

INCREASING ACCESS TO SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL EDUCATION THROUGH THE PRODUCTION OF QUALITY LEARNING MATERIALS

JUNIOR SECONDARY LEVEL

ENGLISH

TUTOR GUIDE

Partners:

Ministry of Education and Botswana College of Distance and Open Learning (BOCODOL), Botswana

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and the Malawi College of Distance Education (MCDE), Malawi

Ministry of Education, Mozambique

Ministry of Basic Education, Sport and Culture, and the Namibian College of Open Learning (NAMCOL), Namibia

Ministry of Education and the Emlalatini Development Centre, Swaziland

Ministry of Education and Culture and the Institute of Adult Education, Tanzania

Ministry of Education, Zambia

Ministry of Education, Sport and Culture, Zimbabwe

Commonwealth of Learning



COMMONWEALTH *of* LEARNING

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English tutors/instructors,

Welcome to the tutor guide for the English materials produced through the project *Increasing Access to Secondary School Level Education Through the Production of Quality Learning Materials*.

We have put all the information that is “not for students” into this Guide – rather than breaking it down by the Modules/Units.

You will find in this Guide (as outlined in the Table of Contents):

1. Assignments and a correction guide for the assignments for Module 1
2. Tapescripts for Module 1
3. Assignments and answers for Module 2
4. Assignments and answers for Module 3
5. Tests and answers for Module 4

You may choose to use the assignments and tests that appear in this Guide, or you may prefer to write your own. This is your choice. If you choose to use these assignments and tests, please assign your own marking scheme to them.

We hope you and your students enjoy using these materials and we would welcome any comments that you have on them.

MODULE 1

TAPESCRIPITS

TAPESCRIPT

INTRODUCTION

Hello! My name is

I would like to welcome you to this Module which I hope will help you improve your English.

Listening to good English helps you in your spoken English. If you do this often you will become more confident of your own pronunciation. Make it a rule to listen to the radio or to good speakers in your village or town.

Remember, merely listening is insufficient. You must practise the sounds you find difficult. Imitate a good speaker.

This brings us to speaking the language. If you listen well you speak well.

Pronunciation of words gets better. You can see how closely related LISTENING and SPEAKING are.

Whenever you get the opportunity, speak English - with the family at home, with friends at work or at social gatherings.

This tape has been designed to accompany units 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 in Module 1.

Now remember that though this tape is meant to help you learn, it is also meant to be enjoyable to listen to. I hope you will find it useful. I don't expect you to listen to everything on the tape at one go. In some lessons you will need to replay your tape if you are not sure of what has been said.

As I said the tape is supposed to accompany the units. As you work through the units, there are cassette symbols in the margin to show at which points you need to switch your recorder on.

Well, that's nearly the end of the introduction.

There is just one more point I would like to make. And that is about you.

In order for you to get something from these units, you have to put in your personal effort. Try out the many activities and exercises in the unit. Read the units and listen to the tape.

Enjoy the course!

(Music)

UNIT 1: STRESS

LESSON 1: Word Stress

BAND 1: Practice Activity 1: Listen and Repeat

I am going to read out the words, stressing them correctly. I would like you to repeat the words after me.

Note to the reader: Read the words across

Noun

export

record

decrease

import

survey

Verb

export

record

decrease

import

survey

(Music)

UNIT 2: SOUNDS

LESSON 1: /æ/ hat and /ɜ:/hurt

BAND 1: Practice Activity 1: Listen and Write

I am going to read one of the sentences from each of the pairs. Each sentence will be read out twice. Write down the letter (a) or (b) of the sentence you think has been read out.

1. What was the news you heard yesterday about HIV/AIDS?
2. I threw away the bad food.
3. “Burn all the offensive magazines,” shouted the people.

Now I am going to read out one of the words from each of the pairs given. Write down the letter (a) or (b) of the word you think has been read out.

1. hat 2. early 3. add

(Music)

BAND 2: Practice Activity 2: Listen and Repeat.

I will first read the words in the first column and then those in the second column.

Thereafter, I will read the words across the columns. I would like you to repeat the words after me.

Sound /æ/

add

alley

bad

ban

had

hat

(Music)

Sound / ɜ:/

erred

early

bird

burn

heard

hurt

LESSON 2: /e/ bed and / ɜ:/ bird

BAND 3: Practice Activity 3: Listen and Write

Listen to the dialogue that will follow very carefully. As you listen, write (a) or (b) in the spaces given to show the word you think has been said. Now listen to the dialogue, called “Milika.”

Banda: That’s a nice bed you have.

Ndaba: Thank you. Actually it’s not mine. Milika lent it to me.

Banda: By the way, how is Milika? I heard that Maria burnt her fingers.

Ndaba: She is recovering. What a cruel thing to have done. I thought it was the worst.

Banda: Yes, it was. No wonder Maria has been asked to give Milika two herds of cattle.

Now listen to the words being read out. Write (a) or (b) in the spaces given to show the word you think has been read out.

- | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|
| 1. world | 2. ten | 3. tend |
| 4. burst | 5. Ben | 6. earned |

I hope you got them right.

(Music)

BAND 4: Practice Activity 4: Listen and Repeat

Now repeat these words after me. I will read them vertically and then horizontally.

Sound /e/

bed

weld

tend

ten

heads

lent

best

bent

Ben

west

end

(Music)

Sound /ɜ:/

bird

world

turned

turn

herds

learnt

burst

burnt

burn

worst

earned

BAND 5: Exercise 2

I am going to read each of the sentences twice. Listen to the sound carefully and choose the word with the correct sound to complete the sentence.

1. There were four birds in the shop.
2. How many heads did you see?
3. I hope you earned the payment.
4. The best one was the only one he had.
5. He burnt it right there in front of everyone.

6. I know she has lent it already.

(Music)

LESSON 3: /ʌ/ hut / ɜ:/hurt

BAND 6: Practice Activity 5: Listen and Write

Listen to the words I will read out. Write (a) or (b) in the spaces given to show the word which you think I have read out.

1. turn 2. hut 3. bun 4. shirt
5. such 6. purse

Did you get them all right? If you didn't, try the next one.

I will read each sentence twice. Underline the word you choose to complete the sentence. Use the words in brackets.

1. All mammals suckle their young.
2. Seeing burns always upsets me.
3. The girl dived into the sea.
4. He couldn't see any buds on the tree.
5. We took a turn to the rubbish dump.

I hope you got them right.

BAND 7: Practice Activity 6: Listen and Repeat

Now I will read some sentences to you. You should repeat the sentences after me.

1. You must cut some of those flowers.
2. They first heard the bird sing.
3. The girl's purse was in the hut.
4. The butter in the cup turned out to be Peter's.
5. The duck got hurt but managed to escape.

(Music)

LESSON 4: /a:/ march and /ʌ/much

BAND 8: Practice Activity 7: Listen and Write

I am going to read one of the sentences from each of the pairs. Each sentence will be read out twice. Write down the letter (a) or (b) of the sentence you think has been read out.

1. (a) I don't understand why you are always in my heart.
2. (b) They will all come down by tomorrow.
3. (a) How did you get that cart?
4. (b) He carried out the task carefully.
5. (b) Have you seen your new stuff today?

Did you get them all right? If you didn't you need more practice. So try the next one: Listen to the words I will read out. Write (a) or (b) in the spaces given to show the word which you think I have read out.

1. much 2. bars 3. some 4. harsh 5. dark.

BAND 9: Practice Activity 8: Listen and Repeat

Now repeat these words after me. I will read them vertically and then horizontally.

Sound /a:/

Sound /ʌ/

heart

hut

calm

come

dark

duck

march

much

bars

buzz

psalm

some

harsh

hush

cart

cut

staff

stuff

(Music)

LESSON 5: /i:/ beat and /i/bit

BAND 10: Practice Activity 9: Listen and Write

Listen very carefully to the dialogue that will follow. As you listen, write (a) or (b) in the spaces given to show the word you think has been said. Now listen to the dialogue called “Chiko’s Son”.

Sue: Good morning, Musa.

Musa: Good morning, Sue.

- Sue:** I would like to talk to Chiko.
Do you know where he lives?
- Musa:** Yes, I do. What is the problem?
- Sue:** His son beat my son yesterday.
- Musa:** Why?
- Sue:** They were fighting over my son's sheep.
- Musa:** Chiko's son is a problem. The other time he hit my daughter over nothing.
- Sue:** I am going to teach his parents a lesson today. Just because they are rich they think their son can do whatever he likes!

Did you get them all right? If you didn't, try this one below:

Listen to the words I will read out. Write (a) or (b) in the spaces given to show the word which you think I have read out.

1. fit 2. seat 3. seen 4. ship
5. lip 6. deep 7. heap 8. lid 9. seeks

I hope you got them all right.

BAND 11: Practice Activity 10: Listen and Repeat

Now repeat these words after me. I will read them vertically and then horizontally.

Sound /i:/

beat

leave

heat

Sound /i/

bit

live

hit

leap	lip
sheep	ship
feet	fit
seat	sit
seen	sin
deep	dip
heap	hip
lead	lid
reach	rich
seeks	six

(Music)

BAND 12: Exercise 6

I am going to read each of the sentences twice. Listen to the sound carefully and choose the word with the correct sound to complete the sentence.

1. I don't want to leave here.
2. Where have you put my model ship?
3. He will heat the metal and shape it.
4. She decided to sleep off the premises.
5. He took the lid and ran off quickly.
6. When the wheel is ready, we can go.
7. Where is the peat for the fire?
8. Who beat my dog and hurt him?

9. We are not yet ready to make some bids at the sale.
10. Did you put the bins on the van?

(Music)

LESSON 6: /b: / ball and /bɔ/ bowl

BAND 13: Practice Activity 11: Listen and Write

Listen to the words I will read out. Write(a) or (b) in the spaces given to show the word which you think I have read out.

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1. boat | 2. roared | 3. law |
| 4. woke | 5. caught | 6. moan |

Did you get them all right? If you didn't, try the next one:

I will read each sentence twice. Underline the word you choose to complete the sentence. Use the words in brackets.

1. I saw a fat rat in the hall.
2. Has anyone seen my bowl?
3. She has not sent us any coal.
4. They failed to break the code.
5. The Bandas will sow their seeds tomorrow.

I hope you got them all right.

BAND 14: Practice Activity 12: Listen and Repeat

Now I will read some sentences to you. You should read the sentences after me.

1. She kicked the stone and tore her toe.
2. I saw the bowl near the door.
3. There were many boats at the port.
4. They brought a lot of coal.
5. We saw the fox across the road.
6. He caught the thief by the coat.

LESSON 7: // lead and /r/ read

BAND 15: Practice Activity 13: Listen and Write

Wanda: Patrick, can Banda be a good leader?

Patrick: No, he can't lead. We need someone else.

Wanda: How about Ndaba?

Patrick: Which Ndaba?

Wanda: The one who bought us the grass for the church.

Patrick: The same Ndaba who used to collect us while we were at college?

Wanda: That's right.

Patrick: Come one, Wanda. That one can't make it.

Wanda: Who is your choice then?

Patrick: Myself! I think I am the one you should elect.

Wanda: Why?

Patrick: Because I don't want to be led.

Did you get them all right? If you didn't, try this one:

Listen to the words I will read out. Write (a) or (b) in the spaces given to show the word which you think I have read out.

1. pray 2. fly 3. lash 4. raw 5. bleed
6. grow 7. liver 8. long 9. row 10. rung

I hope you got them all right.

BAND 16: Practice Activity 14: Listen and Repeat

Now repeat these words after me. I will read them vertically and then horizontally.

<i>Sound /l/</i>	<i>Sound /r/</i>
led	red
lung	rung
glass	grass
play	pray
light	right
bleed	breed
leader	reader
lead	read

Now read these sentences after me.

1. The teacher collected our books and corrected them.
2. The best way to cook liver is to fry it.

3. The flies buzzed just above the river.
4. They loaded the brushes and logs into the lorry.
5. He arrived early to inspect the road grader.

(Music)

BAND 17: Exercise 8

I will read each sentence twice. Underline the word you choose to complete the sentence.

Use the words in brackets.

1. Fry it slowly and gently.
2. They will glow quite well.
3. I don't want that one because it is long.
4. They are praying in the house.
5. That animal has not yet stopped bleeding.
6. One lung was not in good condition.
7. The boat was low in the water so they had to paddle carefully.
8. Did you ask for this lock?
9. I saw a big crowd while I was out walking.
10. One look was enough to get his attention.

(Music)

LESSON 8: /æ / ran and /ʌ/ run

BAND 18: Practice Activity 15: Listen and Write

I am going to read one of the sentences from each of the pairs. Each sentence will be read out twice. Write down the letter (a) or (b) of the sentence you think has been read out.

1. The old lady had a cat on her knee.
2. I have never seen a hut like that.
3. We saw a bug under the bed.
4. The sand was put on the track.
5. The big machine crushed the rocks.

Did you get them all right? If you didn't, you need more practice. So try this one:

Now I am going to read out one of the words from each of the pairs given. Write down the letter (a) or (b) of the word you think has been read out.

1. run 2. mad 3. match
4. sung 5. shattered 6. drunk

BAND 19: Practice Activity 16: Listen and Repeat

Now repeat these words after me. I will read them vertically and then horizontally.

Sound /æ:/

Sound /ʌ/

stamp

stump

rang

rung

cab

cub

batter

butter

drag	drug
ran	run
hat	hut
cat	cut
mad	mud
match	much
bag	bug
sang	sung
crash	crush
track	truck

(Music)

LESSON 9: /æ /marry and /ɛð/Mary

BAND 20: Practice Activity 17: Listen and Write

Listen to the words I am going to read out. Write (a) or (b) in the spaces given to show the words which you think I have read out.

1. dared 2. Harry 3. bad 4. aired

Did you get them all right? If you didn't, try the next one:

1. marry 2. paired 3. glared 4. callous

BAND 21: Practice Activity 18: Listen and Repeat

Now I will read some sentences to you. You should repeat the sentences after me.

1. Mary and Harry gave their children their share of food.
2. His dad dared to marry Mary.
3. There were bad people all around.
4. She was glad she was paired with Alick.
5. The hairy wrestler glared at the bad referee.

(Music)

LESSON 10: /θ/ cloth and / ð / clothe

BAND 22: Practice Activity 19: Listen and Write

Listen to the words I will read out. Write (a) or (b) in the spaces given to show the word which you think I have read out.

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. both | 2. paths | 3. breathe | 4. cloth |
| 5. bath | 6. worthy | 7. theme | 8. brother |

Did you get them all right? If you didn't, try the next one.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|--------|
| 1. other | 2. thatch | 3. thud | 4. thy |
|----------|-----------|---------|--------|

I hope you got them all right.

BAND 23: Practice Activity 20: Listen and Repeat

Now I am going to read some sentences to you. You should repeat the sentences after me.

1. The thin boy was playing with a cloth.
2. They went to the river to bathe and wash their clothes.
3. That thing will break your teeth.
4. The woman could not breathe properly after giving birth.
5. That girl can hold her breath longer than her brother can.

(Music)

UNIT 2: SOUNDS

Assignment No. 2

BAND 24:

Question 1(a)

I will read some sentences to you. Each sentence will be read twice. Fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. She didn't see the cut on her knee.
2. Whose cat is this?
3. The President wanted to ban the film.
4. They have had the news about your suspension already.
5. He saw the bad film.

(Music)

BAND 25:

Question 3

I will read some sentences to you. Each sentence will be read twice. Fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. Why have you brought only three birds?
2. She had burns on her hand.
3. Street children like to search for food in dust bins.
4. They took tons of rubbish to the dump.
5. Bwalya couldn't see the kerb because it was dark.
6. He said he didn't have any fun on holiday.
7. The gull got lost in the sea.
8. Jane bought a shirt for her son.
9. They were not a tough team so they lost the match.
10. Her words hurt him very much.

(Music)

BAND 26:

Question 5

I will read some sentences to you. Each sentence will be read twice. Fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. George did not feel cold while he was walking.
2. When they came to the big river, they couldn't see any sheep.
3. Who gave you that orange pill?
4. That is a high heel.

5. Don't worry, she is going to live.
6. These shoes do not fit me.
7. Selina took the lead in the quiz.
8. They soon found the pick and started work.
9. I hurt myself when I fell into the pit.
10. She put the orange peel in the rubbish bin.

(Music)

BAND 27:

Question 8

I will read some sentences to you. Each sentence will be read twice. Fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. He bought a very cheap door.
2. My friend gave my dog a large bone.
3. The people were asked not to moan about their problems.
4. Have you paid for that coal?
5. There were soldiers everywhere, so she couldn't come out of the hall.
6. She bought a very strong hoe.
7. Someone has stolen our load of wood.
8. What a bore that speaker is!
9. I don't like this corn, it tastes funny.
10. The animal's large paws frightened me.

(Music)

UNIT 3: INTONATION

LESSON 1: Intonation: Statements

BAND 1: Listen and Repeat

I will read out the statements to you with the correct falling tune. You should repeat after me.

1. She doesn't like \discos.
2. They were too \early.
3. I will help you with your \work.
4. He came \yesterday.
5. I am not all \right.

LESSON 2: Intonation: Questions

BAND 2: Listen and Repeat

I will read out the questions to you with the correct falling tune or rising tune. You should repeat after me.

1. How old are \you?
2. Did they win the /march?
3. Who gave you that \book?
4. Will she come /tomorrow?
5. Why are you \here?
6. Does she know you are /here?

