

# Ventures Primary English

New Curriculum



C. J. K. Ngwari

Learner's Book

54 | 18

Ventures Primary  
English

Learner's Book Grade

4



college press

Primary English Learner's Book Grade 4

By C. L. K. Ngwira  
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# UNIT 1

## Welcome back to school

### 3 Listen and read

Say the lines of this poem after your teacher. Take turns to read the poem.

#### Welcome back!

We welcome back to school:  
Our friends,  
Our classmates, and  
Our teachers!

In this new school year,  
We promise to be:  
Smart,  
Honest,  
Obedient,  
Responsible and  
Hardworking!



### 4 Write and read

Choose the correct answer:

1. The boys and girls who learn with me in the same class are my  
A. teachers      B. friends      C. classmates
2. The word **smart** means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. very strong and fast  
B. tidy and dressed in clean clothes  
C. welcome back to school

 Listen and read 

Say the lines of this poem after your teacher. Take turns to read the poem.

### Welcome back!

We welcome back to school:  
Our friends,  
Our classmates, and  
Our teachers!

In this new school year,  
We promise to be:  
Smart,  
Honest,  
Obedient,  
Responsible and  
Hardworking!

 Write and read 

Choose the correct answer.

1. The boys and girls who learn with me in the same class are my
  - A. teachers
  - B. friends
  - C. classmates
2. The word **tidy** means                 .
  - A. very strong and fast
  - B. tidy and dressed in clean clothes
  - C. welcome back to school



3. What do honest people do?  
A. They tell lies and cheat other people.  
B. They always tell the truth and never cheat.  
C. They sometimes tell the truth.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ children always do what they are told to do by their parents and teachers.  
A. Careful                      B. Obedient                      C. Lazy
5. You are \_\_\_\_\_ when you put in a lot of effort into your work.  
A. slow                          B. funny                          C. hardworking

### Speak

Ask the learner sitting next to you this question:

- What did you do during the school holidays?

Answer the question like this:

During the school holidays I \_\_\_\_\_.

### Write

#### Using do or did

Look at these two sentences:

Everyday I **do** some work in the garden.

Yesterday I **did** some work in the garden.

Use **do** or **did** to complete the sentences below.

1. Everyday after school I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.
2. Last evening I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework before going to bed.
3. Every week we \_\_\_\_\_ some work in the garden.
4. During the last holidays, we \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of work in the fields.
5. Everyday my parents \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of work at home.

### Speak: Extra mile

#### Using **go** and **went** correctly

Say these two sentences after your teacher:

- Every week I **go** to church with my family.
- Last week I **went** to church with my family.

1. Tell the class where you **go** everyday/every week/every **holiday**/every year? Say it like this:
  - Everyday/Every week/Every holiday/Every year! \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Tell the class where you **went** to yesterday/last week/last **holiday**/last year. Say it like this:
  - Yesterday/Last week/Last **holiday**/Last year! \_\_\_\_\_.

**Write**



### Writing a paragraph

Write a paragraph about what you did during the holidays. Begin by completing the sentences below. Add 3-5 sentences of your own.

### What I did during the holidays

During the holidays I \_\_\_\_\_.



**Listen and write**



### Spelling and dictation

Your teacher will call out some words from the poem you read in this unit. Listen carefully and write down the words correctly.

**Write**



### Handwriting

**Copy the letters and sentence below into your books:**

Aa

Bb

Cc

Dd

Amahle, Batsirai and Dalisani are happy to be back at school.

**Listen**

Listen to what your teacher tells you about heritage sites:

Heritage sites are places that are very important parts of our history and culture. These are some of our heritage sites in Zimbabwe:

- the Great Zimbabwe Ruins near the city of Masvingo
- the National Heroes Acre
- the Chinhoyi Caves in Chinhoyi
- the Khami Ruins near Bulawayo
- the Victoria Falls, also known as Mosi-oa-tunya



Great Zimbabwe



The sleeping pool at Chinhoyi Caves



Victoria Falls



Tomb of the unknown soldier at the National Heroes Acre

## Speak and write

### Using also

1. Tell the class about other heritage sites that you know using the word **also**.

Say it like this:

The Great Zimbabwe Ruins is a heritage site. The National Heroes Acre is **also** a heritage site.

2. Tell the class about your two friends using the word **also**.

Say it in two sentences like this:

\_\_\_\_\_ is my friend. \_\_\_\_\_ is **also** my friend.

3. **Look at this pair of sentences:**

I like swimming very much. I **also** like fishing.

### Using the word **also** write your own pairs of sentences about:

- the two things that you like to do
- the two games that you enjoy playing (or) watching
- the two school subjects that you dislike
- the two heritage sites you would like to visit
- the two famous people you would love to meet.

## Read

### Shamie tells her story

travelled  
pedestrians  
heritage  
interesting

bank  
automated  
tourists  
huge

receive  
teller  
culture  
deposits

motorists  
machine  
history  
withdrawals

cyclists  
queue  
reason

When schools opened, the learners in Shamie's class had many interesting stories to tell. This is what Shamie told her class:

During the holidays, I travelled to the city of Masvingo. I went there to visit my aunt, Maria. Aunt Maria works in a bank. She is a bank teller. Her job is to pay out money to people making withdrawals from the bank.

Making a withdrawal is taking money from your bank account. She



## Speak and write

### Using also

1. Tell the class about other heritage sites that you know using the word **also**.

Say it like this:

The Great Zimbabwe Ruins is a heritage site. The National Heroes Acre is **also** a heritage site.

2. Tell the class about your two friends using the word **also**.

Say it in two sentences like this:

\_\_\_\_\_ is my friend. \_\_\_\_\_ is **also** my friend.

3. **Look at this pair of sentences:**

I like swimming very much. I **also** like fishing.

**Using the word also write your own pairs of sentences about:**

- the two things that you like to do
- the two games that you enjoy playing (or) watching
- the two school subjects that you dislike
- the two heritage sites you would like to visit
- the two famous people you would love to meet.

### Read

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When schools opened, the learners in Shamie's class had many interesting stories to tell. This is what Shamie told her class:

During the holidays, I travelled to the city of Masvingo. I went there to visit my aunt, Maria. Aunt Maria works in a bank. She is a bank teller. Her job is to pay out money to people making withdrawals from the bank.

Making a withdrawal is taking money from your bank account. She



also receives money deposits. Deposits are money put into a bank account. Aunt Maria lives in a flat on the third floor of a tall building. Everyday I enjoyed looking out through the window and seeing the busy roads with motorists, cyclists as well as pedestrians.

One day, Aunt Maria took me to the bank where she works. There were people standing in a queue. A queue is a line of people waiting to do something. The people were withdrawing cash from an ATM. An ATM is an automated teller machine.

One weekend, Aunt Maria took me to the Great Zimbabwe Ruins near the city of Masvingo. The Great Zimbabwe Ruins are a famous heritage site. A heritage site is a place that is a very important part of our history and culture. There, I saw the huge stone walls.

I also met many tourists from Japan, America, China, and Europe. Tourists are people visiting places for pleasure. Aunt Maria told me that tourists bring a lot of money into the country. Money from other countries is called foreign currency. For that reason tourists are good to our country. I really enjoyed my holiday visit to Masvingo.

### Write

Answer these questions in full, correct sentences.

1. When did Shamie visit Aunt Maria?
2. Aunt Maria works in a \_\_\_\_.
3. Where does Aunt Maria live in Masvingo?
4. What is a queue?
5. What is a heritage site?
6. Why are tourists good for the country?
7. Tourists are people who
  - A. stand in a que.
  - B. come to Masvingo
  - C. visit places for pleasure
  - D. come from other countries

### Write

Complete these sentences with words from the passage above.  
To help you, the first letter of the word is given.

1. People travelling by motor cars are called m\_\_\_\_\_.
2. People travelling on bicycles are called c\_\_\_\_\_.
3. People travelling on foot are called p\_\_\_\_\_.
4. People who travel to visit places on holiday are called t\_\_\_\_\_.
5. A q\_\_\_\_\_ is a line of people waiting to do something.
6. A t\_\_\_\_\_ works in a bank receiving and paying out money to the people.

### Speak

Tell the class your own short story about what you did during the school holidays.

- Start by saying: During the holidays, I \_\_\_\_\_.

### Speak: Extra mile

#### Composition

Write two paragraphs, in 6 – 10 lines under the heading: **What I did during the holidays.** To help you, make use of words like:

during	went	saw	met	also	everyday	before
after	that	while	there	was	because	but
when	like	enjoyed	ate	played		

### Listen and speak

#### The short i sound of y

- (i) Sometimes y has a short i sound as in **baby**  
Example: A hungry man is an angry man.

Say these words correctly. The y in them has a short i sound.  
story heavy pyjamas forty quickly sorry happy wavy humy

#### Say your own words with a short y sound.

- (ii) Sometimes the y has a long i sound as in **cry**.  
Example: With my own eyes, I saw a big python lying in the dry grass.

#### Say these words correctly. The y in them has a long i sound.

cycle	deny	reply	nylon	goodbye
apply	dye	supply	comply	frying

## Listen

Look and listen as your teacher reads this paragraph aloud:

**The farmer and his money**

There was a farmer who kept all his money in a tin that he buried under a big stone. One day some thieves came and stole the tin with all the money inside. The farmer cried aloud all day. His neighbours came and he told them why he was crying. The neighbours were very sorry for the farmer. They advised him to keep his money in the bank where it is safe.

## Speak

Answer the following questions in full correct sentences.

1. Where did the farmer keep all his money?
2. Why was the farmer crying aloud?
3. Who were sorry for the farmer?
4. What did the neighbours advise the farmer?

## Read

Read the passage **The farmer and his money** fluently to your teacher.

## Write

Rewrite these sentences correctly in the past tense.

1. Everyday people do a lot of work in their groups.  
Yesterday the people \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Every year many tourists go to see the Victoria Falls.  
Last year \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Every morning, the workers go to work on foot.  
A long time ago \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Everyday we see the sun setting.  
Yesterday \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Every holiday I visit my aunt in Masvingo town.  
Last holiday I \_\_\_\_\_.

# UNIT 3

## When the rain comes: Part 1



Say the lines of this short poem after your teacher:

### When the rain comes!

When the rain comes,  
With the pattering sounds;  
It brings joy and new life  
To animals and plants.  
Farmers plant their crops,  
And fishermen lay their nets.  
The streams fill up again,  
And the fish swim up-stream.



There is green grass everywhere,  
For the hungry animals to feed on.  
New leaves sprout from tree branches.  
The insects and the birds all sing with joy.  
There will be plenty of fruits to eat.  
When the rain comes!

### Speak

#### Using because

From the poem **When the rain comes**, answer each of the questions below in one sentence. In your answers, use the word **because**. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. Why are the farmers happy when the rain comes?  
The farmers are happy because they can plant their crops.
2. Why are the fishermen happy when the rain comes?
3. Why are the animals happy when the rain comes?
4. Why are the birds and insects happy when the rain comes?
5. Why are you happy when the rain comes?

## Read and speak

Take turns to read and recite the poem **When the rain comes** fluently.

## Listen

Using **they**, **their** and **there**

Say these three words correctly after your teacher: they, their, there.

Say the sentences of this short paragraph after your teacher:

Two parents and **their** children were walking down the road. As **they** were walking along **they** heard a big noise from behind. They all turned and looked back, but **there** were only two old men with **their** walking sticks.



In the paragraph above:

- **they** refers to people or thing, for example, **They** (the people) heard a noise.
- **their** tells us whose it is, for example, Parents talk to **their** children.
- **there** refers to a place or a time, for example, **There** were only two old men.

## Speak Extra mile

Say two sentences in which you use **they**, **their** and **there**.

1. I can see three boys. They are playing with a ball.
2. I have two sisters. Their names are Sarah and Thandie.
3. I visited my aunt in Mutare. I went there by bus.

## Write

Complete the sentences using **they**, **their** or **there**.

1. The people of Zimbabwe love \_\_\_\_\_ country.
2. The boys have come. \_\_\_\_\_ are waiting outside.

3. The river is far away, but I am going \_\_\_\_\_ on foot.
4. In winter some trees lose \_\_\_\_\_ leaves.
5. How many days are \_\_\_\_\_ in the month of March?
6. While \_\_\_\_\_ were asleep, we were busy working.
7. Is \_\_\_\_\_ any drinking water in the jug?
8. We stood up to greet the visitors when \_\_\_\_\_ arrived.



### Listen and speak



Look and listen carefully as your teacher tells and shows you about the English alphabet.

The English alphabet has 26 letters.

Say the names of the letters in the English alphabet after the teacher:

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg
Hh	Ii	Jj	Kk	Ll	Mm	Nn
Oo	Pp	Qq	Rr	Ss	Tt	Uu
Vv	Ww	Xx	Yy	Zz		

Learn to say all the names of the letters in the English alphabet in their alphabetical order. Copy the letters of the alphabet into your books.



### Write

#### A dictionary

Your teacher will show you a book called a **dictionary**. A dictionary is a book with words and their meanings. In a dictionary, the words are arranged in alphabetical order. Write the words below in alphabetical order. The first one has been done for you as an example:

The first word is **absent** as it starts with **a** which is the first letter in the English alphabet.

garage  
doctor

difficult  
carry

between  
east

famous

absent

 Write**Composition**

Choose four learners in your group. Write a paragraph about each of the four people. Writing 3-4 sentences which say something about each one of them. Write about these learners in the alphabetical order of their first names.

Write like this:

**The learners in my group**

There are \_\_\_\_\_ (how many) learners in my group. The first learner is \_\_\_\_\_. He/She is a \_\_\_\_\_. He/She is \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

The next is \_\_\_\_\_. She/he is \_\_\_\_\_.

The third learners is \_\_\_\_\_. He/She is \_\_\_\_\_.

The fourth is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Listen and speak****The long u sound in oo**

In some words the oo have a long sound u

Example: The baboons in the zoo are not foolish animals.

Say these words correctly. The oo in them have a long u sound:

afternoon	moonlight	bridegroom	school	spoon	cartoons
broom	pool	fools	soon	too	boots
choose	room				

## Read

## Joram tells his story

herding

ambulance

cattle

thunder

pastures

lightning

dangerous

flooded

stream

wild

After listening to Shamie, the class listened to Joram's story of the holidays.

I spent the holidays in my village with my parents. The rains had come and we were very busy planting crops in the fields. Sometimes, I was herding my father's cattle and goats in the pastures. Herding cattle was a lot of fun with friends in the pastures. Besides, there were lots of wild fruits to pick from the tall trees that grow in the pastures. It is very dangerous to climb up these tall fruit trees. One boy fell from a tall fruit tree and broke his arm. He was taken to hospital in an ambulance. Wild fruits are getting fewer because people are cutting down fruit trees.



Sometimes there was heavy rain with thunder and lightning. My father warned us not to go out when there was thunder and lightning. He said it is very dangerous to sit or stand under the trees when there is thunder and lightning.

It is also very dangerous to cross flooded rivers and streams. One man in our village was swept away by a flooded stream which he tried to cross. He held on to a tree until some people pulled him out with a long rope. Mother also warned us not to drink the water from the flowing stream. She said that the flowing water in the streams and rivers is unsafe for drinking. It may look clear, but it may contain some germs.

### Write

**Answer these questions in full, correct sentences.**

1. Where did Joram spend the holidays?
2. With whom did Joram spend the holidays?
3. Did Joram enjoy herding cattle and goats?
4. Why are the wild fruit trees getting fewer in the forests?
5. Is it safe to sit or stand under a tree when there is thunder and lightning?
6. Would you drink the flowing water in a river or stream? Why?

### Speak

**True or untrue**

From the passage say:

It is **true** that \_\_\_\_\_.

**OR**

It is **untrue** that \_\_\_\_\_.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Joram spent the holidays in the city with his friends.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ climbing tall trees is very dangerous.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ crossing flooded rivers and streams is very dangerous.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the flowing water in the streams is safe for drinking.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ standing under the tree when there is thunder and lightning is dangerous.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Joram was happy that the people were cutting down the fruit trees.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Joram was good and helpful to his parents.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Joram enjoyed herding his father's cattle and goats during the holidays.

### Write

#### The past tense

We use the past tense to say what happened in the past.

Complete the sentences by putting the word in brackets in the past tense.

1. Joram (tell) the class his story.
2. He (say) the rains (come) early and they were planting.
3. Joram (herd) cattle with his friends and he (enjoy) it.
4. One day a boy (climb) a tree and (fall).

### Speak

5. A man was (sweep) away by a flooded stream.

In the story Joram's father told the boys what not to do when there is thunder and lightning. Take turns to tell the class what to do when there is a thunder storm. You can find out more on the internet, from books and magazines and other sources.

### Read

#### The comma (,) and the full stop (.)

Read this paragraph aloud, pausing a little where there is a comma (,) and stopping where there is a full stop (.)

#### The new class

My name is Funanani, the group leader. In class I sit between a boy and a girl. The girl who sits on my right, Melisa, joined our class this year. The other learners in my group are Samson, Tinaye, Ali and Thandiwe. Our class teacher, Mr Zondo, says that our class, with only twenty-four learners, is the smallest class he has ever taught.

 Write

From the paragraph above answer these questions in full, correct sentences.

1. How many learners are in the group altogether?
2. On which side of Melisa does Funanani sit in class?
3. Who wrote this paragraph?
4. What is the name of the class teacher?
5. How many learners are in this class altogether?

 Write

## Composition

Write a story about what you did during a thunder storm. Write the story in 4-5 paragraphs.

## Revision and assessment 2

 Listen

Listen carefully as your teacher describes one person, then say who that person is.

For example, Teacher says:

"I am thinking of a learner in this class. That learner is a girl. She is a very smart and polite person. She comes to school on foot. Her home is in the east of the school. In class, she is a group leader. Her group has three boys and three girls. Who is that learner?"

 Speak

## A role play

Imagine that you are in a discussion with one new learner who has joined your class this year. In the discussion you are asking and telling one another about: **name, home, age, family, past school, past teachers, friends, games or sports** and other things. Do this role play in pairs in front of the class. Which pair had the best discussion?



### Read

Read this paragraph correctly. Remember to pause where there is a comma and to stop where there is a full stop.

#### A strange week for our group

Last week was a strange week for the learners in my group. On Monday, Melisa was absent from school. On Tuesday, Tinaye, Ali, Samson and I, came very late to school. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Thandiwe was ill and absent from school. On Friday, our class teacher, Mr Zondo, also fell ill during the lessons and was taken to the hospital.



### Write

1. From the paragraph: **A strange week for our group** that you have read above, write the answers to these questions in full, correct sentences:
  - (a) Who was absent from school on Monday?
  - (b) Who came late to school on Tuesday?
  - (c) On which days was Thandiwe ill and absent from school?
  - (d) Why was Mr Zondo taken to hospital?
  - (e) Who was ill for three days?



## Listen and speak

Your teacher will tell you an animal story in which the animals talk and make sounds like people.

Answer these questions in full, correct sentences.

- Can animals talk like people?
- Do animals think?
- Do animals sleep like people?
- Do animals feel pain like people?
- Is it right for people to beat/kick/kill/hurt animals?
- Which is your favorite animal?
- Imitate the sound made by your favorite animal.
- Name any domestic animal.
- Name any wild animal.
- Which animal would you say is the most dangerous?
- Which animal would you say is the best friend of man? Why?



## Read

Read the following poem:

**Animal sounds**

Where I live,  
In the rural areas,  
Far, far away  
From the noisy cities  
We do not hear  
The dull rumble of motor cars,  
  
Instead,  
When the wind howls,

And the tree leaves rustle  
As the rain patters,  
My cat mews  
And the dog barks.

Before dawn  
The cock crows  
And the duck quacks  
While the pig squeals.  
Then, far away beyond the hills,  
A donkey brays  
And the cow moos  
While the sheep bleat  
As the lion roars.



### Write

#### Verbs, the action words

Using verbs from the poem **Animal sounds** above, complete the sentences below:

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. The wind _____.  | 7. The rain _____.   |
| 2. The cock _____.  | 8. Motor cars _____. |
| 3. A cow _____.     | 9. A dog _____.      |
| 4. The sheep _____. | 10. The cat _____.   |
| 5. A donkey _____.  | 11. A pig _____.     |
| 6. A lion _____.    | 12. The duck _____.  |

### Read

Read this story and answer the questions that follow.

#### 'As stubborn as a donkey'

stubborn	strength	stupid	water-proof	sharp
memory	plough	terrain	tough	frightened
scare	highway	wisdom	condition	

Do you get angry or not when someone tells you, "You are a donkey!?" Most people would not like to be called a donkey. This is because many people think a donkey is a stupid animal. The people who think like that do not know that a donkey has a very sharp memory and lots of strength.

A donkey is a very strong animal. It can carry heavy loads on its back, or pull the farmer's plough or loaded cart for many hours with no rest in between. Donkeys are also known as 'all-terrain' animals. That means they are able to live and work in different types of lands that could be hilly, sandy, dry or tough.

Donkeys are very clever animals too. A donkey will not do something that it thinks is unsafe. This is a sign of wisdom on the part of donkeys.

Donkeys have large ears that help to keep their bodies cool in hot conditions. These large ears are also very sharp and can hear other donkeys bray from far away. They can also hear the motorists blowing their hooters to scare them off the road,

However, the donkey will remain standing still in the middle of the busy highway simply because donkeys are not easily scared or frightened. That explains why some motorists think donkeys are stubborn animals. That also explains why people say, 'as stubborn as a donkey'.



Donkeys are dry weather animals. They hate rain. Their skin is not water-proof and staying in the rain is not good for their health. Donkeys are also herd animals. They are usually kept in a group.

### Write

#### Answer these questions.

1. Why do most people not want to be called 'a donkey'?
2. Why should donkeys stay away from rain?
3. What helps donkeys to keep their bodies cool in hot conditions?
4. What does it mean to say that a donkey is an 'all terrain animal'?
5. State one thing which shows that a donkey is a clever animal?

### Write

#### Choose the correct answer.

1. The passage is on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. motorists on the highway  
B. the dry weather and animals  
C. some stupid and stubborn people  
D. the donkey
2. The passage shows that donkeys \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are clever and strong animals  
B. have no enemies that attack them  
C. do not live in groups  
D. are easily scared or frightened
3. The passage also shows us that donkeys are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. harmful animals      B. wild animals  
C. useful animals to people      D. useless animals to people

### Listen

#### Spelling and dictation

Your teacher will call out some words and one paragraph from **As stubborn as a donkey** for you to write.

## Listen and speak

### The short u sound in oo

In some words the oo have a short u sound.

Example: The cook prepares food that looks very good.

Say these words correctly. The oo in them have a short u sound.

book foot hook wood stood looking cooked firewood  
understood football goodbye crooked cooking looked

## Write

### Composition

Write four paragraphs by answering these questions on the title:

#### **My dog**

##### **1<sup>st</sup> paragraph**

Is a dog a domestic or a wild animal? Why? What is the name of your dog? What is the colour of your dog? Is it male or female? How old is it?

##### **2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph**

Where do you keep your dog? What do you feed your dog on? What does your dog like? What does your dog dislike?

##### **3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph**

Are there many people who keep dogs in your area? Is your dog friends with other dogs? What does your dog do when it sees other dogs? What does your dog do when it sees other domestic animals?

##### **4<sup>th</sup> paragraph**

Why do you like your dog?

**English Paper 1 Time: 1 hour 30 minutes** **Read**

**Read this 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 two 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.

 **Write**

**Choose the correct answer.**

1. Mr Churu was a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. city man
  - B. farmer
  - C. miner
  - D. poor man

2. 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
3. From the story Mr Churu was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. old    B. cruel    C. wise    D. lazy
4. Which of these words tells us that many people went to buy tomatoes from Mr Churu?  
A. Flocked    B. Hardworking    C. Treasure    D. Enjoy
5. How many people worked on Mr Churu's piece of land?  
A. One    B. Two    C. Three    D. More than three.
6. 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.
7. 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
8. 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.

In numbers 9–20 choose the most suitable word to complete the sentence.

9. The people stood in a long \_\_\_\_\_ waiting to be served.  
A. crowd    B. group    C. queue    D. circle
10. A \_\_\_\_\_ is someone travelling on foot.  
A. tourist    B. passenger    C. cyclist    D. pedestrian
11. During the holidays, I went to the city and \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic lights.  
A. saw    B. see    C. sees    D. seeing
12. The farmers will plant their crops when the rain \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. come    B. comes    C. came    D. coming
13. Every term I \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to my uncle who works in the city.  
A. writing    B. writes    C. write    D. written

14. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ us not to climb tall trees.  
A. agreed      B. promised      C. angry      D. warned
15. Our dog \_\_\_\_ whenever it sees strangers.  
A. roars      B. crows      C. barks      D. thunders
16. People use umbrellas when the weather is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fine      B. wet      C. cold      D. dry
17. We saw a big boat \_\_\_\_\_ on the lake.  
A. sailing      B. running      C. swimming      D. rising
18. We went on a \_\_\_\_\_ journey by car.  
A. wide      B. tall      C. long      D. high
19. The shepherd was looking after a \_\_\_\_\_ of sheep.  
A. flock      B. herd      C. troop      D. kraal
20. Good children obey \_\_\_\_\_ parents.  
A. they      B. there      C. their      D. them

### Read

Read this passage and answer the questions which follow.

#### The rise of Mwale's family

A man called Mwale lived with his family in a small brick hut in a village. Mwale got a little money from the small jobs he and his family did for the people in the village. The family did not have much money to buy new clothes like the other families who lived in the same village. Mwale and his family lived happily although they did not have much money.



One day the Mwale family cleaned a neighbour's yard and was paid a few dollars. With that little money, they bought a hen. Soon the hen laid a dozen eggs which all hatched into twelve healthy chicks. The chicks grew into chickens and began laying eggs too. Mwale was selling the eggs and getting a lot of money.

Soon, Mwale's family had enough money to buy two dairy cows. The dairy cows produced a lot of milk which the family was also selling. The Mwale family had enough money to buy a plot. On the plot they kept more dairy cows for milk and more chickens for eggs. On this plot they also built a big house. They were now able to buy enough good food and clothes for themselves. The life story of Mwale's family is a 'rags to riches' story.

**From the story above, choose the correct answer for numbers 21–28.**

21. At the beginning, Mwale and his family \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lived in a big house on a plot  
B. lived in a small hut in the village  
C. were beggars  
D. worked for a neighbour
22. What was the first thing that the Mwale family bought?  
A. A dozen chickens      B. A hen  
B. Two dairy cows      D. A small plot
23. Which of these words means a group of twelve things?  
A. Enough      B. Many  
C. Dozen      D. Rich
24. A person who lives next door to you is your \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. neighbour      B. friend  
C. family      D. village
25. Which of these words from the story means 'to become more and more'?  
A. Healthy      B. Amount  
C. Increase      D. Laid
26. The word 'plot' in this story means a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. good plan      B. piece of land  
B. small job      C. big house

27. From this story, we can say that the Mwale family was a \_\_\_\_\_ family.  
A. selfish                                  B. kind  
C. generous                                D. wise
28. Which of these is a suitable heading for the story of Mwale and his family?  
A. From rags to riches                    B. Dairy cows  
B. Keeping chickens                      C. Selling eggs

In numbers 29-33 choose the correct answer from the four given.

29. No parent likes a child who is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a donkey.  
A. strong    B. dirty    C. noisy    D. stubborn
30. She was wearing a dress that was as \_\_\_\_\_ as the leaves.  
A. new    B. green    C. fine    D. true
31. Our new teacher is a married woman called \_\_\_\_\_. Moyo.  
A. Mr    B. Miss    C. Mrs    D. Sir
32. I could not lift the box because it was too \_\_\_\_\_ for me.  
A. heavy    B. old    C. strong    D. many
33. In winter many people enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ by the fireside.  
A. sat    B. sitting    C. sit    D. sits



Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

Every year we hear of many people killed by lightning. Do you know what to do when there is lightning? Here are some tips to help keep you safe during lightning.

When there is lightning, the safest thing to do is to stay inside a building. It is also safe to sit inside a car or any vehicle with rubber wheels. Once inside, stay away from the doors and the windows. Do not be in contact with metals like buckets or water taps. It is dangerous to use electric gadgets like irons and stoves during lightning. Switch off things like televisions and computers.



Lightning usually strikes the tallest object in the area. You should avoid being in an open area where you are the tallest object. It is dangerous to seek shelter under a tree during lightning. It is also dangerous to stand near poles that carry electric lines.

Lightning is electricity in the air. During lightning people should stay away from objects that conduct electricity. Objects that conduct electricity include water, fences, and metal objects. Therefore, it is not safe to take a bath during lightning.

From the passage, choose the correct answers for questions 34–36.

34. Lightning \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. kills many people every year
  - B. strikes tall objects only
  - C. is useful to people
  - D. is harmless to people
35. In order to be safe during lightning, people should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. go and stand outside their houses
  - B. seek shelter in buildings and cars on rubber wheels
  - C. seek shelter under the trees
  - D. talk to one another on their phones
36. During lightning, people should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. switch on the phones, televisions and stoves

- B. take a bath or a shower.
  - C. stand under or near the poles of power lines.
  - D. not do all the things said in A, B and C above.
37. Which of the people below is more likely to be hit by lightning during a thunderstorm?
- A. A woman sitting in a bus.
  - B. A man standing on a high ant-hill.
  - C. A child reading a book inside the house.
  - D. A boy in a car.
38. Which word from the passage means 'not safe'?
- A. Lightning
  - B. Thunder
  - C. Strikes
  - D. Dangerous

In numbers 39–40 choose the correct answer.

39. Which of these words come first in alphabetical order?
- A. Gweru
  - B. Chipinge
  - C. Bulawayo
  - D. Filabusi
40. 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 Tuesaday and Wednesday.
  - D. It was raining on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

## English Paper 2 Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

### Read

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Muslims follow a religion called Islam. There are over a billion Muslims all over the world. 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 everyday 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.

### **Section 1:**

**Answer all the questions 1–10 in full, correct sentences.**

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.

## Section 2

- A. Write a summary (10–15) lines of the passage about Islam that you have read above under the heading Islam.

**Note:** In a summary, you write only the most important things and leave out the rest. You may use the ideas below:

- what it is, what they believe in, their God
- its greatest prophet, its holy book, house of prayer, its holy day
- some of the Muslim practices.

- B. In 3–4 paragraphs, in 10–15 lines, write a composition under the heading: **Myself**.

If you wish, you may write your composition by answering these questions in full:

**1<sup>st</sup> paragraph:** Are you a girl or a boy and what are your full names? Are you short or tall? Are you dark/light in complexion? Where do you live and who do you live with? Are you the first/second/third child in a family of how many children? Which school do you go to? What are your favourite subjects?

**2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph:** How do you spend most of your time at home? Are you a friendly or unfriendly person? Who are your best friends? What do you enjoy doing with your friends? Do you also keep a pet dog/cat as your friend?

**3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph:** What is your greatest wish/hope in life? What are your hopes in life? What do you dislike? What would you do if you got a lot of money to spend?



## Listen and speak

Answer these short questions from your teacher:

- Did you take a bath this morning?
- Did you brush your teeth after eating?
- Did you comb your hair?
- What did you eat before you came to school this morning?
- What did you drink before you came to school this morning?
- What do you do before you cross a busy road?
- Is it safe or dangerous to play on the road? Why?
- Is it safe or dangerous to cross flooded rivers or streams?
- Is it safe or dangerous to climb tall trees?
- Is it safe to do sports like running with sharp objects, for example, pencil in your pocket?



## Read

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

## Self-care

absence  
physical  
practice  
causes

sickness  
prevent  
hygiene  
gumboots

illness  
unprotected  
protective  
gloves

through  
injury  
decay

We say that someone is fit when that person is in good health. Good health is the absence of sickness or illness. It is very important to keep ourselves in good health all the time. One of the best ways to keep ourselves healthy is through self-care. Self-care means taking good care of ourselves. Through self-care we can prevent sickness or injury and stay healthy.



Self-care also includes practicing good hygiene. Hygiene is the practice of cleanliness on ourselves, our clothes, our food, our water, our homes and schools. Wearing clean clothes, brushing teeth after meals, washing hands before handling food, washing hands after using the toilet are all important for self-care.

People who practice good self-care do not drink unsafe water from unprotected wells. Children who practice good self-care know that eating sweets causes tooth decay.

Preventing injury is part of self-care. Many children are injured when they climb and then fall from tall trees. Many people are injured at work because they do not wear protective clothes like gumboots on their feet, gloves over their hands or glasses over their eyes.

 Write

Choose the correct answer.

