millet, *rapoko*.

39.

Birds	Reptiles	Mammals	Amphibian
e) Eagle	f) Crocodile	e) elephant	g) frogs
g) Pigeon	h) snake	f) baboon	h) toads

40. Because their formation takes billions of years

41. It can cause spread of diseases, pollutes the air

42.

Mineral	Where it is mined
a. Gold	Penhalonga
b. Asbestos	Zvishavane
c. Nickel	Shamva
d. Coal	Hwange
e. Iron ore	Kwekwe
f. Diamonds	Chiadzwa

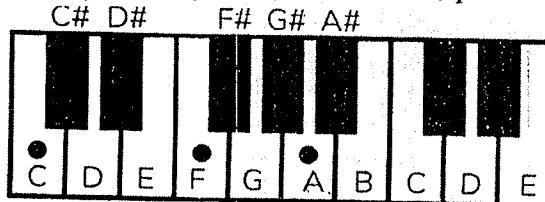
## **ANSWERS**

### **V.P.A GRADE 4 PAPER 1**

1.C	41. C	81. D	121. C	161.B	201.B		
2. B	42. A	82. D	122. A	162.B	202.A		
3. B	43. A	83. D	123. C	163.C	203.B		
4. B	44. D	84. C	124. D	164.A	204.C		
5. A	45. B	85. B	125.D	165.C			
6. A	46. B	86. C	126.D	166.D			
7. A	47. D	87. C	127.A	167.A			
8. A	48. C	88. A	128.C	168.B			
9. C	49. D	89. B	129.A	169.C			
10. A	50. B	90. C	130.A	170.D			
11. A	51. C	91. C	131.C	171.A			
12. A	52. D	92. D	132.C	172.A			
13. D	53. A	93. C	133.C	173.A			
14. A	54. B	94. C	134.A	174.A			
15. D	55. A	95. C	135.B	175.D			
16. A	56. D	96. A	136.D	176.A			
17. A	57. D	97. D	137.D	177.C			
18. B	58. D	98. A	138.A	178.C			
19. C	59. C	99. A	139.B	179.D			
20. B	60. C	100.C	140.B	180.D			
21. D	61. A	101.B	141.D	181.A			
22. C	62. B	102.C	142.B	182.C			
23. A	63. C	103.C	143.D	183.A			
24. B	64. B	104.A	144.D	184.C			
25. A	65. A	105.A	145.C	185.A			
26. C	66. D	106.A	146.B	186.C			
27. B	67. C	107.B	147.D	187.C			
28. A	68. A	108.B	148.A	188.D			
29. C	69. D	109.A	149.A	189.C			
30. D	70. B	110.A	150.D	190.A			
31. B	71. B	111.A	151.A	191.C			
32. A	72. A	112.A	152.B	192.B			
33. D	73. C	113.C	153.A	193.C			
34. C	74. C	114.B	154.C	194.A			
35. A	75. A	115.C	155.D	195.B			
36. A	76. C	116.A	156.B	196.A			
37. C	77. C	117.D	157.C	197.C			
38. A	78. C	118.C	158.B	198.C			
39. B	79. C	119.A	159.C	199.D			
40. A	80. A	120.D	160.A	200.B			

## PAPER 2

1. a) time before colonisation  
 b) Mbuya Nehanda  
 c) time before we were colonised  
 d) organised sound  
 e) protect children  
 f) Right to: Education, shelter, food, health care, parental care  
 g)



- h) Mbira, guitar, marimba, chipendani, hosho, piano  
 i) fingers
2. a) entertainment, character, singing skills, diction, pace and volume  
 b) diction  
 c) marrying a relative, reverse walking, sitting in the road  
 d) true  
 e) gender inequality, money and infidelity.  
 f) Liver Brothers  
 g) Two images
3. a) What makes music  
 b) True  
 c) slowness of music  
 d) set of numbers at the start of a stave  
 e) Simple duple time, simple triple time and simple quadruple signatures  
 f) Number of beats per bar  
 g) Involves clearly identifying the various markings put on the music piece by the composer and finding the meanings.  
 h) Soft  
 i) Moderately loud)  
 j) Volume increasing)
4. a) Mhande, Muchongoyo, Amabhiza  
 b) Masvingo province  
 c) Peter Moyo, Gift Amuli  
 d) Leg rattles  
 e) **True**  
 f)

Type of dance	Place of origin
Eg Mbakumba	Masvingo Province
Hosanna	Matabeleland Province
Mhande	Masvingo Province
Muchongoyo	Manicaland

- g) Malawi and Zambia
  - h) Shamva, Kadoma, Norton and Chegutu
  - i) *fast*
  - j) They are all male dances
5. a) local songs  
b) right  
c) guitar  
d) Adding new lines on a given melody  
e) One who writes lyrics)  
f) moment of silence
6. a) audience  
b) improvisation  
c) leadership and communication skill  
d) leader  
e) Slow moves
7. a) climax, anti-climax, cast, role  
b) Audience  
c) cast  
d) laughing/ clapping  
e) watching movies  
f) writing for a star, plan out the story, keep the action forward
8. a) True  
b) capturing sound  
c) taking of music into the chosen gadget  
d) download music  
e) search the internet  
f) placing music  
g) true
9. a) Horrors, Games, MP3  
b) To tell a story  
c) helps in making theatre productions more real  
d) Light, visual and sound effects  
e) strobe  
f) to create a lighting effect that is spotted looking like forest leaves
- 10.a) equipment  
b) leadership  
c) Visual  
d) Visual tools.  
e) Cannot be abused, societal norms and values remain the principles.  
f) natural source.
- 11.a) a job  
b) songwriter, Dj, Music teacher
- 12.a) professions  
b) props