(Music)

LESSON 3: Intonation: Question Tags

BAND 3: Listen and Repeat

I will read out the question tags and statements to you with the correct falling tune. You should repeat after me.

Mary: Miss Tembo is a good teacher, \isn't she?

Kaliko: Yes, \she is.

Mary: All the pupils like her, \don't they?

Kaliko: Yes, they \do.

Mary: Some teachers don't like her, \do they?

Kaliko: No, they \don't.

(Music)

LESSON 4: Intonation: Commands

BAND 4: Listen and Repeat

I will read out the commands or orders to you with the correct falling tune.

You should repeat after me.

1. \Run!
2. Go \away!
3. Stop playing with the \dog!
4. Put that pen in my \bag!
5. Don't beat him \again!

(Music)

LESSON 5: Intonation: Feelings

BAND 5: Listen and Repeat

I will read out the dialogues to you. Repeat the correct falling-rising tune in the sentences labelled (b).

1. (a) I have broken the plate. I wonder what my father and mother will say.
(b) They won't be \surd pleased.

2. (a) Where did Musa go yesterday?
(b) He wasn't in the \surd meeting.

3. (a) I think her action was all right.
(b) But she didn't have to \surd steal.

4. (a) Girls should be allowed to bring their boyfriends home.
(b) You may be \surd right.

(Music)

LESSON 5: Intonation: Feelings

BAND 6: Exercise 5

I will read out the dialogues to you with the correct falling-rising tune.

Compare my reading to yours that you recorded.

1. (a) I think your tutor is cruel.
(b) I wouldn't go as far as \surd that.

2. (a) I wonder whether Patrick passed the exam or not.
(b) He hasn't received the ✓ letter.
3. (a) Women and girls shouldn't be allowed to drink beer.
(b) You may be ✓ wrong.
4. (a) I can't do my homework!
(b) I think you ought to ✓ try.

(Music)

UNIT 4 : LISTENING COMPREHENSION

LESSON 1: Listening comprehension.

BAND 1: Practice Activity 1: Sick Babies

Sick Babies

Have you ever seen a baby or a small child who is very thin?

His arms and legs look like sticks and he does not crawl or run about like other little children. This little child is suffering from Marasmus, which is a disease caused by wrong feeding.

And have you ever seen a baby or a small child who looks very fat, but cries a lot and seems unhappy? If you look carefully at this child you will see that his skin does not look good. His hair is not thick and black, it is thin and brown in colour. This child does not want to run and play with other children either. He is suffering from Kwashiorkor, another disease which is caused by wrong feeding.

(Slightly adapted from “Understand and Learn,”
by J.R. Weatherhead and Van Putten).

(Music)

BAND 2: Practice Activity 2: Gandhi

Gandhi was a great political leader. He was born in India in 1869. Although his parents were not rich people, Gandhi was able to go to school, where he worked hard. He was married very young, according to Indian custom, when he was only thirteen. For some time after that, he continued to work at school. Then he went to study law in England.

Gandhi next went to South Africa. There the Indians and Africans had a hard life. There were many unjust laws against them. Gandhi tried to change these laws in a peaceful way. He always refused to fight. Gandhi stayed in Africa for twenty years. During this time some of the unjust laws were changed.

(Music)

BAND 3: Exercise 1: Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa, as she is popularly known, was born in 1910 in Yugoslavia. Her father, who kept a grocery there, was originally from Albania in Southern Europe. Mother Teresa says when she was a young girl at school she had a special call from God to help the poor, so she decided to be a missionary.

To prepare for her life as a missionary, she went to train in Dublin, Ireland. From there she went to India to begin her religious life as a teacher in Northern India. She started teaching at a Convent School in Calcutta in 1928 and remained there for twenty years. During her teaching career, she decided to dedicate the rest of her life to community service. She particularly wanted to help the illiterate, the needy, the sick and the dying. She chose Calcutta for this and her fame has spread world-wide because of the work she started there.

(Adapted from English 9 Bk 1 by Haangala et al.)

(Music)

LESSON 2: Listening for information

BAND 4: Practice Activity 3: Early Man

Have you read through the statements in Activity 3? If you have, here is the passage:

About 50,000 years ago early man learnt how to make and use fire. This was especially useful as self-protection for little groups of people who lived in caves where dangerous animals might want to hide. Fire was useful for another reason. It enabled man to cook and soften hard roots such as wild yam. (pause).

Now here is the question to Activity 3: Which one of the three statements is not mentioned in the passage? (Repeat)

BAND 5: Practice Activity 4: Early Man Continued

Here is the last part of the passage on early man.

Later, early man began to move out of the grasslands into the forest, cutting down trees with stone axes and digging up roots for food with stone picks. New communities appeared in new places. This was the step before the larger and more settled communities in which early civilisations developed.

Here is the question.

What did early man use to cut down trees?

BAND 6: Exercise 2

I am going to read you a speech by a farm manager. Before you hear the first part, read Question 1. (Wait 30 seconds.) Here is the first part of the speech.

Good morning. I am the farm manager. I would like to start by welcoming you all to Betu state farm and thanking you for volunteering to spend part of your school holiday here. If you had been at home, I am sure your parents would have found plenty of agricultural work for you to do there, so I am very grateful to them for allowing you to come.

Now answer Question 1. Write the letter of your answer in the box. (Wait 30 Seconds.)

Now look at Question 2. (Wait 30 Seconds.) Only one of the sentences you have just read is true according to the second part of the speech, which I am now going to read. Here is the second part.

As you know, you are going to help us pick our mangoes and process them. We have so many that, without your help, most would be wasted. The problem we have is that we have been too successful. When we planted all these trees only two years ago, we had no idea that this particular kind of mango would do so well, and we do not yet know why this has been the case.

Write the letter of the ONE true statement in the box. (Wait 30 seconds.)

Now look at Question 3, which is a timetable. (Wait 15 seconds.) Complete the timetable while I am reading. Here is the next part of the speech.

Your work will start tomorrow morning at six. For this you will be divided into teams. At eight-thirty you will have an hour for breakfast. This will give you plenty of time to get to the dining hall and back. You will work up to 1200 hours when you have your lunch. Then you will be working from 1400 hours to 1700 hours. Supper will be at 1800 hours and in the evening we have some entertainment for you.

(Wait 15 seconds.)

Now read Question 4. (Wait 30 seconds.) I am now going to read the next part of the speech. Answer Question 4 while I am reading.

As volunteers, you will not, of course, be paid wages. However, you are free to eat mangoes while you work. But don't eat too many or you might be sick. When you leave, you can each take some away. If you want to buy anything while you are here, there is a small shop by the entrance. It stocks most items you might require.

(Wait 30 seconds.)

Now look at Question 5. On the map in Question 5 the place which is marked with a letter X is where we are now. (Wait 30 seconds.)

I am now going to read you the last part of the speech. Answer Question 5 while I am reading. Remember, we are now at the place marked X.

For your accommodation we have set aside two large sheds with mattresses in them. Next to them is a barn, which you will be using as a dining hall and recreation centre. Supper should soon be ready, so I suggest you go there now. The way there is along this path to the stream. Cross at the bridge and continue up the path with the plantation on your right. When you reach the road turn left, and further along you will find the sheds and barn on your right, at the bend in the road.

(Adapted from JSSLE - 1987)

(Wait 15 seconds.)

Put your pen down please. The exercise is finished.

(Music)

LESSON 3: Listening and Writing

BAND 7: Practice Activity 5: The Great Zimbabwe

First, I want you to close your book and listen carefully while I read you the dictation passage.

Here is the passage.

The Great Zimbabwe

In Zimbabwe there are many large stone ruins. The most famous group of these is called the Great Zimbabwe. People who dug in the ruins found beads and pottery from India and China, and glass from Arabia. Nobody knows exactly who built the Great Zimbabwe, but the builders were probably from one of the tribes who lived in Zimbabwe.

Now rewind the tape and do Activity 5.

(Music)

BAND 8: Practice Activity 6: Fashion

Fill in the gaps as I read the short passage.

Fashion

Fashion is a term commonly used to describe a style of clothing. However, popular styles of vehicles, furniture, homes and many other products are also fashions. The kinds of art, music, literature and sports that many people prefer can likewise be fashions. Thus, a fashion is or reflects a form of behaviour accepted by most people in a society.

(Music)

BAND 9: Exercise 3: The Pumpkin

The Pumpkin

The pumpkin is one plant which can be grown in many parts of the world very easily. Every part of the pumpkin plant can be used for food, except maybe the stem. To begin with, the leaves and flowers are a very delicious vegetable, very rich in vitamins. Pumpkin leaves can be dried and kept for use during the drier months of the year. The pumpkin itself is very delicious and the pumpkin seeds can be used to make cooking oil.

(Music)

LESSON 4: Listening for general information

BAND 10: Practice Activity 7

Samson, John and Michael went hunting with their dogs. Although they thoroughly enjoyed the outing, which included a swim in their favourite pool, they came back empty-handed.

(Music)

BAND 11: Practice Activity 8

In traditional African society, having a large number of children was considered to be a good thing. The children helped their parents to cultivate the land and looked after them when they were too old to work. Even today there are some people who still think that large families are necessary. However, people are generally being advised to have smaller families, which they can feed, clothe and educate properly.

(Music)

BAND 12: Exercise 4

Read Question 1. (Wait 30 seconds.)

Now here is passage 1.

Police sources have said that two people were killed and eight others injured when the mini-bus in which they were travelling was involved in an accident in Paris.

Read Question 2. (Wait 30 seconds.)

Now here is passage 2.

Lions are carnivores, or flesh-eating animals. Unlike other big cats they often hunt together. Lionesses do most of the hunting as they have to feed their cubs. Lions seem to prefer antelope and zebra. They creep up on their victim through the long grass. Sometimes one of the lions will leap out to scare the prey towards the other lions who are lying in wait.

Read Question 3. (Wait 30 seconds.)

Here is passage 3.

The energy which drives a petrol engine is heat released by burning petrol. This expands the gases in the cylinders and so drives the pistons. However, the temperature of the burning petrol is so great that the engine would be ruined unless special arrangements were made to prevent it from burning the engine. The water circulates from the radiator to the engine and back to the radiator. There it is cooled by air drawn over the water tubes by a fan. The cooled water then circulates back to the engine.

Read Question 4. (Wait 30 seconds.)

Here is passage 4.

Muhammad Ali will certainly be remembered as one of the most famous boxers in the history of the sport. He was born in 1942, as Cassius Clay, in America. In 1964, when he was only twenty-one years old, he won the World Heavyweight Boxing title from Sonny Liston (The Bear), a boxer who had never been beaten before. As World Champion, Ali went on to beat many other powerful boxers, like (Smokin') Joe Frazier and George Foreman. He remained World Champion until 1978. His greatest weapons in the boxing ring were his swift punches and his dazzling foot-work. In fact, he often boasted that he could "dance like a butterfly" and "sting like a bee."

Read Question 5. (Wait 30 seconds.)

Now here is passage 5.

Cigarette smoke can be very annoying to non-smokers. Most smokers do not realise this. Furthermore, it is now known that smoking is bad for one's health. This has been proved by many scientific studies which have shown that people who smoke are more likely to suffer from illnesses such as lung cancer. Smokers have a much greater chance of dying from lung cancer than people who do not smoke at all. The more you smoke, the greater the risk. So, if you want to improve your chances of living a long and healthy life, keep away from cigarettes.

Read Question 6. (Wait 30 seconds.)

And here is passage 6.

It is often necessary to store food so that it can be eaten later or because it has to be transported to another place. Many foods such as meat, fish or milk soon go rotten if they are not properly preserved. This is because they are attacked by very small organisms called bacteria. One way of preventing this from happening is to heat the food to a high temperature. This is called sterilization or pasteurisation. Cooling the food by placing it in a refrigerator also preserves it. This slows down the action of the bacteria until the food is returned to normal temperature. Some foods may also be preserved by removing all the water from them. This process is used, for example, with milk to produce a powder. When water is added to the milk powder, it is ready to drink.

Adapted from "English 8 Book 2"

(Music)

UNIT 4: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

ASSIGNMENT 4 – QUESTION 1 - BAND 13

I am now going to read you a passage which is divided into four parts. For each part, there will be one question. The passage is a speech which the headmaster gave at the beginning of term, welcoming the Grade 8 pupils. Now read Question 1 but do not answer it until I tell you to do so. (Wait 30 seconds)

Now look up and listen to the first part.

Good morning everyone, and welcome to Betu Secondary School. I know that all of you wanted to get a place in Grade 8 and now you are here. I need not remind you that you belong to the privileged few. Thousands of your friends were not selected, and they are now roaming the streets. Therefore, you must use the opportunity you have been given. While you are here, do not waste any time.

You must study hard if you want to gain a good certificate and go to college or university. In this way, you will not only help yourself and your family, but the nation as well. It is as a result of your efforts that the nation will develop.

Now answer Question 1. (Wait 15 seconds.)

Now study Question 2. (Wait 30 seconds.)

Now listen to the second part.

First of all, I want to say a few words about the school. In a short while, your class teachers will take you on a guided tour, but first let me point out a few of the buildings you can see from the hall. If you look through the windows behind the stage, you will see the administration block. (Pause)

Now, if you look to your left, you will see the Grade 12 classroom block, with the Grade 11 block behind it. Next to them is the building which contains the science laboratories. (Pause)

If you look out of the windows on the other side of the hall, you will see the Grade 8 classroom block and behind it the Grade 9. Beside them is our beautiful library.

Now complete Question 2. (Wait 15 seconds.)

Now read through Question 3. (Wait 30 seconds.)

Now answer Question 3 while I continue reading.

Listen carefully.

You have been divided into six classes, and all of you will do six basic subjects. These are English, Civics, Geography, History, Mathematics and Science. In addition, you will do two other optional subjects that will vary from class to class. This will bring the total to eight.

The subjects for the different classes are as follow: listen carefully. 8A and 8B will both take French but 8A will do Homecraft and 8B Icibemba. 8C will also take Homecraft, but their second subject will be R.E. 8D, 8E and 8F will all do Agriculture. 8D will also do Music, 8E will do Art, and 8F will do Office Practice.

Now complete your answer to Question 3. (Wait 20 seconds.)

Now read through Question 4. (Wait 30 seconds.)

Now listen carefully.

As for the school rules, I won't go into detail now. I will just give you one basic rule: that is "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Co-operate

with others and they will co-operate with you. At study time, you should study and not talk. If it is meal time, you should be in the dining room on time. Really, it is just common sense. If you use your common sense, you will enjoy your time at Betu Secondary School, and you will get maximum profit from your education here.

(Slightly adapted from JSSLE - 1985)

Now answer Question 4. (Wait 15 seconds.)

UNIT 6: INSTRUCTIONS

LESSON 3

BAND 1: Activity 2

Take a pencil and in the space provided draw a square with sides of about 5 cm long.

Draw a triangle using the top line of the square as the base.

Draw two small squares in the big square just below the top line.

Draw a vertical rectangle between the two squares.

What do you have?

(Music)

BAND 2: Exercise 3

A pay telephone has several parts that are always needed to make a call. There is a receiver which is held in one hand. The caller speaks into one end and places the other to his ear for listening. The receiver is attached to the body of the phone by a cord. When not in use, it rests on a hook usually found on the side of or in the centre of the body.

Now mark the receiver with the letter A, the cord with B and the hook with C. (Wait 30 seconds)

To operate the phone, the caller must deposit coins into a slot, or narrow hole. Some phones have push buttons the caller uses to make the call. Each button represents one of the digits from 0 to 9 which are found in phone numbers. The pay phone itself also has a number usually found in a strip of plastic-covered paper near the centre of the phone.

Now mark the coin slot with the letter D, push buttons with E and the number strip with the letter F. (Wait 30 seconds)

In the event the caller receives a busy signal or no one answers his call, he can get his money back by first returning the receiver to the hook and then pressing a lever. The latter causes coins to drop into a small box which is covered by a small door on hinges which is pushed in by one or two fingers to retrieve the coins.

Now mark the coin release lever with the letter G and coin return box with H.

There is another larger box built into the body of the phone and opened by a type of key. This box contains the coins collected for successful calls made on the phone.

These coins are periodically collected by someone from the phone company.

(Adapted from Forum Vol. XXVIII April 1, 1990 No. 2)

(Music)

ASSIGNMENT 6 – QUESTIONS 3 AND 4 - BAND 3

Passage 1

Yesterday Paul took a bus into town. It cost one dollar. It was very sunny so he bought a pair of sunglasses. He bought some flowers for his wife. Then he went home and gave them to his wife. She liked them a lot and Paul felt happy.

Passage 2

Yesterday Tom took a bus into town. It cost one dollar. He bought an umbrella because it was raining. He bought some flowers for his wife. They were very expensive. He went home at 5.30. He was tired but happy.

Passage 3

Yesterday Mark took a taxi into town. He bought an umbrella because it was raining. He also bought some flowers for his wife. He spent fifty dollars. He went back home at 6 p.m. He felt tired but happy.

Passage 4

Yesterday Jim took a taxi into town. It cost five dollars. Because it was sunny he bought a pair of sunglasses. He also bought a box of chocolates for his wife. He went home at 6 p.m. and gave the chocolates to his wife. She liked them a lot.