1. Self-care is \_\_\_\_.  
A. taking good care of ourselves in order to stay in good health  
B. working without any protective clothes  
C. people who are not in good health  
D. someone taking medicine
2. This passage is on \_\_\_\_.  
A. how to climb tall trees  
B. which sweets are good for children  
C. how to stay healthy and good hygiene  
D. to fall from tall trees safely
3. The passage also tells us \_\_\_\_.  
A. to drink water from any wells  
B. to wash our hands before using the toilet  
C. to brush our teeth before meals  
D. to wash our hands before handling food
4. Tooth decay can be caused by \_\_\_\_.  
A. eating sweets  
B. drinking water from unsafe wells  
C. not exercising  
D. not wearing protective clothes
5. Which part of the body do we protect when we wear gumboots?  
A. Eyes.      B. Feet.      C. Hands.      D. Teeth.
6. Where there is hygiene there is \_\_\_\_.  
A. sickness      B. injury      C. cleanliness      D. happiness

 Speak

Tell the class two things that people must do and two things they must not do in order to stay healthy. Use some of the ideas you read about in the passage **Self-care**.

**Begin like this:**

In order to stay healthy we must \_\_\_\_\_. We also must \_\_\_\_\_. We must not \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

## Read and Write

### Nouns

Look at this short passage:

Mr Choto was a widower. A widower is a man whose wife has died. Mr Choto lived in Mbire Village. He had good health and enough wealth for himself. His wealth was made up of a flock of sheep that gave him plenty of meat throughout the year. If he wanted money, he just sold one of his sheep. Herding the flock of sheep was like a hobby for Mr Choto as it gave him a lot of joy.

All the underlined words in the passage above are **nouns**. Nouns are naming words. They name things, places, animals and people.

Underline the nouns in these sentences.

1. We should keep our clothes clean.
2. You should drink safe water.
3. Eating too many sweets causes tooth decay.
4. You should wash your hands before handling food.
5. We should keep our homes clean.
6. Many children get injured when they fall from trees.
7. Gloves protect our hands.

## Write

### Adjectives

An adjective is a word that tells us more about a noun.

Examples: a **happy** man

a **healthy** person

a **wealthy** chief,

(all the words in colour are adjectives).

Here are some adjectives. Use them in sentences of your own.

heavy long rich old fast proud new strong short

Complete the passage below by filling in the empty spaces using adjectives from the box above. Use each adjective once.

### The rich man and his new lorry

The \_\_\_\_\_ man sold his \_\_\_\_ lorry and bought a \_\_\_\_ one. The rich man says that the new lorry is \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. He says that the new lorry can carry \_\_\_\_ loads and can travel \_\_\_\_ distances in a \_\_\_\_ time. The rich man is very \_\_\_\_ of his new car.

### Write

In 8–12 lines, write a summary of what you read about in Self-care. Use the following ideas:

- what self-care is and its importance
- sports as a form of self-care
- hygiene in self-care
- preventing injury.



## Listen and speak



- (i) Your teacher will explain to you what good manners are.

Good manners mean:

- being polite and respectful
- correct behaviour in public
- good social behaviour.

- (ii) Complete these sentences with the words ... good manners or ... bad manners.

1. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to greet people and to say, 'Good-bye' when you leave.
2. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to shout when you speak to people.
3. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to say, 'Please,' when you are asking for something.
4. It is \_\_\_\_\_ not to cover your mouth or nose when you yawn, cough or sneeze.
5. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to chew with your mouth open.
6. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to say, 'Excuse me,' when you want others to give you way.
7. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to pick your nose or ears in public.
8. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to give your seat to elders on public transport like buses, or in churches.
9. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to speak to people when your mouth is full of food.
10. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to open doors for other people.

## Speak and write



## Polite requests

Learn to make polite requests when you would like other people's help.

For example:

- to work out a difficult question in Mathematics,
- to find your way to a place that you would like to go to,
- to know someone's name, surname, age or date of birth,
- to know the time of day, the date, or the day of the week,
- to know the price of something that is on sale,

- to use someone's things, for example, pencil, rubber, ruler, book,
- to sit with someone, or share something with the owner of the thing,
- to do something that you would like to do.

- (i) Use the language frameworks in the box below to make polite requests:

Would you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_  
 Do you happen to know \_\_\_\_\_  
 Would you please help me to \_\_\_\_\_  
 Would you please \_\_\_\_\_  
 May I please \_\_\_\_\_  
 Do you mind if I \_\_\_\_\_

what \_\_\_\_\_  
 where \_\_\_\_\_  
 when \_\_\_\_\_  
 who \_\_\_\_\_  
 how to/much \_\_\_\_\_  
 whether \_\_\_\_\_  
 why \_\_\_\_\_

- (ii) Using the language frameworks above, write five sentences in which you are making polite requests.

### Read

Read this dialogue in threes: the narrator, Juma and Mr Jameela.

#### Juma and the teacher

absent	sorry	enough	feeling	injection	ordered
stomach	arrived	were	morning	apologise	doctor



**Narrator:** Juma was absent from school on Monday. On Tuesday he was late for school. When Juma arrived at the school, his teacher, Mr Jamela spoke to him.

**Juma:** I am sorry, sir, for being absent from school yesterday. I would also like to apologise for coming late this morning.

**Mr Jamela:** Why were you absent from school yesterday, Juma?

**Juma:** I was not feeling well, sir. I had a running stomach all night on Sunday. On Monday morning my mother took me to the doctor. The doctor gave me an injection and ordered bed rest for me for the whole day yesterday.

That is why I did not come to school yesterday.

**Mr Jamela:** Oh! I am very sorry that you had a running stomach. I do hope that you are now well enough to join the rest of the class.

**Juma:** Oh, yes, sir! I am feeling better. I would not like to miss lessons today. Besides, the pain I had yesterday is all gone.

**Mr Jamela:** If the pain you were feeling yesterday is all gone, then why are you late for lessons today?

**Juma:** Sir, I am very sorry for that. This morning I passed through the clinic. That is why I am late for lessons.

**Mr Jamela:** I see! I am happy that you are now fit and fine. The learners in your group will help you to do the exercises we did yesterday.

**Juma:** Thank you, sir! I am sure my friends will help me to catch up with the rest. We always help each other.



Choose the correct answer.

1. Juma was a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lazy boy                                      B. boy with good manners  
C. boy with bad manners                    D. boy who had no friends
2. What kind of a teacher would you say Mr Jamela was?  
A. A cruel teacher.                              B. A sick teacher.  
C. A kind teacher.                                D. A rough teacher.
3. Juma was absent from school on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Sunday    B. Monday  
C. Tuesday    D. Monday and Tuesday

4. The other children in Juma's class were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bad and very unfriendly children  
B. good and helpful children  
C. always coming late to school  
D. not going to help Juma to catch up
5. Why did Juma come late for lessons?  
6. The teacher was happy that Juma was finally \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
7. How would Juma catch up with others?

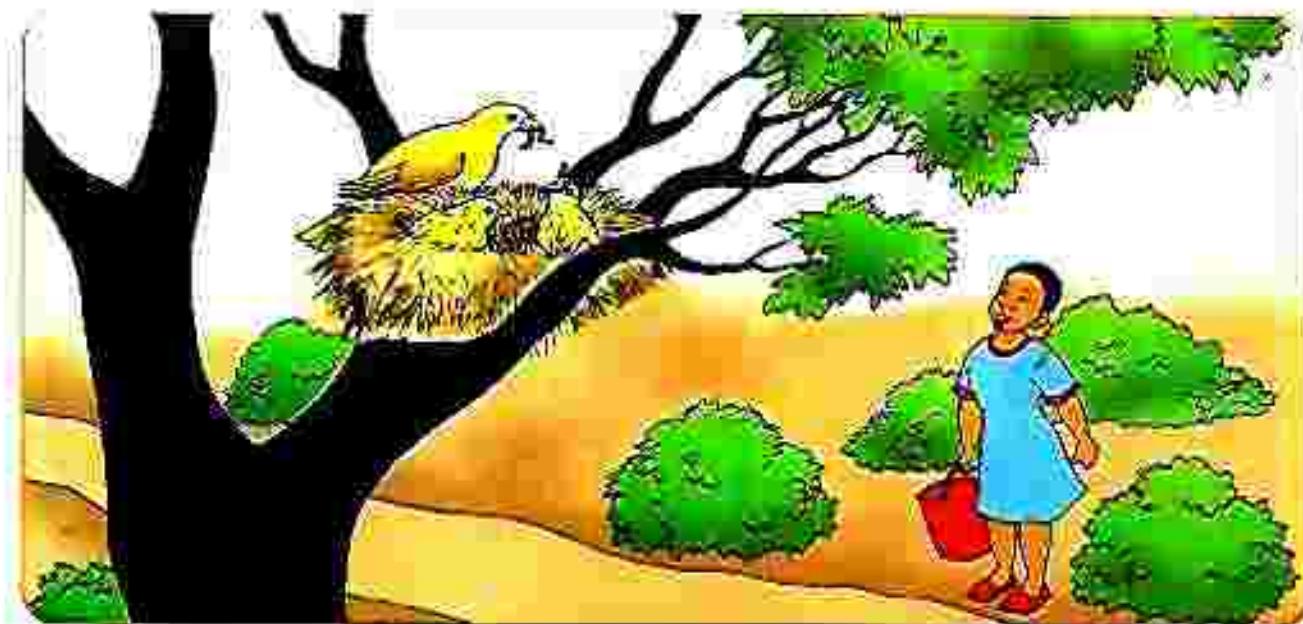
### Read and write

Words with the silent t

Read the following passage. Note that the bold t is silent.

#### I often hasten

Mother often sends me to fetch water from the borehole. I fasten my belt, stretch my legs and hasten out of our thatched hut to the borehole, past the butcher's shop. As I walk through the bushes I listen and hear the leaves rustle and the birds whistle. The whistling is like a Christmas carol. When I stop to watch, I see a mother bird feeding its nestlings that just hatched. First the mother bird moistens the food to soften it before the nestlings swallow it.



Choose 5 words with silent t from the passage. Write 5 sentences using the words.



## Write

### A composition

In 2-3 paragraphs, 8-12 lines write a composition under the heading **The day I was absent from school.**

Below are some ideas to help you:

- when were you absent from school? (day, date, term, year, weather or season)
- why were you absent? (reason, what caused that, how)
- how did you spend the day you were absent from school (morning, afternoon, evening)
- what were you missing all day? (what you missed all day, what you thought about)
- what you advise other school children to do or not to do.



## Write

### Spelling and dictation

Your teacher will call out words and sentences from the poem I Often while you write them.

### Revision and assessment 4



## Listen

Look and listen carefully as the teacher reads this paragraph aloud.

### Keeping time

Do you know the saying, "Time is money?" This saying means that like money, time is precious. Just as we spend money wisely, we must also spend time wisely. It also means that we must keep time. Keeping time means that we should not be late for school, church or appointments. Late comers always disturb others when they walk in after the starting time. It is bad manners to be late and keep other people waiting for you. That is why you must apologise whenever you are late.

### Write

From the passage, write the correct meanings of the words used.

1. The word 'precious' means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. very little      B. not important  
C. very valuable    D. enough
2. An appointment is an agreement to see someone \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at a given time    B. late in the day  
C. whom you know   D. whom you do not know.
3. To apologise is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. be late      B. be in a hurry  
C. say sorry     D. to disturb

### Read

Read the poem **Keep time** again briefly to the teacher.

### Speak

#### **Apologising**

Pretend that you are late for school. Go to the teacher and apologise, giving the reason(s) why you are late.

## Listen

Your teacher will tell you about Zimbabwe's national heroes and heroines:

- **Who they are:** men (heroes) and women (heroines) who have been brave for the good of the country and the people.
- **Some of them:** names of some of the heroes and heroines,
- **How we honour them:** name streets, roads and places after them, celebrate Heroes' Day.

## Read

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

## Our national heroes and heroines

liberation  
political  
association

guerillas  
disability  
honour

fatal  
independence  
laundry

rancher  
acre  
opportunities

preacher  
basketry

The heroes and heroines of Zimbabwe are remembered in many ways. One way of remembering them is to build statues of them. Another way is to name places after them. Bulawayo airport is named after Joshua Mqabuko Nkomo, one of Zimbabwe's national heroes. Streets and roads have been named after the heroes and heroines. Some of these are Josiah Tongogara, Herbert Chitepo, and Mbuya Nehanda. We honour our heroes and heroines on Heroes' Day every year. Heroes' Day is celebrated on the second Monday of



August every year. Do you know the date for this year's Heroes' Day celebrations?

### **Joshua Nkomo**



Joshua Mqabuko Nyongolo Nkomo, popularly known as 'Father Zimbabwe', or 'Umdala Wethu' is another well-known hero of Zimbabwe. He was born on 19 June 1917 in Bokalanga, south-east of Plumtree in Matabeleland South. His father, Thomas Nyongolo Nkomo was a preacher and cattle rancher.

Joshua Mqabuko Nyongolo Nkomo was the leader of ZAPU, a political party that was fighting for the independence of Zimbabwe. He was also the leader of ZIPRA, the military wing of ZAPU. ZIPRA freedom fighters fought many battles against the whites, leading to the independence of Zimbabwe. After independence, Joshua Mqabuko Nyongolo Nkomo became a government minister and then a vice-president of Zimbabwe. He died on 1 July 1999, and is buried at the National Heroes' Acre in Harare.

### **Josiah Tongogara**

Josiah Tongogara is another Zimbabwean hero. He was born in Shurugwi in the Midlands Province on 4 February 1938. Josiah Tongogara grew up on a farm owned by a white farmer called Ian Smith who later became the prime minister of Rhodesia. Josiah's parents were working as labourers on the farm.

When he grew up, Josiah Tongogara went to Zambia. From Zambia he went to China where he got his military training. When he returned he became the leader of the liberation fighters known as guerillas.

Josiah Tongogara was killed in a fatal road accident on 26 December 1979, just four months before the independence of Zimbabwe. He is buried at the National Heroes Acre in Harare.



## Jairos Jiri

Another national hero, Jairos Jiri, was born on 6 June in Bikita District, Masvingo. Jairos Jiri founded the Jairos Jiri Association for the blind and people with disability.



In the Jairos Jiri centres, people living with blindness and other forms of disabilities learn to support themselves through agriculture, woodwork, metalwork, basketry, sewing, poultry, laundry, music and many other activities. These activities give hope and opportunities to the people living with disabilities. They learn that disability is not inability.

At the time of his death on 12 November 1982, there were sixteen Jairos Jiri centres spread right across Zimbabwe. Many people visit these centers to see what the people living with disabilities can do for themselves.

### Write

**Choose the correct answer.**

1. A hero is a person who \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. does something great and brave for the good of the people
  - B. kills many people
  - C. fights in a war
  - D. is rich and has many children
2. What do you think the word 'military' refers to?
  - A. The independence of a country.
  - B. The leader of a political party.
  - C. Activities like agriculture, poultry, music and woodwork.
  - D. People fighting wars with weapons like guns and bombs.

3. Who is also known as 'Father Zimbabwe' or 'Umdala Wethu'?
  - A. Jairos Jiri
  - B. Joshua Mqabuko Nyongolo Nkomo
  - C. Josiah Tongogara
  - D. Thomas Nyongolo Nkomo
4. What do you think the saying, 'Disability is not inability' means?
  - A. People living with disabilities are unable to do anything for themselves.
  - B. Only people living with blindness are the disabled people.
  - C. People with disabilities are able to do many things for themselves.
  - D. People with disabilities should not do any work.
5. Who of these people was a trained soldier?
  - A. Joshua Mqabuko Nyongolo Nkomo
  - B. Jairos Jiri
  - C. Josiah Tongogara
  - D. Mbuya Nehanda

### Speak

#### **Speaking about the heroes and heroines of Zimbabwe**

Use the table below to talk about some of the heroes and heroines of Zimbabwe. Include all the information provided for each person.

**Key:** M – male

F – female

Name of the hero/heroine	Sex	Date of birth	Place of birth	Date of death
Herbert Chitepo	M	15/06/1923	Nyanga in Manicaland	18/03/1975
Jason Ziyaphaphia Moyo	M	1927	Plumtree, Matabeleland South	22/01/1977
Sally Hayfron Mugabe	F	06/06/1931	Ghana in West Africa	27/01/1992
George Silundika	M	03/1929	Plumtree, Matabeleland South	09/04/1981
Leopold Takawira	M	1916	Chirumanzu, Midlands Pr.	1970
Simon Vengai Muzenda	M	28/10/1922	Gutu, Masvingo Province	20/09/2003
Ruth Chinamano	F	16/02/1925	Cape Town, South Africa	02/01/2005

Edson Zvobgo	M	02/10/1935	Masvingo Province	22/08/2004
Lookout Mosuku	M	07/04/1940	Matabeleland Province	05/04/1985
Victoria Chitepo	F	27/03/1928	South Africa	08/04/2016
Simon Mazorodze	M	1933	Mhondoro, Mashonaland West	1981
Johannia MaFuyana Nkomo	F	18/09/1927	Matobo, Matabeleland South	03/06/2003
George Nyandoro	M	08/07/1926	Chihota District, Mashonaland	24/06/1994
Solomon 'Rex' Mujuru	M	05/05/1945	Chikomba, Mashonaland East	15/08/2011
Julia Tukai Zvobgo	M	08/11/1947	Masvingo Province	16/02/2004
Arnold Chingombe	M	25/09/1950	Ndanga, Masvingo Province	09/06/2008
Nathaniel Shamuyarira	M	29/09/1928	Mashonaland	04/06/2014
John Lunda Nkomo	M	22/08/1934	Matabeleland South	17/01/2013
Josiah Chinamano	M	29/10/1922	Epworth, Harare	01/10/1984
Joseph Msika	M	06/12/1923	Chiweshe, Mashonaland	04/08/2009

Complete the paragraph below using information from the table.

\_\_\_\_\_ is one of Zimbabwe's National heroes/heroines. He/She was born on/in \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ [place] \_\_\_\_\_. He/She died on/in \_\_\_\_\_. At the time of his/her death he/she was \_\_\_\_\_ years old.



### Plurals of some nouns

We talk of one hero and many heroes.

Look at this short passage:

The plants that give us tomatoes and potatoes are just small bushes. Unlike these small tomato and potato bushes, mangoes are from the thick branches of big trees. The tomatoes and the mangoes are picked

and packed into wooden boxes or metal dishes. The dishes and the boxes are then transported to the markets in lorries or on the roofs of the rural buses.

Note: we add -es to nouns that end with -o, -ss, -ch, -x and -sh.

Rewrite these sentences with the right plural for the nouns in brackets.

1. People use different types of (brush) to sweep the (church).
2. Many football (coach) of both (sex) were former football players themselves.
3. All (business) must pay (tax) to the state.
4. All the (dress) sewn by the class have decorative (stitch) on them.
5. The (crash) of many (bus) are caused by high speed.
6. At work, many (boss) wear expensive wrist (watch).
7. Some (class) do their lessons in classrooms with old (bench).

### Write

#### Using its and it's

Read the paragraph

#### My dog

I have a pet. It's a black female dog. Its tail is short. Right now it's at home with its puppies. It has four puppies. It feeds its puppies on milk. I hope it's happy. It's my best friend together with its four puppies.



Note that:

It's is a short form for it is.

Its is a possessive pronoun. It shows something belongs to something.

Rewrite these sentences filling in it's or its.

1. Our country changed \_\_\_\_\_ name from Rhodesia to Zimbabwe at independence.
2. Oh, I had forgotten that \_\_\_\_\_ sports day today.
3. That car looks very old, but \_\_\_\_\_ wheels are new.
4. Our school is beautiful. \_\_\_\_\_ surrounded by pine trees.

5. This is a big tree. \_\_\_\_\_ branches are many.  
6. I have found my lost book, but some of \_\_\_\_\_ pages are missing.

### Write

#### Composition

Did you know that you can have:

- **A school hero/heroine**, for example, in sports, or the one who saved a small child from danger?
- **A community hero/heroine** who does something great and brave for the people for example, digging a well, stopping a huge fire, planting trees for the people, saving a child from drowning?

In 2-3 paragraphs, in 8 – 15 lines write a composition about:

- a) A school hero/heroine or
- b) A community 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.

### Write Extra mile

#### Arranging names in alphabetical order

These are the names of some of the learners in a class. Arrange them in alphabetical order:

Joan

Isaac

Abel

Farai

Bongani

Daissy

Chipo

Moses

Elvis

Kuda

George

Herbert

Naume

Lisa

**UNIT  
10**

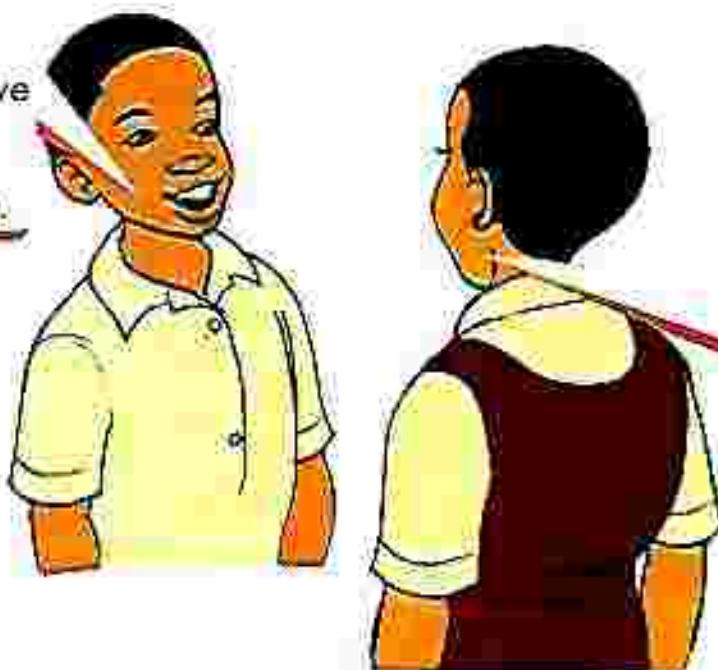
**Letters to friends and relatives**

**Read and speak**

**The home address**

In pairs, read what the children are saying to each other.

My name is  
Danisa Moyo. I live  
at Number F36,  
Magaba Street,  
Mkoba in Gweru.



My name is  
Tanaka Shoko. I  
live in Chikomo  
Village, Makoni  
District, Rusape.

Take turns to tell the class your name and home address.

**Read**

Read the friendly letter below and answer the questions that follow.

township	kilometers	blocks	beautiful	throwing
pathways	durawall	prefect	favourite	Science
choir	Miss	economics	especially	senior
obedient				

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 kilometers south of the city. Our house 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 headteacher 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 boys' 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

 Write

Answer these questions in full, correct sentences.

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?

 Speak

Answer these questions from the letter you read.

1. Why is Susan never late for school?
2. What do people in a choir do?
3. What day is sports day at Shakashe Primary School?
4. Which are Susan's favourite subjects?
5. Which are your favourite subjects?
6. Why do all the children at Shakashe know Rugare?
7. Explain whether children at Shakashe are polite or impolite?
8. Explain whether children at Shakashe keep their school clean or not?

 Read and speak

Look at the layout of the friendly letter you have read and do the following:

- Say the full home address of the person who wrote this letter
- Say the date when this letter was written
- Say what separates the address and the date, then the date and the greeting
- Say the greeting used in this letter
- Say how many paragraphs make the body of the letter
- Say what separates one paragraph from the next paragraph
- Say the ending of the letter
- Say the name of the person who wrote this letter.

### Write

#### Writing a friendly letter

Imagine the letter written by Susan was written to you. Write in reply to that letter telling her about your own school.

Start by saying:

Thank you for your letter telling me about your school. I wish to tell you about \_\_\_\_\_.

Remember to layout your letter well.

### Listen

#### Using some and others

Listen as one of you reads this short paragraph:

Near my home, there is a small plot with many trees. Some trees are tall, others are short. Some trees are thick, others are thin. Some trees have leaves, others have no leaves. Some trees give us fruits, others do not give us any fruits.



**Rules:** We always say **some** first before we say **others**.

We do not use **others** on its own without first saying **some**.

Say your own sentences using **some** and **others**.

### Write

Using **some** and **others** make your own sentences using the nouns listed below. Choose **only FIVE words** to write about.

children parents houses farms

teachers fruits

motorcars stories

days shoes

roads people

Example: Some roads in the city are wide, and others are narrow.

### Revision and assessment 3

### Listen

Listen carefully as some learners read to you the life stories of some of Zimbabwe's **heroes** and **heroines**. Answer the questions the teacher will ask about each one of the heroes and heroines.

### Speak

#### Making polite requests

Using **could**, **may**, **would**, **do**, **please**, and **excuse me** ask other learners in your class for something in a polite way.

### Read

Read this paragraph fluently.

#### Heroes and heroines of Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe has both **heroes** and **heroines**. These are men and women who were not **selfish** to think and care only about themselves. Many of these heroes and heroines **lost their lives** in the fight for **freedom**. Today we, as a country enjoy the right to do what we want because of our heroes and heroines. That is why we **salute** them, or give praise and respect to them.

 Write

Select the correct meanings of these words from the paragraph in above.

1. Heroes are \_\_\_\_ (men/women/acres).
2. Heroines are \_\_\_\_ (men/women/places).
3. Selfish means \_\_\_\_ (thinking and caring about oneself/thinking and caring about others).
4. Freedom is the \_\_\_\_ (right to do what you want/the respect given to the heroes).
5. In this paragraph, to salute means \_\_\_\_ (to give praise and respect/to forget something).
6. We say people lost their lives when they have \_\_\_\_ (died/worked hard/surrendered).



Read this animal story and then answer the questions that follow.

### The Eagle and the Rabbit

destroying  
unfortunately  
approaching  
laid

neighbours  
void  
safety

begged  
rabbit  
drown

deserves  
although  
neither

danger  
eagle  
teaches

Once upon a time Eagle and Rabbit were neighbours. Eagle lived in a grass nest on a low branch of a tree. That is where she had laid her eggs. Rabbit's home was just below the low branch under Eagle's nest. Although they lived next to each other, they were not friends. They neither talked to, nor greeted each other.



One day there was a huge veld fire. The fire was burning and destroying all the grass and the trees. Many insects, birds and animals were running away from the approaching fire. Eagle decided to move her eggs out of danger. Unfortunately, Eagle could not carry the eggs on her own.

Eagle begged Rabbit, "Please Rabbit, carry my eggs across the river, away from the danger!" The Rabbit just turned away. He ran towards the river, away from the fire leaving the eagle's eggs to burn.

Rabbit got to the river and found it flooded. He knew that if he tried to cross the flooded river he would drown. He also knew that there were crocodiles in the water.

Then, Rabbit saw Eagle flying just above him. He begged, "Please Eagle, carry me across the flooded river before the fire reaches here!"

Eagle replied, "One good turn deserves another. You should have agreed to carry my eggs to safety first. Now I would also be willing to carry you across the flooded river."

### Write

Answer these questions correctly.

1. The English proverb '**O**ne good turn **d**eserves **a**nother' means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. people are very unkind to each other  
B. it is no use crying when you have a problem  
C. if you do not ask for help when you have a problem, nobody will help you  
D. if you are good to other people, they will also be good to you
2. Where did Eagle live?
3. Was the eagle in the story male or female? Why?
4. What does the word 'danger' in the story refer to?
5. Would you say Eagle and Rabbit were good or bad neighbours?  
Why?
6. Why did Rabbit fail to cross the river?

- What do you think happened to Rabbit in the end?
- What does this story teach us?

### Speak

#### Telling stories

Take turns to tell the class some animal stories.

Begin your story like this: Once upon a time \_\_\_\_\_

End your story like this: This story teaches us \_\_\_\_\_

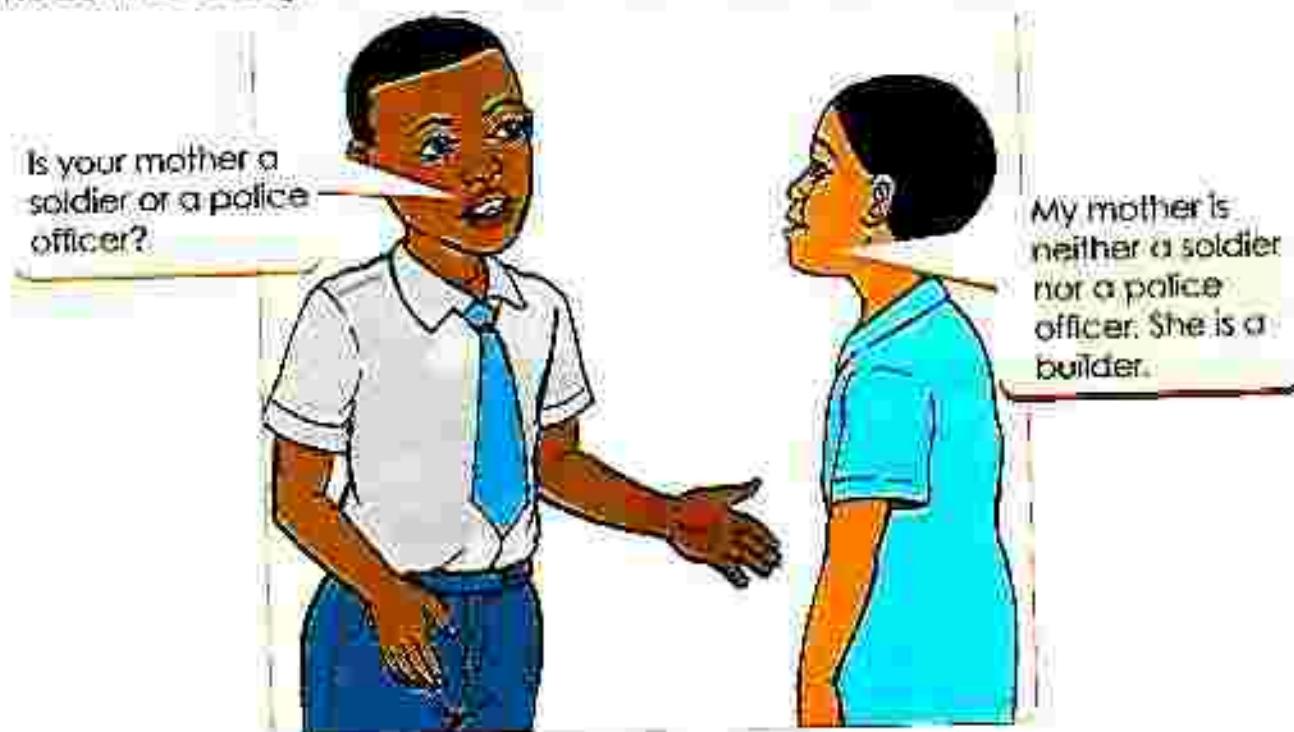
### Speak

#### Neither...nor

Look at this sentence from the story:

They **neither** talked to, **nor** greeted each other.

Read the dialogue below:



#### Choose the correct answer.

"My father is **neither** a soldier nor a policeman," means \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the father is not a soldier
- B. the father is not a policeman
- C. the father is both a soldier and a policeman
- D. the father is not a soldier, and not a policeman also

**Note:** Use **neither ... nor** to say that something is not true of two people or two things.

**Using neither ... nor give the answers to these questions, then say the correct thing.**

Example: The weather is neither cold nor hot today. It is windy.  
This means that the weather is not cold and not hot, but windy.

1. Is it a Saturday or a Sunday today?
2. Are we in the month of January or December now?
3. Does a monkey or a baboon live in the water?
4. Is Gweru or Mutare the largest city in Zimbabwe?
5. Have you ever been to India or to Japan?
6. Are Tom or Freddy your friend?

### Read and speak

The short sound **a** as in words like **and, man, had, and many**.

Recite this poem correctly with your friends.

#### A merry man

A merry man got married.  
He married a merry woman  
At a merry wedding.  
By the sea side  
With many merry men and women  
Who had come to see.  
The merry man marry a merry woman.



### Write

#### Homophones

Look at these pair of words from the poem above:

**marry/merry**

**see/sea**

Each pair of words sounds the same, but the words mean different things. They are also spelled differently. They are called **homophones**.

**Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.**

1. The wind \_\_\_\_\_ away my \_\_\_\_\_ hat. (blue/blew)
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ the thief and took him to the village \_\_\_\_\_. (court/caught)
3. She gave him a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ her to the market. (sent/cent)
4. It is not \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus \_\_\_\_\_ to rise every week. (fair/fare)
5. Last \_\_\_\_\_ I had a flue and was very \_\_\_\_\_. (weak/week)
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ her father would buy her a \_\_\_\_\_ uniform for coming first in the athletics completions. (knew/new)
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ he should cover his \_\_\_\_\_ when sneezing. (nose/knows)
8. They tied a \_\_\_\_\_ on the bandage so that it would \_\_\_\_\_ fall off. (not/knot)

 **Write**

**Read and then rewrite the mathematical words below in alphabetical order:**

rectangle	kite	triangle	circle	square
diameter	perimeter	oblong	hectare	

 **Write**

**In 3-4 paragraphs of 10-15 lines write your own composition of animal story. Give your story a suitable heading.**

 **Write**

**Handwriting**

**Copy the sentences below into your books using Nelson Script:**

**One good turn deserves another. If you are good to other people they will also be good to you.**

English Paper 1

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

 Read and write

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow:

Our bodies have a lot of water in them. This water is useful and **vital** as it keeps our bodies cool and alive. Without water in our bodies, we would die. The loss of the water in our bodies is called dehydration. Dehydration can lead to death.