- c) traditional healer
- d) Saxophone
- e) beat
- f) earn
- g) laws
- h) unauthorised

## **ANSWERS**

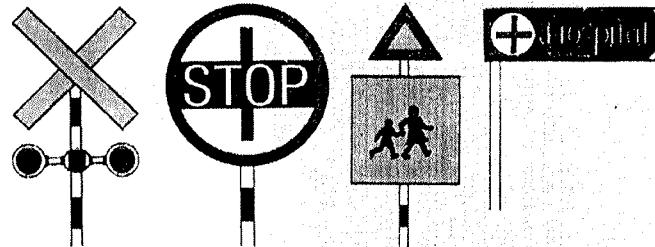
### **HERITAGE – SOCIAL STUDIES GRADE 4 PAPER 1**

1. C	41. B	81. C	121. C	161.A			
2. B	42. B	82. C	122. D	162.B			
3. C	43. A	83. A	123. B	163.C			
4. C	44. B	84. D	124. B	164.A			
5. B	45. B	85. D	125.B	165.A			
6. A	46. D	86. D	126.C	166.D			
7. B	47. D	87. B	127.B	167.B			
8. C	48. C	88. A	128.C	168.B			
9. A	49. B	89. C	129.C				
10. C	50. A	90. B	130.D				
11. B	51. A	91. C	131.C				
12. C	52. B	92. B	132.B				
13. A	53. A	93. A	133.C				
14. B	54. A	94. C	134.B				
15. B	55. C	95. B	135.D				
16. C	56. B	96. B	136.C				
17. B	57. C	97. C	137.C				
18. B	58. A	98. B	138.C				
19. A	59. C	99. B	139.C				
20. A	60. A	100.B	140.B				
21. B	61. A	101.C	141.B				
22. C	62. A	102.C	142.A				
23. D	63. B	103.A	143.B				
24. A	64. B	104.C	144.C				
25. C	65. B	105.A	145.C				
26. A	66. B	106.C	146.D				
27. D	67. D	107.A	147.B				
28. A	68. C	108.A	148.C				
29. B	69. C	109.A	149.D				
30. B	70. D	110.B	150.B				
31. C	71. C	111.D	151.D				
32. A	72. A	112.C	152.C				
33. A	73. C	113.B	153.D				
34. C	74. A	114.D	154.B				
35. B	75. B	115.C	155.B				
36. A	76. C	116.B	156.D				
37. C	77. A	117.D	157.D				
38. D	78. B	118.B	158.A				
39. A	79. A	119.C	159.B				
40. C	80. B	120.B	160.D				

## **PAPER 2**

1.
  - a. Monument is a structure, building or site that is of historical importance or interest.
  - b. Shrine is a place of worship associated with a sacred person or object.
  - c. Aspirations are the things a person wants to achieve in order to enjoy a good life.
2. a. National Heroes Acre in Harare, Njelele in Matobo.  
b. Masvingo Province  
c. Matobo Hills  
d. brings together people of the same clan, strengthen family relationships, help children understand the family tree
3.
  - a. Uncle
  - b. Grandfather
4. Weddings, funerals, celebrations and rituals
5. a. grinding stone, mortar and pestle, furnace  
b. melt iron  
c. *kurova guva*
6. cooking, taking care of the groom's
7. Define the following terms:
  - a. Dowry is money or property brought by a woman when she marries her husband.
  - b. A group of related people.
  - c. Status is being married or single
8. Chores
9. Grinding stone
10. Women
- 11.a. *Nhodo/igwini*  
b. *tsoro, pada, nhodo*
- 12.a. Herbs  
b. *Muroro, mugodo, mubvamaropa, mupfuta*
- 13.a. To look after the children  
b. fetching firewood and water  
c. grandmother  
d. funerals, weddings.  
e. National Heroes Arce
14. looking for grass and water for their animals.
- 15.a. right to: Education, Shelter, Health  
b. read books, take care of their bodies, take care of their belongings
16. they are abused
- 17.a. use children for child labour, abusing them, corporal punishment  
b. Laws  
c. court