BAND 4

Your relative is in hospital. You ask for directions to his room. The following is what you are told:

From the main entrance of the hospital, walk a few metres along the passage until you come to two doors, one on the left-hand side and the other on the right. Knock on the right-hand side one and get permission from the doctor on duty. After leaving the doctor's room, walk along the passage until you come to a wide corridor. Turn right and walk past the first passage on the left until you get to the second one. Turn left and your relative is in the second room on your right.

(Music)

MODULE 1
ASSIGNMENTS

ASSIGNMENT NO. 1: STRESS

You are now required to do **Assignment 1**.

Please ensure that you

- read the questions carefully;
- fill in the corresponding assignment attachment form;
- return the assignment by the due date.

If you have any questions relating to the assignment please do not hesitate to contact your tutor.

To be completed and returned to your tutor for assessment.

Name:.....

Due Date:.....

Question 1

Complete the sentences below with the words given in brackets. Write the word and underline the syllable stressed.

1. Bwalya wanted to marry Mary, but her mother asked her to _____ the offer. (refuse/refuse)
2. We live in a remote village. We have very little _____ with the outside world. (contact/contact)
3. The army will _____ on the capital and try to capture it today. (advance/advance)
4. That is the _____ to the cinema. (entrance/entrance)
5. “Look, Mary,” John said, “you forgot to _____ your letter.” (address/address)
6. We are not going to town because there is no _____ to take us there. (transport/transport)
7. “Remember not to _____ yourself from the meeting,” Hilda told Musa. (absent/absent)
8. Milika has written several letters to her friend, Suzyo, but she has not received any _____ from her. (reply/reply).

9. Tribalism among politicians is the main cause of the _____ in the parties. (conflict/conflict)
10. They were asked to _____ the money they had misused. (refund/refund)
11. Habanda speaks English with a strong Chitonga _____. (accent/accent)
12. He was not able to _____ his party policies with those of the opposition party. (contrast/contrast)
13. "That report is too long," Mable said to Choongo. "Please _____ it into four pages." (compress/compress)
14. The Director asked the Deputy Director to _____ the visitors to Parliament. (escort/escort)
15. Mumba was given a difficult _____ to do in his Agricultural Science. (project/project)
16. They could not _____ the day they would come back. (promise/promise)
17. They say she is guilty, but I believe the _____. (contrary/contrary)
18. The metal will _____ once it is cooled. (contract/contract)
19. "Is that your baby in that _____?" Alice asked Sitali. (picture/picture)
20. Your party has good _____. (programmes/programmes)

Question 2

Read through the sentences given below. Then look at the parts underlined. Write down the meaning of the sentences when spoken with the stress on the underlined words.

1. Bunda talked to his friend in town yesterday morning at ten.
2. Bunda talked to his friend in town yesterday morning at ten.
3. Bunda talked to his friend in town yesterday morning at ten.
4. Bunda talked to his friend in town yesterday morning at ten.
5. Bunda talked to his friend in town yesterday morning at ten.
6. Bunda talked to his friend in town yesterday morning at ten.
7. Bunda talked to his friend in town yesterday morning at ten.
8. Bunda talked to his friend in town yesterday morning at ten.

Question 3

Underline the syllable that is stressed when the words below are spoken.

mother;	continue;	command;	father;
figures;	impossible;	season;	begin;
succeed;	porridge;	include;	prepare;
return;	contain;	sharpen;	duties;
control;	suffer;	forget;	substance.

Question 4

Read the following sentences and underline the stressed syllables that will show that the words are being used as nouns or verbs.

For example:

Cassava is not our main produce in our village.

Zambia will produce a bumper harvest this year.

1. Is Khumalo Banda present?
2. Let me present to you our new teacher of English.
3. She passed away in August 2004.
4. The President is addressing this august house tomorrow.
5. A convict escaped from custody last week.
6. The magistrate will convict José da Silva.
7. Walter Schwartz is an absentee landlord.
8. Gracia is absent today.
9. Dr. Kenneth Kaunda is not a reject.
10. “We reject Shonongo as our member of Parliament.”

Question 5

Group the following words into two-syllabled words, three-syllabled words, four or more syllabled words.

For example:

paper condition geography economic

2 3 4 more
pa'per con'di'tion ge'o'gra'phy e'co'no'mic

Now write the following syllabled words correctly in a group:

1. excessively, ignorant, condition, broken
2. handsome, important, hopefully, potentiality
3. abstain, baby, emphasise, disciple
4. away, promise, cattle, approval
5. multiple, receiver, dismiss

ASSIGNMENT NO. 2: SOUNDS

You are now required to do **Assignment 2**.

Please ensure that you

- read the questions carefully;
- fill in the corresponding assignment attachment form;
- return the assignment by the due date.

If you have any questions relating to the assignment please do not hesitate to contact your tutor.

To be completed and returned to your tutor for assessment.

Name:.....

Due Date:.....

Question 1(a) Band 24

Complete the sentences below by filling in the spaces with the words you hear.

1. She didn't see the _____ on her knee.
2. Whose _____ is this?
3. The President wanted to _____ the film.
4. They have _____ the news about your suspension already.
5. He saw the _____ film.

Question 1(b)

Read the sentences below. You should pronounce the underlined words correctly.

Your tutor will record your reading.

1. He woke up early.

2. She walked through the alley.
3. They can add that sum.
4. We should admit that we erred.
5. They want to marry their daughter to James.

Question 2

Read the passage below and let your tutor record your reading. You should pronounce the underlined words correctly.

Ben lives on a farm, west of Lusaka. Actually his farm is the best in the country. He has a lot of herds of cattle. He learnt his farming skills at Mpika Agriculture College. He has ten wives. He turned fifty last month. His worst moment was when one of his wives burnt herself to death.

Question 3: Band 25

Complete the sentences below by filling in the spaces with the words you hear.

1. Why have you brought only three _____?
2. She had _____ on her hand.
3. Street children like to _____ for food in dust bins.
4. They took _____ of rubbish to the dump.
5. Bwalya couldn't see the _____ because it was dark.
6. He said he didn't have any _____ on holiday.
7. The _____ got lost in the sea.
8. Jane bought a _____ for her son.
9. They were not a _____ team, so they lost the match.
10. Her words _____ him very much.

Question 4

Read the passage below and let your tutor record your voice. You should pronounce the underlined words correctly.

Milika shut the door to her hut and went to the market. She walked fast because the market was far. Then she saw a car at a distance. When it reached where she was, it

stopped. She saw her aunt come out of the car. She was crying. The two women embraced each other.

“Why are you crying?” Milika asked.

“Your uncle was eaten by a shark,” her aunt said.

Milika’s heart sunk. She fell down and cried. Her uncle was her favourite relative.

Question 5: Band 26

Complete the sentences below by filling in the spaces with the words you hear.

1. George did not _____ cold while he was walking.
2. When they came to the big river, they couldn’t see any _____.
3. Who gave you that orange _____?
4. That is a high _____.
5. Don’t worry, she is going to _____.
6. These shoes do not _____ me.
7. Selina took the _____ in the quiz.
8. They soon found the _____ and started work.
9. I hurt myself when I fell into the _____.
10. She put the orange _____ in the rubbish bin.

Question 6

Read the sentences below. You should pronounce the underlined words correctly. Your tutor will record your voice.

1. Would you like to have a bath now?
2. Would you like to bathe now?
3. He bought beautiful cloths.
4. He bought beautiful clothes.
5. Their brothel was nearby.
6. Their brother was nearby.
7. Carol was here with the others.
8. Carol was here with the authors.
9. The south part of the garden is beautiful.
10. The southern part of the garden is beautiful.

Question 7

Read the passage below, and let your tutor record your reading. You should pronounce the underlined words correctly.

Yesterday I went to the river to collect my fish from the trader. The road was full of people with heavy loads of grass going to the village. When I got to the river, I found the fish trader drying the fish. Nearby some children were playing. They had long sticks. The fish trader was very glad when he saw me.

Question 8: Band 27

Complete the sentences below by filling in the spaces with the words you hear.

1. He bought a very cheap _____.
2. My friend gave my dog a large _____.
3. The people were asked not to _____ about their problems.
4. Have you paid for that _____?
5. There were soldiers everywhere, so she couldn't come out of the _____.
6. She bought me a very strong _____.
7. Someone has stolen our _____ of wood.
8. What a _____ that speaker is!
9. I don't like this _____, it tastes funny!
10. The animal's large _____ frightened me.

Question 9

Read the sentences below. You should pronounce the underlined words correctly. Your tutor will record your reading.

1. The school doesn't use that track.
2. The school doesn't use that truck.
3. My brother found a big bag on the bed.
4. My brother found a big bug on the bed.
5. She was happy when she saw the cab.
6. She was happy when she saw the cub.
7. Who sat on the bank?
8. Who sat on the bunk?
9. Where is your cap?
10. Where is your cup?

Question 10

Read the passage below and let your tutor record your voice. You should pronounce the underlined words correctly.

Harry wanted to marry Mary. She was glad but her dad wasn't. There was something he didn't like about him. Her dad was bad tempered too. He glared at her and said, "You can't marry him!" "Why not?," she asked. Their eyes met. "He has a hairy face. He looks like a gorilla!"

Question 11

Below are words that have the sound /æ/ or /a:/. Read out the word first and then place a tick in the spaces given to show whether the word contains the sound /æ/ or /a:/.

For example:

<u>Words</u>	<u>Sound /æ/</u>	<u>Sound /a:/</u>
Bag	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. glad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. bird	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3. pad | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. have | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. fur | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. fir | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. lamp | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. plaid | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. turn | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. earn | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Question 12

Below are words that have the sound /i/ or /i:/. Read out the word first and then place a tick in the spaces given to show whether the word contains the sound /i/ or /i:/.

For example:

<u>Words</u>	<u>Sound /i/</u>	<u>Sound /a:/</u>
feet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1. slit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. sleep	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. sheep	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. ship	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. fit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. pin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. beat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. pit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 9. deep | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. bean | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Question 13

Below are words that have the sound /æ/ or /ɜ/. Read out the word first and then place a tick in the spaces given to show whether the word contains the sound /æ/ or /ɜ/.

For example:

<u>Words</u>	<u>Sound /æ/</u>	<u>Sound /ɜ/</u>
cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1. bad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. hurry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. mutton	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. cap	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. come	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. cousin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. plait	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. cat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. tan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. enough	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question 14

Below is a list of words. Select those with the sound /a:/ and write them in the spaces given. Read out the word first.

parse	curd	curve	purrs
purse	beard	cave	first
bird	Park	perk	pert
burly	Far	heart	fur
barn	Fir	fast	barn

Question 15

Below is a list of words. Select those with the sound /r/ and write them in the spaces given. Read out the word first.

play	rice	lamb	rung
rash	lash	raw	clash
lice	row	blight	blade
low	read	bright	ring
lead	ran	pray	crash

ASSIGNMENT NO. 3: INTONATION

You are now required to do **Assignment 3**.

Please ensure that you:

- read the questions carefully;
- fill in the corresponding assignment attachment form;
- return the assignment by the due date.

If you have any questions relating to the assignment, please do not hesitate to contact your tutor.

This assignment tests your ability to express your feelings and attitude towards a particular situation by using Intonation.

There are five questions and all the items under each question have only one correct answer.

To be completed and returned to your tutor for assessment.

Name:.....

Due Date:.....

Question 1

1. What intonation tune do we use when making statements?
2. Mark the correct tune in the sentences below:
 - (a) I saw him kiss her.
 - (b) He will plant maize this season.
 - (c) They fought all day.
 - (d) The sauce is hot.
 - (e) I am tired.

Question 2

1. What intonation tune do we use in making the WH-questions?
2. What intonation tune do we use in making the Yes/No questions?
3. Mark the correct tune in the questions below:
 - (a) How old are you?
 - (b) Where do you live?
 - (c) Do you have a sister?
 - (d) Does she live with you?
 - (e) How old is she?
 - (f) Why do you live with your sister?
 - (g) Have you ever differed with your sister?
 - (h) Can you remember the cause?
 - (i) What was it?
 - (j) Was she responsible?

Question 3

1. What intonation tune do we use in question tags?
2. What type of question tags use the intonation tune mentioned in the question above?
3. Show the correct intonation tune in the question tags below.
 - (a) We have seen that before, haven't we?
 - (b) She hasn't eaten, has she?
 - (c) Let's have another game, shall we?
 - (d) Pass the salt, will you?
 - (e) He likes history, doesn't he?
 - (f) They can't write, can they?
 - (g) She can swim, can't she?
 - (h) We won the match, didn't we?
 - (i) They are not late, are they?
 - (j) She is beautiful, isn't she?

Question 4

1. What intonation tune is used in giving commands or orders? Mark the correct tune in the commands below.
 - (a) Stop writing!
 - (b) Cut your nails!
 - (c) Comb your hair!
 - (d) Clean the windows!
 - (e) Wash your clothes!

Question 5

1. What intonation tune do we use in showing our feelings?
2. Mark the correct tune in the sentences below.
 - (a) That can't be true.
 - (b) He can't come with us.
 - (c) They were supposed to be here.
 - (d) Your father won't be happy.
 - (e) You could be right.

3. What feelings are shown by the second sentences in the pairs of sentences below?

Write your answers in the spaces given.

(a) (i) Where did Chibanda sleep?

(ii) He didn't sleep in the ✓ house.
.....

(b) (i) She deserved the action I took against her.

(ii) But you didn't have to beat ✓ her.
.....

(c) (i) Boys should be allowed to bring their girlfriends home.

(ii) You may be ✓ wrong.
.....

(d) (i) I can't do this sum!

(ii) But you ought to ✓ try.
.....

Question 6

Read the following sentences and mark the correct tune in each sentence below:

1. Did Laura visit the Lugogo Sun Hotel?
2. She couldn't come. Alas! I found her in Katutura.
3. When is your kitchen party?
4. Does your Aunt know how to read and write?
5. Did Namibia win the COSAFA Cup?
6. Have you ever visited the Zimbabwe ruins?
7. Khumalo, a snake!

8. What a brilliant child!
9. Did your father go to high school?
10. How old is Nelson Mandela?

Question 7

Read the following sentences first and then rewrite them by putting the question tag at the end of each sentence:

1. Mulenga won't be late, ...
2. Let us stand up and sing the national anthem, ...
3. Today, I am late, ...
4. They do not like us here, ...
5. I have seen Monica, ...
6. Inonge is not beautiful, ...
7. They were very hungry, ...
8. You haven't seen Sube today, ...
9. I should pass my examinations, ...
10. Open the door, ...

ASSIGNMENT NO. 4: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

You are now required to do **Assignment 4**.

Please ensure that you

- read the questions carefully;
- fill in the corresponding assignment attachment form;
- return the assignment by the due date.

If you have any questions relating to the assignment please do not hesitate to contact your tutor.

To be completed and returned to your tutor for assessment.

Name:.....

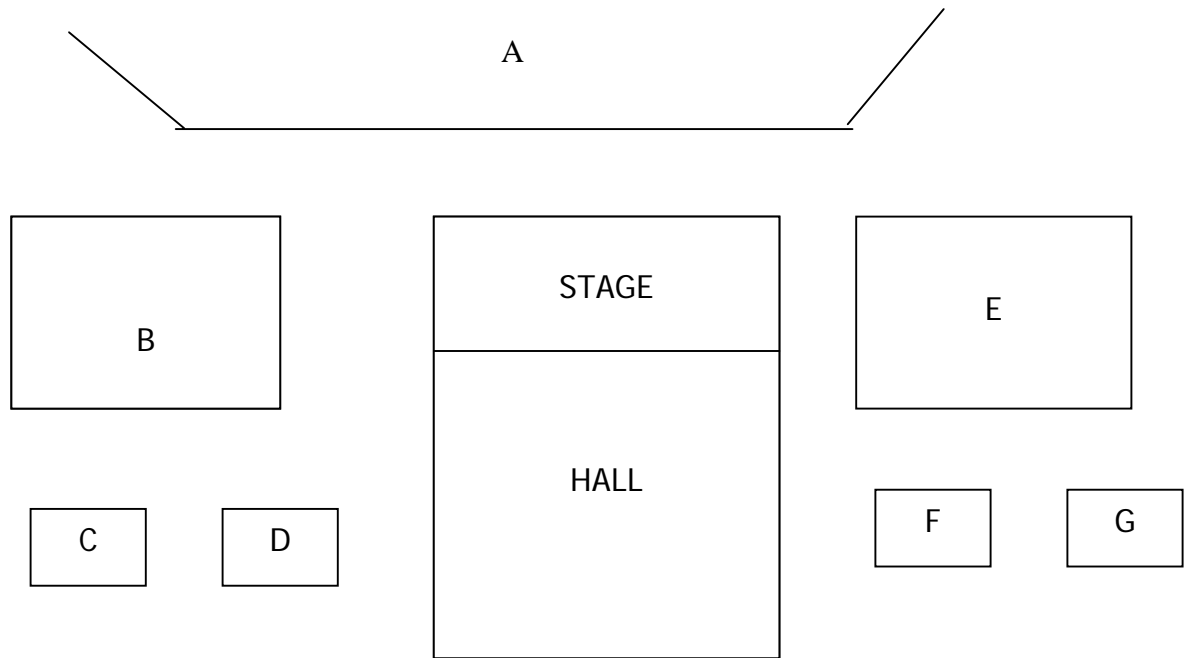
Due Date:.....

Now listen to **Band 13** on your cassette and then answer the questions below.