The risk or danger of dehydration is greatest in the hot summer season. This is when the temperatures **soar**. Temperature is the degree of heat or cold. In summer, many children suffer from dehydration. They lose a lot of water from their bodies as they play and run around in the heat. Here are some hints to avoid dehydration:

- Always drink a lot of water as you play or work. The water you drink will replace the water you lose through sweat.
- Eat a lot of fresh vegetables and fruits. Fruits like watermelons, mangoes, paw paws, cucumbers have a lot of water in them.
- Reduce sweating by wearing light clothes. Work and play in the shade. Make swimming your sport during the hot months in summer. When you are swimming, you do not sweat. Therefore, you do not lose any water from your body.

In questions 1 - 6 choose the correct answer from the passage:

- Dehydration is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a kind of sport played by the children
  - a kind of fruit that grows in summer
  - the loss of too much water from our bodies
  - sweating
- The word 'vital' in the first paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - very important
  - useless
  - too much
  - young
- The word 'soar' in the second paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - small
  - play and run around
  - go down
  - go up or rise
- The degree of heat or coldness is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - danger
  - temperature
  - summer
  - loss of life
- Another word that means the same as the word 'risk' is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - danger
  - season
  - water
  - sweat
- To avoid dehydration, children should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - drink lots of water
  - eat lots of dry food
  - make swimming their sport in winter
  - sweat a lot

In questions 7 - 20 choose the correct answer to complete the sentences:

- Motorists are people travelling \_\_\_\_\_.
  - by train
  - on foot
  - by motor vehicles
  - by aeroplanes

8. An elephant is a \_\_\_\_\_ animal.  
A. huge B. long C. tiny D. thin
9. Tourists enjoy visiting and \_\_\_\_\_ new places.  
A. see B. seeing C. sees D. saw
10. The farmers will start planting their crops when the rains \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. come B. coming C. comes D. came
11. It is very \_\_\_\_\_ to cross flooded rivers.  
A. safe B. dark C. heavy D. dangerous
12. People who travel on foot are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tourists B. visitors C. pedestrians D. passengers
13. Yesterday father was busy \_\_\_\_\_ the broken fence.  
A. mending B. mended C. mend D. mends
14. The man drowned in the pool \_\_\_\_\_ he could not swim.  
A. otherwise B. if C. because D. after
15. Parents should love \_\_\_\_\_ children.  
A. their B. they C. there D. them
16. He has a sharp \_\_\_\_\_ and can remember everything that was said.  
A. senses B. sight C. behaviour D. memory
17. Good health is the \_\_\_\_\_ of diseases.  
A. presence B. absence C. pain D. medicine
18. People at work should wear \_\_\_\_\_ clothing like glasses, gloves, or gumboots.  
A. clean B. protective C. new D. old
19. You should \_\_\_\_\_ when you have done something wrong.  
A. cry B. complain C. apologise D. reply
20. Sam was absent \_\_\_\_\_ school on Friday.  
A. at B. to C. for D. from

### Read

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

Many school children look forward to the school holidays. They take the school holidays as a time of freedom. Some even think that a holiday is a time to rest and do nothing else. School holidays should never be a time for doing nothing. School children should plan what they are going to do during the next holidays. School children can

also take time to visit friends and relatives during the holidays. Besides visiting friends and relatives, there are also many places of interest to visit in our own areas.

These places of interest include mountains, rivers, dams, and forests. They also include factories or industries in the area and many other places. One can go out fishing, looking for wild fruits or just sight-seeing.

In numbers 21–26 choose the answers from the passage you read above.

21. This passage is about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the jobs that people can do
  - B. school holidays
  - C. visiting friends and relatives
  - D. reading book
22. The passage also shows us that many school children \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. like to go on holiday
  - B. dislike school holidays
  - C. do not go on holiday
  - D. work very hard during the school holidays
23. This passage is saying that during the holidays, school children should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. be doing nothing
  - B. only visit friends and relatives
  - C. be doing many different activities
  - D. sleep all the time
24. Which of these can school children do during the holidays?
  - A. Go out stealing fruits.
  - B. Go to the library to read books.
  - C. Sleep all day long.
  - D. Play throughout the day.
25. How can a school child keep his/her mind sharp and ready for the next term's school work?
  - A. By making a list of things to do in the holidays.
  - B. By reading books.
  - C. By sleeping most of the time.
  - D. By doing nothing.

26. What is the meaning of this passage as a whole?
- School holidays are bad for school children.
  - School children should not go on holiday.
  - Children can make good use of the school holidays.
  - Children should not be made to work during school holidays.

In numbers 27 – 33 choose the correct answer.

27. Our school \_\_\_\_\_ won the music competitions.  
A. choir    B. class    C. club    D. grade
28. After the strong winds, the streets were \_\_\_\_\_ with pieces of paper.  
A. flooded    B. surrounded    C. littered    D. full
29. Some of our national heroes are women and \_\_\_\_\_ are men.  
A. some    B. others    C. none    D. all
30. My mother is \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher nor a nurse.  
A. either    B. neither    C. or    D. also
31. \_\_\_\_\_ was a very bad day for me.  
A. Daily    B. Tomorrow    C. Yesterday    D. Now
32. An aeroplane can travel \_\_\_\_\_ distances in a short time.  
A. long    B. high    C. deep    D. quick
33. Jonas would like to use Themba's pen for a short while and then return it. How does Jonas ask for Themba's pen in a polite manner?  
A. Where is your pen, Themba?  
B. Themba, do you have a pen?  
C. May I please borrow your pen for a short while, Themba?  
D. Give me your pen for a short while, Themba.

### Read

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow.

#### Bad master, good servant

Fire! Oh, fire!  
Made by man  
With mere firewood.  
But, fire, oh fire!  
Very harmful you can be,  
When out of control.  
You burn down your own maker to ashes.



You destroy your own maker's house.  
You destroy the grass that feeds his animals,  
Even the trees that your maker planted.  
Fire! Oh, fire!  
What a bad master you are!

Fire! Oh, fire!  
How very useful you can be,  
When under control!  
You warm your maker in the cold weather.  
You boil your maker's water.  
You roast your maker's meat,  
And cook his food.  
You even light the cigarette on his mouth.  
Fire, oh fire!  
What a good servant you are!



In numbers 34 – 37 choose the correct answers from the poem.

34. This poem is talking about \_\_\_\_\_.  
  - A. how to make a fire
  - B. what to do when there is no fire
  - C. how harmful and how useful fire is
  - D. someone with cigarette on the mouth
35. When is fire a good servant?  
  - A. When it is out of control.
  - B. When it is under control.
  - C. Only when the weather is cold.
  - D. When it is made of mere firewood.
36. Who do you think is 'the maker' in this poem?  
  - A. Man    B. Fire    C. God    D. Animals
37. This poem also shows us that when fire is out of control, it \_\_\_\_\_.  
  - A. is very useful
  - B. warms our bodies
  - C. is made of firewood
  - D. can be very harmful

In numbers 38–40, choose the correct answers.

38. Which of these sentences is correct?

- A. Some girls are smart, others are dirty.
- B. Other girls are smart, some are dirty.
- C. Some girls are smart, some are dirty.
- D. Other girls are smart, others are dirty.

39. In the alphabetical order, which of these names comes first?

- A. Ponela
- B. Majoni
- C. Khupe
- D. Siwela

40. Which sentence is written correctly?

- A. Chipo, sekai, rudo and fadzai were all born in June.
- B. Chipo sekai rudo and fadzai were all born in June
- C. Chipo, Sekai, Rudo and Fadzal were all born in June.
- D. Chipo, Sekai, Rudo, and Fadzai were all born in june.

### English Paper 2 Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

#### Write

In 3–4 paragraphs, in 8–12 lines write a letter to your brother or sister telling him/her about your new friend:  
name, age, looks, parents, home, school and class, why you like the friend.



Read this story and answer the questions that follow.

### A day of silly mistakes

I will never forget the day when I made silly mistakes. It was because I thought I was late for school. I hate to be late for school especially when there is morning parade. The school mates will call you strange names when you are late for morning parade.

Mother did not wake me up on that day. I dressed in great haste without even washing my face. Then I picked a piece of cake that mother had baked. Mother always bakes good cakes for sale and makes a lot of money from the sales. I did not even sit down to take tea with the cake.

Then, in that state, I ran to school as I ate the piece of cake. I just had no time to waste. I raced at a fast but safe pace along the path to school. When I came to the school gate, I realised that I had made a silly mistake. I had put the right shoe on my left foot and the left shoe on my right foot.



I looked for a place to sit while I corrected the silly mistake. Then, I realised that I had made another silly mistake. The shoes I was wearing on my two feet were not the same. Then I also realised that it was not a school day after all! What a day of silly mistakes!

### Write

Answer these questions from the passage.

1. Why did the writer make silly mistakes?
2. Why did the writer hate missing morning parade?
3. What made the writer wake up late?
4. 'I dressed in great haste'. How did the writer dress?
5. When did the writer realise his first mistake?
6. Which was the second mistake that the writer realised he had done?

### Speak

Silly mistakes

Tell the class about a silly mistake you made one day.

Start like this:

One day I \_\_\_\_\_ or

On \_\_\_\_\_ (say when) I \_\_\_\_\_ .

### Speak

Magic e

Look and say only the words correctly after your teacher. Note that magic e makes the a say its name.

1. mat/mate ..... My classmate and I sat on a mat when we met.
2. at/ate ..... They came at noon and ate all the fruits.
3. hat/hate ..... I hate dirty hats.
4. pan/pane ..... Mother put the hot pan near the window pane.
5. bad/bade ..... I bade goodbye to the bad guy.
6. fat/fate ..... We still do not know the fate of the fat man.
7. rat/rate ..... I now know the rate at which the rat produces its young ones.
8. Sam/same ..... Sam and I are in the same class.

9. back/bake ..... She came back to bake a cake for me.
10. snack/snake ..... A snake came into the room where I was eating my snack.
11. mad/made ..... I do not know what made him mad like that.

### Write

#### **Magic e and a sound**

From the passage **A day of silly mistakes**, write down 10 different words in which the **e** makes a say its name as in 'snake'. Afterwards, read the words you have written to the class.

### Write

#### **Using the comma (,)**

Look at this sentence:

- We come to school on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

#### **Note:**

- (i) we use the comma (,) to separate names that we write in a row
- (ii) we write the word 'and' in place of the comma between the last two names.

**Complete the following sentences putting in the comma (,) and the word 'and' in the right places.**

1. My four best friends at school are \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The colours on the Zimbabwe National Flag are \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The five cities in Zimbabwe that I would love to visit are \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Five examples of wild animals found in Zimbabwe are \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The first school term in Zimbabwe is during the months of \_\_\_\_\_.

### Write

#### **Spelling and dictation**

Your teacher will call out some words and one paragraph from **A day of silly mistakes** as you write them.

## Write

### Composition

Imagine that one day you made some silly mistakes. Write a composition about the silly mistakes you made as follows:

#### A day of silly mistakes

On \_\_\_\_\_ (what day) I made \_\_\_\_\_ (number of) silly mistakes.

First, I \_\_\_\_\_ (explain the first silly mistake).  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

After that I realized that I \_\_\_\_\_ (explain the next mistake).  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Lastly I realized that \_\_\_\_\_ (explain the next silly mistake).  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

I will never forget that day.

## Write: Extra mile

### Writing a paragraph

People are given strange names for one reason or another. Imagine that you know someone who was given a strange name.

Write 1–2 paragraphs under the heading A strange name. In the paragraph(s) say:

- the real name of the person who was given the strange name
- the strange name that he/she was given
- who gave him/her the strange name
- why the person was given that strange name.

# UNIT 14

## Making money and using it wisely

### Read

Read this passage in groups of five as: narrator, Mr Mabhena, Mrs Mabhena, Luyando and Bongani.

#### The Mabhena family

wise  
prices

budget  
fattened

precious

decay

season

**Narrator:** Mr and Mrs Mabhena are wise parents. Every season, they fatten cattle for sale. Their daughter, Luyando, and their son, Bongani, help them to fatten the cattle. This season, the Mabhena family sold five fattened cattle and got a lot of money. They used some of the money to pay school fees for Luyando and Bongani. They also bought new school uniforms for the two children.



**Mr Mabhena:** Luyando and Bongani, your father and I would like to thank you for helping in the fattening of the cattle. We are all going for shopping next weekend. I hope you will enjoy the shopping!

**Bongani:** Oh! That is very good news, mother. I would like to buy a big ball to play with my friends after school. I would also like to buy a big toy car and lots of sweets and many other things that I will find in the shops. I could also buy either an umbrella or a raincoat. If I still have some money left I will eat an ice cream too.

**Luyando:** I would like to buy a large doll, a cellphone handset, some earphones, sunglasses, a new satchel, a picture book, a pencil sharpener, a ruler, some biscuits and many other things. I would also buy either a sunhat or a cap. My friends have all these things, and I haven't got them!

**Mr Mabhena:** Wait! Wait! Wait, my dear children! We do not buy things just because our friends have them. We also should not buy things that will harm us. Sweets may make our teeth decay. We should buy only those things that we need and are useful to us.

**Luyando:** Oh!

**Bongani:** Really?

**Mr Mabhena:** You should also not go into the shops and start looking for what to buy. Instead, you decide what to buy before going to the shops. Money is precious. You do not get money easily without working hard for it. When you get it, you must spend it wisely.

**Mr Mabhena:** Let us sit down and draw up a budget for our shopping. People who do a budget before going out for shopping always use their money wisely.

**Luyando:** What is a budget, dad?

**Bongani:** Oh! I know what a budget is, Luyando. We learned about it at school. A budget is a wise plan for spending the money that one has got. In a budget, we list the cost of each of the important things on which we would like to spend the money that we have. It is very important to do a budget first before spending even a little money.

**Narrator:** The Mabhena family sat down and started drawing up their budget. They made a list of everything they needed.

They put the prices. They made sure they spent their money wisely. They also put some money aside for use in future.

### Answer these questions correctly.

1. How did the Mabhena family make money?
2. What will eating lots of sweets do to our teeth?
3. What is a budget?
4. What do you do in a budget?
5. Luyando and Bongani were being thanked for \_\_\_\_\_.
6. It is wise to buy things because all your friends have them. True or False?
7. When should you draw up a budget?
  - A. When you have spent all your money.
  - B. Before you start spending any money.
  - C. Only if you have a little money to spend.
  - D. Only when you have a lot of money to spend.

### Speak

#### Discussion

1. Is it wise to buy things just because other people have got those things?
2. What things should we buy?

### Speak

Imagine that the learners in your group are children from one family. Your parents have given you one hundred dollars (\$100.00) to use for your own needs.

Draw up a budget showing how you will spend the money. Remember that in a budget, we list the cost of each of the important things on which we would like to spend the money that we have.

### Write

#### Using If ... will

Look at these sentences:

- If I still have some money left I will eat an ice cream.
- If I have twenty dollars I will buy a pair of school shoes.

Now answer this question correctly: What will you buy if you get ten dollars?

**Complete these sentences. Choose a suitable ending from the box.**

1. If I draw up a budget \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If it gets cold \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If father asks for help with the cattle \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If I have any money left \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If you eat too many sweets \_\_\_\_\_.

you will have tooth decay.

I will help him gladly.

I will spend my money wisely.

I will wear a jacket.

I will buy a kite to play with.

### Speak and write

**Using either ... or**

**Look at these sentences:**

- I could also buy either an umbrella or a raincoat.
- I would also buy either a sunhat or a cap.

We use either ... or to say two or more choices.

**Use either... or to say:**

- (a) what you will buy if you had ten dollars
- (b) the friends you would like to play with
- (c) what you would like to be when you grow up
- (d) the days of the week when you go to church
- (e) the places you would like to visit.

### Write

**Using I together with other people's names.**

**Look at this sentence:**

- Luyando and I are in the same class.

Note: you mention the other person before I.

**Using I write one sentence in which:**

- (a) you do something with your friend everyday
- (b) you will go somewhere with your brother or sister next week
- (c) you do a job everyday with your mother or father
- (d) you helped a person living with blindness with your cousin yesterday
- (e) you will do some sport with your friend at school.

 **Write**

Imagine that last week you earned some money. You then spent that money wisely. In 3-4 paragraphs, in 10-12 lines, write a letter to a friend telling him/her:

- how much money you earned and how you earned it
- how you used the money wisely
- what the friend can also do to earn money.

**Revision and assessment 7**

 **Listen**

**Look, listen and say these sentences correctly after your teacher:**

- It is **bad** manners to jump on a **bed**.
- The ten **men** were led by a short **man**.
- We **sat** on a set of new sofas.
- John's **dad** is **dead**.
- At the **end** of the game, Mary **and** I were tired.
- Mother bought a **pan** and a **pen**.
- Two friends **met** and sat on a **mat**.
- People are **merry** when they **many**.

 **Speak**

Say any three sentences from Listen above on your own.

 Write

Read these words and paragraph aloud correctly.

ran

can

carry

jam

many

has

back

land

send

have

hands

pants

am

drank

an

**Old Sam and his black hat**

One day, old Sam was a sad man. Sam had left his black hat on a flat mat. Then a fat rat made a hole on his hat. That made Sam angry and he called his black cat. The black cat ran after, and killed the fat rat that made a hole on his black hat. At last Sam was a happy man again.

 Write

Answer these two questions using because in each answer.

1. Why was old Sam a sad man at first?
2. Why was old sam a happy man again?

## Madam Greg visits Zimbabwe: Part 1

**millionaire  
boundary**

**tourist  
language**

**magnificent  
airport**

**culture  
straight**

**heritage  
thunders**

Madam Greg lives in America. She is an American woman. Madam Greg is a millionaire. A millionaire is a person with a million dollars or more. She is a very rich person.

Last year Madam Greg travelled to Zimbabwe by air. She came as a tourist. A tourist is a person who visits places for pleasure. Every year, many tourists come to see places in Zimbabwe.

Tourists spend and leave a lot of money in the country they visit. For that reason, tourists are good for the country. Madam Greg came to Zimbabwe and visited many different places.

Madam Greg kept a diary. In her diary she wrote notes about what she saw and did everyday while in Zimbabwe. This is what she wrote in the diary on her first day in Zimbabwe:

1st day:

- Landed at the Victoria Falls Airport at 0730 hrs,
- Bought a map of Zimbabwe to see where all the places I am going to visit are,
- Hired a car and a driver to take me around Zimbabwe.



- Was driven straight to the mighty Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River. The Victoria Falls are a heritage site on the north-western boundary between Zimbabwe and Zambia. This heritage site, also known as the Mosi-oa-tunya in the local language which means 'the smoke that thunders' is a very important place in the history and culture of the people. The falls are about 1 700 metres wide and 108 metres high. Oh! What a magnificent sight the falls are!



### Write

**Answer these questions correctly.**

- Where did Madam Greg come from?
- What is a millionaire?
- How did Madam Greg travel to Zimbabwe?
- What is a diary?
- Where are the Victoria Falls?
- What does the name Mosi-oa-tunya mean?



### Speak

#### Research

Find out about any one of the tourist attractions in Zimbabwe. You can ask people, read books, read magazines, watch television or search on the internet for information. Present a short speech to the class about the place. You can collect pictures to show the class during your speech. If you have projectors you can use them in your speech.



### Write

#### Word meanings

Replace the underlined phrase in each sentence with one word from the passage that you read.

To help you, the first letter of the word is given.

- Madam Greg is a very rich person with over a million dollars.  
(m \_\_\_\_\_)
- Madam Greg is a person from America. (A \_\_\_\_\_)
- A millionaire is someone who is not poor. (r \_\_\_\_\_)

- Zimbabwe is visited by many people who travel to places for pleasure. (t\_\_\_)
- Madam Greg kept a book in which she wrote the events of every day. (d\_\_\_)
- The Victoria Falls are a bequliful and wonderful sight. (m\_\_\_)

### Write

#### **The past tense**

Look at this sentence:

Madam Greg travelled to Zimbabwe by air.

The word travelled comes from the word travel.

Note that the last letter l is doubled in the word before adding -ed.

Rewrite the following sentences in the past tense by adding -ed after doubling the last letter at the end of the verb in brackets.

- When the rain (stop) we went out to play.
- Yesterday, the two neighbours (quarrel) again.
- The new clothes (fit) her very well.
- Last winter, many leaves (drop) from the branches of the trees.
- As the children played, they (skip) over a rope.

### Write

#### **Letter to a penfriend**

In 3–4 paragraphs, in 8–12 lines, write a letter to penfriend who lives overseas telling him/her about the heritage sites in Zimbabwe. In your letter, write:

- what a heritage site is
- the names of some heritage sites and where they are in Zimbabwe
- the people who visit the heritage sites
- what people see at each heritage site.

### Write: Extra mile

#### **Describing a place**

Using your notes from the research you did, write a composition about one tourist attraction in Zimbabwe. Use the questions below to help you.

### **My favourite heritage site in Zimbabwe**

- What is the name of the heritage site?
- What is it?
- Where is it?
- What are the attractions at the heritage site?
- Why is it your favourite?

 Listen and speak →

Answer these questions correctly:

1. For what was Madam Greg coming to Zimbabwe?
2. Where was she coming from?
3. What name is given to a person who travels to places on holiday?
4. How did Madam Greg travel to Zimbabwe?
5. What famous place did Madam Greg visit on the first day of her stay in Zimbabwe?
6. Where is that place?
7. How was Madam Greg going to travel to other places in Zimbabwe?
8. What name is given to the book in which Madam Greg wrote the daily events of her stay in Zimbabwe?

 Read

**national  
heritage**

**reserve      granite**  
**international**

**massive**

### Madam Greg visits Zimbabwe: Part 2

Madam Greg continued writing in her diary about her visits to other places in Zimbabwe.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> days

I spent the two days touring the Hwange National Park, about 170 km south of the Victoria Falls. This is the largest game reserve in Zimbabwe. I saw elephants, lions, leopards, zebra, kudu, buffalo, giraffe, impala and many other wild animals.

#### 4<sup>th</sup> day

Visited the Matobo Hills, about 35 km south of Bulawayo, Zimbabwe's second largest city after Harare, the capital. The Matobos are beautiful granite rocks with well-wooded valleys. I saw many kinds of birds and

animals like hyenas, ostriches, hippos, giraffe, as well as the black and white rhinos.

#### 5<sup>th</sup> day

I visited the Great Zimbabwe Ruins, 25 km to the south of Masvingo, Zimbabwe's oldest city. The Great Zimbabwe Ruins are made up of massive stone walls. Some of the stone walls are on top of a hill and others are in the valley below the hill. This is a very famous heritage site from which the country got its name, Zimbabwe.



#### 6<sup>th</sup> day

After touring the Great Zimbabwe Ruins again in the morning, I was driven straight to the Harare International Airport to catch the evening flight back home.

#### Write

Answer the following questions in full correct sentences.

1. Where did Madam Greg spend the second and third day of her stay in Zimbabwe?
2. Where are the Matobo Hills?
3. Which is the second largest city in Zimbabwe?
4. What are the Great Zimbabwe Ruins made of?

- Where does the name of the country Zimbabwe come from?
- Which is Zimbabwe's oldest city?
- For how many days did Madam Greg stay in Zimbabwe?

### Speak

#### Reporting

Report to the class what Madam Greg did day by day. Remember to use past tenses of the verbs or doing words (what she did). Start like this:

On the first day, Madam Greg visited the \_\_\_\_\_.  
Then say a few interesting things she did or saw on that day.

### Write

#### Using as well as

##### Look at this sentence:

- Madam Greg saw many wild animals as well as birds.
- This is the same as saying:
- Madam Greg saw many wild animals and birds.
- Write three sentences of your own using: as well as

### Write: Extra mile

Imagine that you were Madam Greg. In 3-4 paragraphs, in 8 – 12 lines, write a letter to a friend telling the friend about your visit to Zimbabwe. Start your letter like this:

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

I have just returned from Zimbabwe where I had gone on holiday. Zimbabwe is a beautiful country with wonderful places to see. On the first day of my stay in Zimbabwe:

I \_\_\_\_\_.

### Write

#### Alphabetical order

These are the places that Madam Greg visited in Zimbabwe:

Victoria Falls

Hwange National Park

Matebo Hills

Great Zimbabwe Ruins

Rewrite the names of these places in alphabetical order. Use the first letter in the long names.

 Write

Madam Greg comes from America. She is an American.

1. A person who comes from Africa is an \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A person who comes from India is an \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A person who comes from Namibia is a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A person who comes from Zambia is a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A person who comes from Nigeria is a \_\_\_\_\_.

 Write

Spelling and dictation:

Your teacher will call out some words and one paragraph from *Madam Greg visits Zimbabwe* while you write them.

Revision and assessment 8

 Listen

Listen carefully as your teacher reads to you a paragraph about the heroes and heroines of Zimbabwe.

**Heroes and Heroines of Zimbabwe**

Zimbabwe has both **heroes** and **heroines**. These are men and women who were not **selfish** to think and care only about themselves. Many of these heroes and heroines **lost their lives** in the fight for **freedom**. Today we, as a country enjoy the right to do what we want because of our heroes and heroines. That is why we **salute** them, or give praise and respect to them.

You and I can also become heroes and heroines if we work hard to improve the lives of our people.

 Read

Read the paragraph **Heroes and Heroines of Zimbabwe** aloud fluently.

 Write

Guess and write the meanings of the words in bold from the way they are used in the paragraph **Heroes and Heroines of Zimbabwe** in Listen above.

1. Heroes are \_\_\_\_ (men/women/acres).
2. Heroines are \_\_\_\_ (men/women/places).
3. Selfish means \_\_\_\_ (thinking and caring about oneself/thinking and caring about others).
4. Freedom is the \_\_\_\_ (right to do what you want/the respect given to the heroes).
5. In this paragraph, to salute means \_\_\_\_ (to give praise and respect/to forget something).
6. We say people lost their lives when they have \_\_\_\_ (died/worked/hard/surrendered).
7. To improve is to \_\_\_\_ (make something better/make something bad/be polite).

 Speak

Being polite

Using **could**, **may**, **would**, **do**, **please**, **and excuse me** ask your teacher or other learners for something in a polite way.

 Listen

Your teacher will tell you the life history of some successful people in life.

- when and where the person was born
- the school history of that person
- what the successful person in life is doing now.

 Read

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

### Teenagers

teenagers

active

harmful

club

knowledge

marriage

spoils

Teenagers are the young people between thirteen and nineteen years of age. They are called teenagers because there is a 'teen' in their years of age: thirteen, up to nineteen.



Usually teenagers are active. This is because they have a lot of energy. Teenagers should use this energy in a good way. With this energy, teenagers should take part in sports and games. Taking part in sports and games is more important than winning.

Teenagers can also take up good hobbies that they enjoy doing during their free time. One example of a good hobby is joining a reading club. The boys and girls in a reading club read and exchange books. The club members meet from time to time. They discuss what they read in the books and share knowledge.

Hobbies are good because they will keep teenagers away from harmful practices. Examples of harmful practices are drinking beer, smoking and sex.

Teenagers should be allowed to enjoy their rights. Some teenage girls and boys drop out of school because they are forced into early marriages. This spoils the future of the children. Children should refuse to go into early marriages. They should report to the police anyone who sexually abuses them. They should also report when they are forced into early marriage.

### Write

Answer the following questions correctly.

1. Children between the age of thirteen and nineteen are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. adults    B. the aged    C. hobby people    D. teenagers
2. Something that is harmful \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. gives joy  
B. brings suffering, unhappiness and even death  
C. is a good hobby  
D. has a lot of energy
3. Which of these practices is not harmful to teenage children?  
A. Drinking beer  
B. Early marriage  
C. Sex  
D. Joining a reading club

4. Which of these is the most important thing in sport?  
A. Winning      B. Losing  
C. Taking part      D. Beating up your opponents
5. Which of these words from the passage means the opposite of 'passive'?  
A. Active      B. Early      C. Miserable      D. Energy
6. What is a hobby?  
A. Something that you enjoy doing during your free time.  
B. Something that you are forced to do by another person.  
C. An early marriage for teenage girls.  
D. A job that needs a lot of energy.

### Write

#### Adding -ed to make the past tense of verbs

A boy scout wrote what he and his other scouts did when they went out camping, but he wrote in the present tense.

Read the whole report with the verbs in bold in the past tense after adding -ed.

#### Camping for the scouts

We **pitch** our tent and **hoist** the flag. Then we **walk** into the forest. As we **walk**, we **talk** and **laugh** with each other. Sometimes we **play** games. Other times we **jump** over the bushes or **kick** the ball over the trees. Then, we **cross** a stream with clear water.



4. Which of these is the most important thing in sport?  
A. Winning      B. Losing  
C. Taking part      D. Beating up your opponents
5. Which of these words from the passage means the opposite of 'passive'?  
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 Write

### Adding **-ed** to make the past tense of verbs

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## Write: Extra mile

Using verbs that add -ed in the past tense

Complete the sentences changing the verb in the brackets to its past tense.

- When the rain came, the farmers (plant) their crops.
- I (brush) my teeth after supper.
- In the past, many people (fail) the driving test.
- This morning we (boil) some water in a kettle.
- A long time ago, people (sail) across the seas in wooden ships.
- Yesterday I (fill) my water bottle with very cold water.

## Speak

Using many and much

- (i) Read the dialogue below in pairs and answer the questions below.



- (a) For which things do we use **many**?  
(b) For which things do we use **much**?

**Rule:** We use:

**many** for things that can be counted (*countable things*), for example bottles.

**much** for things that cannot be counted (*uncountable things*), for example, water.

- (ii) In your groups, ask and answer each other questions on the following:
- (a) days in last/this/next month
  - (b) the tea you drank this morning
  - (c) the rainfall that was there last season
  - (d) the children/boys/girls in our class
  - (e) the teachers/male/female in our school
  - (f) the water in the dam.

### Write

#### Using many and much

Complete these sentences using **many** or **much**.

1. How \_\_\_\_\_ children are in the reading club?
2. How \_\_\_\_\_ time do the children spent during reading club meetings?
3. The boys want to know how \_\_\_\_\_ days they will spend in scout camp.
4. There was not \_\_\_\_\_ water in the stream, but there were \_\_\_\_\_ fish.
5. There was \_\_\_\_\_ vegetation in the forest.
6. The scouts did not pack \_\_\_\_\_ food.
7. The scouts took \_\_\_\_\_ tents with them.

### Read and speak

The long i sound as in **time, line, bite, size**

Recite the poem below correctly. The i has a long sound. The 'magic e' makes the vowel i before it long and say its name. The e is silent.

### I sometimes..!

I sometimes write with pride to invite  
Five of the nine friends of mine that I like;  
To come on site and sit outside with me,  
In the prime sunshine that sunrise provides.  
And smile while we enjoy the good life  
at no price!



### Write: Extra mile

#### Using many and much

Complete the following sentences using many or much.

1. You have so \_\_\_\_\_ hair on your head!
2. Too \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in your tea is unhealthy.
3. How \_\_\_\_\_ people live in your village?
4. There is \_\_\_\_\_ blood in a person's body, but I do not know how litres.
5. There is not \_\_\_\_\_ time left before the holidays. Do you know how \_\_\_\_\_ days are left?
6. How \_\_\_\_\_ passengers can a bus carry?



### Write

#### Composition

Write a composition about your hobby. Your composition should be in 3-4 paragraphs of about 12-15 sentences. The heading of your composition should be *My hobby*.

## English Paper 1 Time: 1 hour 30 minutes



Read

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

### The moon

The moon is one of the many natural objects or 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 Africa. 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.

In numbers 1 - 8 choose the correct answer from the passage you have read above.

1. This passage is talking about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the moon  
B. Mount Everest  
C. an American man  
D. the Apollo 11 space craft
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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
5. The first man to step on the moon was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a Russian  
B. Neil Armstrong  
C. Mons Hygen  
D. Apollo 11

6. 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
7. 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
8. 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.

In numbers 9 – 22 choose the correct answers.