- 18.a. physical, emotional and sexual abuse  
b. child marriage .  
c. prohibited  
d. misunderstanding, cheating/ mistrusting , influence of drugs
- 19.a. Egypt  
b. Tombs
- 20.weather, type of soil in the area, building materials available in the area
- 21.Water
- 22.a. For protection from bad weather and wild animals  
b. Wild animals and floods  
c. cement, sand, concrete, bricks  
d. poles, grass, stones, clay  
e. igloos and live in tents
- 23.churches, councils, orphanages, old people's home.
- 24.a. see  
b. hear  
c. talk  
d. Billie
- 25.voluntary
- 26.orphanage
27.  
a. Zimbabwe Red Cross – protects life and health  
b. Legal Resources Foundation – it gives information and teaches  
Zimbabweans about the country's laws for free  
c. Justice for children – it gives free legal help to children in difficult  
situations
- 28.a. *Isiphala seNkosi*  
b. food security.
- 29.a. minerals, oil, soil, vegetation, water  
b. tree planting, water harvesting, land reclamation
30.  
a. Land reclamation is the act of changing damaged land and making it  
usable  
b. Water harvesting is the capture and storage of water, especially rain  
water.
- 31.Minerals
- 32.Dehorning, education, disease control, relocation of animals
- 33.It destroys life and vegetation
- 34.Welding, pounding(*Ukugiga/kutswa*), grinding, carving, sculpturing
- 35.a. hut  
b. tent  
c. weather, type of soil in the area  
d. grass, dugga, poles
- 36.a. deprived to education, forced marriages (child marriages)  
b. Give two reasons why children end up taking drugs.

37. Teachers, nurses, soldiers.
38. Building, irrigation, washing, cleaning, bathing
- 39.a.
- i. work is any activity involving mental or physical effort done in order to achieve a result.
  - ii. leisure is time that you take to rest, relax and do things that you enjoy.
  - b. livelihood, service, human relationships, personal development.
  - c. rest and relax
- 40.a. physically and mentally.
- b. celebrity
  - c. museum
- 41.a. Elephant, lion, buffalo, rhinoceros, leopard
- b. A poacher is the illegal capturing or killing of animals
  - c. Elephant and rhino
  - d. Anti-poaching, dehorning, disease control
- 42.a. To discourage poachers from hunting the animals
- b. Hwange
  - c. Hwange National Park, Gonarezhou National Park, Nyanga National Park
- 43.a. Increase in employment opportunities, a lot of goods can be transported at one go.
- b. Public transport are all forms of transport open to public use while private forms of transport that are owned by specific individuals for their own personal use.
  - c. drunkenness, confusion, over speeding
  - d. overcrowding of vehicles
- 44.a. In search of employment
- b. air pollution
  - c.
  - i. road carnage – put robots, roundabouts and humps
  - ii. Traffic congestion – construct wide roads
- 45.a. to reduce accidents
- b. must not destroy them
  - c. pedestrians, cyclist and motorists
  - d.
- 
- 46.a. foreign currency through tourist
- b. cyanide poisoning

## ANSWERS

### PESMD – GRADE 4 PAPER 1

1. A	41. A	81. A	
2. D	42. B	82. D	
3. D	43. A	83. A	
4. A	44. B	84. B	
5. B	45. D	85. D	
6. A	46. B	86. D	
7. C	47. A	87. B	
8. C	48. C	88. B	
9. A	49. A	89. C	
10. C	50. A	90. D	
11. A	51. D	91. D	
12. A	52. B	92. A	
13. A	53. C	93. A	
14. B	54. A	94. C	
15. B	55. A	95. B	
16. A	56. A	96. D	
17. B	57. A	97. D	
18. D	58. C	98. D	
19. C	59. C	99. B	
20. B	60. A	100. A	
21. D	61. B	101. A	
22. C	62. C	102. B	
23. A	63. D	103. C	
24. B	64. A	104. D	
25. C	65. A	105. C	
26. B	66. A	106. C	
27. C	67. D	107. C	
28. A	68. C	108. B	
29. D	69. A	109. A	
30. D	70. A	110. D	
31. A	71. A	111. D	
32. B	72. C	112. B	
33. B	73. C	113. D	
34. D	74. A	114. A	
35. B	75. C	115. D	
36. C	76. A	116. A	
37. B	77. A	117. C	
38. C	78. A		
39. A	79. A		
40. D	80. C		

## **PESMD PAPER 2**

1.

a) wind pipe

b) heart

c) blood vessels

2. a) soccer

b) 100m

c) jogging, walking, stretches

d) it enables the body to relax

e) lighter

f)

Food	Nutrient
Sadza	Carbohydrates
Fish, meat	Protein
Banana	Vitamins
Ishwa/ ants	Proteins

3. a) floating

b) big balls, life jackets

c) move from one position to another.

d) legs and arms

e) submerging

4. a) out under water

b) head

c) up and down

d) upwards

e) breaststroke

f) heart

5. a) marked area

b) throw .

c) huddles

d) long and high jumps

e) high jump

f) hop, step and jump

6. a) big ball, life jackets

b) front and back glide

c) submerging

d) swimming

e) resting stroke

f) oval

7. a) long

b) knot

a) overhand knot

b) poles and ropes

c) safe side.

8. a) jingles, rattles, drums  
b) wood and animal skin  
c) paints, colours  
d) Art  
e) files  
f) arena  
g) gymnastics  
h) formations  
j) circle formation.
9. a) Tambourines, drums and triangles are instruments used in ....  
b) The materials for making banners are .....and .....,  
c) Art.  
d) single  
e) jingle

**THE END**