1. The head teacher said
 - (a) many of the pupils' friends were not selected because they were roaming the streets.
 - (b) the pupils should use their opportunity to help themselves and the nation.
 - (c) that being at secondary school was the first step to getting a well-paid job.
 - (d) that it was getting more and more difficult to get into secondary school.



2. Write down the letters indicating the position of the school administration block and the Grade 11 classroom block.



SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION BLOCK

GRADE 11 CLASSROOM BLOCK

3. Complete the boxes of additional subjects.

8A	FRENCH	
8B		ICIBEMBA
8C		R.E.

8D		
8E	AGRICULTURE	
8F	AGRICULTURE	OFFICE PRACTICE

4. At the end, the head teacher
- (a) read out the school rules.
 - (b) severely warned the pupils against bad behaviour.
 - (c) encouraged the pupils to use their common sense.
 - (d) told the pupils to follow the school rules strictly.



ASSIGNMENT NO. 5: APOLOGISING

You are now required to do **Assignment 5**.

Please ensure that you

- read the questions carefully;
- fill in the corresponding assignment attachment form;
- return the assignment by the due date.

If you have any questions relating to the assignment please do not hesitate to contact your tutor.

To be completed and returned to your tutor for assessment.

Name:.....

Due Date:.....

Question 1

Supply either expressions of apology or forgiveness to the following:

1.1 You: _____

Mother: Don't worry about it. The flower vase was an old one.

1.2 Cecilia: Please forgive me for not keeping my promise last Saturday.

Samson: _____

1.3 George: Are you coming with me to the dance, Febby?

Febby: _____

1.4 Susan: I'm sorry, we can't supply the eggs to you today.
Why don't you try us tomorrow?

Phillip: _____

Question 2

Your friend has asked you if she could stay at your house for the night. You don't have any room for a visitor. What would you say?

- (a) I'm afraid I can't allow that.
- (b) I'm sorry but I didn't understand.
- (c) I'm sorry you can't stay. I have no spare room.
- (d) I'm afraid I haven't time.

Question 3

You have asked your brother to help lay the table. He says, "I'm afraid I'm still doing my homework." What would you say?

- (a) Don't you ever ask for any help from me.
- (b) Are you sure you don't want to help me?
- (c) Never mind. I will do it on my own.
- (d) Fine.

Question 4

You are at a party and you are offered some beer.
You do not drink beer. What would you say?

- (a) Thank you very much.
- (b) Sorry, I don't drink beer.
- (c) I'm afraid I don't take part.
- (d) Unfortunately, I don't take part in beers.

Question 5

The mayor of your town has invited you for luncheon. You are unable to attend the luncheon because you have to attend a job interview at that time. Write down the apology you would give.

Question 6

Read the following questions and write the best answer in the box provided:

For example:

You are serving at a market stand. A customer comes and asks if you have any apples but there are none left. What would you say?

- A. No. Please.
- B. They are finished.
- C. We do not have any.
- D. I am sorry. They are all sold out.

D

1. You have been sick for two weeks. However, you have to come to school today. A friend asks, "How are you feeling today?" What would you say?

- A. I am very well, thank you.
- B. Very well, and how are you?
- C. Fine, thank you.
- D. Much better, thank you.

2. You are walking with a friend on a bad road when he skids and falls. What would you say?

- A. Are you alright?
- B. You, also!
- C. Aha! I knew you were going to fall.
- D. Ooh! Sorry.

3. "How long have you had this pain?"
"For quite a while."
Where does this conversation take place?

- A. At home.
- B. At the swimming pool.
- C. At the railway station.
- D. At a clinic.

4. You are sitting under a mango tree that has ripe fruits. You are chatting with your grandfather when you see a fruit about to hit the old man. What would you say?

- A. Move away, you will be hit.
- B. Let us eat the mango.
- C. Watch out!
- D. Grandfather the mango fruit will hit you.

5. You are alone at home when the telephone rings. The caller wants to speak to your father. What would you say?

- A. How are you sir? Thanks for calling.
- B. Sorry, he is not at home.

- C. Hello, who is talking?
D. Could you hold the line please?
6. You are about to write an English exercise when you realize there is no space in your exercise book to write the exercise. What would you say to your English teacher?
- A. Sir, my exercise book is filled up.
B. Sir, my exercise book is finished.
C. Sir, my exercise book has no pages left.
D. Sir, my exercise book has no paper.
7. You are standing near the Headteacher's office. One of the teachers asks, "Where is the Headteacher?" What would you say?
- A. I saw her going that side, sir.
B. I saw her going towards the school, sir.
C. I saw her going within the school, sir.
D. I saw her going that way.
8. You want to write a letter but you don't have writing paper. What would you say to your friend
- A. May I have a paper, please?
B. May I have paper, please?
C. May I have papers, please?
D. May I have a writing paper, please?
9. You are coming from a dentist. Someone asks you what you went to do there. What would you say?
- A. I went to remove teeth.
B. I went to have my teeth removed.
C. I went to have one of my teeth removed.
D. I went to remove and teeth.

10. You meet a friend of yours who is not riding her bicycle. What would you say?

- A. Why are you walking with your bicycle?
- B. Why are you wheeling your bicycle?
- C. Why are you pushing your bicycle?
- D. Why are you pulling your bicycle?

ASSIGNMENT NO. 6: INSTRUCTIONS

You are now required to do **Assignment 6**.

Please ensure that you

- read the questions carefully;
- fill in the corresponding assignment attachment form;
- return the assignment by the due date.

If you have any questions relating to the assignment please do not hesitate to contact your tutor.

To be completed and returned to your tutor for assessment.

Name:.....

Due Date:.....

Question 1

You are having lunch with friends in your house. Your daughter comes in but does not close the door. What would you say to her? Write the letter of your choice in the box provided.

- a) I'm eating. You go and shut the door, please.
- b) I'm eating. Why don't you shut the door, please.
- c) Shut the door as you are near it, please.
- d) Shut the door, please.

Question 2

Moving from letter to letter, spell out the names of six animals. Move up and down or across - but not diagonally.

E	E	L	E	P
F	F	A	A	H
G	I	R	N	T
E	K	C	E	L
N	A	H	W	E
S	R	E	I	L
T	I	G	O	N

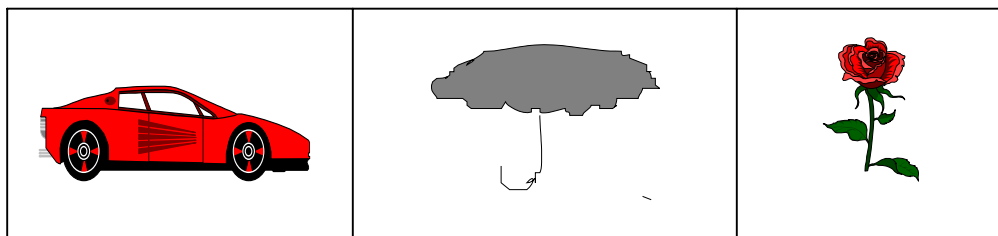
Start Here 

Answers

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

Question 3

Listen to **Band 3** of your cassette. Of the four passages, which one fits the pictures below? Write the number of the passage in the box provided.



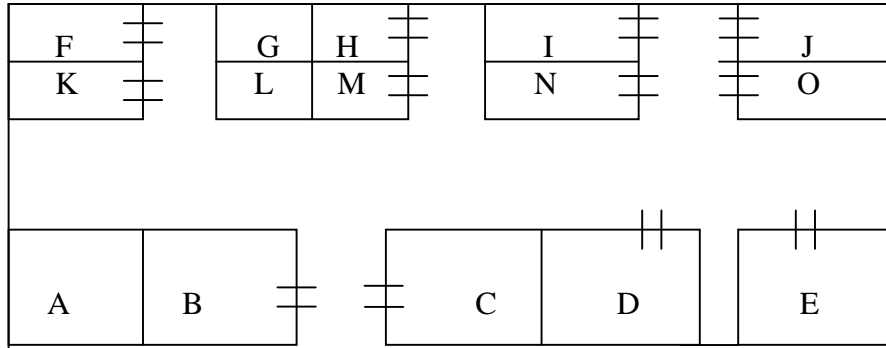
Answer =

Question 4

Listen to **Band 4** of your cassette. Study the diagram below and then answer the questions below the diagram.

HOSPITAL

Diagram showing doors (=) and letters of the rooms.



ENTRANCE

- (a) What is the letter of the doctor's room? Write your answer in the box.

- (b) What is the letter of your relative's room? Write your answer in the box.

MODULE 1

TUTOR'S ASSIGNMENT CORRECTION GUIDE

ASSIGNMENT NO. 1: STRESS: ANSWERS

Question 1:

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <u>refuse</u> | 2. <u>contact</u> | 3. <u>advance</u> |
| 4. <u>entrance</u> | 5. <u>address</u> | 6. <u>transport</u> |
| 7. <u>absent</u> | 8. <u>reply</u> | 9. <u>conflict</u> |
| 10. <u>refund</u> | 11. <u>accent</u> | 12. <u>contrast</u> |
| 13. <u>compress</u> | 14. <u>escort</u> | 15. <u>project</u> |
| 16. <u>promise</u> | 17. <u>contrary</u> | 18. <u>contract</u> |
| 19. <u>picture</u> | 20. <u>programmes</u> | |

Question 2:

1. Bunda, not Phiri or anyone else, talked to his friend in town yesterday morning at ten.
2. Bunda talked, not wrote, to his friend in town yesterday morning at ten.
3. Bunda talked to his, not Phiri's friend or anyone else's friend, in town yesterday morning at ten.
4. Bunda talked to his friend, not his father or anyone else, in town yesterday morning at ten.
5. Bunda talked to his friend in town, not in the compound or anywhere else, yesterday morning at ten.
6. Bunda talked to his friend in town yesterday, not last week or any other day, morning at ten.
7. Bunda talked to his friend in town yesterday morning, not afternoon or any other time, at ten.
8. Bunda talked to his friend in town yesterday morning at ten, not nine or any other time.

Question 3:

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <u>mother</u> ; | <u>continue</u> ; | <u>command</u> ; | <u>father</u> ; |
| <u>figures</u> ; | <u>impossible</u> ; | <u>season</u> ; | <u>begin</u> ; |
| <u>succeed</u> ; | <u>porridge</u> ; | <u>include</u> ; | <u>prepare</u> ; |
| <u>return</u> ; | <u>contain</u> ; | <u>sharpen</u> ; | <u>duties</u> ; |
| <u>control</u> ; | <u>suffer</u> ; | <u>forget</u> ; | <u>substance</u> . |

Question 4:

1. present
2. present
3. August
4. August
5. convict
6. convict
7. absentee
8. absent
9. reject
10. reject

Question 5:

2	3	4	<i>More</i>
broken	ignorant	hopefully	excessively
handsome	condition	potentiality	
baby	important	emphasise	
away	abstain		
cattle	disciple		
	promise		
	approval		
	multiple		
	receiver		
	dismiss		

ASSIGNMENT NO. 2: SOUNDS: ANSWERS

BAND 24:

Question 1(a)

I will read some sentences to you. Each sentence will be read twice. Fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. She didn't see the cut on her knee.
2. Whose cat is this?
3. The President wanted to ban the film.
4. They have had the news about your suspension already.
5. He saw the bad film.

(Music)

Question 1 (b)

Record the learner reading the sentences.

The learner should pronounce the underlined words correctly.

1. He woke up early.
2. She walked through the alley.
3. They can add that sum.
4. We should admit that we erred.
5. They want to marry their daughter to James.

Question 2

Record the learner reading the passage. The learner should pronounce the underlined words correctly.

Ben lives on a farm, west of Lusaka. Actually his farm is the best in the country. He has a lot of herds of cattle. He learnt his farming skills at Mpika Agriculture College. He has ten wives. He turned fifty last month. His worst moment was when one of his wives burnt herself to death.

BAND 25:

Question 3

I will read some sentences to you. Each sentence will be read twice. Fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. Why have you brought only three birds?
2. She had burns on her hand.
3. Street children like to search for food in dust bins.
4. They took tons of rubbish to the dump.
5. Bwalya couldn't see the kerb because it was dark.
6. He said he didn't have any fun on holiday.
7. The gull got lost in the sea.
8. Jane bought a shirt for her son.
9. They were not a tough team, so they lost the match.
10. Her words hurt him very much.

(Music)

Question 4

Record the learner reading the passage. The learner should pronounce the underlined words correctly.

Milika shut the door to her hut and went to the market. She walked fast because the market was far. Then she saw a car at a distance. When it reached where she was, it stopped. She saw her aunt come out of the car. She was crying. The two women embraced each other. “Why are you crying?” Milika asked. “Your uncle was eaten by a shark,” her aunt said. Milika’s heart sunk. She fell down and cried. Her uncle was her favourite relative.

BAND 26:

Question 5

I will read some sentences to you. Each sentence will be read twice. Fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. George did not feel cold while he was walking.
2. When they came to the big river, they couldn’t see any sheep.
3. Who gave you that orange pill?
4. That is a high heel.
5. Don’t worry, she is going to live.
6. These shoes do not fit me.
7. Selina took the lead in the quiz.
8. They soon found the pick and started work.
9. I hurt myself when I fell into the pit.
10. She put the orange peel in the rubbish bin.

(Music)

Question 6

Record the learner reading the sentences. The learner should pronounce the underlined words correctly.

1. Would you like to have a bath now?
2. Would you like to bathe now?
3. He bought beautiful cloths.
4. He bought beautiful clothes.
5. Their brothel was nearby.

6. Their brother was nearby.
7. Carol was here with the others.
8. Carol was here with the authors.
9. The south part of the garden is beautiful.
10. The southern part of the garden is beautiful.

Question 7

Record the learner reading the passage. The learner should pronounce the underlined words correctly.

Yesterday I went to the river to collect my fish from the trader. The road was full of people with heavy loads of grass going to the village. When I got to the river, I found the fish trader drying the fish. Nearby some children were playing. They had long sticks. The fish trader was very glad when he saw me.

BAND 27:

Question 8

I will read some sentences to you. Each sentence will be read twice. Fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. He bought a very cheap door.
2. My friend gave my dog a large bone.
3. The people were asked not to moan about their problems.
4. Have you paid for that coal?
5. There were soldiers everywhere, so she couldn't come out of the hall.
6. She bought me a very strong hoe.
7. Someone has stolen our load of wood.
8. What a bore that speaker is!
9. I don't like this corn, it tastes funny.
10. The animal's large paws frightened me.

(Music)

Question 9

Record the learner reading the sentences. The learner should pronounce the underlined words correctly.

1. The school doesn't use that track.
2. The school doesn't use that truck.

3. My brother found a big bag on the bed.
4. My brother found a big bug on the bed.
5. She was happy when she saw the cab.
6. She was happy when she saw the cub.
7. Who sat on the bank?
8. Who sat on the bunk?
9. Where is your cap?
10. Where is your cup?

Question 10

Record the learner reading the passage. The learner should pronounce the underlined words correctly.

Harry wanted to marry Mary. She was glad but her dad wasn't. There was something he didn't like about him. Her dad was bad tempered too. He glared at her and said, "You can't marry him!" "Why not?", she asked. Their eyes met. "He has a hairy face. He looks like a gorilla!"

Question 11

<u>Words</u>	<u>Sound /æ/</u>	<u>Sound /a:/</u>
1. glad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. bird	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. pad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. have	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. fur	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. fir	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7. lamp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. plaid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. turn	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

10. earn

Question 12

<u>Words</u>	<u>Sound /i/</u>	<u>Sound /i:/</u>
1. slit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. sleep	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. sheep	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. ship	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. fit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. pin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. beat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8. pit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. deep	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10. bean	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Question 13

<u>Words</u>	<u>Sound /æ/</u>	<u>Sound /ɜ:/</u>
1. bad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. hurry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. mutton	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. cap	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. come <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
6. cousin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7. plait	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- | | | | |
|-----|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 8. | cat | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. | enough | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. | pat | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Question 14

Words with the sound /a:/

curd, curve, purrs, purse, beard, first, bird, perk, pert, burly, heart, fur, barn, fir

Question 15

Words with the sound /r/

rash, rice, row, read, ram, raw, bright, pray, rung, ring, crash

ASSIGNMENT NO. 3: INTONATION: ANSWERS

Question 1

1. The Falling Tune
2.
 - (a) I saw him kiss \her.
 - (b) He will plant maize this \season.
 - (c) They fought all \day.
 - (d) The sauce is \hot.
 - (e) I am \tired.

Question 2

1. The Falling Tune.
2. The Rising Tune.
3.
 - (a) How old are \you?
 - (b) Where do you \live?
 - (c) Do you have a /sister?
 - (d) Does she live with /you?
 - (e) How old is \she?
 - (f) Why do you live with your \sister?
 - (g) Have you ever differed with your /sister?
 - (h) Can you remember the /cause?
 - (i) What was \it?
 - (j) Was she /responsible?

Question 3

1. The Falling Tune.
2. The question tags where the speaker is asking the listener to agree.
3.
 - (a) We have seen that before, \haven't we?
 - (b) She hasn't eaten, \has she?
 - (c) Let's have another game, \shall we?
 - (d) Pass the salt, \will you?
 - (e) He likes history, \doesn't he?
 - (f) They can't write, \can they?
 - (g) She can swim, \can't she?

- (h) We won the match, \didn't we?
- (i) They are not late, \are they?
- (j) She is beautiful, \isn't she?

Question 4

- 1. The Falling Tune.
- 2
 - (a) Stop \writing!
 - (b) Cut your \nails!
 - (c) Comb your \hair!
 - (d) Clean the \windows!
 - (e) Wash your \clothes!