9. In which word does the letter 'a' have the same sound as in the word ate?  
A. rat      B. at      C. mistake      D. heat
10. Playing games is useful and not a \_\_\_\_\_ of time.  
A. waste      B. late      C. good use      D. west
11. My mother is very good at \_\_\_\_\_ good cakes.  
A. frying      B. baking      C. boiling      D. cooking
12. Many children make the \_\_\_\_\_ mistake of wearing shoes on the opposite feet.  
A. careful      B. wonderful      C. childish      D. cheap
13. My sister, Janet, is the only \_\_\_\_\_ in our family.  
A. child      B. son      C. brother      D. daughter
14. Father sold many cattle and got \_\_\_\_\_ money.  
A. big      B. much      C. many      D. high
15. No one gets money \_\_\_\_\_ without working hard for it.  
A. nicely      B. already      C. hardly      D. easily
16. Tabitha, aged \_\_\_\_\_ years is still a teenager.  
A. fifteen      B. four      C. ten      D. twenty

17. What you enjoy doing more often during your free time is your  
A. job      B. duty      C. hobby      D. game
18. The boys laughed as they \_\_\_\_\_ along the road.  
A. walk      B. walked      C. walking      D. walks
19. Football is played by \_\_\_\_\_ a ball.  
A. kicking      B. kick      C. kicked      D. kicks
20. You should \_\_\_\_\_ when you feel tired.  
A. rest      B. rested      C. resting      D. rests
21. Last season, we got \_\_\_\_\_ rainfall.  
A. much      B. many      C. long      D. very mony
22. When the bus was \_\_\_\_\_ the passengers moved out slowly.  
A. running      B. fast      C. moving      D. stationary

### Read

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

#### The rhino

The rhino is a wild animal found in Zimbabwe. The white and the black rhino are the two kinds of rhinos in Zimbabwe. The black rhino is, in fact not black. It is grey in colour. Rhinos bear young ones which they feed on milk.

Rhinos are more active during the night than during the day. When you see a rhino, it looks heavy but can run at speeds around fifty kilometres per hour. However, a rhino rarely attacks people, except in self-defense or when it is protecting its calf.

During the day, a rhino spends most of its time feeding on the leaves of bushes or low trees. When it is not



feeding, the rhino spends the time sleeping in the cool shade of trees. Rhinos need to drink lots of water from time to time. That is why rhinos are always found within five kilometres of rivers or water pools.

Rhinos seem to welcome the bird as a passenger on their backs. The oxpecker bird picks and eats the ticks that are found on the rhino skins. These ticks suck blood from the rhino.

Rhinos have few enemies, like the lion and the hyena who try to kill their calves. Man is by far the rhino's greatest enemy. People kill the rhino for its horn which is used as medicine. Today, the rhino is a protected animal in Zimbabwe. It is protected against poachers who use various weapons to kill it.

From the passage you have read above, choose the correct answers for numbers 23–28.

23. What is a rhino?

- A. An animal that feeds on other animals that it kills.
- B. A small animal like a rabbit.
- C. A protected wild animal found in Zimbabwe.
- D. An animal that lives in the water.

24. What is the true colour of a black rhino?

- A. Black
- B. Grey
- C. White
- D. The colour of the soil in which it lives.

25. What does a mother rhino feed its calf on?

- A. Its milk.
- B. Leaves from the bushes and low trees.
- C. The meat of the animals it kills.
- D. The ticks found on its back.

26. When does a rhino usually attack people?

- A. When it is half-asleep.
- B. At night.
- C. When it is defending itself or protecting its calf.
- D. When there are no leaves to eat.

27. The greatest enemy of rhinos are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the oxpecker birds  
B. people  
C. the lions and the hyenas  
D. other mammals
28. Which of these is a friend of the rhino?  
A. The elephant.  
B. The cattle.  
C. The poachers.  
D. The oxpecker birds.
29. Which of these statements is true?  
A. The rhino is not wanted in Zimbabwe.  
B. The rhino is an important animal in Zimbabwe.  
C. Rhinos kill many people in Zimbabwe.  
D. Rhinos are herd or group animals.

In numbers 29-34 choose the correct answer.

30. Nowadays, many people \_\_\_\_ by car.  
A. move      B. walk      C. travel      D. run
31. In which word does the letter I have the same sound as in the word like?  
A. lick      B. site      C. bit      D. picture
32. A millionaire is a very \_\_\_\_ person.  
A. rich      B. wrong      C. kind      D. honest
33. An island is a high piece of land \_\_\_\_ water.  
A. under      B. very near      C. without      D. surrounded by
34. When there are no clouds, the full moon is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. colourful      B. dark      C. bright      D. quiet
35. A perennial river flows \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. only for a short time in the year  
B. during the rainy season only  
C. once in a year  
D. throughout the whole year

 **Read**

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

### Keeping safe in the home

Many serious accidents happen in our homes. Most accidents are caused by what people do or do not do in their homes. Every year there are children who are burnt. To prevent this, children should not be left alone near a fire or a hot object. People must also put out any burning fire in the house before going to sleep. This is done to prevent the fire from burning the house while the people are fast asleep.

Some people use oil lamps for lighting. Others have been killed and their houses destroyed when the people put petrol or diesel in their lamps instead of paraffin.

Drowning is another common accident for children in the homes. Children drown even in the bath tubs or kitchen sinks. Children playing near or in the water should have an adult person watching them all the time.

Many children also get choked when they swallow objects like bottle tops, coins, or match sticks. Children should not play with objects in their mouths. They also should not run around with sharp objects like knives, pencils, or pens in their hands and pockets. When they fall down, the sharp objects sometimes pierce through their stomachs or legs injuring or even killing them.

In numbers 36–38 choose the correct answers.

36. Which of these statements is true?

- A. There are no accidents that happen in the people's homes.
- B. Accidents cannot be prevented.
- C. Accidents just happen on their own, they are not caused by people.
- D. Many accidents are caused by what people do or do not do.

37. To prevent children's accidents in the homes, people should \_\_\_\_\_.
- keep a close watch on children playing in, or near water
  - allow their children to play with objects in their mouths
  - leave burning fire in the house when they go to sleep
  - use petrol in their paraffin lamps
38. Children should not \_\_\_\_\_.
- play or run around with sharp objects in their pockets
  - stay in the rural areas where paraffin lamps are used for lighting
  - sit near a fire, even in the cold weather
  - walk around in the house on their own
39. Which of these can cause accidents in some homes?
- Taking a bath in a bath tub.
  - Using petrol or diesel oil in the lighting lamps.
  - Sleeping after putting out any burning fires in the house.
  - Allowing the children to play.

In numbers 39–40 choose the correct answer.

40. In the correct alphabetical order, which of these names come last?
- Harare
  - Bindura
  - Zvishavane
  - Kwekwe
41. Which of these sentences is written correctly?
- Harare is the capital city of Zimbabwe.
  - Harare, is the Capital, City, of Zimbabwe.
  - Harare is the capital city of Zimbabwe?
  - harare is the capital city of zimbabwe.

## English Paper 2 Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

### Section 1



#### Read

Read this poem and answer the questions below.

##### Water

Water! Oh, water!  
Shapeless and colourless

Takes the shape and colour  
Of its container.  
But, what a wonderful substance  
Water is!

Without water,  
There is no life.  
People drink it,  
And do all their washing with it.  
Animals drink it too  
And some even live in it.  
No plants will grow  
Without water.

Did you know?  
That steam,  
Which can drive big engines,  
Is gas water?  
And that ice,  
As hard as a stone  
Is only solid water?  
Yes, that ice in the fridge  
Is only frozen water.  
You can change water  
From solid to liquid to gas.  
Simply by heating it and adding more heat.  
But did you also know?  
That the fire can boil the water  
And yet the water  
Can put out the fire?



#### (i) Comprehension

From the poem you have read above, answer these questions correctly.

1. What is this poem talking about?
2. Besides having no colour, what else does water not have?
3. What would happen if there was no water?
4. Besides drinking, how else do some animals use water?

- What is water as a gas called?
- How do people use steam?
- What is ice?
- How can water be changed from solid to liquid and to steam?
- How can water be changed from liquid to solid?
- Would you say water is not very useful, or harmful, or very, very useful?

#### (ii) Summary

In 8–12 lines write a summary of the poem on water above. Write your summary in full, complete sentences.

Begin by writing:

Water is a very \_\_\_\_\_ substance.

#### (iii) Composition

Imagine that your family has moved to a new home which is in a new area and near a different school. You are now going to a new school and you have a new class teacher.

Under the heading **My new school**, write a composition about your new school, the teachers and learners.

Your composition should be in 3–4 paragraphs; in 10–15 lines.

Begin by writing:

Our family moved to a new home near a school called \_\_\_\_\_.

That school is now my new \_\_\_\_\_.

 Listen

Listen carefully as your teacher tells you how people keep in touch.

Keeping in touch is to be communicating with one another. People can keep in touch by:

- writing letters
- telephone (using fixed phones or mobile/cell phones)
- sending short messages using the cell phones/mobile phones
- sending messages through the e-mail: a system of sending messages from one computer to another computer
- visiting them that is, travelling on foot, by car, train, air, and sea.

 Speak**Asking and answering questions**

Use the distances grid on the next page to ask each other and to tell the distances between some places in Zimbabwe.

Ask: How far is it from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_?

What is the distance between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_?

**How to use the grid**

For example, the distance from Beitbridge to Harare is where the line starting with Beitbridge on top meets the line starting with Harare from the right. The distance is 580 km.

The distance from Chinhoyi to Mutare is where the line starting with Chinhoyi on top meets the line starting with Mutare from the right. The distance is 378km.

All distances are in kilometers.

### Bellbridge

667										<b>Bindura</b>
321	526									<b>Bulawayo</b>
664	152	425								<b>Chinhoyi</b>
301	505	434	533							<b>Chiredzi</b>
403	362	164	261	318						<b>Gweru</b>
580	87	414	115	418	275					<b>Harare</b>
537	228	296	127	452	134	141				<b>Kadoma</b>
654	161	513	189	492	349	74	215			<b>Marondera</b>
288	379	280	407	203	164	292	298	366		<b>Masvingo</b>
585	350	577	378	318	405	263	404	189	297	<b>Mutare</b>

### Read

Read the dialogue below in threes thus the narrator, Alec and Jacob.

#### Jacob

stationery	classmates	arm-sling	injury	serious
prevent	pleasure	wonderful	science	receiving
computer	e-mail	stationary	vehicles	mobile
scattering	plaster			

Narrator: Jacob was absent from school. He sent a short message to his teacher using a cell phone or mobile phone. A cell phone is called a mobile phone because it is not fixed to one place and one can move around with it. This is the short message that Jacob sent to his teacher:

Sir, I'm very sorry that I can't come to school. I fell from the back of a moving motorcar and broke my arm. I am in hospital.

The teacher told Jacob's friends and classmates why Jacob was absent from school. They were all very sorry for Jacob. After school that day, one of the friends phoned Jacob on the mobile.

**Alec:** Hello Jacob! It's me, Alec, your friend. How are you?

**Jacob:** Hello Alec! It's good that you phoned. I am not in pain anymore. My arm is in plaster and I wear an arm-sling. An arm-sling is a piece of cloth that hangs around the neck holding the injured arm. It controls the free movement of the injured arm in order to prevent pain or further injury.

**Alec:** Oh! So this injury was quite serious? Just how did it happen? Did someone push you out from the back of the moving car?

**Jacob:** No! No! No! I was riding at the back of this car that was carrying boxes full of stationery. One of the boxes fell off, scattering exercise books and other writing materials on the road. Then the car slowed down in order to stop. I then jumped out thinking that the car had stopped. That is when I fell badly and broke my arm. The driver of the car was very sorry for me, but he was also very cross that I jumped out of a moving car. That has taught me a good lesson not to jump out of moving vehicles. Next time, I will wait until the vehicle is stationary.



**Alec:** Oh! I see! I am really sorry for you Jacob. You will get well soon and come back to play your favourite game of football.

**Jacob:** I'm not at all worried about the football. I'm really worried about missing school, and you my friends.

**Alec:** Don't worry, Jacob! We will visit you during the weekend. Meanwhile, I will send you everything that we learned in Mathematics, Science and English. I will send these by e-mail. We learned to send messages by e-mail at school today. E-mail is a way of sending messages from one computer to another.

**Jacob:** Oh! That's wonderful, Alec! You're such a wonderful friend!

**Alec:** You're a very good friend of many people, Jacob! You're always ready to help others! Now it is our turn to help you also.

**Jacob:** Oh! Thank you, Alec for those very kind words. I look forward to receiving the lessons by e-mail.

**Alec:** It's a pleasure doing this for you, Jacob. Get well soon, my friend. We all miss you at school. Good-bye!

**Jacob:** Thanks a lot, Alec. Bye!

### Speak and write

Answer these questions from the passage you have read above correctly.

1. Why was Jacob absent from school?
2. Where was Jacob when he sent a short message to his teacher?
3. How was Jacob injured?
4. Why is a cellphone also called a mobile phone?
5. What is an arm-sling?
6. When is it safe to jump out of a vehicle?
7. What game does Jacob play at school?
8. What is an e-mail?

### Listen

Listen carefully as your teacher tells you the good manners for people using cellphones.

- Use the cellphone for good things only, not for the bad things like taking bad pictures.

- Always say your name first to the person you are speaking with on the phone.
- Do not speak on the cellphone while eating, drinking or chewing something.
- Speak clearly; do not turn your mouth away from the phone or shout.
- Your mouth should not touch the cellphone mouth-piece when you speak.
- Give the other person a chance to speak also, do not speak on and on without listening.
- Be polite, do not use bad language on the phone.
- Switch off your phone during meetings, at funerals, in church, or during prayer.
- Do not switch off the phone while the other person is still speaking.
- Keep your talking short; it costs time and money.
- Always say 'good-bye' at the end.



### Write

#### Sending short messages

Imagine that you are absent from school. Send a short message to your teacher telling him/her why you are absent from school. Remember to be polite in your short message. See Jacob's message as an example.



### Read and speak

#### The long o sound

Say the sentences below correctly.

Note that the bold words have a long o sound.

1. Jacob fell down and **broke** his arm.
2. The mad man **tore** the **clothes** he **wore**.

The 'magic e' makes the vowel o before it long and say its name. The e is silent.

## Read this passage correctly

### Home alone!

Last Friday, I was alone at home. My parents had gone to the store to buy new clothes. When my parents were away, a huge fire started on the slope close to our home. Thick smoke rose from the fire and filled my nose. I sat alone on a big stone and watched the fire. I just hoped that the fire would be put out before it destroyed the whole place.



### Read and write

#### Verbs:

Some verbs that end with -e add -d in the past tense.

Examples: save – saved      die – died      divide – divided

Melusi wrote about a visit he made in his diary. He wrote it all in the present tense:

Pretend that you are Melusi now reporting (telling others) everything in the past tense by adding -d to all the underlined verbs:

### A visit to my relatives

One day I decide to visit my relatives who live just across the big river. I cycle in the morning. I like to travel in the cool morning weather. I hope to find my relatives all at home. I complete my journey well before mid-morning. I always hate travelling in the hot afternoon weather.



## Write Extra mile

### Using the words **stationery** and **stationary**.

From the story **A boy called Jacob**, read the paragraph where Jacob speaks for the second time, beginning with: Not! Not! Not!

The two words **stationery** and **stationary** are used in that paragraph. Although the two words have the same sound, they have different spelling and meanings.

### From that paragraph, complete these sentences.

1. The word **stationary** means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. moving  
B. starting to move  
C. jumping out  
D. not moving
2. The word **stationery** means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. falling off a moving car  
B. books, pens and other writing materials  
C. with a broken arm

### Rewrite the following sentences filling in **stationery** or **stationary**.

1. It is only safe to get onto, or off the bus when the bus is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. We use lots of \_\_\_\_\_ in our classes.
3. It is not safe to get onto or off the bus before it is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The lorry is \_\_\_\_\_ when it has stopped.



## Read and speak

### The long **o** sound

The **o** also has a long sound and the **a** is silent in words like road, loaf and soap.

### Read these sentences correctly.

1. From the road we could see a boat sailing close to the coast.
2. Mother went to the store and bought some oats, a piece of soap, and a loaf of bread.
3. We killed one of the goats that were roaming nearby and roasted the meat.

### Read and speak

Read the following poem. Recite it.

#### Take time to listen!

Of the four communication skills;  
Listening, speaking, reading and writing,  
Listening is by far the most important to me;  
Because if we all really listened carefully  
We would not make some of the mistakes that we make  
Or repeat other people's mistakes.

If the children listened to their parents,  
And the parents listened to their children;  
If the people listened to their leaders,  
And the leaders listened to their people;  
There would be peace; not war.  
Peace in the family, peace in the home, peace in the country,  
All because we all listened to one another.



 **Speak**

From the poem above answer these questions.

1. Which are the four communication skills?
2. Explain which of the four communication skills is the most important to you?
3. Do learners always listen to their teachers?
4. According to this poem, why do we make so many mistakes in life?
5. What do you enjoy doing more: listening while other people talk or talking while other people listen? Why?

**Listen****Retelling news**

Listen to the news on the radio or television. Afterwards, tell your friends the news you have heard.

**Read**

Read this story and answer the questions that follow.

**Chief Gono and his messenger, Tembo**

problems

region

surprised

popular

trusted

shepherd

dismissed

messenger

hyenas

apologized

solve

knelt

keen

Chief Gono was very famous and popular. He always listened to his people's problems and worked hard to solve them. The chief ruled over three regions: the Mountain Region, the Forest Region and the Rivers Region.

One day Chief Gono called Tembo, his trusted messenger. The chief said to Tembo, "Go and tell all the village heads that there is going to be a very big and important meeting. The village heads must send all their people, young and old, to this meeting. I would like the people to bring all their money problems to this meeting."

Tembo was now too old to go to all the regions and their villages. He called his three sons Jimu, Pote and Ndoro and told them the chief's message. While Tembo was talking, the three sons were thinking of their own jobs. Jimu, a shepherd, was thinking of how to protect his flock of sheep from the hyenas. Pote, a farmer, was worried about the late rains. Ndoro, a fisherman, was keen to go out fishing.

Tembo ordered his sons to go to the regions with the chief's message. Jimu went to the Mountain Region, Pote to the Forest Region and Ndoro to the Rivers Region.

Jimu met the village heads and said to them, "Send only the old people to the meeting." Pote met all the villagers and said to them, "Send only a messenger with your money problems to the meeting." Ndoro also met all the villagers and said to them, "Send only some money to the meeting."

The day of the meeting arrived, but only a few old people came. This surprised the chief. He asked Tembo to explain what had happened. Tembo knelt down and apologized. The chief dismissed him from his post as the chief's messenger.



### Write

From the story you have read above, answer these questions correctly.

1. What was Tembo's job?
2. What was Ndoro's job?
3. Which one of the three sons was a farmer?
4. Why was Chief Gono famous and popular?
5. Why did Tembo fail to take the chief's message to the regions and the villages himself?
6. Of the three sons in the story, who was a shepherd?
7. From which region were the few old people who came to the chief's meeting?
8. Why was Tembo dismissed from his post as the chief's messenger?
9. What does this story teach us to do when someone is speaking to us?

### Speak and write

#### Jobs and occupations

In the story you read Tembo's sons were thinking about their jobs: Jimu, a shepherd, Pote, a farmer, and Ndoro, a fisherman.

In your groups talk about what each of the sons did.

Choose the correct word from the box to complete the sentences below.

driver

sculptor

basket weaver

chef

doctor

fire fighter

potter

vendor

1. Mrs Shumba drives a fire engine and fights fire. She is a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. When Sipho grows up she wants to work in a hospital treating sick people. She will be a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Thabani's uncle makes things like clay pots and flower vases out of clay. He is a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Grandfather Mhukahuru makes nice baskets using reeds and straw. He is a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Nomakhosi sells vegetables and fruits at the market. She is a \_\_\_\_\_.

6. My sister makes things from stone. She is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 7. She told me her brother moves motor vehicles. He is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 8. My friend wants to work in a hotel preparing food when he grows up. He wants to be a \_\_\_\_\_.

### Speak and write

#### The simple present tense

(i) Look at the table below and read the sentences across the table. Begin your sentence with any of these:

Everyday \_\_\_\_\_ /Everytime \_\_\_\_\_ or Every week/month/year \_\_\_\_\_

Subject	Verb or doing word	Object
I, We	drink	tea.
You	drink	tea.
He, She, It, Mother, Paul, Mary, The child, The girl	drinks	tea.

Note: -s is added to the verb when you are saying what he/she/it/ or name of a single person or thing does everyday/everytime/every week/every month/every year etc.

(ii) Following the example in the table above, make your own short sentences with these verbs.

eat	play	greet	clean	wear
read	buy	see	hear	cook

(iii) Read this short paragraph on what father does everyday.

Every morning father washes himself and brushes his teeth. He dresses up to go to work. He goes on foot. He crosses the road as he rushes off. If he is behind time, he catches a bus. Father is a plumber. He fixes and repairs water pipes. He does a lot of good work for the people. He kisses us on his return from work.



**Note:** we add **-es** to the verbs that end with **-ch**, **-x**, **-ss**, **-sh** as well as the verbs **go** and **do** in the simple present tense with: he/she/it/or name of one person or thing.

(iv) Rewrite these sentences correctly by adding **-s** or **-es** to the verbs in brackets.

Afterwards, read the sentences you have written to the class.

1. Every evening, Tendai (**watch**) television or (**do**) her homework.
2. Everyday the old man (**relax**) in his chair or (**polish**) his shoes.
3. Our road (**branch**) from the main road that (**pass**) through the farms.
4. Mother (**mix**) milk, and flour then (**wash**) the pots after cooking.
5. Whenever she (**finish**) her work, she (**watch**) television.

### Write

#### Writing a summary

When we write a summary:

- we write only the most important points or information and leave out the details
- we can use our own words to make a shorter story.

Read again the story of Chief Gono and his messenger, Tembo.

Afterwards, write the summary of that story below using the right words from the brackets:

#### Chief Gono and his messenger, Tembo.

Chief Gono was (liked/not liked) by his people because he (cared/did not care) about them.

One day the chief sent Tembo (one of his sons/his messenger) to call all the people to a big (feast/meeting). The (meeting/feast) was (not important/very important) to (a few people/all the people). The messenger was too (lazy/old) to go round all the villages.

He sent his own (old people/sons) to go and call the people to the chief's meeting. The (old people/sons) were (listening carefully/not listening) as their (chief/father) was speaking to them. So the (old people/sons) went out and gave (correct/wrong) messages to the villagers.

On the day of the meeting (many people/only a few old people) turned up. This really (satisfied/surprised) the chief. The chief asked (the son/his messenger) what had happened. The (son/messenger) was very (pleased/sorry) for what had happened. The chief was (very happy/not pleased at all). He (fired/thanked) the messenger.

### Read and listen

The long sound of the letter **u** as in **use, cube, abuse, June and clue**. The 'magic e' makes the vowel **u** before it long and say its name. The **e** itself is silent.

- (i) Read the passage below correctly with the help of your teacher.

On Tuesday I had to excuse myself from the music lesson. That did not amuse me at all because I like the music lessons. I had to excuse myself due to a sickness that I was sure my doctor was going to cure. At the school gate, I refused to join the queue of people boarding the bus. Instead, I walked down the avenue. There I saw a huge statue of a man riding a mule. I was amused when a man in army uniform made a salute at the huge statue.



 Listen and speak 

Your teacher will arrange that you listen to the news on the radio or television. Listen carefully and remember the news.

Tell the class or the teacher one news item that you heard when you listened to the news on the radio or television.

Say it like this:

I heard on the news that \_\_\_\_\_.

 Speak

In pairs, pretend that it is after school and you are visiting a friend who was absent from school on that day. Talk to each other for about a minute.

 Read

Read this passage correctly and fluently.

**The dairy farmer**

A dairy farmer had ten cows that gave him a lot of milk for sale. The farmer thought the ten cows were too few and that the milk he got from them was too little. The farmer bought ten more cows and that increased the milk for sale. Many people thought the farmer now had too many cows and that the milk they were producing was too much from one farmer. The farmer still thought his dairy cows were too few and that the milk they produced was too little. So he started looking for more dairy cows.

 Write

1. The passage above shows that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. people do not like dairy cows  
B. people dislike dairy farmers  
C. there are very few dairy farmers around  
D. some people never stop looking for more wealth

2. While the farmer thought that he got too little milk from his too few cows, the people thought that the farmer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. had enough cows that gave him enough milk  
B. was now getting less milk from his many cows  
C. now had too many cows that were giving him too much milk  
D. still needed more cows to produce more milk
3. After the farmer bought ten more dairy cows, he then had \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ten cows  
B. eleven cows  
C. twenty cows  
D. too many cows
4. In this story of the dairy farmer above, the word 'too' means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. just enough  
B. more than, or less than was necessary or acceptable  
C. less than two  
D. two
5. To 'increase' means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. become less in number or amount  
B. be just enough for what is needed  
C. become more in number or amount  
D. get nothing at all

 **Write**

Rewrite the following paragraph changing the verbs in the brackets

- into the present tense for things that do not change, and
- into the past tense for the things that happened and passed.

### A visit to my friend's house

Yesterday I (visit) my friend who (live) across the river. She (cook) very delicious food for me. My friend (do) the cooking for herself everyday. After eating, my friend and I (talk) about our schoolwork. We also (watch) television and (play) games. Then I (walk) home and (pass) through the bushes. I (arrive) back home when it (is) already dark in the evening. My parents were not (please) with that. In fact, my father (want) to punish me but my mother (ask) him to forgive me. Then I (promise) my parents that I will always travel during daylight.

# UNIT 21

## Sports and sports legends



### Listen and speak

Sports legends are famous or well-known people who have done something that many people admire in sports. Your teacher will tell you about a sports legend. Listen carefully.

Answer the following questions from what the teacher has told you.

1. What is the name of the sports legend the teacher has told you about?
2. Is the person male or female?
3. Where does the person come from?
4. The person is famous for which sport?
5. What are some of the outstanding achievements of that person in that field?



### Read

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

#### Sports legends

legends	stadiums	spectators	twice
united	produced	watch	throughout
Argentina	foreigner	admired	boxer
award			

All over the world today, there are many people earning a lot of money through sports. Some of these people have become legends through sport. A person becomes a legend when he or she is famous or well-known for doing something that is admired by many people.

Muhammad Ali, a black American, is one of the world's sports legends. He is known as the greatest boxer of all time. The Williams sisters, Venus

and Serena, have also become legends in tennis. A man called Usain Bolt is also a legend for clocking just under ten seconds in the one hundred metres race. This means in that race, Bolt was running at a speed of about thirty-six kilometres per hour. In Zimbabwe, Kirsty Coventry is a swimming legend.

Soccer, or football is one of the most popular sports in Zimbabwe. It is also a very popular sport throughout the world. Thousands of spectators go to stadiums to watch soccer teams play. Soccer is also known as 'the most beautiful game'. Soccer has its own legends. Pele of Brazil, Ronaldo of Portugal and Messi of Argentina are some of the soccer legends in the world.

Over the years, Zimbabwe football has produced its own soccer legends. One such legend is George Shaya. He won the Soccer Star of the Year award five times.



Only two other players have won the Soccer Star of the Year award twice. These were Stanley Ndunduma and Peter Ndlovu. To date, there has been only one foreigner, Joseph Kamwendo, a Malawian who won the Soccer Star of the Year award in Zimbabwe. He was playing for Caps United. Peter Ndlovu was the first African soccer player to play in the new English Premier League.



### Write

**Answer these questions correctly.**

1. What is the other name for football?
2. When is a person called a legend?
3. Who is known as the boxing legend of all time?
4. For which sport are the Williams sisters Venus and Serena known?
5. What do we call people watching sports or games?
6. How many times did George Shaya win the Soccer Star of the Year award?
7. Who is the only foreigner to win Zimbabwe's Soccer Star of the Year award?
8. Is soccer popular in Zimbabwe? Why do you say so?



### Listen and speak



### Extra mile

Your teacher will make arrangements for you to listen to a radio football commentary. Afterwards, tell the class the highlights or the most important points of the match.

Begin like this:

One of the highlights of the game/match was when \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer these questions from the football commentary that you listened to.**

1. Which teams were playing?
2. Where was this match played?
3. Which team was (a) the home team? (b) the away or visiting team?
4. Do you think there were many, or just a few spectators watching this game? Why?
5. Can you name some of the players who were in this match and their teams?
6. Who scored goals for each team?
7. What was the score line (a) at half-time? (b) at the end of the game?
8. Which team won the match?

## Write

Writing a composition using verbs in the past tense

A girl wrote the composition: A day in the rain. It is in the present tense.

Rewrite the composition in the past tense by replacing the verbs in the present tense (in brackets) with the correct past tense.

### A day in the rain

I (wake) up early and (go) to the market. It (is) in the early morning. There I (see) many people who (come) from different places. They (speak) in different languages. I (say) nothing to them. They too (do) not speak to me.

I (get) tired and (sit) on one of the brick stools. I (am) also very hungry. I (have) a few coins in my pocket. I (buy) an orange and a banana that I (eat) quickly. I also (drink) some water that the market women (give) me. The women (are) very kind to me.

Then I (forget) my umbrella there. I (take) the short route back home. Then it (begins) to rain. I (hear) thunder. I (run) along. Then I (fall) down and (break) my finger. I (feel) a lot of pain which I (can) not stop. Then I (think) and (remember) what the teachers (teach) us in First Aid.

I (make) a bandage with my tie and put it round my broken finger. Then I (meet) mother on the road. She (is) filled with tears of happiness when she (sees) me alive. We (go) home together. Father (sees) us walking together. He (comes) out to meet us. He (does) not scold me. Instead he (forgives) me for going out in the rain. He (tells) me not to do that again.

## Write

### Dictionary work

Arranging words that begin with the same letters in alphabetical order.

- If there are two or more words that begin with the same letter for example piece, peace you compare their second letters.
- If there are two or more words which have the same first and second letters, for example, heat, head, heal you compare the third letters and so on.

**Write the following words in alphabetical order:**

prize

juice

dusk

justice

dawn

price



### Listen and write



### Spelling and dictation

Your teacher will call out 10–15 words and a paragraph from Sports legends while you write them.



### Speak and write



### Research

Find out about any sports legend in Zimbabwe. Read magazines, newspapers, books, surf the internet, listen to news on radio and on the television. Make some notes about that person. In your notes answer the questions below:

1. What is the name of the sports legend the teacher has told you about?
2. Is the person male or female?
3. Where does the person come from?
4. The person is famous for which sport?
5. What are some of the outstanding achievements of that person in that field?

**Present what you have researched on to the class. You can show the class some pictures. Afterwards, write what you have presented in 3-4 paragraphs.**



## Listen and speak

listen carefully as the teacher reads to you the story of The Good Samaritan from the Bible in the Book of Luke, Chapter 10 verses 25–37.

Answer these questions from the story the teacher read for you.

1. Who told this story?
2. What is the story of The Good Samaritan all about?
3. What do we learn from the story of the Good Samaritan?



## Read and speak

Read the poem and recite it to the class.

### Be a Good Samaritan

If you see  
Someone who needs your help:  
Do not turn away.  
Stretch your hand,  
Give even the little you can give,  
Say some words of love  
And smile!  
Always be there  
To bring joy to others!



### Read

Read this story and answer the questions that follow.

#### Jere and Madam Nkoma

Jere lived alone in a strong stone hut. He did not welcome visitors to his hut. The nearest hut to Jere's home belonged to Madam Nkoma. She was a widow whose husband had died in the war. Madam Nkoma kept a small donkey. Whenever Madam Nkoma wanted to travel around the small donkey carried her on its back. One day Madam Nkoma could not find her small donkey. She asked the people in the village but no one had seen the donkey. Lastly, she went to Jere's hut to ask him also.

Jere said to her, "Why do you keep that useless donkey? I hope that it does not come back."

Madam Nkoma returned to her hut, crying. When she got to her hut, the donkey had come back. She was very, very pleased.

A week later, a very strong wind pulled down the big tree close to Jere's hut. The big tree fell on the door of Jere's hut while he was asleep inside. Jere could not open the door from inside. He called for help in a very loud voice.



Madam Nkoma took a strong rope and hurried to Jere's hut. She tied one end of the rope round her donkey's back. Then, she tied the other end of the rope to the branches of the fallen tree. After that she, and the donkey pulled and pulled and pulled. Finally, Madam Nkoma and her small donkey managed to remove the tree from Jere's door. Then Jere was able to open the door and come outside. Jere said to Madam Nkoma, "Today you have taught me a big lesson. Thank you very much!"

### Write

Choose the correct answers for the following questions.