Question 5

- 1. The Falling-Rising Tune.
- 2.
 - (a) That can't be \surd true
 - (b) He can't come with \surd us.
 - (c) They were supposed to be \surd here.
 - (d) Your father won't be \surd happy.
 - (e) You could be \surd right.
- 3
 - (a) (ii) Anxiety: Perhaps he should have slept in the house.
 - (b) (ii) Disagreement: There are other actions he should have taken against her other than beating her.
 - (c) (ii) Doubt: You could be wrong or right.
 - (d) (ii) Sympathy: But you shouldn't give up.

Question 6

1. Did Laura visit the /Lugogo Sun Hotel?
2. She couldn't come. \Alas! I found her in Katutura.
3. When is your \ kitchen party?
4. Does your Aunt know how to /read and write?
5. Did Namibia win the /COSAFA Cup?
6. Have you ever visited the /Zimbabwe ruins?
7. Khumalo, a \snake!
8. What a brilliant \child!
9. Did your father go to /high school?
10. How old is \ Nelson Mandela?

Question 7

1. will he?
2. shall we?
3. aren't I?
4. do they?
5. haven't I?
6. is she?
7. weren't they?
8. have you?
9. shouldn't I?
10. will you?

ASSIGNMENT NO. 4: LISTENING COMPREHENSION: ANSWERS

Question 1: (b)

Question 2: School Administration Block

A

Grade 11 Classroom Block

C

Question 3: 8A: French and Homecraft
8B: French and Ibibemba
8C: Homecraft and R.E.
8D: Agriculture and Music
8E: Agriculture and Art
8F: Agriculture and Office Practice

Question 4: (c)

ASSIGNMENT NO. 5: APOLOGISING: ANSWERS

SAMPLES:

Question 1:

- 1.1 You: Mother, I'm sorry that I broke the flower vase.
- 1.2 Samson: That's all right. Don't break your promise again.
- 1.3 Febby: I'm sorry I can't. I'm looking after the children.
- 1.4 Phillip: OK. It's all right. I will wait for tomorrow.

Question 2: (c)

Question 3: (c)

Question 4: (b)

Question 5: I am sorry but I am unable to attend due to a prior commitment.

Question 6:

1. D
2. D
3. D
4. D
5. B
6. C
7. B
8. D
9. C
10. C

ASSIGNMENT NO. 6: INSTRUCTION: ANSWERS

Question 1: (d)

Question 2: Tiger, Snake, Giraffe, Elephant, Hare, Lion

Question 3: Passage 3

Question 4: (a) C
(b) J

MODULE 2
ASSIGNMENTS

QUESTION 1

What is efficient reading?

QUESTION 2

Skim through the following passage as quickly as you can and then answer the questions that follow.

Imagine that you have been given a chapter of your science book to read for homework. How should you tackle this reading task?

Many people start at the beginning, and read through the text very slowly, until they reach the end. This is not the best way to tackle a reading text.

What you should do first is SURVEY the text. This means looking through it fairly quickly to get a general idea of what it is about. What should one look at when surveying a text?

First of all, look at any illustrations, maps or diagrams. Then look at the headings and sub-headings. Finally, look at the text itself.

When you first look at the text, you should NOT read all of it. It is best just to look at the topic sentence of each paragraph – the sentences which state the writer’s main ideas. But it is not always easy to find the writer’s topic sentences. Though in many cases the topic sentence will be the first one in the paragraph, this may not always be the case. So the best thing to do is this:

Read the first sentence in a paragraph. If you more or less understand it, and it seems to state the writer’s main idea, go on to the next paragraph. If the sentence seems to be about minor details, look at the second sentence; if this too seems to be about minor details, leave out the rest of the paragraph, and pass on to the next one.

If you go through the text in this way, you will gain a pretty good idea of what the writer is saying. When you come to read the whole text more slowly, it will make more sense.

So, spending a few minutes surveying a text will help greatly when you come to study it in detail, and your work will benefit as a result.

1. In a sentence say what this passage is about.
.....
.....
2. What are the three steps that you follow when surveying a text?
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

QUESTION 3

Scan through the timetable on the next page to find answers to these questions.

1. How many days a week does the student attend school?
.....
2. When does the first lesson start?
.....
3. How long does a single period last?
.....
4. How many breaks are there each day?
.....
5. At what time is the short break and how long does it last?
.....

	8:00 8:40	8:40 9:20	9:20 10:00		10:20 11:00	11:00 11:40	11:40 12:20		1:20 2:00	2:00 2:40
MON	SCIENCE	MATHS	MATHS	B R E A K	HISTORY	GEO	AGRIC	L U N C H	ENGLISH	ENGLISH
TUES	HISTORY	HISTORY	AGRIC		FRENCH	MATHS	ENGLISH		GEO	GEO
WED	FRENCH	MATHS	SCIENCE		ENGLISH	ENGLISH	HISTORY		SPORTS	SPORTS
THURS	SCIENCE	SCIENCE	ENGLISH		AGRIC	AGRIC	MATHS		FRENCH	FRENCH
FRI	SCIENCE	MATHS	MATHS		ENGLISH	HISTORY	GEO		CULTURAL	ACTIVITIES

QUESTION 4

Read the following questions and then quickly scan the passage for answers.

1. What is the usual way in which AIDS is passed on from one person to another?
.....
2. Mention four ways of protecting yourself from AIDS.
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)

How you can protect yourself from AIDS

The usual way that AIDS passes from one person to another is through having sex. So it is very important to protect yourself from AIDS while you have sex. It is safest not to have sex at all. But if the person you have sex with does not have AIDS or HIV, and you and your partner do not have sex with anyone else, then you will be safe. Be faithful to one partner who is faithful to you.

If you have more than one sexual partner, then your chances of getting AIDS are greater. You can protect yourself during sex by using a condom. This is a hollow tube of thin rubber that the man wears over his penis. A condom stops semen and vaginal fluids from coming into contact with each other. This prevents the virus from passing from the boy to the girl, or from the girl to the boy. You can get free condoms at your nearest clinic. Ask someone there to explain to you exactly how to use them.

Another way to protect yourself is to make sure that you have injections only at clinics or hospitals where you can be sure that the needles will not infect you.

If you go to a traditional doctor who pierces your skin with a razor blade, speak to him or her about taking along a new blade of your own. Then you can be sure that the doctor will not use a blade that he or she has used on an infected person.

Do not share a razor with anyone who may be infected. If the infected person shaves and cuts himself, then the blood on the blade may infect you.

1. Write these words in alphabetical order.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) extra | f) exclaim |
| b) example | g) excite |
| c) experiment | h) experience |
| d) exact | i) exercise |
| e) express | j) explain |

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2. Below are names of some African leaders. Write them in alphabetical order.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Sam Nujoma | f) Joaquim Chissano |
| b) Joseph Kabila | g) Frederick Chiluba |
| c) Robert Mugabe | h) Benjamin Mukapa |
| d) Festus Mogae | i) Thabo Mbeki |
| e) Bakili Muluzi | j) Navunchandral Ramgoolam |

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.....

3. Use each of the following words in two sentences that are different in meaning.

- a) book
- b) note
- c) plane
- d) can
- e) race

a)
.....

b)
.....

c)
.....

d)
.....

e)
.....

4. Answer the following questions:

a) How does a table of contents help you when reading?

.....
.....

b) What is an index?

.....
.....

c) Give two reasons why you would use a telephone directory.

.....
.....

d) What are guide words?

.....
.....

e) What is the difference between a dictionary and an encyclopaedia?

.....
.....

f) What is a library?

.....
.....

g) What is the difference between fiction and non-fiction?

.....
.....

h) What are periodicals?

.....
.....

ASSIGNMENT 1**COMPREHENSION**

Read the passage below entitled **THE ABANDONED SCHOOL** and then answer the questions that follow in the spaces provided.

THE ABANDONED SCHOOL

It was a warm humid day in mid-summer. Siphso had just arrived at his new school, which was a two-kilometre walk along the hill that looked down on the glistening blue waters of the large dam. The school had been completely rebuilt when the dam was constructed. The water had risen almost to the level of the old school and it was too dangerous to use, being right next to the water's edge. Some people said a boy had even drowned there while playing.

- 10 Siphso looked out of the window. It was too muggy to stay indoors while outside clouds were gathering, occasionally filtering and softening the harsh glare of summer sun. He decided to go for a walk to explore the old school buildings he heard so much about.

- 20 He took the path that led down to a stream that led into the dam. He had never gone further than the stream before. He was just able to jump across to the other side, and walked on down and across the side of the hill. As he came around a bend in the overgrown path he saw the bleached ruins of the old classrooms looking sadly down at the still water of the dam. The roofs had all been removed long before, and large gaping holes were all that remained of the windows and doors, like a toothless old man. Here and there small trees had pushed their way up through the floors, and tall grass surrounded the outside of the buildings. The heat and rain of ten summers had opened cracks in the walls and small piles of dusty red clay bricks lay on the ground.

30 Cautiously Siphon waded through the cool grass and climbed up the steps that led into the first classroom. He had never seen a ruined school building before. He thought of all those who had sat, in their wooden rows, listening hopefully to the teacher's voice. He could almost hear them chattering happily during break time. A low, rumbling sound reminded Siphon of the clouds he had noted as he had set out from the house and he looked up.

40 "If the rain comes down, we'll both get wet." Siphon jumped, and turned to see where the voice had come from. He saw a boy of about his own age, slightly taller than him, dressed in khaki shorts and shirt, although it was not a school day. "Sorry, I didn't meant to startle you," said the boy smiling.

"I wasn't expecting to find anyone else here," replied Siphon.

"You're right," said the boy. "My mother is always telling me not to come here."

"Mine too," said Siphon

"Don't go near the water," she says.

50 "Just like mine," laughed Siphon. A gust of wind gently fanned their cheeks. As he looked up at the gathering clouds, a few pieces of crumbling brickwork fell from the top of the end wall, joining the others on the floor below.

"Let's play at throwing stones in the water," said the other boy. "Can you make a stone skim across the top of the water?"

"Is it safe?" asked Siphon.

"As safe as houses," replied the boy, smiling. "Come on, I'll show you how to do it."

60 They ran out of the ruined building and were soon at the the water's edge. "You need a flat stone, like this," said Siphon's new friend. Siphon watched as the boy held the stone with its edge against his finger and flung it out into the water. Siphon had seen his friends try it with small flat stones on the river at home, but the dam was much bigger and the water much deeper. He wondered how deep the water was. "You'd be surprised how deep the water is," said the boy as if echoing Siphon's thoughts.

“How....” started Siphon. He was going to ask how the boy knew what he was thinking, but instead he went

70 on, “How do you know it’s so deep?” He was still watching the water to see the stone skim across it as the boy had promised, but there was no splash. Siphon started to turn his puzzled face towards the boy, but at that moment a loud crashing sound made him look up towards the dark clouds above him. He was waiting for the lightning but it did not come, so he turned round to look at the old school building. His mouth fell open as he saw the cloud of dust still rising from the wall they had been standing next to only a few seconds before. “We just got out in
80 time,” said Siphon. “Good thing you suggested coming to the water otherwise.....” Siphon turned to look at the boy, but the beach was empty. “That’s strange,” thought Siphon, as if in a dream, “He’s just saved my life, and now he’s disappeared as suddenly as he came.”

Siphon stood silently for a few seconds, then he started walking quickly back towards the stream, hurrying to get on the path home before the storm broke. As he reached the bend in the track, he looked back at the old school building before it disappeared from sight. “And I
90 didn’t even ask him his name,” he thought.

Reading comprehension questions

Answer the following questions in a phrase or short sentence.

From paragraph 1

1. How long was the walk from Sipho's home to the new school?

.....

From paragraph 2

2. a) Why did Sipho decide to go out for a walk?
b) How do we know that Sipho had never been to the old school building before?

.....
.....

From paragraph 3

3. a) How did Sipho cross the stream?
b) How do you know that not many people walked along the path that Sipho took after he had crossed the stream?
c) Why did the classrooms have no roofs?
d) Why did the old buildings look like a toothless old man?
e) Name the two natural causes which had damaged the old buildings.
i)
ii)

From paragraph 4

4. a) What does the word “waded” suggest about the grass in line 29?
.....
- b) Who had sat in their wooden rows? Line 32.
.....
- c) Which word in line 33 tells you that Siphso could not really hear anyone chattering?
.....
5. a) Give two reasons why it was dangerous to go to the old classrooms.
i)
ii)
- b) Which one had Siphso’s mother warned about?
.....
- c) In line 56, Siphso asks, “Is it safe?” What is safe?
.....

From paragraph 14

6. a) What kind of stone was needed to skim across the top of the water?
.....
- b) Give two ways in which the dam was different from the river
where Siphso usually played.
.....
.....

From paragraph 15

7. A loud crashing sound made him look up towards the dark clouds above him (lines 74-75).
- a) Why did Siphon look at the clouds?
.....
 - b) What had caused the sound?
.....
8. "We just got out in time," said Siphon (lines 79-80). What does he mean?
.....
9. Otherwise line 81. Finish Siphon's sentence.
.....
10. Answer the following questions by writing TRUE or FALSE in the spaces provided.
- a) The new school was built after the dam had been constructed.....
 - b) The boy said he did not want to scare Siphon.
 - c) He heard school children chattering during school break.....
 - d) When the stone skimmed across the water there was no splash.....
 - e) After Siphon heard the sound there was lightning.....
11. Choose the correct answers from the three possible answers in each of the following questions. Write down only the letter of the correct answer e.g., (a)
- a) Why did they build a new school?
 - i) They were planning to construct a dam.
 - ii) The other one was old.
 - iii) Water almost rose to the old one.
 - b) Why did Siphon go to the old school building?
 - i) People had said a lot about it.
 - ii) He had heard a lot about it.
 - iii) In order to learn about it.
 - c) For how long had the walls been cracked?
 - i) Ten months.
 - ii) More than nine years.
 - iii) Ten years.
 - d) When Siphon said "How..." What question did he want to ask?
 - i) Whether the stone will skim across the water.
 - ii) How deep the water was.

- iii) How the other boy knew what he was thinking.
- e) Siphó's mouth fell open because
 - i) dust was rising from the wall.
 - ii) it was thundering and lightning.
 - iii) the ruined walls were falling.

LANGUAGE

12. Choose FIVE of the following words or phrases. For each of them give one word or short phrase (of not more than SEVEN words) which has the same meaning as the word or phrase in the passage.

- a) constructed (line 5)
- b) occasionally (line 12)
- c) explore (line 13)
- d) cautiously (line 29)
- e) startle (line 41)
- f) crumbling (line 51)
- g) flung (line 62)
- h) broke (line 87)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

GRID

Read the biographies below and then fill in the grid, which follows.

1. ADVOCATE FOR CHANGE

Anton Lubowski was born in Luderitz in 1952. His father was a German living in Namibia. Through his life and death he is regarded as a hero who contributed to the development of non-racial Namibia. Anton completed his university education in law in South Africa and in 1978 began work with a law firm in Windhoek. His defence of SWAPO trials put him in touch with the leading members of the movement. By 1984 he had decided to join SWAPO and immediately began to receive death threats. Between 1985 and 1987, along with many other Namibians, he was frequently arrested for his political views and once suffered solitary confinement for 23 days. In 1988 he won a Human Rights award in Austria but shortly afterwards, on 12 September 1989, he was assassinated at the age of 37.

2. WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE

Dr. Libertine Appollus-Amathila is one of many Namibian women who contributed to the liberation struggle. She was born in Fransfontein in 1940 and completed her schooling in Namibia and South Africa. In 1962 she went into exile via Botswana and Zimbabwe. After many months she managed to reach Tanzania where she was given a scholarship to study medicine in Poland. She became SWAPO's first woman doctor in 1969, and continued her studies in London and Sweden. In 1975 she decided to devote her time to refugee camps in Angola and worked on health projects for four years. In 1987 Dr. Amathila was awarded a medal for bravery and long service. Since independence she has served as Minister of Housing and Local Government.

Question

Fill in the missing information in the grid below using the information from the biographies in the previous page.

		WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE	ADVOCATE FOR CHANGE
1.	Name in full	..... .....	Anton Lubowski
2.	Year of birth	.....	.....
3.	Nationality	.....	German origin
4.	Profession	Medical doctor	.....

5.	Most famous for	.....	.....
6.	Award received	.....	.....
7.	Dead or alive	.....	.....

UNIT 3 – ASSIGNMENT 2

1. Read the following passage about Miriam and then answer the questions which follow.

CATERER

Miriam, a successful caterer at a busy taxi rank, employs her sister, Dimpho.

Miriam worked in the plush suburbs as a domestic worker. Some employers were good to her and some were bad. Some paid her well and some underpaid her. There were many reasons that influenced her to leave domestic work after 21 years.

“You could be asked to do heavy duties, and at the same time be paid less, or you could be told to work even if you were sick or had a family problem that needed your attention. Working as a domestic worker deprived me of the valuable time I needed to be with my family. If I wanted to go on leave I could not decide for myself, my boss decided for me. Surely this was a waste of time.”

Married with three children and needing to add to the family income, Miriam took the initiative in 1990. She became a street vendor. She sold sweets and cigarettes to passengers and taxi drivers at a taxi rank.

“Sweets and cigarettes have very little income, but at least what I got made the family happy at the dinner table.”

The taxi rank grew into a big and busy centre and the demand for services for the drivers and their passengers grew as well. In 1992 Miriam realised that people arrived at the rank very early in the morning.

She bought a small gas stove, a kettle, two pots, and plastic cups and plates. Every morning she prepared breakfast for the taxi drivers and passengers. She offered them tea, coffee, bread, margarine, jam and eggs. Her stand became a popular spot and she soon decided to sell rice and meat as well.

“I learnt how to cook from one woman I worked for. She always wanted me by her side whenever she was preparing food for her family. She was good at using spices and could cook meat like the chefs in big hotels. It was from her that I learnt to cook delicious dishes.”

Her customers like her cooking and more and more people buy food from her. “Nobody has ever complained about the way I cook, and I am proud of that.” Her working day starts at 7:00 a.m. when she prepares breakfast for her customers. Mid-morning she starts preparing lunch, and serves meals until she finishes at 5:30 p.m. She works from Monday to Friday, and Saturday mornings.

Miriam says that her skills and experience as a housewife and domestic worker have given her control over her business. She ensures that she has money for emergencies, at home or work. “Waiting for pay at the end of the month was rather a pain,” says Miriam with some sadness in her voice. “But running your own business keeps money in your pocket. I am happy in my job.” She knows of people who have started from humble beginnings and have had great success. She thinks it does not matter whether you are educated or not, but working for yourself at any job is a starting point.

Her family is supportive of her business and she now employs her younger sister, Dimpho. “I love my job. I am not wasting my time. I know that at the end of the day I don’t go home empty-handed. I have something to give my family.”

1. Write notes to summarise reasons why Miriam left her job as a domestic worker.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. What are Miriam’s feelings towards business in this story?

When answering questions with implied meaning you must always remember to choose your words carefully. If you are asked to give an opinion, base it on information given in the passage.

.....
.....
.....

3. What can you say about Miriam’s character in this story?

.....
.....
.....

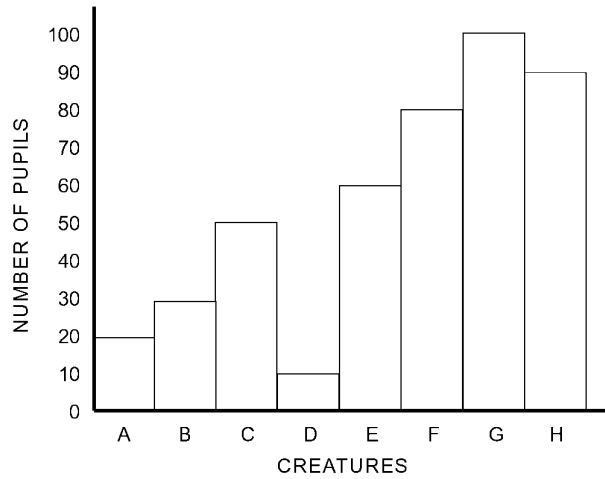
4. What are Miriam’s reasons for telling her story?

.....
.....
.....

5. What is your opinion of Miriam from what you have read in this story?

.....
.....
.....

6. Look at the bar graph below and then answer the questions that follow.



Creatures that a group of high school pupils would refuse

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| A: HORSE | D: RABBIT | G: CHAMELEON |
| B: HIPPO | E: RAT | H: LIZARD |
| C: ELEPHANT | F: SNAKE | |

1. What does the bar graph show?
.....
2. Which creature would most pupils refuse to eat?
.....
3. Which creature would fewest pupils refuse to eat?
.....
4. Which creature would the second highest number of pupils refuse to eat?
.....
5. Which creature would the second lowest number of pupils refuse to eat?
.....
6. Which creature would eighty pupils refuse to eat?
.....
7. Which creature would fifty pupils refuse to eat?
.....
8. How many pupils would refuse to eat a rat?
|.....

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Note: COL has not been able to confirm some of the citations as provided by the course writer. We apologise for any omissions and would be grateful if these could be brought to our attention.

MODULE 2

TUTOR'S ASSIGNMENT CORRECTION GUIDE

ASSIGNMENT 1: UNIT 1: ANSWERS

Question 1:

Knowing why you are reacting and using the right method.

Question 2:

1. The passage is about reading efficiently.
2. Look at any illustrations, maps and diagrams. Look at the headings and sub-headings. Look at the text itself.

Question 3:

1. Five
2. Eight o'clock in the morning
3. Forty minutes
4. Two
5. Ten o'clock in the morning – lasts 20 minutes

Question 4:

1. Through having sex
2. (a) Do not have sex at all
(b) Use a condom
(c) Be faithful to one partner
(d) Make sure needles are sterilized when having injections.
(e) Do not share razor blades if you visit a traditional doctor.

ASSIGNMENT 2: UNIT 2: ANSWERS

1.
 - (a) exact
 - (b) example
 - (c) excite
 - (d) exclaim
 - (e) exercise
 - (f) experience
 - (g) explain
 - (h) experiment
 - (i) express
 - (j) extra

2.
 - (a) Chiluba Frederick
 - (b) Chissano Joaquim
 - (c) Kabila Laurent
 - (d) Mahaye Festus
 - (e) Mbeki Thabo
 - (f) Mkapa Benjamin
 - (g) Mugabe Robert
 - (h) Muluzi Bakili
 - (i) Nujoma Sam
 - (j) Ramgoolan Navichandra

3.
 - (a) It tells you what each part of a book is about and the page where each topic or subject is found.
 - (b) It's a list of all topics and subjects found at the end of a text. It mentions all important ideas in a book and lists the pages where they can be found.
 - (c) To look up people's telephone numbers, residential addresses or postal addresses (any two)
 - (d) Two bold typed words that appear on the top left and right corners of a dictionary or encyclopaedia which helps you find the words you are looking for.
 - (e) A dictionary helps you find meaning of words while an encyclopaedia helps you find out about the word and gives you more details.
 - (f) A room or building where books on different subjects are kept for reading and borrowing.
 - (g) Fiction stories are based on imaginary stories which are not true (not facts) Non-fictions are books based on facts.
 - (h) Magazines, newspapers etc. that are published at regular intervals e.g. daily, weekly, monthly or yearly.

4. Students will have different sentences.

ASSIGNMENT 1: UNIT 3: ANSWERS

1. 2 kilometres
2. (a) To explore the old school building
(b) It says that he had heard so much about the old school
3. (a) He jumped
(b) Overgrown path
(c) They had been removed
(d) No windows and no doors
(e) Small trees
(f) Tall grass.
4. (a) It was tall
(b) School children
(c) Almost
5. (a) (i) The water
(ii) The walls were falling
(b) The water
(c) Throwing stones at the water
6. (i) A flat stone
(ii) The water was deep
Dam was big
7. (i) He had heard a large crashing sound
(ii) The falling of the school building
8. Managed to escape
9. We would have been injured
10. (1) False
(2) True
(3) True
(4) True
(5) False
11. (1) c
(2) b
(3) 10 years
(4) c
(5) c
12. (1) Construct – build
(2) Occasionally - every now and then
(3) Explore - examine carefully

- (4) Cautiously - carefully
- (5) Startle - scare
- (6) Crumbling - falling
- (7) Flung - threw
- (8) Broke - started

13.

		Woman of the people	Advocate
1.	Name in full	Dr. Libertine Appolus	Anton Lubowski
2.	Year of birth	1940	1952
3.	Namibian	Namibian	German origin
4.	Profession	Medical doctor	Lawyer
5.	Most famous	Bravery	Human Rights & Trade Unionism
6.	Award received	Medal	Human Wrights Award
7.	Dead or alive	Alive	Dead

ASSIGNMENT 2: UNIT 3: ANSWERS

1.
 - doing heavy duties
 - underpaid
 - no sick leave
 - no spare time
 - no time for family
 - no decision making
 - to supplement family income

2. Determination - wants to succeed e.g. starting early and working until late does not bother her. She feels in control – nobody tells her what to do. She is happy – has enough money to take home. She feels triumphant after having worked for someone for almost nothing.

3. She is hard working and can stand on her own. She is not afraid of changes leaves her job t start her own not knowing whether it will be successful or not. She thinks about the future and is dedicated to her family. She is prepared to meet new demands.

4. She wants to encourage other women to stand up and better themselves. She also wants to show that there is nothing impossible if you are determined and that working hard and patience pays in the end.
5. The answer will depend on the student's opinion. Check if he/she has supported it with points from the story.
6.
 - (1) Creatures that a group of high school pupils would refuse to eat.
 - (2) A chameleon
 - (3) A rabbit
 - (4) A lizard
 - (5) A horse
 - (6) A snake
 - (7) An elephant
 - (8) 60

MODULE 3

ASSIGNMENTS

Question 1

Rearrange the following sentences, starting from a broad idea and ending with a specific one.

- 1. When I got outside, my neighbour was already standing in the street.
- 2. The fire brigade arrived within two minutes.
- 3. Then I ran to my children's bedroom and ushered them downstairs as quickly as I could.
- 4. When the fire broke out, I telephoned my neighbour, and warned her about the fire.

QUESTION 2

Use the notes below to write two paragraphs about Elton.

Notes:

17 years old
studies ISCTEM Secondary School
Favourite Subject: English
Best student [English]
Fees expensive at ISCTEM
Well trained teachers
Likes Rap
Spare time activity: singing
In the future – study engineering in UK [London]
Improve English in English speaking country

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QUESTION 1

Look at the expressions below and decide which ones would you use to:

- 1. Start a letter
- 2. Introduce a new topic
- 3. End a letter

Look after yourself
I'm writing to complain about
Did you know that
Give my love to
Kind regards
It was great to get your letter
Thank you for your last letter
Anyway I'd better stop now
By the way
Well I must stop and catch the post
Write soon
I hope my concern will be considered
I'm writing about...

WRITTEN TEST

QUESTION 1

Write a notice to put on the board about setting up a school literary club. The purpose of the notice is to launch the new literary club and you are inviting people to be its founding members. The activities of the club will include:

- Play and poem writing competitions
- Collecting oral literature
- Outing to see plays performed
- Visits to places of literary interest
- Visits to TV and Radio stations
- Talks by famous writers, e.g. Mia Couto, Paulina Chiziane
- Studying and analyzing some literary works

The first meeting will be at Josina Machel School Hall on the 6th September at 10 o'clock am.

Include the following elements in your notice:

- Heading
- Eye-catching phrase
- Purpose of notice
- Club activities
- First meeting objective
- Time and place
- Final appeal: A sentence which will make fellow colleagues want to go to the meeting

QUESTION 2

Your local newspaper presents every week an article about famous film stars in the world. Use the information below to write a newspaper article about Clint Eastwood. He will be the film star of your local newspaper next week.

CLINT EASTWOOD

Born: 1930, in the USA

Real Name: Clint Eastwood Junior

First successful film: A Fistful of Dollars

How many films has he made: About 30

Famous films: A Few Dollars More; The Good, the Bad, The Ugly; Dirty Harry; Unforgiven

He has won any prizes: Yes. He won an Oscar for directing Unforgiven in 1992

Is there any other information about him: He's allergic to horses – every time he sits on one he sneezes!

Use the following guide:

1. Introduce your article. This week's film star is _____
2. Say where he was born and where he has lived. He was _____
3. Write about the films your star has made. _____ has made _____ films.
The most famous _____
4. Write some general information. He has _____. In 1992

5. Finish with a quote or a funny story. Most people don't know this, but _____
is _____

QUESTION 3

Read the following information about Gloria Estefan, the famous singer

The concert had been a great success and now Gloria Estefan was asleep in the bus that was taking her to the next town on the tour. Her husband and manager, Emilio, was making calls on his mobile phone and her son Nayib, was talking to his personal tutor at the back of the bus. Suddenly the peace was shattered when a huge lorry crashed head-on into the bus. Gloria was thrown to the floor, her back broken.

Imagine you were one of the witnesses of the accident. The police has asked you to write a report describing what happened. Use the following questions below to write the report:

1. Where were you when the accident happened?
2. What happened?
3. Who was involved?
4. Give more details about the crash: What happened to the people. Their injuries.
5. Why did the accident happen?
6. What happened to the vehicles?
7. The opinion of someone else who saw the accident.
8. Conclude the report by making an appeal to the drivers on the roads.

QUESTION 4

Write a description of a place you know quite well. It can be in your country or outside it. Use as many adjectives and adverbs as possible to colour your language. Write about 150 words.

QUESTION 5

Write a story about one page starting with the following sentence:

I will never forget the day when I

MODULE 3

TUTOR'S ASSIGNMENT CORRECTION GUIDE

ASSIGNMENT UNIT 1: ANSWERS

Question 1:

When the fire broke out, I telephoned my neighbour and warned her about the fire. Then I ran to my children's bedroom and ushered them downstairs as quickly as I could. When I got outside, my neighbour was already standing on the street. The fire brigade arrived within two minutes.

Question 2:

Elton is 17 years old. He studies at ISCTEM Secondary School and his favourite subject is English. He is one of the best students in English. The school fees at ISCTEM Secondary School are very high but the school has very well trained teachers.

Elton likes rap music and his favourite spare time activity is singing. In the future Elton wants to study engineering in London, because he also wants to improve his English language speaking skills in an English speaking country.

ASSIGNMENT UNIT 2: ANSWERS

Question 1:

Expressions to start a letter

I'm writing to complain.....
It was great to get your letter
Thank you for your last letter
I'm writing about

Expressions to introduce a new topic

Did you know that
By the way.....

Expressions to end a letter

Look after yourself.....
Give my love to
Kind regards.....
Anyway I'd better stop now....
Well I must stop and catch the post
Write soon

Question 2:

Virgin Records
106 Bet road
Buffallo USA

Dear Sir,

A couple of weeks ago, I ordered the latest Whitney Houston CD from your store and I was advised that it would take about a week for me to get it. I waited for more than three weeks and finally the CD arrived. I was terribly disappointed because first I had waited when I opened the parcel because the CD was totally damaged. I'm writing to complain about that and to express my interest in having the CD replaced. I'm very fond of Whitney's music and a refund is the last thing I would want. I hope you will be able to send the replacement of the CD as soon as possible.

Yours Sincerely,

Claudia Constance

WRITTEN TEST: ANSWERS

Question 1:

School Club
Come and become one of the founding members of a most joyful and friendly club

We invite you to a get together
Date: Saturday 6th September
Place: Josina Machel hall
Time: 10 o'clock

Club activities:
Join & enjoy the most hilarious activities:
Play and poem writing competitions
Collecting oral literature
Outing to see plays performed
Visits to places of literary interest
Talks by famous writers: Mia Couto, Paulina Chiziane

Don't miss it!
It's going to be fun.
Refreshments are free!

Question 2:

This week's film star is Clint Eastwood. He was born in the USA in 1930. He has made about 30 films. The most famous ones are: A Few Dollars More, The Good, The Bad, The Ugly; Dirty Harry; Unforgiven. He has won many prizes. He won an Oscar for directing Unforgiven in 1992. Most people don't know this but Clint Eastwood is allergic to horses – every time he sits on one, he sneezes.

Question 3:

When the accident happened I was standing at the bus stop waiting for a bus to go to my grandmother's house. Suddenly I saw a huge lorry crushing into the bus. The bus driver was driving quite slowly and he had priority, he even tried to avoid the accident but he couldn't. I did not understand what was happening with the lorry driver. After the crash, I went closer to see what had happened. I was very surprised to see the lady who had been thrown to the floor, it was Gloria Estefan the famous pop singer. Trying to understand what had happened we saw that the driver of the lorry had lost consciousness while driving and his right leg was still on the accelerator. Luckily the person who was at the passenger seat had lifted the brake when he realized what was happening. This saved the lives of everyone involved in the accident. Gloria, her family and the her driver were able to continue their trip after being questioned by the police. The driver of the lorry was taken to the hospital and it was found out that he had had a heart attack.

Question 4:

Maxixe is my hometown. It is a small and beautiful town but it is very overcrowded. It is the corridor for the central and northern regions of Mozambique, and it is also the administrative capital of Inhambane province. These are the reasons which make it overpopulated. Apart from the that, during the civil war many people from the nearby villages moved there in an attempt to find safer places to live in. when the war ended these people never went back to their home places.

Maxixe is situated by the beach. If you want to enjoy the calmness of the sea and enjoy the sunshine go to some of the nearby islands, one of them is called Lingalinga. Here you can also enjoy most of the sea fruits such as fish, prawns, crabs, squids, lobsters and many more. You can also enjoy fresh coconut drink as the whether is most of the time hot and humid.

The beaches and the islands in Maxixe are an excellent place to spend a splendid holiday and to recover from the stressful day to day life of big cities.

Question 5:

It is up to the tutor's discretion as to how to assess this answer.

MODULE 4

TESTS

UNIT 1: TEST 1 - (1 HOUR)

Do the following test and submit it to your tutor. Your marked test and model answers will be sent to you soon. Go through the test carefully, and good luck.

A.

Rewrite the following sentences using the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. The priest (visits/visiting) the village every month.
2. Last night we (see/saw) a big snake.
3. She (sold/sell) all her late husband's clothes.
4. Susan (cooks/cooking) delicious food whenever I call at her place.
5. The thief (ran/run) down the road into the bush.
6. Were you alone when it (happens/happened)?
7. Linda is (write/writing) to Mr. Dube.
8. She (drinking/drinks) tea every morning.
9. Did you (ate/eat) fried vegetables last week?
10. The plumbers (finish/finished) the job yesterday.