1. Which statement is true about Jere's hut?
  - A. It was a brick hut.
  - B. It was very weak.
  - C. It was a strong brick hut.
  - D. It was built of stone.
2. What pulled down the tree near Jere's hut?
  - A. A strong wind.
  - B. The small donkey.
  - C. Madam Nkoma.
  - D. We do not know.
3. What do you think was the lesson that Madam Nkoma taught Jere?
  - A. That strong winds can pull down trees.
  - B. To help others when they are in need for help.
  - C. To keep a donkeys pulling away fallen trees.
  - D. Not to live alone.
4. Why was Madam Nkoma very pleased when she returned to her hut from Jere's hut?
  - A. She had managed to talk to Jere.
  - B. Jere had given her the help she had asked for.
  - C. Her last donkey had come back.
  - D. She liked to talk to the people in the village.
5. This story has a \_\_\_\_\_ ending.  
A. sad      B. frightening      C. happy      D. cruel

## Write

### Using **but**

Look at these two sentences:

She bought a new car **but** cannot drive.

Note: we use **but** to join two statements when the second statement is different from the first statement, or seems surprising after the first statement.

Choose the suitable ending from the box to complete these statements using **but**.

1. Today Mirro is not feeling well **but** \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I want to go to town **but** \_\_\_\_\_.
3. That man is blind **but** \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I was late for school this morning **but** \_\_\_\_\_.
5. He is the shortest boy in the class **but** \_\_\_\_\_.

he is the fastest runner

she came to school

I was not punished

I do not have bus fare

he walks around town without any difficulty

## Write: Extra mile

### Using **although**

We can also use the word **although** in place of **but**.

Look at this two examples:

Today Ben is not feeling well **but** he is taking part in sports.

Today Ben is not feeling well **although** he is taking part in sports.

Complete the sentences in Write above replacing **but** with **although**.

 **Write****A composition**

In 3-4 paragraphs in 12-15 lines write composition about two people:

**A and B.** Give them real names of your choice in which:

- A goes to B to ask for help, but
- B does not give help to A.
- After some time, B gets help from A.

Give your story a good heading.

**3 Listen and speak****The sounds of ie in different words.**

Say this sentence correctly after your teacher:

The people cried when they heard that he had died.

(i) in the words cried and died the ie says ai

The ie in the following words has the same sound as in cried and died. Say the words correctly:

**ied replied dried tried lied denied supplied tried applied**

(ii) in the word chief the ie has a long i sound.

The ie in the following words has the same long i sound as in the word chief. Say the words correctly:

**ield niec piece shiel hobbies bables believe ralies worrie**

Exception: in the word friend the ie has a short e sound and the i is silent.

 **Write****Spelling and dictation**

Listen carefully as your teacher calls out some words and one paragraph from the story of Jere and Madam Nkoma while you write them.

 Listen and speak 

Look, listen and say the poem below, line by line after your teacher.

**Thank others**

You were born by others.  
When you were still young.  
You were bathed and fed by others.  
Even the name that you now say is yours,  
Was given to you by others.  
The car, the bus, or the train that you travel on,  
Was made; and is driven by others.  
The school in which you are learning,  
And the house in which you sleep  
Were built by others.  
The games that you love to play  
Were started by others.  
The big question to you is:  
What are you doing for others?

 **Read**

Carefully read the poem **Thank others** aloud.

 **Speak**

**Make your own sentence:**

1. using **but**
2. beginning with **Although**

 Write**The past tense**

Rewrite the following paragraph in the past tense of the words in the brackets.

**We did it ourselves!**

When the rain (come) we (dig) holes and (grow) potatoes. Although it (is) not easy, we (do) all the work ourselves. Sometimes we (wake) up very early to do the work. We (see) the green potato plants growing well and we (know) that we were going to get a good harvest. At the end of the season we indeed (get) a bumper harvest. We (give) some of the potatoes to the orphanage. We (are) sure that the orphans there liked potatoes. We (stand) there as the orphans (sing) with joy and (speak) to us thankfully. Then we (sell) the rest of the potatoes and (make) a lot of money.

 Read

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

### A spoiled day

pollution

unsuitable

disappointed

damaging

urine

poisonous

shocked

sewage

floating

raw

suddenly

spoil

Mr Gutu was driving his family to the dam. The sun was bright and the weather was fine. This made it a good day for fishing. On the way, they came across a big veld fire. Suddenly, everyone in the car was coughing.

Tariro asked, "What made us all cough like that, father?" Mr Gutu answered, "We breathed in polluted air that made us cough like that. Air pollution is very harmful."

Kuda asked, "What is air pollution, father?" Mr Gutu explained, "It is the damaging of the air, making it unsafe. When you see people burning grass or old tyres you must know that they are causing air pollution."

Then they arrived at the dam and looked at the water. They were shocked. The water in the dam had a greenish colour. There were some dead fish floating in that water.

"Father, why is the water greenish in colour?" asked Tariro. "What has killed those fish floating in the water?" Kuda also asked.



Mr Gutu answered, "Water pollution has caused all that. Water pollution is caused by people throwing oils, urine, raw sewage, and food leftovers in the water. It is also caused by people who throw plastic bottles, empty tin cans, pieces of wood or metal, and other pieces of dirt in the water. The same things that pollute the water also pollute the land and the soil, making them unsafe and unsuitable for use."

Then Mrs Gutu added, "The polluted water has become dangerous or poisonous to the fish. We should not catch any fish from this polluted water. If we eat the fish from the polluted water, the poison in them could also kill us."

"Yes, children," their father agreed with mother. "We cannot do any fishing in this polluted water. So we must go back home without any fish. Pollution has spoiled our day. Pollution can spoil our lives too."

Tariro and Kuda were very disappointed.

 **Write**

**Choose the correct answer.**

1. What made it a fine day for fishing?
  - A. The many fish in the dam.
  - B. The drive to the dam in father's car.
  - C. It was not a school day.
  - D. The sun was bright and the weather was fine.
2. What is pollution? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. the damaging of the air, water, or land making it unsafe and unsuitable for use
  - B. caused by burning grass and old tyres
  - C. only dangerous to the fish that live in the water
  - D. damaging of the air or the soil only, making both unsafe and unsuitable for use
3. What shocked them at the dam?
  - A. The coughing.
  - B. The dead fish they saw in the water.
  - C. The water that was greenish in colour.
  - D. Both the colour of the water and the dead fish in that water.
4. This story shows that pollution is caused by \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. the soil
  - B. the water
  - C. the people
  - D. the air
5. What disappointed Tariq and Kuda at the end of the story?
  - A. The dead fish in the water.
  - B. Their parents.
  - C. Returning home without doing any fishing.
  - D. The fine weather.

 **Speak****Research**

Go and find out about air, land and water pollution. Read books, magazines newspapers and surf the internet if you have access. You can ask other people. Collect pictures that show air, land and water pollution. If you can, take some photographs showing pollution. Write

a paragraph each for air, land and water pollution. Present what you have written to the class. Make your presentation very interesting. Tell the class:

- what air pollution is and what causes it
- what water pollution is and what causes it
- What land or soil pollution is and what causes it.

### Write

#### Using un-

Look at these sentences in the box:

Pollution is the damaging of the air, the water, or the soil, making them **unsafe** and **unsuitable** for use. People must not drink water from **unprotected** wells.

Complete this sentence with the right ending.

The **un-** in the words unsafe, unsuitable, and unprotected means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. for      B. not      C. very      D. a little

Rewrite each sentence adding **un-** to the words in bold to mean exactly the opposite.

1. Takura is **willing** to play with me.
2. The teacher was **happy** with our work.
3. The lorry came and the workers **loaded** the bags of cotton.
4. I am **able** to drive a car.
5. The man was **kind** to other people.
6. Some sports that people play are **popular**.
7. Here are the keys, please **lock** the door.
8. I know that she is **selfish**.
9. Polluted water is **fit** for washing.
10. The new teacher was **known** in this area.
11. Some people are **grateful** when you help them.
12. Our new neighbour is **friendly**.

### Write and speak

#### Using while and the -ing form of the doing word

Look at these two sentences:

Mr Gutu was driving while talking to his children. (or)

While Mr Gutu was driving, he was talking to his children.

This means that Mr Gutu was doing two things at the same time.

Can you name the two things that Mr Gutu was doing at the same time?

Complete these sentences correctly:

1. The boys were playing football while \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I was doing my homework while \_\_\_\_\_.
3. While mother was cooking \_\_\_\_\_.

Now write four sentences of your own using while and the -ing form of the doing word.



### 2 Listen and speak ➤

The short e sound of ea

Listen carefully and say this sentence correctly after your teacher:

The school head said that the weather will be fine.

In the words head and weather, the ea sound like the short e and the e is silent.

Say these words correctly. The ea in them sound like the ea in weather.

feather	wealth	bread	instead	pleasant	death	threat
dread	shread	measure	spread	health	pleasure	leather



### Write

Writing a letter to a friend

Imagine you were Tariro or Kuda in the story A spoiled day. You had started writing a letter to a friend, but did not finish it. Write the letter in full by completing the paragraphs and the ending. Write your own address.

Your address \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Dear \_\_\_\_\_ (name of your friend)

Last weekend our family decided to go out fishing at the dam. On the way we came across a big veld fire. There was thick black smoke in the sky. The smoke made us all cough.

Father explained to us that our coughing was caused by breathing

What we saw at the dam shocked us. The \_\_\_\_\_.

In the end we \_\_\_\_\_.

(ending of your letter)



### 3 Listen and write



Spelling and dictation

Your teacher will call out some words and one paragraph from A spoiled day while you write them.



### 4 Speak and write



#### Using -ful to form adjectives

Say this sentence to your friend:

Polluted water is harmful to people and animals.

We have added **-ful** to the word **harm** to make the new word **harmful**. Note the spelling at the end of the word **harmful**.

Say these sentences correctly by adding **-ful** to the words in brackets.

1. The (care) bus driver avoided the accident.

2. The sick child looked very (sorrow).
3. The trees in our orchard are very (fruit).
4. The headache can be very (pain).
5. The people at the wedding were all (joy).

**Complete the sentences below correctly.**

1. The Victoria Falls are a (wonder) place.
2. The honest girl is always (truth).
3. The new teacher is very (cheer).
4. The rainbow is very (beauty). (note: in beauty, first replace the y with i)
5. The farmer has got a (power) tractor to plough his fields.

**English Paper 1 Time: 1hour 30 minutes** **Read**

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

Zimbabwe has many landmarks spread across the country. A landmark is a building, object or place that you can easily recognise. The Birchenough Bridge is one of Zimbabwe's landmarks.

Birchenough Bridge is situated in south-east Zimbabwe across the Save River. The Save River has its source in Zimbabwe and flows through Mozambique to the Indian Ocean. The Save River is Zimbabwe's second largest river after the mighty Zambezi. The Zambezi forms the country's Northern border with Zambia. Before it passes the Birchenough Bridge, the Save River is fed by its main tributary, the Odzi River. Another tributary, the Runde River flows into the Save River down stream, long after it has passed the Birchenough Bridge.

Birchenough Bridge is on the main highway that links the cities of Masvingo and Mutare. The bridge was built by a man called Dorman Long. It was completed in 1935. The whole bridge is suspended, or is hanging on curved massive steel frames. The curved metal frames give it the grey rainbow shape that is visible from a distance of ten kilometres. The Birchenough is the only bridge with no supports on the bottom.



The bridge got its name from Sir Henry Birchenough. He was the chairman of the Beit Trust which paid for the building of the bridge. The ashes of Sir Henry Birchenough and his wife, Mabel, are buried beneath the structure of the bridge.

The structure of the Birchenough Bridge has often appeared on Zimbabwean coins, and postage stamps. This shows that the bridge is indeed a landmark in the country.

**Choose the correct answer.**

1. What is a landmark?
  - A. A statue.
  - B. A huge building.
  - C. A building, object or place that you can easily recognise.
  - D. A big river.
2. Where is the Birchenough Bridge?
  - A. In Mozambique.
  - B. On the Save River in south-east Zimbabwe.
  - C. On the Zambezi River.
  - D. On the Northern border with Zambia.

3. What do you think a tributary is?
- A very big river.
  - A river that flows into the ocean.
  - A river with a big bridge.
  - A smaller river that flows into a bigger river.
4. Who built the Birchenough Bridge?
- Sir Henry Birchenough.
  - A man called Dorman Long.
  - The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe.
  - The national hero, Joshua Nkomo.
5. The Birchenough Bridge is named after
- the Beit Trust which paid for the building of the bridge
  - the man who was the chairman of the Beit Trust
  - the man called Dorman Long
  - one of the country's national heroes
6. Which motorists are likely to use the Birchenough Bridge?
- Motorists travelling from Masvingo to Mutare or Mutare to Masvingo.
  - Motorists travelling across the northern border with Zambia.
  - Motorists travelling from Zimbabwe to the Indian Ocean.
  - Motorists travelling on Samora Machel Avenue in Harare.
7. The Runde River flows into the Save River
- at Birchenough Bridge
  - after the Save River has long passed the Birchenough Bridge
  - long before the Save River passes the Birchenough Bridge
  - at the country's northern border with Zambia
8. Whose ashes are buried beneath the Birchenough Bridge?
- The ashes of Mabel, who was Sir Henry Birchenough's wife.
  - The ashes of Sir Henry Birchenough and his wife, Mabel.
  - The ashes of Sir Henry Birchenough.
  - The ashes of a man called Derman Long.
9. What shows that the Birchenough Bridge is indeed a landmark in Zimbabwe?
- It is made of curved steel frames.
  - It links the two cities of Mutare and Masvingo.
  - Its framework appears on the country's coins and postage stamps.
  - It was completed in the Year 1935.

In numbers 10-22 choose the correct form of the verb to fill in the blanks.

10. Last week my mother \_\_\_\_\_ me a birthday present.  
A. give B. gives C. giving D. gave
11. Whenever the water pipe breaks, my father \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. fix B. fixed C. fixes D. fixing
12. We cannot go out to play now because it is still \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rain B. raining C. rained D. rains
13. Although he \_\_\_\_\_ up in town, he now lives in the rural area.  
A. grew B. grow C. grows D. growing
14. Everyday many cars travel on the busy road that \_\_\_\_\_ through our village.  
A. pass B. passes C. passing D. passed
15. In which word has the letter i a different sound from the rest?  
A. bicycle B. right C. biscuits D. cried
16. In which word has the letter a different sound from the rest?  
A. mistake B. hate C. hat D. wait
17. In which word has the letter o a different sound from the rest?  
A. hot B. goat C. wrote D. road
18. In which word has the letter u a different sound from the rest?  
A. music B. refuse C. excuse D. subject

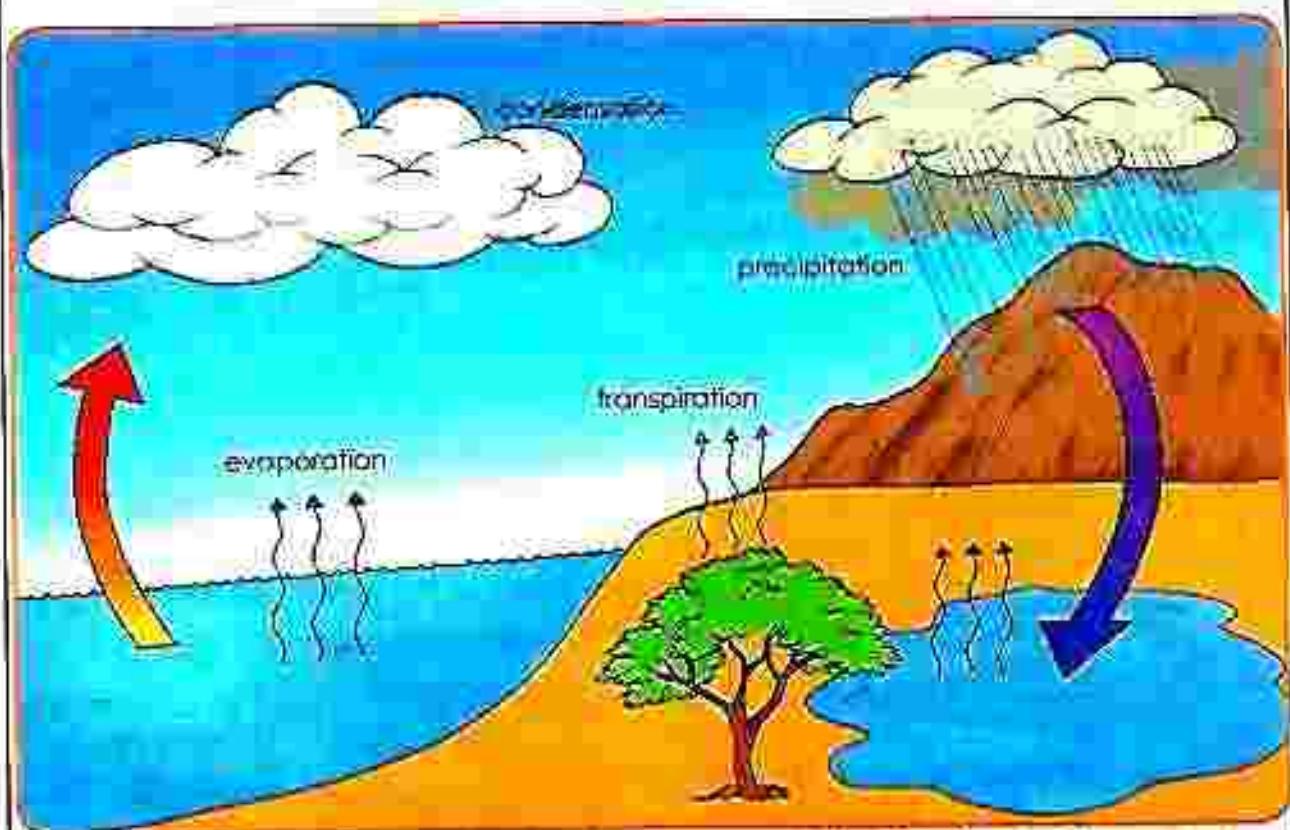
In numbers 19-23 choose the correct word to fill in the blank spaces.

19. Another name for football is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sports B. game C. soccer D. play
20. People watching a game like football are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. spectators B. passengers C. pedestrians D. audience
21. When two things are said to be \_\_\_\_\_ they do not look alike.  
A. similar B. different C. same D. equal
22. When you are late for school you \_\_\_\_\_ to the teacher.  
A. promise B. ask C. apologise D. explain
23. Many children get \_\_\_\_\_ when they swallow hard objects like bottle tops.  
A. breathed B. choked C. pierced D. coughed

## Read

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

The water on earth is always changing. Its repeating changes make the water cycle. In the cycle, water can be a solid. The ice we see when water freezes is actually solid water. When the ice is heated, it melts into liquid water that we use for drinking, cooking and washing. When more heat is added, the liquid water turns into water vapour. Water vapour is water that has turned to gas.



We see water in the dams, in the pools and in the rivers. There is also water in the plants and animals. All this water keeps changing from a gas, to a liquid, and to a solid. When heat is subtracted from the steam, it becomes liquid water. If more heat is subtracted, the liquid water freezes into the solid that we know as ice.

In numbers 24–30 select the correct answer.

24. What is this passage talking about?  
A. The importance of water.

- B. Rain.  
C. The water cycle.  
D. Ice.
25. What is the name we give to solid water?  
A. Cold air    B. Steam    C. Ice    D. Water vapour
26. What is another name for water vapour?  
A. Steam    B. Ice    C. Rain    D. Hall-stones
27. Adding heat to liquid water will change the water into \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Ice    B. rain    C. a solid    D. water vapour

In numbers 28–30 which word means the same as the phrase in bold?

28. When heat is added to ice, the ice changes into a liquid.  
A. freezes    B. melts    C. evaporates    D. boils.
29. When you keep on subtracting heat from liquid water, the water becomes a solid.  
A. flows    B. freezes    C. rains    D. evaporates.
30. Meeting the cold air is like taking away the heat from the water vapour.  
A. adding    B. changing    C. subtracting    D. evaporating

In numbers 31–34 choose the best words to fill in the blank space.

31. Polluted water is \_\_\_\_\_ for drinking.  
A. clean    B. liquid    C. unsafe    D. wrong
32. Someone who is well-known to, and liked by many people is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. famous    B. kind    C. important    D. good
33. Of these people, the \_\_\_\_\_ is a motorist.  
A. vendor    B. pedestrian    C. passenger    D. driver
34. Instead of closing all the windows, she \_\_\_\_\_ them all.  
A. opened    B. closed    C. opening    D. shut
35. Which of these words comes first in the dictionary?  
A. match    B. March    C. marathon    D. market
36. Which of these sentences is written correctly?  
A. Oh, what a wonderful goal?  
B. Oh! What a wonderful goal!  
C. Oh! What a wonderful goal?  
D. Oh what a wonderful goal!



## Read

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

### Good manners

Good manners never get out of fashion like the clothes we put on.

Learn to say, "Excuse me," when you cough, sneeze or drop something. It is bad manners to blow your nose or pick your ears while people are having a meal. Always cover your mouth and nose when you cough or sneeze. Say, "Sorry," when you have wronged someone.

Give other people a chance to talk. Do not talk while someone is still talking. When someone has said something of value to you, say, "Thank you." This will encourage the same person to give you more information in the future.

At school pay attention and carry out your teacher's instructions quickly and cheerfully. Do your homework, it is part of learning and studying. Obey your teacher. Remember that your teacher is there to help you. At home, obey your parents and be helpful to them.

Speak to people with respect all the time. Use the words, "Sir," or "Madam," when asking or answering older people. Always greet people politely and say, "Good bye," when you leave. Say, "I beg your pardon," when you want people to repeat what they have said which you did not understand fully.

In numbers 35–38 choose the correct answers from the passage above.

37. Good manners \_\_\_\_\_

- A. are what we go to school to learn.
- B. is the correct and accepted behaviour in public.
- C. is the way we greet other people only.
- D. are the good things that we do to our parents only.

38. When do you say, "Good-bye?"

- A. When you greet people.
- B. When you sneeze or cough.
- C. When you are leaving.
- D. When you are very grateful.

39. When you want someone to repeat what they have just said, you say, "\_\_\_\_\_".
- I beg your pardon.
  - I heard nothing.
  - You can repeat that.
  - What did you say?
40. Good manners never get out of fashion. This means that good manners \_\_\_\_\_.
- are like the clothes we put on.
  - change from time to time.
  - do not change or end.
  - are only for those people who like fashion.

### English Paper 2 Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

#### Read

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

#### Our teeth

Human beings develop only two sets of teeth in their life-span. The first set of teeth to develop are the primary teeth. These are also known as the milk teeth. At the age of five to seven years, the primary teeth start to fall away.

The second set of teeth are known as the permanent teeth. These stay for the person's entire life-span. That is why they are known as the permanent teeth.

There are three types of teeth in the mouth. The first eight teeth directly in the front and centre of the mouth are called the incisors. There are four incisors in the upper jaw, and four in the lower jaw. These are used for breaking and cutting the food. For that reason, they are sometimes called the cutting teeth.

The next teeth in the mouth are the tearing teeth called canines. There are four canines in the mouth: one on each side of the upper and lower jaw.

Behind the canines are the molars or grinding teeth. There are five molars on each side of both the upper and the lower jaw. This makes a total of twenty molars in an adult person. The molars are flat, just as the grinding stones have a flat top.

People must look after their teeth carefully. Bad habits damage the teeth. Examples of bad habits are: smoking tobacco; or biting hard things like pieces of metal or wood. Some people even use their teeth to pull-open bottle tops. Eating sugary foods, like sweets causes tooth decay or rot.

People can keep their teeth healthy through regular brushing, especially after meals. The brushing removes plaque, tarter and germs that cause tooth decay. At least twice every year, one must visit the dentist, or tooth specialist for a good check on their teeth.

A. From the passage you have just read above, answer these questions correctly.

1. What is a dentist?
2. How many sets of teeth does a person develop in a life-span?
3. What is the name of the first set of a person's teeth?
4. What is the name of the second set of a person's teeth?
5. What causes tooth decay?
6. Why is it very important to take care of our permanent set of teeth?
7. How many types of teeth are there in a person's mouth?
8. Which teeth are used for biting or breaking food?
9. Why are the incisors also known as the cutting teeth?
10. How many canine teeth are there and what are they used for?
11. Why are the molars flat?

### B. Writing a summary

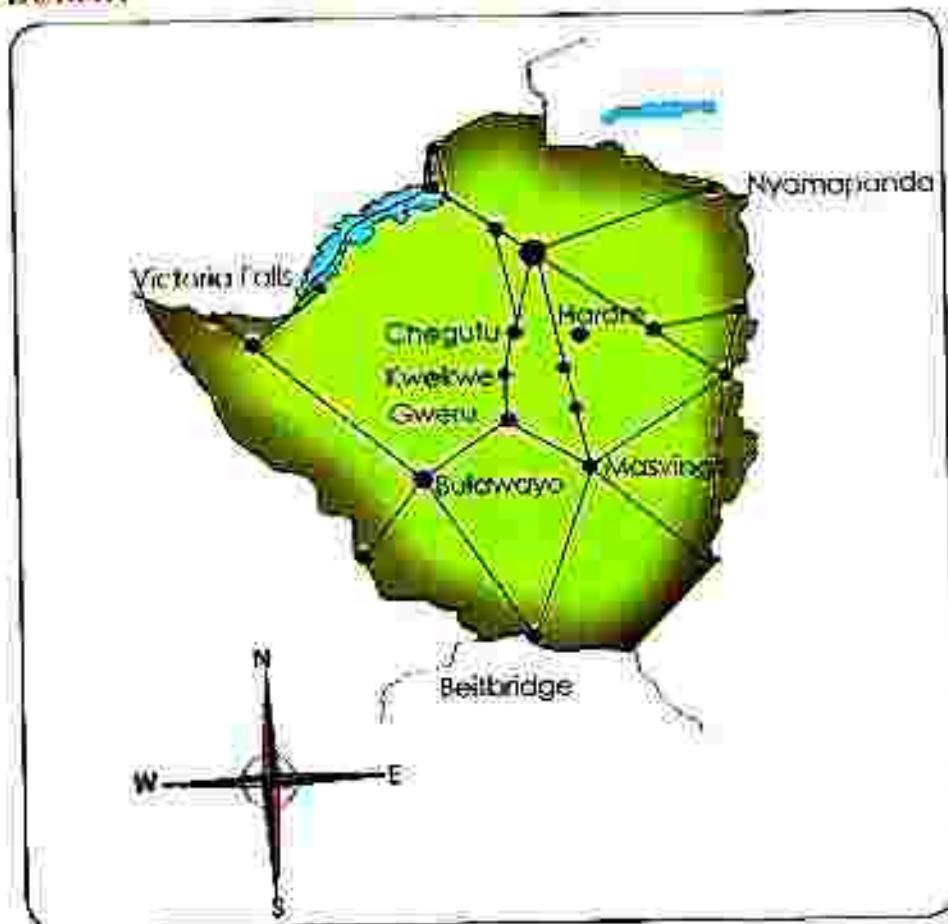
In 12–15 lines, write a summary of the passage Our teeth.

You can make use of these ideas:

- the importance of teeth
- the two sets of teeth
- the three types of teeth
- taking care of teeth.

 Speak

Looking at the map of Zimbabwe with the towns and cities, answer the questions below:



1. What is the name of the town or city nearest to your school?
2. Which town or city have you been to?
3. Which town or city is near the Great Zimbabwe Ruins?
4. Which city is near the Matobo Hills?
5. Which town is on the border between Zimbabwe and South Africa?
6. Which city is on the eastern border of Zimbabwe?
7. Which town is near the western border of Zimbabwe?
8. Which towns are on the border between Zimbabwe and Zambia?

### Read

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow:

#### Harare, the Sunshine City

popularly

Salisbury

university

international

sunshine

reserve

stadium

founded

avenue

national

botanic

acre

British

pioneer column

prime minister

art gallery

Harare, popularly known as the Sunshine City because of its warm weather is the capital city of Zimbabwe. It was founded in the Year 1890 by the Pioneer Column. Then it was called Salisbury, after Lord Salisbury who was the British Prime minister at that time.

The name of the city was changed to Harare in the year 1982. The name Harare comes from the local Shona word, 'haarare' which means 'does not sleep'. Today, Harare is a very large city with many high rise buildings. The tallest building, situated along Samora Machel Avenue is the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe. There are big hotels of world standard such as the Rainbow Towers, the Meikles, the Crowne Plaza and many others.

Other famous places in Harare include the University of Zimbabwe, the National Heroes' Acre; the National Sports Stadium, the National Art Gallery, the Harare Botanic Gardens, the Harare International Airport and many others.



### Write

Answer these questions correctly.

- What was the old name of the city of Harare?
- By whom was the city of Harare founded and in which year?
- Why is Harare known as the Sunshine City?
- Who owns the tallest building in Harare?
- Which two other famous places are found in the city of Harare?
- What do you think the Harare International Airport is used for?

### Speak

#### Research

Using the Internet and other sources, find out more about the city of Harare. Tell the class what you have found out.

### Speak and write

#### Adjectives

Read these phrases aloud.

warm weather, cold weather, wet weather, hot weather, dry weather  
The words in bold are called **adjectives**. These **adjectives** tell us about the (noun) weather. The words in the box below are all **adjectives**. Say the adjectives aloud.

tall	large	kind	cruel	dry	green	short
fast	new	slow	clean	dirty	clever	wise
warm	ugly	thin	young	old	white	strong
bad	weak	good	happy	smart	noisy	rough
quiet						

Answer the following questions using an adjective.

- Harare is a \_\_\_\_\_ city.
- I am a \_\_\_\_\_ boy/girl.
- I would like to travel in a \_\_\_\_\_ car.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ trees.
- Our school has \_\_\_\_\_ teachers.

### Speak

Find out more about the city of Harare from the internet or from the newspapers or from other people.

Then tell the class two or three things that you have found out about Harare.

Say it like this:

I have found out that \_\_\_\_\_.

I have also found out that \_\_\_\_\_.

### Write

#### Using the telephone directory

In a **telephone directory** the names are arranged in alphabetical order.

These are the names of some of the famous places in the city of Harare:

Heroes' Acre

University of Zimbabwe

Rainbow Towers

Art Gallery

Meikles Hotel

National Sports Stadium.

Arrange and write these names in alphabetical order as they are in the telephone directory.

Note: use the first letters in their long names.

### Speak

#### Using who, when, where and which

#### Read these two sentences aloud:

When the rain stopped, I walked to the village where my friend lives.

On the way I saw a man who was riding a bicycle which was very new.  
We use:

- when for time (*the time when the rain stopped*)
- where for places (*the village where my friend lives*)
- who for people (*the man who was riding a bicycle*)
- which for things (*the bicycle which was very new*)

Say your own sentences with **where, who, when and which**.

### Write

Complete these sentences by filling in **who, when, where and which**.

1. The police arrested the man \_\_\_\_\_ started the veld fire \_\_\_\_\_.  
destroyed the tree plantation.

2. I know \_\_\_\_\_ mother keeps the knife \_\_\_\_\_ she uses in the kitchen.
3. I will visit the factory \_\_\_\_\_ makes furniture \_\_\_\_\_ I go to Harare.
4. This is the clinic \_\_\_\_\_ mothers \_\_\_\_\_ are expecting are helped.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ sat on my chair \_\_\_\_\_ I went outside?

 Write

**Writing a business or formal letter**

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.

The body of your letter should not be more than 6 lines.

## Listen

Listen as the teacher says the following:

Nowadays we have busy roads. Sometimes we have wet roads, and sometimes we have dry roads. There are fast and slow cars going up and down the roads. Some of the cars are new and others are old. There are smart cars and dirty cars. There are also good drivers and bad drivers on our busy roads.

## Speak

From what the teacher has just said above, answer these questions.

1. What kind of roads do we have nowadays?
2. What kind of roads do we sometimes have?
3. What kind of cars are there on our roads?
4. What kind of drivers are there on our busy roads?

## Read

Take turns to read this passage aloud.

### Chuma and Tonde

Chuma and Tonde are clever men. Both men live in the small town of Norton. Both men also work in the large city of Harare. Both Chuma and Tonde grew up in the rural areas. Now both Chuma and Tonde live in the urban area. Chuma is a tall man, while Tonde is a short man. Chuma has black hair while Tonde has grey hair.

Last month, both Chuma and Tonde bought cars. Chuma bought a new car. Tonde bought an old car. One day Tonde's old car broke down on the busy, wide road to Harare. This is a busy road. Everyday

**UNIT  
26**

**Using words correctly**

 **Listen**

Listen as the teacher says the following:

Nowadays we have busy roads. Sometimes we have wet roads, and sometimes we have dry roads. There are fast and slow cars going up and down the roads. Some of the cars are new and others are old. There are smart cars and dirty cars. There are also good drivers and bad drivers on our busy roads.

 **Speak**

From what the teacher has just said above, answer these questions.

1. What kind of roads do we have nowadays?
2. What kind of roads do we sometimes have?
3. What kind of cars are there on our roads?
4. What kind of drivers are there on our busy roads?

 **Read**

Take turns to read this passage aloud.

**Chuma and Tonde**

Chuma and Tonde are clever men. Both men live in the small town of Norton. Both men also work in the large city of Harare. Both Chuma and Tonde grew up in the rural areas. Now both Chuma and Tonde live in the urban area. Chuma is a tall man, while Tonde is a short man. Chuma has black hair while Tonde has grey hair.

Last month, both Chuma and Tonde bought cars. Chuma bought a new car. Tonde bought an old car. One day Tonde's old car broke down on the busy, wide road to Harare. This is a busy road. Everyday

both fast cars as well as slow cars use this road. One front wheel of Tonde's car had a flat tyre.

Chuma saw Tonde's car on the busy, wide road. He stopped to help his friend. He got a long, strong rope from his car. Then he cut the long, strong rope short using a sharp knife. With that short, strong rope, he used his new car to pull Tonde's old car from the busy, wide road.



Complete the sentences below by filling in the right adjectives. The first letters of the adjectives have been given to help you.

1. Chuma and Tonde were c \_\_\_\_\_ men.
2. Chuma and Tonde lived in the s \_\_\_\_\_ town of Norton.
3. They both worked in the l \_\_\_\_\_ city of Harare.
4. Chuma and Tonde grew up in their r \_\_\_\_\_ area.
5. Now both Chuma and Tonde live in the u \_\_\_\_\_ area.
6. Chuma was a l \_\_\_\_\_ man while Tonde was a s \_\_\_\_\_ man.
7. Chuma had b \_\_\_\_\_ hair while Tonde had g \_\_\_\_\_ hair.
8. Chuma bought a n \_\_\_\_\_ car while Tonde bought an o \_\_\_\_\_ car.
9. The road between Norton and Harare is a very b \_\_\_\_\_ road.
10. There are f \_\_\_\_\_ cars and s \_\_\_\_\_ cars that travel between Norton and Harare.

11. One day, Tonde's car had a f \_\_\_\_\_ wheel while travelling to Harare.
12. Chuma got a l \_\_\_\_\_ and s \_\_\_\_\_ rope from his own car.
13. Then Chuma used a s \_\_\_\_\_ knife to cut the long rope short.
14. Chuma then used the s \_\_\_\_\_ and s \_\_\_\_\_ rope to pull Tonde's car off the road.

### Write

#### A composition

When you write a composition, always try to make use of the right adjectives.

Rewrite the composition below, choosing the most suitable adjective from the brackets.

#### A day I remember

One morning, mother sent me to the market to buy (easy/green/clever) vegetables. There were (good/smooth/dark) clouds in the sky and it was raining. When I got to the stream from the (high/narrow/wide) mountains, I could not go across because it was (blind/short/flooded). So I walked to the bridge. After crossing the river using the bridge, I got a ride in a scotch cart pulled by two (loud/slow/soft) donkeys. It was not a (comfortable/thin/humble) ride at all! The road was (muddy/different/sharp) and there were (deep/straight/weak) pot-holes. I sat on (round/wide/wet) sacks full of potatoes. These wet sacks, and the mud from the (turning/silent/southern) wheels of the cart made me and my clothes very (clever/dirty/clean).

However, I was very (grateful/useful/simple) to the (correct/kind/lonely) man who gave me the ride on his (careful/sharp/wooden) scotch-cart. The kind (mad/young/cruel) man also took me back home, now with the (dry/empty/smooth) sacks in his scotch-cart. Mother was (happy/sad/kind) that I came back alive! She thanked the young man and gave him some (warm/round/rough) food. After eating, the kind, young man continued with his (strong/large/long) journey. This is a day I will always remember.

## Speak

Sometimes **a** sounds like *o*; for example, in the words **salt** and **half**. Learn to recite this short poem. Note that the **a** sounds like *o*.

### The ball on the lawn

While walking on the lawn at **dawn** one day,  
I saw a ball falling on the green lawn  
The ball was **falling** from the **tall** wall  
Of the small **hall** where we **all** meet  
And talk with friends when we **call**  
**All** friends to a meeting in the **small** hall.  
Now, with chalk I can draw  
A ball **falling** on the green **lawn**  
From the tall wall of the **small** hall.



## Write

### Spelling and dictation

Your teacher will call out some words and a paragraph from the passage **Chuma and Tonde** while you write them.

## Speak and write Extra mile

### Research

First go to the internet and find the information about the places listed below and then tell the class. You can also find some information from newspapers, books and television and from other people in your area.

- the district in which your school is (use its name)
- the province in which you live, for example, Mashonaland West, or Matabeleland South
- the famous mission station in your province (use its name)
- the Zambezi River
- the Save River
- the Kariba Dam
- the Kyle Dam, also known as Lake Mutirikwi.

Afterwards, write a paragraph about one of these places.

## Write

### Opposites

Rewrite these sentences replacing the underlined adjectives with their opposites.

1. My brother teaches at a school which is in the rural area.
2. The test that we wrote was not difficult.
3. Most of the roads in the city of Harare are narrow.
4. The meeting was held in the large hall.
5. We travelled to the city in a very fast bus.
6. From our home, the river is not very far.

## Speak

### Using adjectives

In this unit we learnt about adjectives or describing words.

Using the right adjectives, answer these questions in full, correct sentences:

1. What kind of a person are you?  
Say: I am a/an \_\_\_\_\_ person.
2. What kind of country is Zimbabwe?  
Say: Zimbabwe is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ country.
3. What kind of a season or year is this season or year?  
Say: This is a/ \_\_\_\_\_ season/year.

## Revision and assessment 13

## Read

Read aloud clearly and fluently.

### Grooming for young girls and boys

The word 'grooming' has to do with developing good habits of keeping clean and tidy, with good manners. Boys and girls need to take a bath regularly. This will keep them clean and smelling good all the time. Take a bath when you have done something that made you sweat like work or sports.

Keeping our hair clean and tidy is part of good grooming. It is very poor grooming to go out with dirt, or pieces of cotton materials hanging on your hair. Keep your finger-nails clean. Short finger-nails are easier to keep clean and tidy. Avoid biting your fingernails. Avoid picking your nose or your ears in public.

It is also very, very important to wash our hands frequently. Always wash hands after meals and after using the toilet. We use our hands for greeting one another. We also use hands for handling food and for scratching. Hands are used for cleaning the other organs of the body. So keep your hands clean!

People who are well-groomed wear clothes that fit well. Clothes should be clean and ironed neatly. Even if they are old clothes, they must be clean, and ironed neatly. Any tearing in the old clothes should be mended neatly.

Well-groomed children always sit and walk straight. They do not bend inwards or forwards like old men and women. When they greet people, they give them a firm hand-shake while looking straight at them.

### Write

Under the heading **Well-groomed children**, write five sentences which show different things that a well-groomed child should do or should not do.

Start each sentence like this:

- A well-groomed child must/must not \_\_\_\_\_.

### Speak

From the passage you read above say whether each sentence below is true or false.

1. Good manners are part of grooming.
2. You will smell good even if you do not take a bath regularly.
3. Well-groomed children go out with pieces of cotton material hanging on their hair.

4. Longer finger-nails are easier to keep clean than shorter finger-nails.
5. Well-groomed children do not bite their fingers or pick their noses and ear in public.
6. Our hands are very busy organs of the body and must be washed after meals and after using the toilet.
7. When they walk, well-groomed children bend inwards or forwards like old people.

 **Write**

**Choose the suitable adjective to complete each sentence.**

1. Even when your clothes are old, you should keep them \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. happy B. new C. clean D. torn
2. When the weather is \_\_\_\_\_ we go out fishing.  
A. late B. fine C. loud D. funny
3. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ tree next to our house.  
A. tall B. wide C. long D. humble
4. People who are \_\_\_\_\_ do not take medicine.  
A. ill B. wealthy C. kind D. healthy
5. The young male teacher at our school is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pretty B. old C. wide D. handsome
6. Did you know that ice is \_\_\_\_\_ water?  
A. liquid B. solid C. hot D. soft

## Read and listen 9

## Using a dictionary

We use a **dictionary** to learn the correct meanings of new words. Some words have the same sound but very different spelling and meanings.

Look, listen carefully as your teacher says these words and their meanings.

- allowed** ..... Permitted, or given permission, for example, The teacher allowed children to go home.
- aloud** ..... Loudly, so that all can hear, for example, We all heard what she said because she spoke aloud.
- fair** ..... Good for everyone, for example, The referee was very fair to both football teams.
- fare** ..... The money you pay to travel by bus, train, or plane, for example, The conductor gives you a ticket when you pay the busfare.
- floor** ..... The bottom of a room on which we walk, for example, Mother sweeps the floor daily.
- flow** ..... The movement of a liquid like water, for example, The rivers all flow when it rains.
- hair** ..... Fibres that grow on your head and body, for example, Mother keeps long hair on her head.
- hare** ..... A small animal that is also known as a rabbit, for example, The hare is a small animal that eats grass and leaves of plants.
- heard** ..... The past tense of **hear**, which means to listen, for example, I heard on the radio the good news that the weather will be fine.
- herd** ..... A group of cattle or large animals like elephants, for example, The herd boy looks after the herd of cattle.

<b>made</b>	Past tense of <b>make</b> ; to build, for example. Most shoes are made of leather.
<b>maid</b>	A woman house servant, for example. Our family has a maid who takes care of the baby.
<b>meat</b>	The flesh of an animal that is eaten, for example. We buy good meat from the butcher.
<b>meet</b>	Agree to see, for example. The friends always meet at the shops and play together.
<b>peace</b>	A time of quiet; a time of no fighting, for example. After the war, there was peace.
<b>piece</b>	A small part of a big thing, for example. I ate a small piece of bread that he had left.
<b>price</b>	The cost of something, for example. The price of the new suit was a hundred dollars.
<b>prize</b>	A reward for doing something good, for example. At the end of the term, I got the first prize for coming first in my class.
<b>waist</b>	The part of your body between the ribs and the hips, for example. We tie our belts round the waist.
<b>waste</b>	To use more than what is needed; to spend carelessly, for example. Water is precious; we must not waste it.

### Write

Using the dictionary above, rewrite these sentences with the correct word from the brackets.

1. I (heard, herd) the voice of my mother speaking to my teacher.
2. Time is money and we must not (waist, waste) it.
3. When people are fighting, there is no (piece, peace).
4. All the rivers from Zimbabwe (floor, flow) into the Indian Ocean, to the east of Africa.
5. During morning assembly at school, the headmaster speaks (aloud, allowed) to us.
6. The bus- (fair, fare) to town has been increased twice this year.
7. He came out first in the race and won the best (price, prize).
8. The (meat, meet) from sheep is called mutton.
9. I like to keep very short (hare, hair) on my head. It is easier to comb.
10. Motorcar tyres are (maid, made) of rubber.

## Helping out around the home

**simple  
examples  
siblings  
equal**

**ashamed  
cheerfully  
enough**

**tasks  
laundry  
willing**

**succeed  
obedient  
important**

**ensure  
healthy  
improve**

As you grow up, you learn many new things. One of the things you should learn is helping out around the home. Helping out around the home is very simple, but very important in life. It will improve the life you and your family live. You will also not feel ashamed when friends visit you.

There are many small jobs that you can do to help out around the house. You can sweep the floor or the yard and take the rubbish to the pit or bin. You can clean the plates and the dishes. You can make your own bed and the beds of your young siblings in the morning. You can clean the toilet, water the garden, and feed the chickens or the pet. Everyone, boys or girls can do all these jobs to help around.

It helps to make a short list of the tasks you would like to do each day. Making a list will ensure that you do not forget some important tasks. With a list, you will not stop to think what to do next. That way you will enjoy helping out around your home.



In helping out around the home, work closely with your parents. When they are doing laundry or are busy in the kitchen, go there and help out. When they are working in the garden, milking the cow, or cutting firewood, go there to help. Boys and girls are equal, and can do the same jobs. It is even better when brother and sister work together.

Watch carefully and do the jobs as your parents show you. Follow their examples cheerfully. This will show that you are willing to learn. Be obedient all the time. When parents give you rules, obey them. The rules are meant to help you in life. When they tell you to work hard, they want you to succeed. When they tell you to be clean, they want you to live a healthy life. When they tell you to go to bed early, they want you to get enough rest.

### Write

Answer these questions from the passage correctly.

1. Which of these statements is true?
  - A. Some jobs are only for boys, others are also only for girls.
  - B. Boys cannot do work in the kitchen.
  - C. Herding cattle or goats is boys' work, not for girls.
  - D. All jobs can be done by both boys and girls.
2. Who are the 'young siblings' mentioned in the passage?
  - A. School children.
  - B. Young brothers and sisters.
  - C. The beds on which the children sleep.
  - D. The parents.
3. What is a task?
  - A. Something that you have to do.
  - B. A list of things.
  - C. A rule that must be obeyed.
  - D. An example given by the parents.
4. When parents tell you to work hard, they want \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. to give you some money
  - B. you to succeed in life
  - C. you to have no rest
  - D. to make you suffer

5. Good children help out around the house \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. sorrowfully
  - B. unwillingly
  - C. cheerfully
  - D. angrily

### Read and speak

#### Using adverbs

##### Maria

Today Maria came to school **early**. She was dressed **smartly**. She came into the classroom and sat **in front** **quietly**. **Immediately**, she began looking at the test. She read the questions **carefully** and answered all of them **correctly**. She wrote the test **neatly** and **quickly**. Then she handed her answer papers **politely** to the teacher. **Afterwards** she walked **softly** **towards** the door. She went **outside** **slowly** but **happily**. **Immediately**, her friends joined her.



Answer these questions from the passage on Maria above.

Numbers 1, 3, and 11 have been done for you as examples.

1. When did Maria come to school? (Answer: Today.)
2. What time did she come to school?
3. How was she dressed? (Answer: Smartly.)
4. Where did she sit in the classroom? (two words)

5. How did she sit in the classroom?
6. When did she begin looking at the test?
7. How did she read the questions?
8. How did she answer all the questions?
9. How did she write the test? (two words)
10. How did she hand her answer papers to the teacher?
11. When did she walk towards the door? (Answer: Afterwards.)
12. Where to did she walk?
13. How did she walk?
14. Where did she go?
15. How did she go?
16. When did her friends join her?

The words you used in answering the questions above are called adverbs. Adverbs tell us when, where, what and how.

### Write

Rewrite these sentences with the most suitable adverb from the brackets.

1. You must get up (well, early, still) if you want to catch the first morning bus.
2. Tell them not to play (noisily, quietly, quickly) when others are busy studying.
3. If you walk (hurriedly, only, slowly) like that, you will be late for school.
4. When a car is reversing, it is moving (sideways, backwards, forwards).
5. The spectators were all cheering me as I ran (towards, inside, hard) the finishing line.
6. The weather here is not always hot (sometimes, always, only) it is very cold.
7. You must stand (still, soon, fast) when you are told not to move.
8. An island is a piece of land that is (almost, seldom, completely) surrounded by water.

### Write

#### Writing informal letters

In 3–4 paragraphs, in 12–15 lines, write a letter to your friend telling him/her what you do to help out around your family home. Start the letter by saying:

I have learned to help out around our house in many ways. Everyday, before I go to school I \_\_\_\_\_.

Then say:

- what you do daily before you go to school
- what you do everyday after school
- what you do during the weekend
- what you sometimes do during the holidays
- whether or not it is important to help out around the house, and how.

### Speak

Some adverbs do not end with -ly

Look at this dictionary section that explains some of these adverbs:

**always** ..... on every occasion

**ever** ..... at any time: past, present or future

**never** ..... not at all, or at no time

**often** ..... on many occasions or on many situations

**seldom** ..... rarely, or not often

**sometimes** .... on some occasions but not on all occasions

**very** ..... used for emphasizing

Say your own sentence with each of the adverbs above.

### Write

Rewrite these sentences replacing the underlined words with a suitable adverb from the adverbs above.

1. On some occasions, the president travels in a helicopter.
2. We must on every occasion be smart.
3. We must not at all be late for school.
4. I have on many occasions met that man at the shops.
5. The month of June is quite cold.
6. We do not often get heavy rains in April.
7. Have you at any time seen a python?

### Write

#### Spelling and dictation

Your teacher will call out some words and one paragraph from **Helping out around the home** while you write them.

 Listen and speak

Look, listen and repeat what your teacher says about the children in the picture below.



tall  
shortest  
far  
nearest

taller  
shorter  
farther  
nearer

tallest  
short  
farthest  
near

Point to the child in the picture as you repeat what your teacher is saying about the children.

Don is tall.

Sekai is taller than Don.

Simba is the tallest of the three children.

Simba is short.

Sekai is shorter than Simba.  
Don is the shortest of them all.

Don is far from the big tree.  
Sekai is farther from the big tree than Don.  
Of the three children, Simba is the farthest from the big tree.  
  
Simba is near the big tree.  
Sekai is nearer the big tree than Sekai.  
Of the three children, Don is nearest the big tree.

### Speak

#### Note:

- add **-er** when you compare two things.
- add **-est** when you compare three or more than three things.
- replace the letter **y** with the letter **i** in adjectives that end with **y** for example, easy, dirty etc.

Using each one of the words below, make three sentences in which you compare three things or three people:

long young big high pretty clean fat sweet easy  
fast lazy slow new old hard heavy clever dirty

### Write

Rewrite these sentences correctly with the correct form of the adjective in brackets.

1. Masvingo is Zimbabwe's (old) city.
2. Did you know that light travels (fast) than sound?
3. Tabeth is the (clever) girl in our class.
4. Christmas day is one of the (happy) days all over the world.
5. A rubbish dump is (dirty) than a compost heap.

### Read

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

#### The earth

distance planet diameter surface revolution

**sunlight**  
**volcanoes**

**oxygen**  
**fragile**

**rotation**  
**breathe**

**earthquakes**  
**huge**

The earth on which we live is a big circle shaped like a huge ball. Like all circles, the earth has a diameter. This is the distance from one side of the earth through the centre to the other side. The diameter of the earth is twelve thousand, seven hundred and sixty kilometres.

The earth is a planet. Other planets are the moon and the stars we see at night. Planets are large, round objects. All planets are always moving round the sun. The sun is one hundred and fifty million kilometres away from the earth. The moon is the planet nearest the earth. It is three hundred and eighty four thousand, four hundred kilometres away.

All the planets, including the moon do not have light of their own. They get their light from the sun. Moonlight is actually sunlight that shines on the surface of the moon.



The sun itself does not move at all. It is the earth that is moving. The journey of the earth right round the sun is called the revolution. A revolution takes three hundred and sixty-five days or a year. The revolution of the earth causes the different seasons of the year. There are four seasons in a year. These are summer, autumn, winter and spring.

While the earth moves round the sun, it is also turning round and round on its own. This turning round of the earth on its own is called the rotation. The rotation of the earth causes day and night. When our side of the earth is facing the sun, we have day. When our side of the earth is turned away from the sun, we have night. The rotation of the earth takes twenty-four hours, or one full day.

The earth is the only planet that has water and oxygen. Oxygen is the air we breathe. That is why plants and animals are found only on the earth.

The centre of the earth is full of hot liquids. The surface of the earth is fragile, meaning that it can easily be broken or cracked. Sometimes the surface breaks open. Then the hot liquids shoot out to the surface. That is when we have volcanoes, or earthquakes. Earthquakes have caused many deaths and destruction when buildings fall, killing people and animals.

### Write

#### Choose the correct answers.

1. What does the word 'huge' in the first paragraph mean?  
A. Very small.      B. Very soft.  
C. Very big.      D. Very hard.
2. Which of these words best describes the shape of the earth?  
A. Flat.      B. Round.  
C. Long.      D. Wide.
3. What causes the seasons of the year?  
A. The revolution of the earth.  
B. The rotation of the earth.  
C. The moon.  
D. The planets.
4. The rotation of the earth causes \_\_\_\_\_  
A. earthquakes      B. volcanoes  
C. sunlight      D. day and night
5. Which of the following objects is fragile?  
A. Glass.      B. Rock.  
C. Metal.      D. Wood.

## Read and speak

The long i sounds of ee, ea, ie as in cheese, eat, shield  
First, read and then recite this poem correctly.

### A funny dream

One week I had this funny dream  
In the dream I see my niece.  
Cleaning her feet by a stream  
That flows past the green fields of wheat.  
Then the beating of the drums wakes  
me up  
From my deep sleep.



Say these words correctly. They all have the long ea/ee/ie.

bear	wheels	sieve	eat	street	believe	season
indeed	repeat	relief	leaves	increase	please	bleed

## Write

### A composition

Imagine that your brother went on a journey and then wrote a composition about it. His teacher looked at the composition and put all the mistakes in brackets.

Rewrite the composition with the correct forms of the adjectives in the brackets.

### My journey to Gweru!

One day I was travelling to the city of Gweru to visit my sister, Betty. Betty is the (old) child in our family. Many people also say she is the (pretty) of my four sisters.

Half-way on the journey, the old bus I was travelling on broke down. Just then a (small) but (fast) bus came along and picked all the passengers. It was also a (new) bus than the first bus.

Before dusk, we were in Gweru. I was very happy that I had completed my journey safely. I was even (happy) when I saw Betty waiting for me. Gweru is (large) than Gwanda where I came from. The weather was also (cold) in Gweru than in Gwanda. I noticed that my sister, Betty, was looking (pretty) and (smart) than when I had last seen her at home.

### Write

#### **Spelling and dictation**

Your teacher will call out some words and one paragraph from the passage **The earth** while you write them.

### Write

#### **Opposites**

Sometimes we understand the meanings of adjectives by saying their opposites for example, person who is awake is not asleep. Awake is the opposite of asleep.

In each sentence below, choose the right opposite of the underlined adjective.

1. A swimming pool that is deep is not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wide      B. long      C. shallow      D. dangerous
2. A piece of wood that is hard is not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. easy      B. soft      C. wet      D. dry
3. A motor car driver who is careful is not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. careless      B. clever      C. wise      D. fast
4. A person who is kind is not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sad      B. sorry      C. happy      D. cruel
5. When something is alive, it is not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dead      B. sick      C. healthy      D. ill
6. Someone who is passive is not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. alone      B. honest      C. sure      D. active
7. A hardworking person is someone who is not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tired      B. lazy      C. busy      D. resting
8. A smart person is someone who is not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dirty      B. young      C. clean      D. greedy

## Speak

### Adjectives

Say a sentence in which you describe each of these things with a suitable adjective of your own:

the moon

the river

the knife

your friend

your mother

the teacher

your school

the night

the rain

the lightning

your dog

the road

the tree

the lion

the town

the children

## Revision and assessment 14

### Listen

Listen carefully and carry out 2 - 3 of the following instructions from your teacher:

Walk \_\_\_\_\_

- slowly/quietly/like an old person
- towards the door
- forwards
- backwards
- sideways
- round the table
- past the table.

### Read

Read this passage fluently and answer the questions that follow.

#### **When father was late for work**

When we saw father doing everything in a hurry, we could tell that he was late for work. Mother tried to help to speed up things so that father would not waste more time. While father was taking a quick shower, mother quickly prepared his breakfast and put it on the table. She then joined father in the bedroom to help him dress up quickly. My four-year old brother saw all the hurry and decided to help to

speed up things in his own way. He quietly sat at the table and quickly ate father's breakfast so that father would not waste time eating. When father came to sit at the table for a quick breakfast, the plates were empty. Seeing this, mother hurriedly started preparing father's breakfast again.

### Write

1. What showed that father was late for work?
2. What was mother doing when father was taking a quick shower?
3. In what way did the four year old boy try to help father to speed up?
4. Why did mother not see the small boy eating father's breakfast?
5. Which two words tell us how the boy ate his father's breakfast.

### Speak

Find a short story on the internet or from other people. Then, in not more than two minutes, retell the story to the class.

### Speak

Make two sentences with the pairs of words, one sentence with each word to show that you understand the different meanings of the two words in each pair.

herd/heard

allowed/aloud

piece/peace

price/prize

waist/waste

meet/meat

## UNIT 29



### Listen and speak



Listen to your teacher asking you these questions and answer them in short using can/can't and do/don't.

- Do you wash your own clothes at home?
- Can you press/iron your own clothes?
- Do you polish your own shoes at home?
- Do you help mother to wash the dishes?
- Can you make some tea/porridge?
- Can you cook sadza/vegetables?
- Do you sometimes work in the garden/fields?
- Do you help mother to sweep/scrub the floor?



### Speak

Using the words first, then, next, after that, finally

Listen to your teacher asking you these questions and answer them in short.

When you polish your shoes:

What do you do first?

Then what do you do next?

After that what do you do?

Finally what do you do?

Using the words first, then, next, after that, finally speak to the class on one of the following:

- how you make some tea
- how you make some porridge
- how you cook vegetables
- how you make a fire
- how you clean the floor in your family house

- how you do your homework
- how you prepare to go to school.

## Read

### Using a dictionary

We can always look up new words in a dictionary. Read these words and their meanings.

- actual** ... Real, true, for example, I like farming, but my actual job is teaching.
- admire** ... To think highly of something, to look at something with pleasure, for example, I admire soccer players who score many goals.
- carpenter** ... Someone who makes things out of wood, for example. A carpenter makes chairs.
- carving** ... Cutting stone or wood making objects, for example, My brother was carving stone objects.
- college** ... A place for higher learning where one can learn special skills, for example, My sister is now at college, training to become a teacher.
- engineer** ... Someone who thinks and makes plans to make new things like roads, railways, dams, towns, etc. for example. The job of a town engineer is very important.
- knitting** ... To make a garment, jersey, gloves, a hat, etc. using wool/yarn with knitting needles.
- lecturer** ... A teacher at a college, for example, Madam Moyo is a lecturer in Science at the college.
- mechanic** ... Someone who fixes or repairs engines, for example. The mechanic is repairing our car.
- plumber** ... Someone who fixes or repairs water pipes, for example. Father called a plumber to fit in the water pipes into our garden.
- practical** ... Something useful and real or actual that is done in using your hands and tools, for example, Agriculture and woodwork are practical subjects.
- principal** ... The head of a college, for example. The principal of a university is a learned person.
- student** ... Someone studying at a college, for example, My sister is a student at a Teacher's College.

**technical** About the special skills to do something, for example, I would like to learn the technical skills of using a computer.

### Read

Read the passage below. Use the dictionary above if you do not know the meanings of some of the words in the passage.

#### Learning does not end!

After secondary school, Tamuka would like to go to a technical college. There Tamuka will train to become either an engineer or a mechanic.

Tamuka's father is a lecturer at a technical college. His mother is the principal at the same college. Sometimes, Tamuka goes to watch the students learn the practical skills.

Tamuka enjoys watching the student mechanics fix or repair motor car engines. Sometimes he watches the student plumbers fix or repair water pipes. Sometimes he goes to see the student carpenters making tables, chairs, doors, beds, and other pieces of furniture.



People can learn some practical skills at home. People can learn some practical skills from other people. Tamuka has seen men and women making mats or baskets from reeds. He has seen women making

wonderful clay pots. He has seen his own parents working together to bake cakes and buns at home. All these are useful practical skills.



Tamuka has also seen people by the roadside making beautiful stone or wood carvings. He has seen men and women knitting warm jerseys, sewing different types of clothes, making very strong sandals from old motor car tyres and making different types of children's toys for sale. He has seen boys and girls feeding chickens for meat or for eggs and growing vegetables in the back-yard gardens.

All these people are making a living out of these simple practical jobs. Tamuka has decided to learn some of these simple, practical skills! You too can start learning one or more of these simple, practical jobs.

### Write

Choose the correct answers from the passage read.

1. Tamuka would like to go to a college to train either as an engineer or as a mechanic. This means that he would like to become \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. an engineer and not a mechanic
  - B. a mechanic and not an engineer
  - C. both an engineer and a mechanic
  - D. one of the two: an engineer or a mechanic

2. One word for tables, chairs, beds, and wardrobes together is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. skills      B. furniture      C. machines      D. carpenters
3. The passage also tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. people can learn from one another in the homes  
B. people can only learn practical jobs in the colleges  
C. practical jobs are very difficult to do  
D. long ago, there were no practical jobs
4. Practical skills are very useful because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. many people work hard  
B. only a few people like to work  
C. they are learned in the colleges  
D. they enable people to make, build and repair things
5. Someone who is studying at a college is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lecturer      B. principal      C. student      D. mechanic

### Speak

#### Using would

Using the dictionary in this unit, answer this question in full:

What is a practical skill?

Tell the class about two practical skills: one that you have already learnt and another that you would like to learn.

#### Speak like this:

I have already learnt the practical skill of \_\_\_\_\_.

This year I would like to learn the practical skill of \_\_\_\_\_.



### Read and speak

#### A formal or business letter

Looking at the formal or business letter on the next page, answer these questions:

1. How many addresses does a formal letter have?
2. Who wrote that letter? Give the full names.
3. When was the letter written?
4. What was the address of the person who wrote that formal letter?
5. To whom was the letter addressed?
6. Show and say the full address to whom the letter was addressed?
7. Do you think Chiedza Modiro was known to Mr and Mrs Chilima at the time of writing this letter? Why do you think so?

8. What are the differences between a **formal letter/business letter** and the **informal letters** that you have been writing to friends and relatives all along?

Bako School

Private Bag 505

Masvingo

16 July 2017

Mr and Mrs Chitima

Mukaro Village

Guru

Dear Sir/Madam

**Ref: LEARNING TO MAKE CLAY POTS**

Please allow me to come and spend one week with you and learn to make clay pots. I am going to be on school holiday from the fourth of August until the fifth of September 2017.

You can choose the week for me to come over during the school holiday.

I am a girl aged ten. I am in Grade Four at the above-mentioned school. I go to church every week. At school I am in the netball team for juniors. I am a polite and obedient child.

Your village is within walking distance from ours. I will be able to come in the morning and return home late in the afternoon. My parents are very keen and happy for me to learn how to make clay pots from well-known potters like you.

Thank you in advance. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully

Chiedza Madiro

### Write

#### A formal letter

Write a formal letter to a family that is well-known for doing a practical job which you would like to learn from them. Follow the lay-out that Chiedza Modiro used in her own formal letter to the Chitima family.

### Write: Extra mile

#### Using a dictionary

There are many English words with similar sound but different spellings. Always use a dictionary when you are not sure which word to write.

**higher**..... High – higher – highest, not low, for example. A mountain is **higher** than a hill.

**hire**..... To pay to use something then return it, for example. Our school can **hire** a bus for the trip.

**march**..... To walk together with similar steps, for example. The soldiers **march** everyday.

**match**..... A game played between two sides, for example. A football **match**.

**root**..... Part of a plant that grows underground.

**route**..... A way or road of getting to a place, for example. The **route** to the market.

**too**..... Also, more than, for example. Too much rain; or I am going there **too**.

**two**..... Pair, for example. One plus one make **two**.

**weather**... The outside conditions of a place at a specific time, for example. Hot **weather**.

**whether**... If, for example. I do not know **whether** he is coming today.

**Using the dictionary section above choose the correct word from the brackets to complete each sentence.**

1. In summer the {whether, weather} is hot and wet.
2. Tea does not taste good if you put (too, two) much sugar in it.
3. My parents will (higher, hire) a big hall for my brother's wedding.
4. On Sunday we went to the grounds to watch a soccer (march, match).
5. I just do not know how a person who is blind finds the (route, root) to his home.

# UNIT 30

**English Paper 1 Time: 1 hour 30 minutes**

## Read

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

### Honey bees

The sweet honey that many people enjoy eating is made by the bees. To make the honey, the bees use pollen and nectar from the flowers. The bees fly from one flower to another collecting the pollen and nectar.

Honey bees live in a hive. They live in a large swarm called a colony. In every colony, there are three different types of bees.

The mother bee of a colony is called the queen bee. The queen bee can live for up to four years. The main duty of the queen bee is to lay eggs. The eggs hatch into more bees for the colony. The queen bee is busiest in the summer season. During summer, she can lay up to two thousand, five hundred eggs per day. The queen bee also keeps all the other bees under control.

The bees that we see flying around are called the worker bees. The worker bees are all females although they do not lay eggs. They are the bees that collect pollen and nectar from the flowers. They are the bees that make the honey. Some of the worker bees are the soldiers that protect the queen and the hive. These are the bees that sting when the hive is disturbed. The average life span of a worker bee is five to six weeks only.



The third type of bees in a colony are all males called drones. Their main duty is to mate with the queen so that she produces the eggs. For that reason, the drones are sometimes called the 'fathers' of the colony.

Today, it is very sad that the colonies of bees are disappearing. This is largely because people are destroying the forests used by the bees to set up their hives.

In numbers 1–8 choose the correct answer from the passage read.