B.

In the following sentences fill in the blank spaces with the correct tense of the verb given at the beginning.

1. **go:** I had..... home when she arrived.
2. **steal:** The clerk had..... the money.
3. **ring:** The school prefect had..... the bell.
4. **give:** Patricia has..... us some money.
5. **leave:** Has he..... for Botswana yet?
6. **lose:** Mrs. Sibanda..... her luggage to the thieves.
7. **be:** We have..... given a notice to leave this place next month.
8. **arrive:** The train has..... late.
9. **tell:** I have..... you not to call my place again.
10. **win:** Mike Tyson has..... the boxing match.

C.

Rewrite the following sentences using the present perfect continuous tense.

Example: They drank a lot of beer.

Answer: They have been drinking a lot of beer.

1. I went to the hospital to see her.
2. The bell rang every hour.
3. Wanda flew to Australia.
4. It has rained the whole day.
5. Temba has driven the cattle out of the pen.
6. AIDS has brought misery to many homes.
7. Mr. Sibanda has seen her over the past weeks.
8. The couple has quarrelled over so many petty things.
9. Has Mrs. Dube sung in the choir together with her husband?
10. Have the boys come home early from school?

D.

Write the past tense form of the following sentences by changing the verb in brackets.

Example: I (live) in Ndola.

Answer: I lived in Ndola.

1. Mr. Hondo (work) for my father for so many years.
2. George (tell) me he would be coming back next week.
3. I (find) her sitting all alone in her room.
4. The doctor (say) there was nothing unusual about the pimples.
5. Last week alone I (write) ten letters.
6. The boy (cut) his finger with a knife.
7. Yesterday Sibongile (put) some money into my bank account.
8. Our team (lose) to Nigeria in the finals.
9. Maria (spend) a lot of money trying to find me.
10. The judge (give) him a suspended sentence.

E.

Rewrite the following sentences using the past continuous tense.

Example: She went to school.

Answer: She was going to school.

1. I read for the examination last night.
2. I spoke to Wanda on the phone last week.
3. Judith and her brother left for Maseru.
4. The reckless man spent all his money on alcohol and gambling.
5. Did Mr. Banda tell you about his problems with his wife?
6. Did you send the letters through regular mail?
7. The repairs cost me a lot of money.
8. We travelled to Botswana on a Sunday.
9. Charles and Winnie came late for the party.
10. The President flew to Harare for a meeting.

F.

Rewrite the sentences below using the past perfect simple tense.

Example: She went to school in the morning.

Answer: She had gone to school in the morning.

1. She fried all the eggs and the meat.
2. Did Mr. Chonzi speak to the Minister last month?
3. The President fired the whole cabinet.
4. Farai drank the juice that his teacher gave him.
5. The policeman blew his whistle when the suspect started to run away.
6. Peter fell off a moving bus.
7. Fencing the house cost Mr. Dube a lot of money.
8. How long did you take from Kitwe to Lusaka?
9. She cut herself with a knife while preparing the meat.
10. When did Mr. Maronga stop smoking?

TEST 2 - (1 HOUR)

Do the following test and submit it to your tutor. Your marked test and model answers will be sent to you soon. Go through the test carefully, and good luck.

A.

Change the following sentences into past perfect continuous tense.

Example: We had burnt the waste paper.

Answer: We had been burning the waste paper.

1. The teacher had warned the class about the dangers of drug abuse.
2. Mr. Sibanda had drunk heavily since his wife left him.
3. Dr. Banda had ruled Malawi with a heavy hand.
4. I had stayed in Harare during the riots.
5. The burglars had cut the locks with a bolt cutter to gain entry.
6. The border jumpers had drowned trying to cross the flooded Limpopo.
7. Sibongile had gone home late.
8. Mr. Dube had sold his products in Hillbrow.
9. The child had had sleepless nights.
10. Had you seen the doctor with your problem?

B.

Write the following sentences in the simple future tense.

Example: I drink wine.

Answer: I will drink wine.

1. They arrive late on Sunday.
2. Temba does his shopping in town.
3. Mr. Sibanda lives with his other wife.
4. Marechera, the late Zimbabwean writer, is remembered by many people in the world.

5. Temba introduced Patricia to his mother.
6. Does Mrs. Dube sing in the choir with her husband?
7. Temba takes the children to school every morning.
8. The rapist was sentenced to ten years with hard labour.
9. The match ended with penalty shoot-outs.
10. Does Angela phone you every day?

C.

Rewrite the following sentences using the future continuous tense.

Example: I will write you next week.

Answer: I will be writing you next week.

1. I will send you photographs as soon as I get home.
2. The government will ban the smoking of cigarettes in public places.
3. She will throw a party for her daughter's birthday.
4. Patricia will think about it.
5. Will the children enjoy their stay in Vumba?
6. Soyinka will publish another novel next year.
7. Will Patricia sue him for rape?
8. Temba will do the job in two hours.
9. Mrs. Dube will join her husband in Pretoria.
10. Will Patricia spend the night in Harare?

D.

Change the following sentences into future perfect simple tense.

Example: I will see you.

Answer: I shall/will have seen you.

1. Mike will leave for Geneva.
2. She will sing in the choir next week.
3. He will play for his country in the tournament.
4. Kanu will sign autographs after the game.

5. They will pay us a visit next week.
6. Will the writers' conference begin next week?
7. Will the rain stop in an hour's time?
8. She will sell vegetables to raise the money.
9. They will cut off the rhino horn with a saw.
10. Will you collect the parcel from the post office before they close?

E.

Rewrite the following sentences in the future perfect continuous tense.

Example: I shall have finished my course.

Answer: I shall have been finishing my course.

1. We shall have arrived home.
2. The doctor will have seen him.
3. Most of these patients will have died.
4. When you come back next year grass will have covered the whole place.
5. By the time you are thirty Rachel will have finished school.
6. The rain will have stopped.
7. Temba will have changed his mind.
8. We shall have completed our studies.
9. The Zambezi will have flooded by the middle of the season.
10. The train will have arrived by nine.

F. *Fill in the blank spaces in the following sentences with the correct form of the verb given at the beginning.*

Example: Sweep: Mother the house yesterday.

Answer: Mother swept the house yesterday.

1. Leave: Mr. Banda for South Africa yesterday.
2. Kill: The poachers are ... the animals in the game reserve.
3. Be: For hours we have ... sitting here waiting.
4. Drink: The women ... some beer at the party.
5. See: The accused said he had not ... the woman before.
6. Go: Theft of property had been ... on for a long time in our area.
7. Give: The church ... some money to the orphans last month.
8. Drive: The drunken motorist through a red traffic light.
9. Come: Had the boys ... back from school when you left?
10. Is: Cecil John Rhodes ... an imperialist who died in 1902.

TEST 3 - (1 HOUR)

Do the following test and submit it to your tutor. Your marked test and model answers will be sent to you soon. Go through the test carefully, and good luck.

A.

Find the verb phrase from each of the following sentences. Identify the helping verb if there is one.

Example: Mrs. Moyo had gone for a meeting.

Verb phrase: had gone

Helping verb: had

1. The doctor should come very soon.
2. A woman must take care of her husband.
3. Mr. Dube does not know the way to our new home.
4. Did you bring the money?
5. The dogs have been fed with meat.
6. Sihle has been given the prize for chess.
7. Veronique has not written me for weeks.
8. Has Achebe published another book?
9. Was Temba really drinking some beer?
10. They were not talking about it anymore.

B.

Fill in the blank space in each of the following sentences with a suitable preposition.

Example: Maria put the fire.

Answer: out

1. Douglas woke late yesterday.
2. The boy refused to put his hat.
3. "We will have to pushbefore it gets dark," said the commander.
4. Zimbabwean soldiers will soon pull of the D.R.C.
5. South Africa lost Malawi in the finals.
6. All we could do was pick the pieces and move ahead.
7. I could see where she was getting the moment she mentioned your name.
8. Our solders put a brave fight.
9. The broken window is letting cold air from outside.
10. The manager said we should getto business immediately.

C.

Rewrite the following sentences using the passive voice.

Example: The boys made noise.

Answer: The noise was made by the boys.

1. The cook fried the chips.
2. My father slaughtered the big ox.
3. Mr. Siziba will plough the fields.
4. The thieves broke into my mother's shop.
5. Maria wrote the long letter from Gabon.
6. The milkman did not deliver the milk.
7. Many people did not attend the party.

8. Did the ambulance take the injured man to hospital?
9. He will drive me home after the party.
10. Patricia will prepare supper when we get home.

D.

Rewrite the following sentences using the active voice.

Example: **The phone was fixed by my uncle.**

Answer: **My uncle fixed the phone.**

1. The drunken man was beaten up by thieves.
2. A lot of suffering has been caused by this government.
3. Many people have been killed by AIDS.
4. This song was sung by Brenda.
5. My best shirt has been stolen by someone.
6. The gate was damaged by the naughty children from next door.
7. We have been forced to go away by poverty.
8. These plays were written by Fugard.
9. The orphans are being looked after by my grandmother.
10. Patricia was given a lift by a very kind man.

E.

Rewrite the following sentences using the past tense.

Example: **We do our shopping in town.**

Answer: **We did our shopping in town.**

1. Mr. Chonzi teaches me English.
2. The children are drinking all the milk.
3. Kuda steals from his neighbours.
4. My brother pays for all my fees.
5. It means you had to go there yourself.

6. I think my neighbours are rude.
7. The jackets cost a lot of money.
8. I have not seen him in a long time.
9. We are visiting Harare in October.
10. She does everything she can to discourage them.

F.

Fill in the blank spaces in the following sentences with the correct form of the verb given at the beginning.

Example: Kneel: The priest down to pray.

Answer: The priest knelt down to pray.

1. Ride: Jane has this bicycle to school for the past five years.
2. Awake: I have ... early this morning.
3. Burst: The truck its front tyre before hitting the tree.
4. Beat: Last year the Zambians us in the quarter-finals.
5. Begin: It has to rain.
6. Feed: For four days we ... on nothing.
7. Give: I have the blind beggar some money.
8. Write: Have you a public examination before?
9. Swim: Temba has not in a long time.
10. Lose: Mr. Dube ... his luggage at the airport last month.

UNIT 2: TEST 1 - (1 HOUR)

Complete this test and submit it to your tutor. The test is one hour long. Do not flip to Unit 2. Your marked test and model answers will be sent back to you as soon as it is marked. Go through these carefully.

A. Write the following words in the plural.

1. thief
2. mouse
3. lion
4. fish
5. man

B. Choose a suitable word from either column "A" or "B" to insert in the blank spaces, in the sentences below. In some cases there is more than one choice.

A

Adjectives

my
yours
his
her
its
our
their

B

Pronouns

mine
your
his
hers
its
ours
theirs

1. The snake raised.....head when the cat appeared.
2. You can use.....pen if.....is not writing.
3. The boys were happy thatteam had won.
4. I sharpenedpencil with a pencil sharpener and Mary sharpenedwith a razor.
5. The bull broke intogarden yesterday and ate their vegetables.

C. *Below is a list of nouns. Write down five countable nouns and five uncountable nouns.*

smell, teeth, donkey, anger, salt, gas, trees,
people, papers, water.

D. *Write out the following paragraph filling in the gaps with either “a,” “an” or “the.”*

Once upon a time¹man went out hunting. In the thick forest he saw²lion³.....lion saw⁴.....man too. The lion was very hungry and it made⁵.....angry growl. The man was very frightened and he climbed up⁶tree. ⁷owl which was in ⁸.....tree flew away ⁹.....lion came and looked up ¹⁰.....tree. The man was saved.

E. *Put either “some” or “any” in each blank space.*

1. She never takes advice.
2. I'd likemore tea, please.
3. I'm sorry, but we haven't got left.
4. I don't wantmore, thank you.
5. Let me give youthing for your cough.

F. *Complete the following sentences using the words in brackets.*

1.people have ever lived to be a hundred and fifty years old. (a little/very few)
2.labourers own cars. (very little/very few)
3. There wasrain, so they decided to call the rain maker. (few/a little)
4. There were aspare pencils, so I took one. (few/little)
5. He was so strong thatdared to fight him. (very little/very few)
6. Always putsalt in the soup to give it some taste. (little/a little)
7. She liked to grow.....flowers in her garden. (little/a few)
8. There isthey can do for her as she is dying. (few/very little)

9. Withcourage we shall win the battle. (a little/very few)
10. The deaf old man could hearof the conversion.
(very little/very few)

G. Complete the following sentences using “one” and “you.”

1. You can make it to the top ifwork hard.
2.has to do one’s homework in order to pass.
3. For you to live long..... must eat good food.
4. Oncestart something you must pursue it till the end.
5. If one is in troubleshould seek for solutions immediately.

H. Join the following sentences using either “who,” “whose,” “which” or “that.”

1. This is the boy. He mother has just died.
2. The boxer fell out of the ring. He finally won the fight.
3. I went to help a man. His bicycle chain had broken.
4. The coconut fell on my head. It weighed ten pounds.
5. The woman gave me the money. She was about fifty years.
6. The mosquito causes malaria. It is a kind called anopheles.
7. The woman was not your wife. I heard her voice on the telephone.
8. A bus was bringing them to school. It broke down.

I. Join the following sentences using “eitheror” and “neithernor.”

1. John was not at the party. Susan was also absent from the party.
2. Peter wants to go to Mauritius for holiday. Peter wants to go to Brazil for holiday.
3. We eat sadza when we are in the rural areas. We eat cassava when we are in the rural areas.
4. George does not smoke. George does not drink beer.
5. The boys and girls do not eat pork because of their religion.
The boys and girl do not eat beef because of their religion.

J. Complete the sentences below using the words in brackets.

1. He hadarrived at the bus station when he realised that he had left his bus fare at home. (too/almost)
2. Theysaw any pupils because it was a school holiday. (nearly/hardly)
3. The heat in the kitchen wasmuch so they opened all the windows. (just/too)
4. My children weresix years old when they started playing on the piano. (too/barely)
5. Hehanged himself after the losing match but his friends advised him against it. (just/nearly)

UNIT 3: TEST 1 - (30 MINUTES)

Complete this test and submit it to your tutor. This test is thirty minutes long. Your marked script and model answers will be sent back to you as soon as it is marked.

A. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct preposition from those in the brackets

1. The boys and girls who attended the entrance test arrived at the school half past six. (in, at, during)
2. The stadium was packed to capacitythe Independence celebrations. (in, during, by)
3.the time they finished rehearsing they were already tired. (in, by, on)
4.a minute the entire building was on fire. (at, on, in)
5.a cold day most people will be wearing jerseys. (in, on, at)

B. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct preposition from those in the brackets

1. Patrick wentthe stream looking for his lost calf. (round, down, inside)
2. The police fished the culprit of the crowd. (past, into, out)
3. The teacher on duty wentthe school checking whether the grounds were clean. (past, onto, round)
4. The bird flewthe cornfield before it arrived at the pond. (inside, past, onto)
5. After her grade 9, Mary wentenroll for grade 10. (round, onto, down)
6. My uncle wentpolitics when he was only fifteen. (into, onto, past)
7. He met his friend as he was comingof the church. (round, into, out)
8. They searchedthe cave for any hidden weapons. (past, inside, onto)
9. The mountain climbers descended the mountain to their camp. (down, past, put)
10. The hens that were their laying stage were sold. (past, into, round)

C. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct preposition from those in the brackets.

1. The boy tripped and fellthe end of the race. (towards/forwards)
2. The coward movedfrom the bully. (backwards, towards)
3. John wentthe hill looking for his lost sheep. (round, from)
4. The car was facingthe next lay-bye when it had a puncture.
(forwards/towards)
5. The truck driver turnedto see whether the trailer had been loaded properly. (forwards, towards, backwards)
6. The advancing troops were ordered to moveand attack. (backwards, forwards)
7.the end of the year students prepare for examinations. (towards, forwards)
8. The sick man could not walk awaythe clinic because of pain.
(from, backwards)
9. The passengers alightedthe bus. (from, towards)
10. The frightened school girls were running awaythe madman. (towards, from)

D. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct preposition from those in the brackets.

1. When John wasthe bus he realised that he had left his bus fare at home on the table. (in, on, between)
2. Angela was walkingthe road when she met Wanda. (along, over, at)
3. She wasthe girls who were awarded scholarships to study overseas.
(between, among, in)
4. Zimbabwe is Mozambique and Zambia. (over, under, between)
5. The boys wentthe country to train as freedom fighters. (along, outside, at)

6. The plane flew.....the trees before it landed. (over, on, in)
7. The tools were putthe storeroom for safekeeping. (on, in, along)
8. Most stingy people keep their moneytheir mattresses. (under, among, over)
9. The diners satthe same table. (below, between, at)
10. The herd boy was stungthe left eye by a wasp.
(below, along, between)

UNIT 4: TEST 1 - (1 HOUR)

Complete this assignment and submit it to your tutor. This assignment is one hour long. Do not flip to Unit 4. Your marked script and model answers will be sent back to you as soon as it is marked.

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

	Comparative	Superlative
wise	wiser	-
important	-	-
challenging	-	-
bad	-	-
-	-	least
short	shorter	-

B. Join the following sentences using “like.”

1. The tiger belongs to the cat family. The leopard too belongs to the cat family.
2. Angela finished her final examinations yesterday. Charity also finished her final examinations yesterday.
3. Sugar gives energy. Bananas give energy.

Join the following sentences using “in the same way as.”