1. What is this passage talking about?
  - A. Honey.
  - B. Honey bees.
  - C. Planting more trees.
  - D. Flower, fruits and seeds.
2. The queen bee can live for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. only a few days
  - B. five to six weeks
  - C. up to ten years
  - D. up to four years
3. Which type of bees mate with the queen bee?
  - A. The worker bees.
  - B. The soldiers.
  - C. The drones.
  - D. All the bees in the hive.
4. Which of these statements is true?
  - A. All the female bees in a colony lay eggs.
  - B. The queen bee guards the hive.
  - C. All the drones are females.
  - D. Only the queen bee lays eggs.
5. Which bees are sometimes called the 'fathers' of the colony?
  - A. The worker bees.
  - B. The drones.
  - C. The queen.
  - D. All the bees in a hive.
6. The bees that we see flying about are the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the worker bees
  - B. the drones
  - C. the queen bees
  - D. ones that also lay eggs

7. Today, it is very sad that the colonies of bees are disappearing.  
The word 'today' in this sentence means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. everyday  
B. on this day only  
C. nowadays  
D. one day
8. According to this passage, whose fault is it that the bee colonies are disappearing?  
A. The queen bee.  
B. People.  
C. The drones.  
D. The worker bees.

In numbers 9-12 choose the most suitable adjective to fill in the blank spaces.

9. Christmas day is always a \_\_\_\_\_ holiday in Zimbabwe.  
A. sudden      B. slow      C. public      D. fine
10. The Zambezi is a \_\_\_\_\_ river. It flows throughout the year.  
A. long      B. flooded      C. beautiful      D. perennial
11. Harare is also known as the Sunshine City because of its \_\_\_\_\_ weather.  
A. warm      B. cold      C. cloudy      D. fresh
12. During the rainy season the roads become \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. serious      B. slippery      C. heavy      D. straight

In numbers 13-15 choose one word to replace the underlined phrase in each sentence.

13. The school bus was carrying the children who sing together in one group to the show.  
A. church      B. class      C. team      D. choir
14. It took the workers a period of two weeks to complete the job.  
A. week      B. fortnight      C. month      D. season
15. My brother works as a foreman in a place where motor cars are repaired.  
A. garage      B. factory      C. shop      D. station

In numbers 16-19 choose one word that means the opposite of the underlined word.

16. The three men were able to pull the dry tree to the ground.  
A. push      B. cut      C. carry      D. lift

17. In some places the road to town is very wide.  
A. flat      B. narrow      C. rough      D. straight
18. That tall tree with no leaves is alive.  
A. hard      B. high      C. dead      D. soft
19. Sometimes it is safe for the children to cross the river.  
A. wrong      B. difficult      C. bad      D. dangerous

In numbers 20–23 choose the correct word to fill in the blank space.

20. I am very \_\_\_\_\_ for the present that you sent me.  
A. kind      B. grateful      C. useful      D. successful
21. Mother prepared some \_\_\_\_\_ food for the visitors.  
A. correct      B. honest      C. delicious      D. clever
22. The helicopter was flying so \_\_\_\_\_ that we could see the driver waving his hand.  
A. noisy      B. fast      C. low      D. away
23. When he was asked where he was going, he \_\_\_\_\_ politely.  
A. replied      B. wondered      C. forgot      D. shouted

### Read

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

Rain is something that plants and animals, including people cannot do without. That is why people call water the 'precious liquid'.

Yet, when it rains many people just let the water flow away. People who do this are not aware that rain water can be harvested just like the crops we grow.

Harvesting water simply means collecting the running water for later use. While it is raining, water can be directed into a pond, tank, drum, bucket or dish. Rain water can also be directed into a reservoir, the name for a small water storage dam.

The first rain water is usually dirty and not good for use because it carries dust, and leaves. People should let this first rain water flow away and not harvest it. Then, when all the dirt has been washed away, the clean rain water that follows can be harvested.

The harvested water can be used in many ways. It can be used for drinking, bathing and washing clothes and kitchenware. Harvested water can also be used for irrigation. Harvested rain water can also be used to fill up fish ponds and swimming pools.

In numbers 24–30 choose the answers from the passage you have read above.

24. Rain, or water is something that plants and animals cannot do without. This means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. plants and animals can live even when there is no water  
B. water is everywhere  
C. plants and animals cannot live without water  
D. people can do many things with water
25. What is the precious liquid mentioned in this passage?  
A. Water.      B. Crops.      C. Songs.      D. Rivers.
26. What is harvesting water?  
A. Allowing the water to run off.  
B. Collecting rain water and storing it for later use.  
C. Making good use of the water.  
D. Collecting and strong the crops from the fields and gardens.
27. What is a reservoir?  
A. A river.  
B. Rain water.  
C. A tank or a small dam for storing water.  
D. A water metre.
28. People harvesting water should allow the water that flows first to run off. Why?  
A. It is too little.  
B. It is too fast.  
C. It is better than the flowing river water.  
D. It carries a lot of dirt.
29. What does it mean that 'rain water is for free'?  
A. It is not dirty.  
B. You do not pay for it.  
C. You can use it for drinking or for washing.  
D. It is clean and safe for use.
30. Even children can collect rain water. This means that collecting rain water is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. very difficult to do
- B. easy to do
- C. should be done by children only
- D. should not be done by children

In numbers 31–35 choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined word.

- 31. It is untrue that his father owns a big farm.  
A. known      B. agreed      C. false      D. certain
- 32. Summer is usually a rainy season here.  
A. hot      B. wet      C. calm      D. fine
- 33. The door was shut by the strong wind.  
A. banged      B. opened      C. damaged      D. closed
- 34. The price of bread has gone up by two cents per loaf.  
A. size      B. weight      C. cost      D. prize
- 35. The river is the border between the two farms.  
A. fence      B. waterway      C. boundary      D. ending



Read this poem and answer the questions that follow.

I am flat and thin  
But I am sharp,  
Sometimes very sharp;  
Which is why  
Mothers like me in their kitchens  
Where I easily slice  
Their meat,  
Their vegetables,  
Their bread and cakes too.  
And, if they make a mistake;  
Their fingers too;  
Although I eat none of them.

In numbers 36–38 choose the correct answer from the poem above.

- 36. Which of these do you think is the best heading for this poem?  
A. A kitchen.    B. A mistake.    C. A knife.    D. Mothers.

37. The word **slice** in this poem means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cut      B. eat      C. like      D. sharp
38. This poem says that sometimes mothers \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. keep very little meat in their kitchens  
B. have no vegetables to cook  
C. cut their own fingers by mistake  
D. do not eat meat or vegetables, bread or cakes.
39. Choose the correct word to fill in the empty space in this sentence:  
Passengers must not get off the bus until it is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stationery    B. empty    C. stationary    D. moving
40. Choose the sentence that is written correctly.  
A. The Matobo Hills are to the south of the city of Bulawayo.  
B. The Matobo hills are to the South of the City of Bulawayo.  
C. The Matobo Hills are to the south of the city of Bulawayo?  
D. The Matobo Hills are to the south, of the city, of Bulawayo!

### English Paper 2 Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

#### Read

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

At the age of six, Paida had learned to ride a bicycle. She wanted to ride it to school and to the shops. She wanted her friends to see her riding a bicycle, but her parents would not let her do that. They wanted her to learn the rules of using the road safely first. They told her that many road accidents are caused by people who use the road when they do not know the rules of the road.

For cyclists, rule number one is to check that the bicycle is fit to go on the road. The bicycle must have working brakes. Without the brakes, the bicycle cannot be slowed down or stopped. It must be fitted with a lamp for lighting when it gets dark. The bicycle must have a



reflector. The reflector makes it easier for motorists at the back to see the cyclist easily, even when it is dark.

Cyclists must ride on the far left side of the road. They must move straight and not sway from one side to another. At night, cyclists must wear bright clothes to make themselves visible to the motorists. Cyclists should know and obey the road signs. Where there is a cycle track, the cyclists should use it and keep out of the main road. Where there are signs for children or for animals, cyclists should slow down. They should be ready to stop quickly. Where it says: 'Give Way' or 'Stop' cyclists must do exactly that.

In some towns and cities, there are traffic lights. Traffic lights control the movement of traffic. Traffic lights turn red, green and amber. When the traffic lights turn red, cyclists must stop. It is dangerous to go through red traffic lights. When the traffic lights turn green, cyclists may move on if it is safe to do so. When the traffic lights turn amber, cyclists must slow down and prepare to stop.

Cyclists should also not carry things that are heavier than themselves on their bicycles. Heavier things make it very difficult to keep the bicycle under control.

**A. Answer the following questions correctly.**

1. What do you think a cyclist is?
2. Why did Paida's parents not let her ride the bicycle to school and to the shops?
3. By which people are many of the accidents on the roads caused?
4. Where on the road should the cyclists ride their bicycles?
5. What should the cyclist do at a 'Give Way' sign?
6. What should the cyclist do where there are road signs of children or animals?
7. What is the work of the traffic lights in the towns and cities?
8. What should the cyclist do when the traffic lights turn red?
9. What should the cyclist do when the traffic lights turn green?
10. What should the cyclist do when the traffic lights turn amber?

### B. Writing a summary

Under the heading **Rules for cyclists**, write a summary of the rules for cyclists from the passage you have read above in 12–15 lines.

In the summary, write about the following:

- which people cause many accidents on the roads
- how the cyclist should ride the bicycle on the roads
- the important things the cyclist must check on the bicycle.
- the traffic lights
- the things that the cyclist may carry on their bicycles.

### C. In this section, choose ONLY ONE: either (i) or (ii).

#### (i) Writing a letter

Your elder brother or sister who is working has bought a new bicycle for you as your birthday present. Write a letter to tell him/her the following:

- thank him/her for the best birthday present ever given to you
- how you use the bicycle and who else uses the bicycle
- how you look after the bicycle, and where you keep it
- how you use the bicycle in order to avoid accidents.

The body of your letter should be in 3–4 paragraphs, in 12–15 lines.

#### (ii) Writing a composition

In 3–4 paragraphs, in 12–15 lines write a composition under the heading: **A dream that I had**. In the composition, write the following:

- when you had that dream, whether the dream was funny, or interesting or frightening
- where you were, with who, what you were wearing
- what was happening, what you were doing
- how the dream ended.

 Read and speak

Read and recite this poem as a class showing action.

**Physical exercise**

Everyday:

I get up quickly,  
And stretch out my arms.

Then,

I walk.

I run.

I jump.

I swing my arms.

I skip the rope.

I crouch and leap like a frog.

I bend my waist up and down.

I do push-ups.

Sometimes, I swim too.

I do all these

In order to keep fit.

 Read**When you are fit**

**healthy**  
**reasons**  
**exercise**

**physical**  
**rugby**  
**activities**

**over-weight**  
**sicknesses**

**muscles**  
**prevents**

**organs**  
**improves**

When you are fit, you are healthy and strong enough to do physical activities. Some of the physical activities you can do are: digging, running or playing football. Fitness does not just happen. It comes through doing physical exercises. Physical exercises are activities that you do using the organs or parts of your body. Some of the organs you can use to do physical activities are: the arms, the legs, the hands, the back, the knees and the muscles. You too can keep yourself fit by playing physical games. There are many physical games, such as football, netball, rugby, tennis, running, jumping and many others.



There are many good reasons why you should exercise. Children who exercise grow stronger muscles and bones. Through exercise, your body loses a lot of fat. You do not become over-weight. Exercising improves the movement of blood in your body. That prevents many sicknesses. Exercising also improves the way you look.



#### Choose the correct answer:

1. A person who is fit is:  
A. young  
B. healthy  
C. smart  
D. famous

2. Having too much weight or too much heaviness is what we call \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. muscles      B. physical  
C. movement      D. over-weight
3. In order to lose weight, one must \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. exercise      B. watch football  
C. not exercise      D. sleep a lot
4. Which one of these is a physical activity?  
A. Thinking.      B. Sleeping.  
C. Running.      D. Resting.
5. This passage shows that physical activities are for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. adults only      B. people of all ages  
B. school children      D. sportsmen and sports-women only

### Speak and write

Adverbs:

Read this short paragraph aloud:

Running is a popular physical activity for many people. Some people run **slowly** while others choose to run **quickly**. Some run **quietly** while others run **noisily**.

What do the words **slowly**, **quickly**, **quietly** and **noisily** tell us? These words are called **adverbs**. Adverbs tell us how. In this case they tell us how some people run. The words in the box below are all adverbs. Say them aloud, correctly.

heavily      wisely      happily      neatly      daily      loudly

Fill in the blank spaces with the right adverbs from the box above.

1. We all heard what she said because she was speaking \_\_\_\_\_.
2. We come to school \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Throughout the night, it was raining \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I got a prize for writing \_\_\_\_\_.
5. My parents always use their money \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The girls were laughing and talking \_\_\_\_\_.

 Write**Writing a paragraph**

Under the heading **Fitness**, write 1-2 paragraphs on:

- why it is important to keep fit
- the physical activities one can do to keep fit
- the reasons why one should exercise.

 Write**Using the hyphen (-)**

Look at this sentence:

The officer-in-charge is a well-known person.

We have put **hyphens** to join:

- the three words **officer/in/charge** to form the long word **officer-in-charge**
- the two words **well/known** to form the long word **well-known**.

We use the short line called a **hyphen** - for:

- (a) joining two words or parts of a word.

Rewrite these sentences using a **hyphen** for the **underlined** words so that they form one name:

1. Our vice president is a down to earth person.
2. It was ill advised of her to go out for late night jogging on the road.
3. Our district is in the low lying lands south east of the big city.
4. Nowadays, many school leavers are self employed.
5. The sister in charge says that the hospital is a non smoking place.
6. The daughter in law gave her father in law a home made cake.
7. The well behaved boy works for a non governmental organisation.
8. The long suffering old man has a life threatening disease.
9. Even the non violent people will fight in self defence.
10. Using medicines that are out of date is life threatening.

 Write**Using -ness to form nouns**

e.g. Carelessness and Laziness are a weakness.

**Note:**

1. We have added -ness to the adjectives **careless** and **weak** to form nouns.
2. We replaced the y in **lazy** with l and added -ness to form the noun **laziness**.

In **the same way**, rewrite these sentences correctly by forming nouns from **the words in the brackets**:

1. Many people like her because of her (kind) and (friendly).
2. The (pretty) or the (ugly) of a person is in the heart, not on the face.
3. Do you know that (lonely) can bring (unhappy)?
4. Because of the (dark) we could not finish the (busy) we wanted to do.
5. Despite his (youthful) his (polite) is like that of an adult person.
6. The learner got prizes for her (neat) and (thorough) in her schoolwork.
7. Our teacher does not tolerate (stubborn) and (naughty) among the learners.
8. One needs (bold) or (fearless) to fight a lion.

**A debate**

In two groups, do a debate on this topic:

**Doing sports at school is a waste of time: learners should use all their time to do subjects like Maths, Languages, Science.**

One group agrees with the topic while another group disagrees with it.

 Read

## When you are fit: Part 2

energy  
boringchallenges  
endurancestrength  
tiresome

marathon

distances

Children who exercise sleep better and grow well. They are also able to handle life challenges better. An example of a life challenge is lack of transport to take you to a place within an area. Someone who has been exercising can easily walk to the place. Another challenge may be lack of food in the home. Someone who has been exercising can take up piece jobs to earn some money to buy food.

Children who exercise have endurance. This is the ability to continue doing something that is difficult and tiresome. Only the people with endurance are able to run in a long race called a marathon. With endurance you are able to walk long distances, or work hard in the garden for a long period.

Through exercising, children gain strength. Strength is the energy to do work, to lift, to carry or to move something. Children who do not exercise become weak and have no endurance. They fall asleep during school lessons. They cannot take part in games and sports. For them, life is boring because they cannot do many things on their own.

Nowadays, there are some boys and girls who spend most of their time doing sitting activities. Sitting activities include watching television, or playing video games on the computer or on the cellphone. Listening to stories on the radio is also a sitting game. Sitting games are good, but they do not build physical fitness. Sitting games also do not build endurance or strength. Therefore, we should reduce the time we

spend on sitting activities. Instead, we should increase the time for physical exercises or activities. That way we will grow into strong and healthy people with endurance.

### Speak and write

1. Endurance is  
A. the ability to run fast  
B. one of the sitting exercises  
C. the ability to continue doing something difficult and tiresome.  
D. a football game
2. A marathon race is one that is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. long and tiresome  
B. very short  
C. run by children only  
D. for people who are not fit
3. Without energy, we cannot \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dig in the garden  
B. walk or run or jump  
C. play games  
D. do any of the three in A, B and C above
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the way we look.  
A. Appearance      B. Endurance  
C. Energy            D. Strength
5. In order to gain fitness, strength and endurance, we should  
A. do more sitting activities  
B. not do any sitting activities  
C. do more physical activities  
D. not do any physical activities

### Read

#### Dictionary work

Some English words sound similar although they have different spellings and meanings. In the **dictionary**, the words are arranged in alphabetical order like this with their meanings:

**accept** .... To agree, to take something, for example, The banks still accept old coins.

<b>except</b> ....	Used for saying the only thing, person or fact, for example, All the boys are present, <b>except</b> Paul, (meaning that Paul is the only one who is not present).
<b>farther</b> ....	More than far (in distances), for example, The mountain is <b>farther</b> from my home than the river. (clue: far – farther: to do with distances).
<b>further</b> ....	To a greater level, for example, I wish go <b>further</b> than Grade Seven in my education.
<b>Miss</b> ....	The title used before the name of a single or an unmarried woman, for example, <b>Miss</b> Shava plans to get married next year.
<b>Mrs</b> ....	The title used before the name of a married woman, for example, <b>Mrs</b> Shoko and her husband are both teachers.
<b>quiet</b> ....	Making very little or no noise at all, for example, The place is very <b>quiet</b> when the children have gone to bed.
<b>quite</b> ....	Fairly but not very, for example, What she told us was not <b>quite</b> true.
<b>sports</b> ....	Physical activities that people play, for example, At school we do <b>sports</b> on Thursdays.
<b>spots</b> ....	Small marks different from the rest, for example, His shirt had black <b>spots</b> at the back.

### Write

Using the dictionary section above, rewrite these sentences with the correct word from the brackets.

1. Our school does not (except, accept) pupils who are not in uniform.
2. After telling us the story, she went (farther, further) and showed us pictures.
3. (Miss, Mrs) Zano and her husband got married only last year.
4. After sunset, it became (quiet, quite) dark.
5. Her dress had some black (sports, spots) at the back.

### Read and speak

#### Comparing adjectives

Take turns to read this poem aloud.

Good, better, best:  
Never let it rest  
Till the good is better,  
And the better is best.

Never give up  
Even when things are bad;  
Not even when things get worse.  
Or get to the worst level.

Be happy with the little that you have.  
Some people have less than you have.  
Others have the least of all!

Even when you are ill, try and be cheerful.  
Remember that some people are worse than you.  
And that the worst thing ever is only death itself.

Also remember:  
That your many problems are not too much trouble;  
That some people have more problems and more troubles.  
And that even the most worrying problems  
Can be solved.

(ii) Using words from the poem above, complete this table by filling in  
the missing words.

The first line has been done for you as an example:

ill	worse	worst
good	_____	_____
bad	_____	_____
little	_____	_____
many	_____	_____
much	_____	_____

 Write

### More adjectives

Rewrite these sentences correctly with the correct form of the adjectives  
in brackets.

1. This year the farmers got a (good) harvest than last year.
2. Poor health is one of the (bad) things for anyone.
3. February is the month of the year with the (little) number of days.
4. That car accident was the (bad) I had ever seen.
5. I was ill when I visited the clinic; but there I saw a man who was (ill) than I.
6. The cellphone handset was the (good) of all the birthday presents I got.
7. Although many people in Zimbabwe eat potatoes, maize meal is the staple food of (many) of the people.

### Speak

#### The sound of ph

Say this sentence correctly after your teacher:

• I enjoy doing physical activities like running and swimming.

The **ph** in the word **physical** has an f sound.

Read the poem below correctly. The **ph** has the same sound as in **physical**.

#### My nephew and I

My nephew Alphonse and I  
Talk to each other on the phone.

My nephew Alphonse

Is an orphan.

My nephew Alphonse and I

Once took a photograph

Of a big elephant

And won a big trophy

For that elephant photograph.



Read the sentences below correctly.

The **ph** in the words has the same sound as in **physical**.

1. Madam Zulu is a physician.
2. Our country is in the southern hemisphere.
3. I enjoyed reading the biography of the president.

4. We breathe the air that is in the atmosphere.
5. When I go to secondary school, I will study geography.

### Write

#### Writing a letter

In 3-4 paragraphs, in 8-12 lines, write a letter to your friend with this beginning:

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

I heard that you came last again in the running competition. I think it is because you were not fit enough. I just want to tell you about fitness and endurance. It could help you to win the next race.

Then, in your letter, write about:

- what fitness is, and why it is important to stay fit
- what your friend should do in order to stay fit
- endurance and strength.

### Write

#### Spelling and dictation

Your teacher will call out some words and one paragraph from the passage **When you are fit: Part 2** while you write them.

### Revision and assessment 16

### Read

Read this passage fluently to the teacher, then answer the questions that follow:

#### Like father like son

Jimmy is a well-known athlete at our school. He is good at sports and takes part in sports competitions. Jimmy's father was a famous athlete when he was young. In his days, Mr Makono won many prizes in sports competitions. Although he is now old, Mr Makono still looks fit. His fitness is a result of the physical exercises he does everyday. Around down you see him with the rising sun behind him jogging

along the road. He runs at a slow but steady speed. Then around dusk you see him again, this time walking at a steady pace along the same road. This is at the end of the day before it gets dark. It is the time when most people are heading to their homes. Like father like son.

From the passage you have read above, answer these questions in full, correct sentences:

1. What is an athlete?
2. Who is Mr Makono in the passage above?
3. How does Mr Makono keep fit?
4. What is jogging?
5. When is dusk?



### Listen

Listen carefully as the teacher reads the four words in every number. Which word does not rhyme with the rest?

- |              |          |           |           |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. A. piece  | B. nice  | C. peace  | D. niece  |
| 2. A. great  | B. heat  | C. repeat | D. defeat |
| 3. A. height | B. right | C. wheat  | D. white  |
| 4. A. head   | B. heard | C. bread  | D. dead   |



### Speak

In 2-3 sentences, tell the class about a famous man or woman you know or have heard about. Using suitable adjectives, tell the class:

- the name of that famous person and where he/she lives or lived.
- what makes the person well-known or famous.

# UNIT 33

 Listen and speak 

Listen as your teacher tells you why it is important to notify the people you are going to visit before you travel.

- The people you want to visit may be away unless they know that you are to visit them.
- To enable the people you are going to visit to say whether or not the time of the visit is good to them, if not, to be able to suggest another time for the visit.
- To enable the people you are going to visit to prepare for you things like food, and bedding.
- To enable the people you are going to visit to prepare what you want from them, for example, money, clothes and help.
- It is good manners to notify, it is bad manners to just make a visit without notifying the people you are visiting.

 Read

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

### People on the move!

transport  
destination  
perishable  
windscreen

public  
criminals  
majority

aeroplanes  
hitch-hiking  
available

private  
doubts  
journey

opposite  
companion  
passenger



In Zimbabwe today, the majority of travelling people use public transport. Public transport are the means of transport that are available for use by the public. These people pay a fare, which is the money that a passenger pays for a journey.

Some people, however, travel by private transport, the opposite of public transport. This is when people travel by cars, buses, aeroplanes and any other means of transport that are not available or used by the public in general. A school bus is private transport because it is not used by the public in general.



Nowadays, you see many people hitch-hiking, which is asking for, and getting free rides when travelling. Although it is fast and cheap, hitch-hiking is not always the best way of travelling. Some hitch-hikers have been taken to the wrong destination. Others have been dropped far before or after their destinations.

Hitch-hikers must also think of their own safety. There are thieves and other criminals travelling on the roads. Before jumping into a motorcar, hitch-hikers must look at the people already inside. If they have doubts about the people already inside that motor car, they should not get in.

Hitch-hikers should also avoid motor cars with broken windscreens, old tyres or drunk drivers. Such motor cars are likely to break down on the way or be involved in accidents. If possible, hitch-hikers should travel with a companion so that they can help one another in case of need.

When travelling, it is wise to dress in layers, or carry a jacket. When the weather gets too hot, one can always remove the clothes on the top layer. It is also wise to carry a bottle of drinking water, and something to eat. Whatever food that you carry should not be perishable. Fruits such as bananas, or oranges that do not get bad quickly are best.

### Speak and write

From the passage you have read above, choose the correct answers for the questions below.

1. What do you think a 'companion' is?
  - A. A thief.
  - B. A criminal.
  - C. Someone accompanying you.
  - D. A drunk driver.
2. What is the opposite of the word 'private'?
  - A. safe
  - B. fast
  - C. cheap
  - D. public
3. What is hitch-hiking?
  - A. Travelling in your own motorcar.
  - B. Asking for a free lift.
  - C. Travelling by public transport.
  - D. Travelling with a companion.

4. Why do people like to hitch-hike nowadays?  
A. There are very few buses.  
B. The weather is uncertain.  
C. It is a fast and cheap.  
D. There are criminals on the roads.
5. When a food is said to be 'perishable' it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is very good to eat      B. gets bad quickly  
C. is not easy to find      D. does not get bad at all
6. In a journey, what do you think a destination is?  
A. A station where the bus stops.  
B. The place where the journey ends.  
C. The place where the journey starts.  
D. A place at the edge of the road.
7. What do you think 'dressing in layers' means?  
A. Carrying a jacket whenever you travel.  
B. Removing some clothes when the weather gets hot.  
C. Putting on new clothes.  
D. Wearing some clothes on top of other clothes that you are already wearing.

### 3 Listen and speak

#### Using adverbs

Many adverbs that end with **-ly** tell us **how** something happens or is done, for example, quickly, neatly, slowly, carefully, willingly, quietly, noisily, politely, hurriedly, heavily, proudly, safely, dangerously, roughly, thoroughly, only

Make sentences of your own using these adverbs or any others that end with **-ly**.

### 3 Listen and write

#### Adverbs that do not end with **-ly**

There are some adverbs that do not end with **-ly**.

**Listen carefully as one of you reads this short passage.**

Everyday, I go to school in the morning. I get up early, so I am never late for the lessons. While at school, I learn many new things from my

4. Why do people like to hitch-hike nowadays?  
A. There are very few buses.  
B. The weather is uncertain.  
C. It is a fast and cheap.  
D. There are criminals on the roads.
5. When a food is said to be 'perishable' it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is very good to eat      B. gets bad quickly  
C. is not easy to find      D. does not get bad at all
6. In a journey, what do you think a destination is?  
A. A station where the bus stops.  
B. The place where the journey ends.  
C. The place where the journey starts.  
D. A place at the edge of the road.
7. What do you think 'dressing in layers' means?  
A. Carrying a jacket whenever you travel.  
B. Removing some clothes when the weather gets hot.  
C. Putting on new clothes.  
D. Wearing some clothes on top of other clothes that you are already wearing.

### Listen and speak

#### Using adverbs

Many adverbs that end with **-ly** tell us **how** something happens or is done, for example, quickly, neatly, slowly, carefully, willingly, quietly, noisily, politely, hurriedly, heavily, proudly, safely, dangerously, roughly, thoroughly, only

Make sentences of your own using these adverbs or any others that end with **-ly**.

### Listen and write

#### Adverbs that do not end with **-ly**

There are some adverbs that do not end with **-ly**.

**Listen carefully as one of you reads this short passage.**

Everyday, I go to school in the morning. I get up early, so I am never late for the lessons. While at school, I learn many new things from my

teacher. When my teacher tells me to do something, I do it at once. I never cheat or tell lies. I am ever smart and very obedient. Sometimes I learn new things from my friends. After school I return home. I always do my homework before supper. I go to bed soon after supper. I sleep alone in my small bed.



Using adverbs that do not end with -ly that are used in the passage above, answer these questions.

1. How often does she go to school?
2. When does she get up? Is she ever late for the lessons?
3. When does she learn new things from her teacher?
4. Does she ever cheat or lie?
5. When or how often is she smart?
6. How obedient is she?
7. How often does she learn new things from her friends?
8. When does she return home?
9. When does she do her homework?
10. When does she go to bed?
11. Does she sleep with anyone in her small bed?

### Write: Extra mile

Complete the sentences below by filling in the most suitable adverb from the box.

immediately  
soon

always  
after

never  
ever

sometimes  
while

before

1. None of these boys and girls has \_\_\_\_\_ been on a ship.
2. It is good manners to knock \_\_\_\_\_ you open the door to come inside.
3. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ rises in the east and sets in the west.
4. The weather keeps changing. \_\_\_\_\_ it is cold, \_\_\_\_\_ it is hot.
5. It started raining \_\_\_\_\_ I was asleep.
6. In winter, it gets dark \_\_\_\_\_ after sunset.
7. People must \_\_\_\_\_ drink dirty water.
8. He came in, greeted us and walked out \_\_\_\_\_.
9. She goes to bed \_\_\_\_\_ doing her homework.

### Write

#### Writing a formal or business letter

There is a well-known business person in your area who drives to town and back every week. Write a formal letter to the person asking for a lift to town and back. The heading of the body of your letter is: ASKING FOR A LIFT TO TOWN AND BACK.

#### In your letter:

Begin: I am humbly asking for a lift to town and back.

- when
- what you would like to do in town and how much time it will take
- whether you are travelling alone or with a companion, (who)
- who you are (boy or girl, age, school, grade, parents, home).

Say at the end: Thank you in advance. I really hope that you will agree to give me a lift.

Remember these:

- a formal/business letter has two addresses, where to put the addresses

- write the date
- say: Dear Sir (for a man) or Dear Madam (for a woman)
- end like this: Yours faithfully
- say your full names
- leave some lines free
- write neatly.



### Listen and write

#### Spelling and dictation

Your teacher will call out some words and one paragraph from the story People on the move! while you write them.



### Speak and write

#### Using the question mark (?)

Read this sentence and then answer the questions that follow:

- Everyday we see buses full of passengers on the roads.

1. What do we see on the roads everyday?
2. Which buses do you see on the roads in your home area?
3. Who are the passengers on these buses?
4. Where are these passengers on the buses going?
5. Why are these passengers travelling?
6. When will these buses stop travelling?
7. How often do we see these buses full of passengers?

#### Other questions to answer:

8. Have you yourself ever travelled by bus?
9. With whom did you travel?
10. Do you remember the day you travelled?
11. How much bus fare did you pay?
12. Did you enjoy the ride?
13. Were there many or a few passengers on the bus?
14. Are you likely to travel by bus again in the near future?
15. Is it true that children under five years do not pay bus fare?

#### Complete the sentence below:

Every question begins with a \_\_\_\_\_ letter and ends with a \_\_\_\_\_ mark.

#### Questions to write:

Imagine that you are standing at a bus stop with other people.

Write five questions that you would ask the other people standing with you.

## Read

Read this story and answer the questions that follow.

### Mufaro at the police post

centre  
junction  
approaching

radio  
straight  
hoover

intersection  
phone  
excuse

accident  
flyover

avenue  
injured

Mufaro spent the school holidays in the city. She was visiting her elder sister, Regina. Regina works in the city as a police officer. She works at a Police Post in the city centre. She is the officer-in-charge of the police post. The police post is a very busy place.



When people need help, they go to the police post.

One day Mufaro went to the police post where Regina works. Regina was talking on the police radio phone. She was talking about an accident. The accident had happened at the intersection of Lobengula Avenue and Magamba Street. A pedestrian had been

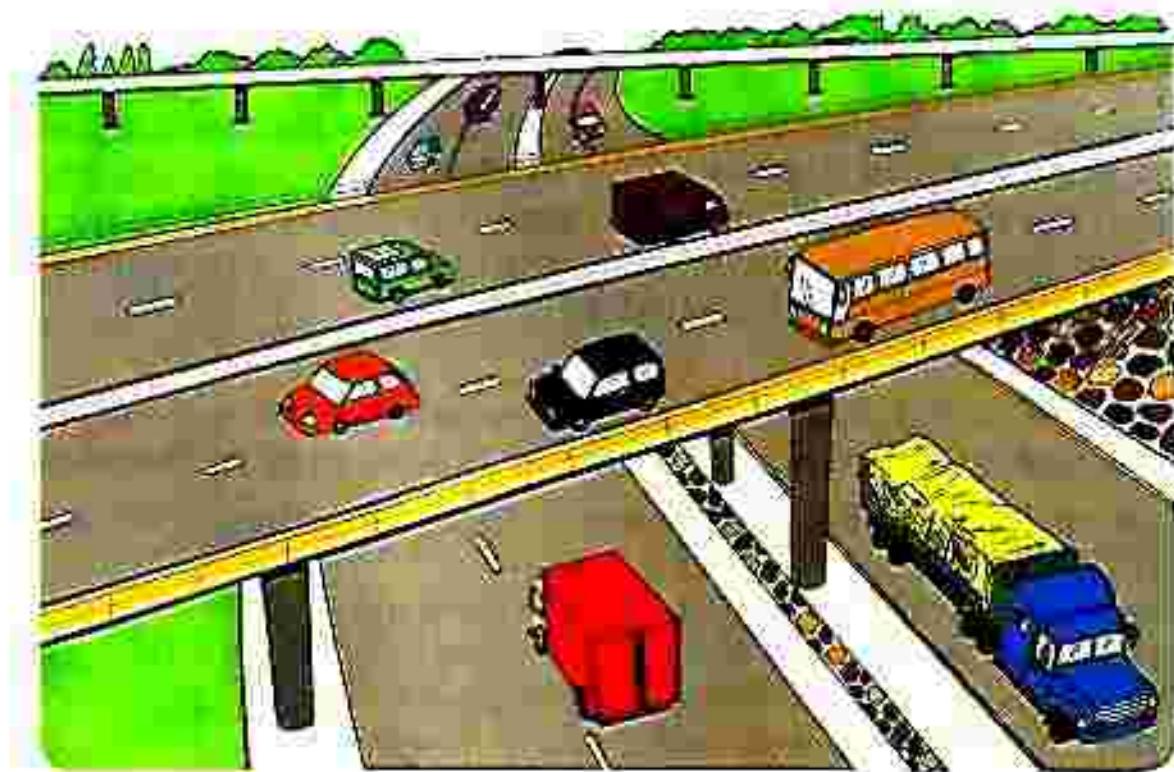
hit and injured by a car there. The pedestrian had earphones or headphones. He could not hear the hooter of the approaching car. One of the police officers said, "That intersection has become a black spot. Too many accidents happen there."

Just then an elderly woman walked in and went straight to Regina. She said, "Excuse me, could you please tell me the way to the nearest bank?"

Regina answered, "Yes, madam! Go down Tamuka Street. Go past the traffic lights. After the traffic lights you will come to a junction. At that junction, follow the road on your left until you come to a tall, red-brick building. The bank is inside that tall building."

The elderly woman said, "Oh, thank you very much! Good-bye." Soon after that, a man with his two small boys walked into the police post. The man asked one of the police officers, "Excuse me, officer! Is there a good park in the city? I wish to go and sit there for a while with my two little boys? I would love a park with green grass and trees."

The officer answered, "Sure, there is! Go across the first and the second streets. The third street you will come to is Chitepo Street. Turn right and walk eastwards along Chitepo Street. The park is just after you cross the railway line. It is opposite the flyover to your left."



Then, one of the small boys with the man asked, "Did you just say opposite the flyover? What is a flyover?"

The police officer smiled at the small boy and said, "Good question, my boy! A flyover is where one road crosses above another road. It is like a bridge. A railway line and a road can also have a flyover."



### Write

Answer these **questions**.

1. What is a flyover?
2. When do people in the city go to the police post?
3. Where did the accident happen?
4. Why could the pedestrian not hear the hooter of the approaching car?
5. What do you think is an intersection?
6. When is a place called a black spot?



### Listen and speak



#### Direct speech

(i) Two short plays to act:

##### Play 1

Two people: one pretends to be Regina, another pretends to be the elderly woman in the story you have read. Regina is standing behind a desk in the police post. The elderly woman walks straight to her and asks what she wants to know, and Regina answers. Use exactly the words they said in the story you read.

##### Play 2

Do the same for the police officer and the man with his two sons. Note that although there are now four people, only three of them speak.

(ii) Look at the way the actual words spoken by these people are written in the story.

The actual words spoken are written between **quotation marks**.

For sentences we write like this: He said, "My name is Mutaro."

For questions we write like this: She asked, "What is a flyover?"

Note that the actual spoken words always begin with a **capital letter**.

## Write

### Quotation marks

Rewrite the following sentences with quotation marks. Put a full stop at the end of every sentence and a question mark at the end of every question.

1. Maria said to me I saw a snake on the way
2. I asked her was it a big snake
3. She replied it was a very big snake
4. I asked her what did you do
5. She answered I just ran away

## Write and speak

### Using quotation marks correctly

Rewrite the following passage putting commas, quotation marks, full stops or question marks.

One day, after work father and mother were talking to one another. Father asked mother How was your day today. Mother replied Oh it was exciting at the end of day. Father asked What made it exciting at the end of day. Mother answered We had our Christmas party. There were lots of food and drinks and people were dancing to the music. Father said Oh I see! You must have enjoyed yourself very much. Then mother asked When is your Christmas party Father answered Next week on Thursday afternoon Mother said I hope it will be as enjoyable as ours

Afterwards, act the play as father and mother talking to one another. Use their exact words.

## Write

### Using prepositions

(i) Complete these sentences by filling in one missing word in each blank space.

1. Mufaro spent the holidays \_\_\_\_\_ the city.
2. Mufaro was visiting Regino who works \_\_\_\_\_ a police post.
3. While Mufaro was at the police post, a pedestrian was hit \_\_\_\_\_ a car.

4. He was hit \_\_\_\_\_ the intersection of Lobengula Avenue and Magamisa Street.
5. Then, an elderly woman walked \_\_\_\_\_ the police post.
6. A flyover is where one road crosses \_\_\_\_\_ another road, like a bridge.

**Read all the words that you used to fill in the blank spaces, one by one**  
 These words are called prepositions. Note that they are always placed before nouns.

### Write

#### Writing a composition

A girl who travelled to Botswana during the holidays wrote the following composition, but left out all the prepositions.

**Write the composition in full, filling in the correct prepositions in the blank spaces.**

Use these prepositions to fill in. Some may be used more than once, or not at all.

at	by	for	after	from	to
in	of	on	off	with	before

#### My holiday in Botswana

During the school holidays I travelled \_\_\_\_\_ Botswana. Botswana is a country \_\_\_\_\_ the west of Zimbabwe. I like Botswana very much because \_\_\_\_\_ its warm weather. I travelled to Botswana \_\_\_\_\_ bus. There were many other passengers \_\_\_\_\_ the same bus with me. We arrived in Francistown just \_\_\_\_\_ sunset. My aunt, Chipo who works \_\_\_\_\_ Francistown was \_\_\_\_\_ the bus station to welcome me. My aunt works at an orphanage. She looks \_\_\_\_\_ orphans. Aunt Chipo took me \_\_\_\_\_ her house. It is a big house \_\_\_\_\_ many rooms. The house is surrounded \_\_\_\_\_ a high durawall. It was hot inside the house. So I took \_\_\_\_\_ my jacket.

I stayed in Botswana \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks. Botswana is different \_\_\_\_\_

Zimbabwe in many ways. Aunt Chipo took me many places. I enjoyed most the visit the game reserve. There I saw wild animals which I had never seen . Some animals like elephants and buffaloes live groups. I saw a lion running a zebra. I took photographs the different animals that I saw. When I returned Zimbabwe. I showed these pictures all my friends. Up to today, my friends still enjoy looking these pictures, one one.

#### Write

##### Spelling and dictation

Your teacher will call out some words and one paragraph from *Mufaro at the Police Post* while you write them.

#### Speak

Look at the two pictures below and answer the questions that follow;



From the two pictures above, answer these questions in full, correct sentences:

1. What can you see in the (a) first picture (b) second picture?
2. What is the traffic officer doing in the (a) first picture (b) second picture?
3. Can you imitate a traffic officer signalling a car to stop.
4. Why do traffic police officers stop vehicles on the roads?

- Do you think it is good for the police to stop motorists on the roads?
- Say one question the traffic officer is likely to ask the motorist?

### Revision and assessment 17

#### Listen

Listen carefully as your teacher reads this passage aloud.

#### Safety for pedestrians

Every year, many pedestrians are injured or killed in traffic accidents. Pedestrians should walk on the right side of the road, facing the traffic coming to them.

Before crossing the road, pedestrians must check for on-coming cars. When travelling at night pedestrians should put on bright-coloured clothes or carry a flash-light to make themselves visible to the motorists. Pedestrians should use both their eyes and ears. For that reason, they should not wear earphones or headphones while walking on the road. Using the cellphone while at the same time walking on the road is dangerous.

#### Write

Answer these questions in full, correct sentences:

- On which side of the road should pedestrians walk?
- What should a pedestrian do before crossing a road?
- Why should pedestrians wear bright clothes when walking on the road at night?
- Is the wearing of ear-phones something safe to do when walking on the road? Why?
- On which side of the road do you think a person pushing a wheelbarrow or a push-cart should walk? Why?

#### Speak and write

Take turns to tell the class what pedestrians should do or not do in order to be safe when using the road. Say it like this:

Pedestrians must \_\_\_\_\_ or

Pedestrians must not \_\_\_\_\_.



Read

Take turns to read fluently the paragraphs in Safety for pedestrians above.

**UNIT  
35**
 Listen

**What is a right?**

Listen carefully as your teacher explains what a right is:

A right is something that the law allows you to do, to have or to receive. For example, You have a right to choose what you want to do in life. However, what you choose to do must not disturb other people's rights.

 Read

Read and learn to recite the following poem about the children's rights.

**Children's rights**

We, the children of Zimbabwe,  
 Know our rights:  
 The right to good care.  
 The right to food.  
 The right to clothes.  
 The right to a good place to live in.  
 The right to good health.  
 The right to speak freely and to be heard.  
 The right to go to school, and  
 The right to be protected.

 Read

**Protecting children**

**injury**  
**raped**  
**servants**

**labour**  
**sexual**  
**guarding**

**abuse**  
**report**  
**relatives**

**vendor**  
**shepherds**

**adults**  
**plantations**

Protecting children means preventing pain, injury, suffering and death in children. This means that no child should be made to suffer in any way.

Every child has a right to be protected against child abuse. Child abuse is when a child is treated in a bad way. Child abuse can be in the form of child labour, like:

- making children work in the mines, or on the farms and plantations is child labour
- making children work in the people's homes as house servants, herd boys or shepherds
- making the children do street jobs such as guarding and cleaning cars
- making children vendors selling different small things on the streets
- making the children do hard jobs that are normally done by adults.

Child labour is child abuse because these children cannot go to school and learn with other children. Therefore, child labour is wrong because it goes against the children's rights.

Children also have the right to be protected against sexual abuse. Sexual abuse happens when:

- the child is raped, or forced to have sex
- an adult person touches or plays with the child's private parts
- a child is forced into marriage, also called child marriage. Many girl-children are often forced to marry men who are as old as their own fathers
- the child is made to look at sexual pictures, drawings, words, actions or things.

Sometimes children are abused by their own friends, parents, relatives or other adults. If anyone does something that goes against their rights, the children themselves must report them at once. Children can report to their own parents, to their aunts and uncles. They can also report to their teachers and headmaster, or to the nurse and to the police. Children must not suffer quietly; they must report!

### Write

Answer these questions correctly.

1. What is a right?
2. What does protecting the child mean?
3. What is child abuse?
4. By which people are the children sometime abused?
5. Is child marriage right or wrong? Why?
6. To which people can the children report when they are abused?

### Speak

#### Children's rights

In one full, and correct sentence, tell the class:

- one of your rights as a child
- one example of child abuse that you now know
- one example of child sexual abuse you now know.

### Write

#### Using I or me

Say these two sentences to the class:

My father and I go to church every week.

Sometimes my father takes me to church in his car.

Note that we use:

- I when you are doing it, and
- me when it is done to you.

Rewrite the passage below, filling in I or me.

#### My friend and I

Jonas and \_\_\_\_\_ are friends. We play many games together. Sometimes I run after Jonas, or he runs after \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes Jonas and \_\_\_\_\_ play with a ball. \_\_\_\_\_ throw the ball at Jonas and he throws it back to \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes Jonas and \_\_\_\_\_ play hide and seek in the bushes.

\_\_\_\_\_ hide from Jonas or Jonas hides from \_\_\_\_\_. Then \_\_\_\_\_ look for him, or he looks for \_\_\_\_\_ in the bushes. Jonas and \_\_\_\_\_ play all these games when he visits \_\_\_\_\_ or when \_\_\_\_\_ visit him.

### Write

**Write two sentences with these beginnings:**

1. My brother and I \_\_\_\_\_.

2. My friend and I \_\_\_\_\_.

**Write two sentences with these endings:**

3. \_\_\_\_\_ my brother and me.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ my friend and me.

### Write

**Writing a letter:**

In 3-4 paragraphs, in 8-12 lines write a letter to a friend telling him/her about the children's rights. In your letter make use of these words: must, must not, should and should not.

### Speak

**Tell the class a little story about the child abuse that you once saw or heard about.**

**Begin your little story like this:**

- I once saw \_\_\_\_\_ or I heard that \_\_\_\_\_.

**End the little story with these words:**

- That was child abuse.

**UNIT  
36**
**English Paper 1 Time: 1 hour 30 minutes**
 **Read**

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

**Honesty pays**

It was a bad day for Themba. First, mother was very cross with him. Themba was rushing to the bathroom. Then, he knocked down the tray which mother was carrying, breaking all the cups on it. Instead of apologising, Themba said it was all because of the slippery floor. This made father very cross.

Themba discovered that his bicycle tyres had no pressure. He looked for the pump but could not find it. He remembered that he had lent the pump to a friend. The friend had not returned it. Themba had to walk all the way to school and he was already behind time.

When Themba arrived at school, the lessons had already begun. The teacher was very cross with him. Themba could not find his pen. This made the teacher even more cross with Themba.

The teacher pulled a cardboard box full of lost and found things. He picked a new pen from the box. He asked Themba, "Is this your lost pen?" Themba answered, "No, sir! My pen is not that new anymore."

The teacher picked another pen from the box. This time it was an old and cracked pen. He asked Themba, "Could this pen be yours, Themba?" With a smile on his face Themba answered, "Yes, sir! That old and cracked pen is indeed mine!"

The teacher looked at Themba and smiled too. Themba had shown that he was honest. The teacher was very pleased with him. In the end, he gave Themba both his pen and the new pen. Honesty pays!

In numbers 1–8 choose the answer from the passage you have read above.

1. What does it mean to say ‘mother was cross?’
  - A. She was in a hurry.
  - B. She was angry.
  - C. She was pleased.
  - D. She was moving across.
2. Mother was cross with Themba for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. rushing to the bathroom
  - B. making the floor slippery
  - C. loaning the pump to his friend
  - D. breaking the tea-cups
3. Why did Themba not ride his bicycle to school?
  - A. He had loaned it to a friend who had not returned it.
  - B. There was no pressure in the tyres.
  - C. He was behind time.
  - D. He was sorry for breaking his mother's cups.
4. An honest person \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. speaks softly
  - B. speaks loudly
  - C. tells the truth
  - D. does not always tell the truth
5. How many people were cross with Themba on this day?
  - A. One.
  - B. Two.
  - C. Three.
  - D. Four.
6. Why could Themba not start the writing exercise with the rest of the class?
  - A. He could not find his pen.
  - B. He was not there when the lessons began.
  - C. He had loaned his pen to a friend who had not returned it.
  - D. The teacher was even more cross with him.

7. Why did the teacher smile at Themba at the end?  
A. Themba was going to do the writing exercise with the rest of the class.  
B. Themba had found his lost pen.  
C. The teacher liked Themba more than any other child in the class.  
D. Themba had shown honesty.
8. Honesty pays. This means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. if you are honest, you will be rewarded  
B. it is alright even if you are not honest  
C. there are very few people who are honest  
D. if people are not paid, they will not be honest

In numbers 9–13 choose the correct verb to complete the sentence.

9. Many children enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ sports.  
A. watch      B. watches      C. watching      D. watched
10. He asked me, "Where do you \_\_\_\_\_ from?"  
A. come      B. comes      C. coming      D. came
11. We stood by the side of the road as the bus \_\_\_\_\_ past.  
A. drive      B. drove      C. driving      D. drives
12. Now my younger brother can read and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. writes      B. wrote      C. writing      D. write

In numbers 13–16 choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

13. The children were taken home by \_\_\_\_\_ parents.  
A. there      B. they      C. their      D. them
14. The people waiting to be served stood in one long \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. crowd      B. group      C. queue      D. gathering
15. At the end of the dry season, there was not \_\_\_\_\_ water left in the dam.  
A. many      B. much      C. few      D. lots
16. The \_\_\_\_\_ listened quietly as the man spoke about the war.  
A. audience      B. spectators      C. passengers      D. pedestrians

In numbers 17–21 choose the correct prepositions to fill in the gaps.

17. The cat was running \_\_\_\_\_ the rat.  
A. to      B. at      C. after      D. into
18. The goats jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the fence into the garden.  
A. over      B. through      C. by      D. under

19. Please remember to switch \_\_\_\_\_ the lights before you go to bed.  
A. up      B. off      C. for      D. of
20. Do not lean \_\_\_\_\_ the wall that has just been painted.  
A. beneath      B. on      C. against      D. at
21. Nowadays most people travel overseas \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in      B. on      C. with      D. by



### Read

Read this story and answer the questions that follow.

#### Baboon and Hippo

For entertainment nowadays, many people just switch on the television. A long, long time ago there was no television. For entertainment, people listened to animal stories. In the stories the animals behaved like people. The animal stories were not for entertainment only. People learnt many things from the stories. This is the story of Baboon and Hippo.

Baboon and Hippo were neighbours. Baboon lived in a grass shelter on a small hill close to a deep pool of water which was Hippo's home. Every night Hippo went out to feed. He loved to eat the green mealies, the beans and the pumpkins growing in the farmers' fields. One morning the farmers were following Hippo who had eaten their crops. The farmers were very angry and they had guns to shoot. From the hilltop, Baboon saw the farmers. He knew what they were up to. He also saw Hippo lying by the pool-side enjoying the morning sunshine. He barked a very loud and long warning to Hippo.



Hippo heard Baboon's warning and dived into the water. He stayed under the water until the farmers passed the place.

When winter came the weather became cold and windy. One night Baboon made a big fire inside his grass shelter and fell asleep. While Baboon slept, the fire slowly spread to the grass roof of his shelter. At the same time Hippo was on his way to the farmers' fields. He saw what was happening to Baboon's shelter.

Quickly, Hippo filled his big mouth with water and rushed to Baboon's shelter. When he got there he sprayed the water from his mouth onto the burning grass of Baboon's shelter. This put out the fire. The noise awakened Baboon from his deep sleep and he saw what had just happened.

Baboon thanked Hippo for saving his life. Hippo too thanked Baboon for having saved his life earlier on. One good turn deserves another.

In numbers 22–26 choose the correct answer.

22. What do you think entertainment is?
  - A. A dangerous thing to do.
  - B. A very difficult thing to do.
  - C. Something you enjoy doing, watching or listening to.
  - D. Something that you dislike very much.
23. In the stories, animals behave like people. This means that in those stories animals \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. live in the forests
  - B. can be dangerous to people
  - C. were living with people a long, long time ago
  - D. talk, work and live like people
24. What are neighbours?
  - A. People who live near one another.
  - B. People who help one another.
  - C. People who live far apart.
  - D. People who are friendly to each other.

25. Why were the farmers angry?
- A. They had guns to shoot.
  - B. Hippo had eaten their crops.
  - C. They heard the barking of a baboon.
  - D. Hippo was enjoying the morning sunshine.
26. How did Hippo help Baboon?
- A. By barking aloud to warn him.
  - B. By diving into the pool of water.
  - C. By putting out the fire that was burning his grass shelter.
  - D. By thanking him for having saved his life earlier on.
27. This story teaches us \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. about the people's entertainment
  - B. that we should not sleep in rooms with a burning fire
  - C. to help one another in times of need
  - D. all the three in A, B and C above
28. Which of these is another suitable heading of this story?
- A. One good turn deserves another.
  - B. How the farmers killed a hippo.
  - C. Burning grass.
  - D. Winter and the cold weather.

In numbers 29–32 choose the most suitable adjective to fill in the blanks.

29. Something that is not easy to do is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. unsafe      B. difficult      C. private      D. untrue
30. Somebody who is well-known is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. kind      B. famous      C. proud      D. important
31. A person who never stops talking is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. noisy      B. loud      C. quick      D. talkative

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined word.

32. Smoking cigarettes is dangerous to your health.  
A. healthy      B. harmful      C. enjoyable      D. funny
33. The people injured in the car accident needed urgent help.  
A. full      B. kind      C. quick      D. slow
34. I got a reward for coming first in the race.  
A. gift      B. prize      C. price      D. present

## Read

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

### Roasting meat

Roasting meat is cooking the meat by heating it directly. Meat can be roasted in an oven or on a burning fire. Roasting meat requires special skills. It is an art. Not many people have the art of roasting meat properly.

One day I was watching my nephew, Orlisi, roasting meat. Orlisi had collected enough firewood. The firewood was from dry branches of hardwood trees such as mopane, oak and msasa. He would never use pieces of painted timber or gummed poles. The smoke of the paint and oils would spoil the taste of the meat. It could even make the meat unsafe for eating.

Orlisi arranged the firewood in a neat pile and lit the fire. While the fire was burning, Orlisi was cutting the meat into thin slices. They had to be thin slices. Thin slices allow the heat from the fire to get to every part of the meat. After that Orlisi sprinkled a little salt over the slices. He then added a bit of pepper to make the meat tasty.

Meanwhile, the logs of firewood were still burning with red flames. Orlisi waited patiently until the fire flames died down completely, leaving only the hot, red charcoals.



Then, Orlisi spread the slices of meat on cleaned metal frames sitting over the hot, red charcoals. The slices of meat must not touch or fall onto the charcoals. That would make the meat dirty. Dirty meat is unfit or unpleasant for eating. Using a long fork, Orlisi then kept turning the slices of meat over and over. In the end both sides of the slices got roasted thoroughly.

With time, the slices of meat turned juicy and brownish in colour. Orlisi pulled a piece of meat from one of the slices and tasted it. He nodded his head. It was a sign that the meat was thoroughly roasted. That was also a sign to call me, his uncle, to the feast. Up to this day, I have not come across anyone better at roasting meat than my nephew, Orlisi.

In numbers 35–37 choose the correct answers from the passage you have read above.

35. Who wrote this story?

- A. A nephew.
- B. Orlisi.
- C. Orlisi's uncle.
- D. Someone we do not know.

36. What is an art?

- A. An activity that requires special skills.
- B. A very easy thing to do.
- C. Something that is done by young people only.
- D. A very difficult thing to do.

37. Which of the following is good for roasting meat?

- A. Not to use painted pieces of timber as firewood.
- B. Not to hurry when roasting meat.
- C. Not to let the meat touch or fall on the red fire charcoals.
- D. All the three in A, B and C above.

Replace the underlined words in the following sentence with a suitable word:

38. Up to this day, I have not come across anyone better at roasting meat than my nephew, Orlisi.

- A. learned
- B. thanked
- C. met
- D. taught

39. In the word friend, which letter is silent?

- A. i
- B. e
- C. d
- D. n

40. Which of these sentences is written correctly?
- A. Mother asked, Is Tuesday today?
  - B. mother asked is it Tuesday today.
  - C. Mother asked, "Is it Tuesday today?"
  - D. Mother asked is it tuesday today?

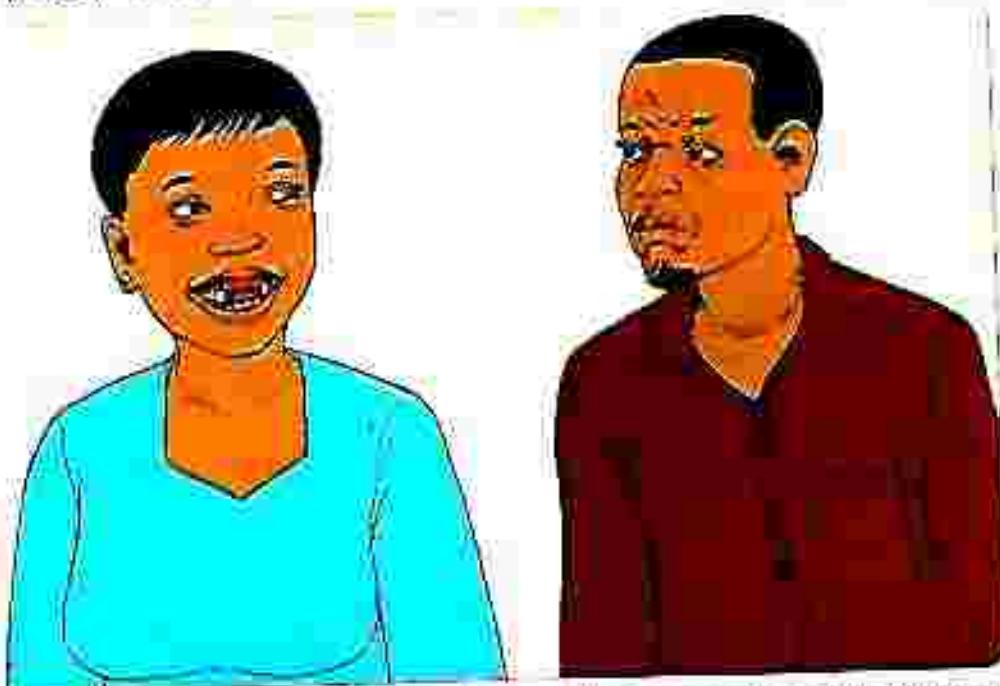
## English Paper 2 Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

### Section 1

#### → Read

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Derrik was a bachelor, or an adult man who has not yet married. He lived all by himself. One day Derrik decided to travel far to look for a good woman to marry. There, he met Nerissa who was very good looking. Nerissa was single. When Derrik talked to Nerissa, he got disappointed. Nerissa had lost all her front teeth. This made her look very ugly whenever she smiled or talked.



Derrik left this district quickly and went to a nearby city. There he met pretty Marigold, who was also single. Derrik went up to Marigold to talk to her. When Derrik got closer to Marigold, he saw that she was taller than him. Derrik did not want to marry a woman taller than him. He was very disappointed.

Later, Derrik met Viola, a single girl who was working in a kitchen. Viola had good looks. Derrik thought he had found the right woman to marry. He went up to her and they greeted one another by shaking hands. Viola's hands were very rough. Derrik wanted a wife with soft hands. Again, he felt disappointed.

Derrik was about to return home empty-handed when he met a pastor or priest of the local church. He told the pastor his story and his disappointments. The pastor said to him, "Son, you are looking for the wrong thing. There is no perfect person on earth. Besides, beauty is not on the face of a person. True beauty is in the heart."

Derrik got the pastor's message clearly. He realized his mistake. He remembered Serina, a hardworking and very honest girl who grew up with him. She was still single. Derrik was sure that Serina would be a good wife. He hurried back home. Not long after, Derrik and Serina became husband and wife.

### (i) Comprehension

From the passage that you have read above, answer these questions correctly.

1. What is a bachelor?
2. Derrik lived all by himself. What do the words 'all by himself' mean in this story?
3. What disappointed Derrik when he talked to Nerissa?
4. Why did Derrik not like to marry Marigold?
5. Why did Derrik not like to marry Viola?
6. What do the words empty-handed mean in this story?
7. Derrik realised his mistake. What was Derrik's mistake?
8. What does the word single mean in this story?
9. Why was Derrik sure that Serina would be a good mother to his children?
10. Where did the pastor say was the true beauty of a person?

### (ii) Summary

In 12 – 15 lines write a summary of the passage you have read above.

Begin your summary like this:

Once upon a time there was a \_\_\_\_\_.

In the summary, say something about:

- how Derrik lived
- his travels

- the pastor
- the woman he finally married.

### Section 3

In this section, choose **ONLY ONE** question: 1 or 2. Do not answer both.

#### 1. A formal letter

When you got off the bus on which you had travelled, you left your satchel on that bus.

**In 4 – 5 paragraphs, write a formal letter to the manager of the Bus Company asking him/her to help you to find that satchel.**

**in the letter say:**

- you were on the bus travelling from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ (when: day, time)
- where you were sitting on the bus (front/back/middle/right/left seat)
- where you got off the bus
- what you left behind when you got off the bus
- how the satchel looks (new/old/ colour/size) and what is inside
- what you would like the manager to do with the satchel if he/she finds it.

#### 2. A composition

**In 4 – 5 paragraphs, in 10-15 lines write a composition about a story that teaches people something about life. Give your story a good heading.**

After the heading, begin your composition like this:

Once upon a time \_\_\_\_\_ or

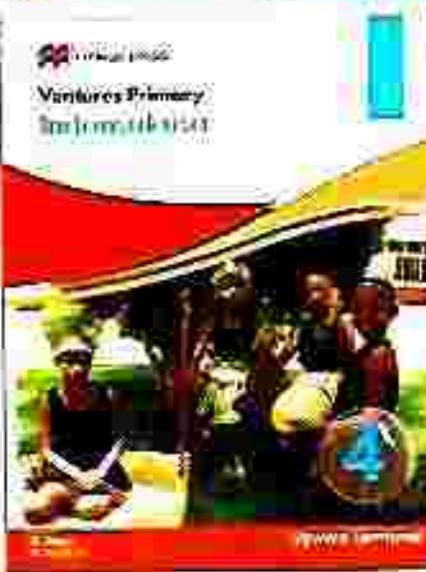
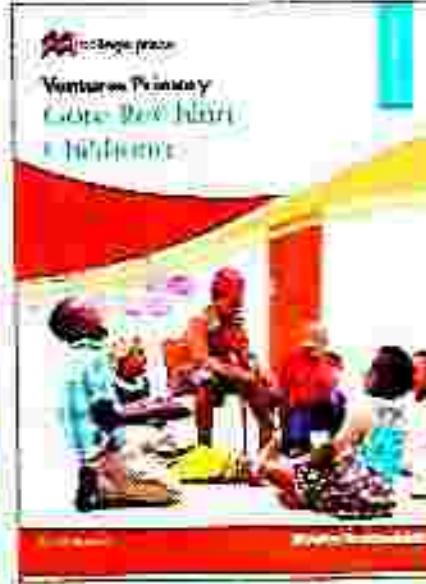
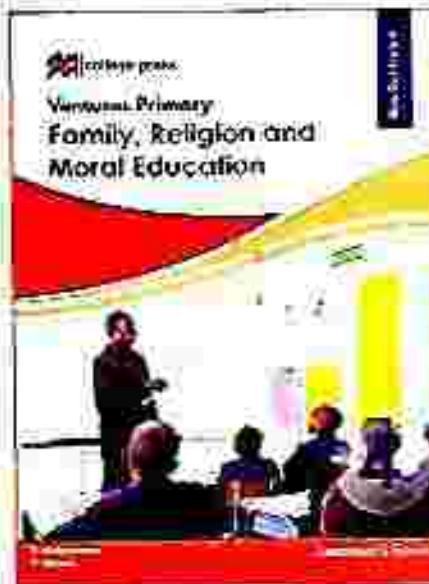
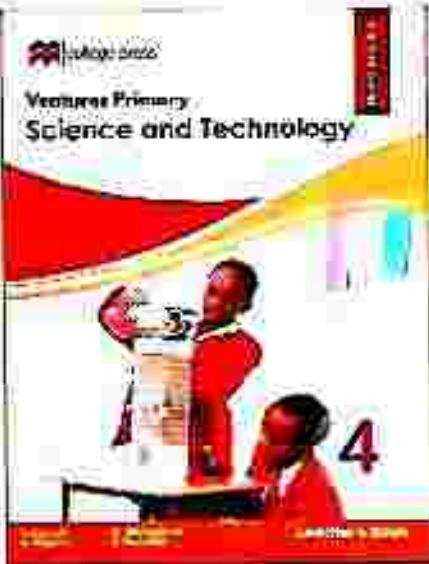
This is a story of \_\_\_\_\_ or

A long time ago \_\_\_\_\_.

**Then in the story, say:**

- what happened, where, when, how, to whom
- what it teaches the people.

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# Ventures Primary English Grade

# 4

Ventures Primary English Learner's Book Grade 4 has been developed to support the content, aims and objectives contained in the New Primary Education Curriculum for Zimbabwe. It contains all the activities that the learners need to cover the English Language Syllabus for Grade 4.

#### The book features:

- Level appropriate language and vocabulary.
- Integration of English Language with other subjects.
- Variation in concept layout and facilitating approaches to cater for individual learning preferences and abilities.
- An inter disciplinary approach to the learning of English Language.
- A nationalistic outlook.
- Colourful level-appropriate illustrations that are supplementary to the content and concept they intend to cover.
- Inclusion of various language structures, compositions and phonics.
- Instructions that are clearly explained before an assignment.
- A reflection of modern ideas.
- The use of ICT tools in facilitating and learning.



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