4. Wanda lives in Swaziland. Judith also lives in Swaziland.
5. AIDS is a disease, which has no cure. Cancer is a disease, which has no cure too.
6. Killmore wears his beard long. Innocent also wears his beard long.

C. Complete the following sentences using “since,” “for,” “when” or “before.”

1. Jane completes her studies she intends going overseas.
2.an hour they waited for the doctor.
3.going to bed you should switch off the light.
4. The boxers foughtthree minutes before they started bleeding.
5. It has not rained November.
6. Patrick fell off his bicyclehis tyre burst.
7. My father has lived with my mother1962.
8.the interview Mary made sure she had all the necessary documents.
9.a whole week the prisoners went hungry.

D. Complete the following sentences using “as....as” and “not as”

.....“as”

1. A watermelon iscool.....a cucumber.
2. Malawi isbigMozambique.
3. An ox ishugean elephant.
4. Snails areslowchameleons.
5. Girls areintelligentboys because they can do the same jobs.

E. Complete the following sentences using “for” and “on account of.”

1.one to succeed one should work hard.
2. They could not rescue the trapped passengersthe bad weather.
3. Doors should be locked at nightsecurity purposes.
4. John did not play in the finalshis injured knee.

F. Join the following sentences using the word in brackets.

1. The athlete trained hard. He won gold in the Olympics. (enough)
2. The cattle were well fed. They fetched high price at the auction. (so as to)
3. The teacher was angry. The naughty boys were sent for punishment.
(enough)
4. When he arrived at the hospital his condition had worsened. The doctors
could not help him. (so that)
5. The well was deep. It catered for all the villagers' water needs. (enough)

G. Join the following sentences using the words in brackets.

1. The farmer was lazy. He had a big yield. (despite)
2. John won the case. He was lying. (even though)
3. The planes landed safely. The weather was bad. (in spite of)
4. He eats good food. He is always ill. (even though)
5. I was asleep. The thieves broke into the hut (while)

H. Join the following sentences using words in the brackets.

1. They could not afford to go on holiday. They were poor. (because)
2. The coach did not field Robert in the team. He was injured. (since)
3. Boys and girls do practical subjects. They are important in life. ("as")
4. Reading novels written in English is good. It improves one's command of
the language. (because)
5. Regular training is good. It removes excess fat from the body
(since).

I. Join the following sentences using words in brackets.

1. He was whistling. He was fixing his car. (while)
2. They dozed on the sofa. They had a heavy meal. (after)
3. The children did not go out to play. It was raining. (since)
4. We waited for you. We left at five o'clock. (until)

5. Clean the house. When you get home. (once)

J. Join the following sentences using the words in brackets.

1. I will come to your home. You should invite me. (if)
2. I will not steal. I am poor. (even if)
3. I will miss the plane. You wake me up at 4 a.m. (unless)
4. I will proceed to grade 10. I should pass my grade 9. (if)
5. The police will keep you in jail. Tell the truth. (unless)
6. I will go out to herd my cattle. It will rain today. (even if)

UNIT 5: TEST 1 - (30 MINUTES)

Complete this test and submit it to your tutor. This test is thirty minutes long. Do not flip to Unit 5. Your marked script and model answers will be sent back to you as soon as it is marked.

A. Punctuate the following sentences correctly.

1. Punctuate the following sentences correctly ordered the tutor.
2. I may come home late after work father said I want to visit a friend in hospital.
3. Stop thundered the instructor.
4. Gloria said I may see you tomorrow.
5. Come in came the voice.
6. The headmaster asked the boy why are you late.
7. Why are you sad queried Peter can I help you.
8. Those who have not paid their school fees go home ordered the headmaster.
9. Mary declared I will always work hard.
10. The tutor asked those who have not done test one put up your hands.

B. Convert the following sentences into indirect speech (Reported).

1. "I can't see anything" said the doctor.
2. The fireman said, "We can't put out the fire because the wind is too strong."
3. "William can jump over the stream," said John, "but the other boys can't."
4. The conductor asked, "Where is your ticket?"
5. "I think I can play football tomorrow," replied Tom.
6. The tutor asked, "Did you understand?"
7. "Can I help you?" the salesman asked Wanda.
8. "Don't be noisy" said the teacher.
9. She said "Come tomorrow for your change."
10. "I can repair my t.v.," said the housewife.

UNIT 6: TEST 1 (1 HOUR 30 MINUTES)

Do the following test and submit it to your tutor. Your marked test and model answers will be sent to you soon. Go through the test carefully, and good luck.

A.

In the pairs of sentences given below choose the one correctly capitalised. After each number on your paper, just write the letter of the correct one (a or b).

1. a) I last saw Mr. Dube last year.
b) I last saw mr. Dube last year.
2. a) I visited Harare in june.
b) I visited Harare in June.
3. a) It is aids that killed my brother.
b) It is AIDS that killed my brother.
4. a) The party was held at the Sun Hotel.
b) The party was held at the sun Hotel.
5. a) I will spend this new year at home.
b) I will spent this New Year at home.
6. a) My brother lectures at the University of Zimbabwe.
b) My brother lectures at the university of Zimbabwe.
7. a) She could see that i was not happy.
b) She could see that I was not happy.
8. a) Charles lent me a book by Doris Lessing.
b) Charles lent me a book by doris lessing.

9. a) Was the winner of the beauty contest African?
b) Was the winner of the beauty contest african?
10. a) I think the Dark Ages are the worst in the history of mankind.
b) I think the dark ages are the worst in the history of mankind.

B.

In each of the following sentences there is at least one uncapitalised proper noun. Copy out all of these proper nouns after the number of the sentence; beginning each with a capital letter.

Example: dambudzo went to oxford.

Answer: Dambudzo; Oxford.

1. Dynamos lost in the independence trophy finals.
2. Patricia has lived in harare ever since she was a child.
3. The limpopo separates Zimbabwe from South Africa.
4. Christopher Okigbo was killed during the biafra war.
5. Soyinka won the nobel prize in 1986.
6. The accident occurred somewhere along second street.
7. Rita and bob marley met in the sixties.
8. The ship got lost in the caribbean sea.
9. Did Nelson Mandela stay at Robben island for twenty-seven years?
10. The plane crashed on the peak of mount kilimanjaro.

C.

In the passage below all capital letters have been omitted. Copy the paragraph using capitals wherever they are needed.

in august of that year i went to live with my sister, sofi, who had just bought a flat in harare, along eighth avenue, close to saint paul's cathedral. she was quite happy to see me, and so was her husband, tendayi, who then was working as a research assistant for the united nations. sofi showed me my room, which was neatly furnished with a bed, a desk, a chair and a shelf. in the corner was a big blue trunk full of books and magazines. it was from this trunk that i read my first russian writer, dostoevsky. there were also many other books, mostly political, by writers such as ngugi, fanon and gorky. i read most of the day, and in the evening i walked to sue's café for a few drinks.

D.

Read the following sentences carefully. Decide which end mark is needed for each of them. Just write the last word of the sentence, and the correct end mark after it.

1. But still I will not have stupid people from the street come into my house and start shouting orders
2. I think we shall receive good rains this year
3. He had been in and out of hospital the past nine months
4. Do you think there will be a solution to the AIDS problem
5. I'm telling you get the hell out of here
6. Which is the longest river in Africa
7. I was in Victoria Falls - what a beautiful place
8. I think I will pass the examinations
9. Which one among you is Simon
10. Don't you think Temba is fooling you

E.

The following passage contains no capital letters at the beginning of sentences and no punctuation at their end. Copy out the passage correctly, deciding where the sentences begin and end. Add other capital letters where necessary.

elmina griffith had two boyfriends one was short and the other was tall one was ugly and the other was good-looking one had a lot of money and the other did not have any but elmina liked both of them

from the start grandmother was giving trouble whenever there was talk about boyfriends she started grumbling when she first saw elmina with james james was the short one, the one who was ugly and did not have any money one night, he came home and sat down and talked very politely to grandfather and grandmother they talked nicely to him too, trying to find out more about him, where he came from and about his family after james had gone, realising that there would be no chance for him to talk to elmina alone, grandmother stood up and said, "elmina what on earth are you up to is this what i brought you up to do"

(from *Facing the Sea: A New Anthology from the Caribbean Region*.

A. Walmsley and N. Caister.)

F.

In some of the sentences below commas are missing. If the sentence does not need a comma just write "C" after its number. If it needs a comma write down the word that comes just before the comma and put the comma after it.

1. Mr. Musonza our new English teacher is a very pleasant man.
2. Angela had to write to Patrick Temba and George.
3. I will go to see Mr. Jones at his office and then I will visit my sister.
4. Chris and Toni are my cousins.
5. You will see a big tree and a big house at the end of the road.
6. You need a pen a pencil and a ruler for the examination.
7. She went home crying after hearing the news.
8. Do you think the verb is the most important part of a sentence?
9. She will clean the house before going to the shops.
10. Susan will do the washing press the clothes and clean the windows.

G.

From the sentences below, copy the word that should be followed by a comma, and write the comma after it.

1. Make sure your car is in perfect condition if you use the old road.
2. Nelson Mandela arrived for the trial on August 24 1963.
3. The exact dates of Great Zimbabwe that old town are not known.
4. In June 2000 I was in Harare Zimbabwe.
5. What time are you leaving Sam?
6. Those birds small as they are can fly for hundreds of kilometres without perching.
7. My grandfather however never owned a single cow.
8. The most beautiful girl in our neighbourhood Christine was raped.
9. Miriam Sam and Jack have been waiting since morning.
10. Shakespeare the great English dramatist was born in Stratford England.

H.

Place the semicolon whenever needed in the following sentences.

1. Phone Temba at nine leave a message if he is not there.
2. I would like you to come to the party you can bring Jane if you want.
3. I informed mother and Julian Rachel informed Peshi.
4. Everybody will be present you better be there too.
5. I will send you a present from Luanda just keep in touch.
6. I am extremely angry with him in fact I don't think I will ever want to see him again.
7. Somebody began to scream I could see panic in the eyes of all those who were present.
8. You have been doing it half of your life what's the use of giving up now?
9. Take the coins only don't touch the notes.
10. Tell her I can only see her next month right now I'm just too busy.

Module 4

Test Answers

UNIT 1: TEST 1

A.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. visits | 2. saw | 3. sold |
| 4. cooks | 5. ran | 6. happened |
| 7. writing | 8. drinks | 9. eat |
| 10. finished | | |

B.

- | | | |
|----------|------------|---------|
| 1. gone | 2. stolen | 3. rung |
| 4. given | 5. left | 6. lost |
| 7. been | 8. arrived | 9. told |
| 10. won | | |

C.

1. I have been going to the hospital to see her.
2. The bell has been ringing every hour.
3. Wanda has been flying to Australia.
4. It has been raining the whole day.
5. Temba has been driving the cattle out of the pen.
6. AIDS has been bringing misery to many homes.
7. Mr. Sibanda has been seeing her over the past weeks.
8. The couple has been quarrelling over so many petty things.
9. Has Mrs. Dube been singing in the choir together with her husband?
10. Have the boys been coming home early from school?

D.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. worked | 2. told | 3. found |
| 4. said | 5. wrote | 6. cut |
| 7. put | 8. lost | 9. spent |
| 10. gave | | |

E.

1. I was reading for the examination last night.
2. I was speaking to Wanda on the phone last week.
3. Judith and her brother were leaving for Maseru.
4. The reckless man was spending all his money on alcohol and gambling.
5. Was Mr. Banda telling you about his problems with his wife?
6. Were you sending the letters through regular mail?
7. The repairs were costing me a lot of money.
8. We were travelling to Botswana on a Sunday.
9. Charles and Winnie were coming late for the party.
10. The President was flying to Harare for the meeting.

F.

1. She had fried all the eggs and the meat.
2. Had Mr. Chonzi spoken to the Minister last month?
3. The President had fired the whole cabinet.
4. Farai had drunk the juice that his teacher had given him.
5. The policeman had blown his whistle when the suspect had started to run away.
6. Peter had fallen off a moving bus.
7. Fencing the house had cost Mr. Dube a lot of money.
8. How long had you taken from Kitwe to Lusaka?
9. She had cut herself with a knife while preparing the meat.
10. When had Mr. Maronga stopped smoking?

TEST 2

A.

1. The teacher had been warning the class about the dangers of drug abuse.
2. Mr. Sibanda had been drinking heavily since his wife left him.
3. Dr. Banda had been ruling Malawi with a heavy hand.
4. I had been staying in Harare during the riots.
5. The burglars had been cutting the locks with a bolt cutter to gain entry.
6. The border jumpers had been drowning trying to cross the flooded Limpopo.
7. Sibongile had been going home late.
8. Mr. Dube had been selling his products in Hillbrow.
9. The child had been having sleepless nights.
10. Had you been seeing the doctor with your problem?

B.

1. They will arrive late on Sunday.
2. Temba will do his shopping in town.
3. Mr. Sibanda will live with his other wife.
4. Marechera, the late Zimbabwean writer, will be remembered by many people in the world.
5. Temba will introduce Patricia to his mother.
6. Will Mrs. Dube sing in the choir with her husband?
7. Temba will take the children to school every morning.
8. The rapist will be sentenced to ten years with hard labour.
9. The match will end with penalty shoot-outs.
10. Will Angela phone you every day?

C.

1. I will/shall be sending you photographs as soon as I get home.
2. The government will be banning the smoking of cigarettes in public places.
3. She will be throwing a party for her daughter's birthday.
4. Patricia will be thinking about it.
5. Will the children be enjoying their stay in Vumba?
6. Soyinka will be publishing another novel next year.
7. Will Patricia be suing him for rape?

8. Temba will be doing the job in two hours.
9. Mrs. Dube will be joining her husband in Pretoria.
10. Will Patricia be spending the night in Harare?

D.

1. Mike will have left for Geneva.
2. She will have sung in the choir next week.
3. He will have played for his country in the tournament.
4. Kanu will have signed autographs after the game.
5. They will have paid us a visit next week.
6. Will the writers' conference have begun next week?
7. Will the rain have stopped in an hour's time?
8. She will have sold vegetables to raise the money.
9. They will have cut off the rhino horn with a saw.
10. Will you have collected the parcel from the post office before they close?

E.

1. We shall have been arriving home.
2. The doctor will have been seeing him.
3. Most of these patients will have been dying.
4. When you come back next year grass will have been covering the whole place.
5. By the time you are thirty Rachel will have been finishing school.
6. The rain will have been stopping.
7. Temba will have been changing his mind.
8. We shall have been completing our studies.
9. The Zambezi will have been flooding by the middle of the season.
10. The train will have been arriving by nine.

F.

- | | | |
|----------|------------|----------|
| 1. left | 2. killing | 3. been |
| 4. drank | 5. seen | 6. going |
| 7. gave | 8. drove | 9. come |
| 11. was | | |

TEST 3

1. should come (verb phrase)
should (helping verb)
2. must take care (verb phrase)
must (helping verb)
3. *does not know* (verb phrase)
does (helping verb)
4. *did you bring* (verb phrase)
did (helping verb)
5. have been fed (verb phrase)
have been (helping verb)
6. has been given (verb phrase)
has been (helping verb)
7. *has not written* (verb phrase)
has (helping verb)
8. *has Achebe published* (verb phrase)
has (helping verb)
9. *Was Temba really drinking* (verb phrase)
was (helping verb)
10. *were not talking* (verb phrase)
were (helping verb)

B.

- | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|
| 1. up | 2. on | 3. on |
| 4. out | 5. to | 6. up |
| 7. at | 8. up | 9. in |
| 10. down | | |

C.

1. The chips were fried by the cook.
2. The big ox was slaughtered by my father.
3. The fields will be ploughed by Mr. Siziba.
4. My mother's shop was broken into by thieves.
5. The long letter was written from Gabon by Maria.
6. The milk was not delivered by the milkman.
7. The party was not attended by many people.
8. Was the injured man taken to hospital by ambulance?
9. I will be driven home after the party by him.
10. Supper will be prepared by Patricia when we get home.

D.

1. The thieves beat up the drunken man.
2. This government has caused a lot of suffering.
3. AIDS has killed many people.
4. Brenda sang this song.
5. Someone has stolen my best shirt.
6. The naughty children from next door damaged the gate.
7. Poverty has forced us to go away.
8. Fugard wrote these plays.
9. My grandmother is looking after the orphans.
10. A very kind man gave Patricia a lift.

E.

1. Mr. Chonzi taught me English.
2. The children drank all the milk.

3. Kuda stole from his neighbours.
4. My brother paid for all my fees.
5. It meant you had to go there yourself.
6. I thought my neighbours were rude.
7. The jackets cost a lot of money.
8. I had not seen him in a long time.
9. We were visiting Harare in October.
10. She did everything she could to discourage them.

F.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1. ridden | 2. awoken | 3. burst |
| 4. beat | 5. begun | 6. fed |
| 7. given | 8. written | 9. swum |
| 10. lost | | |

UNIT 2

- A**
1. thieves
 2. mice
 3. lions
 4. fish
 5. men

- B**
1. Its
 2. my : yours
 3. their
 4. my : hers
 5. their

- C**
- Countable nouns - teeth, donkey, trees, people, papers
Uncountable nouns - smell, anger, salt, gas, water

- D**
- | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. a | 2. A | 3. the |
| 4. the | 5. An | 6. a |
| 7. an | 8. The | 9. the |
| 10. the | | |

- E**
- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. any | 2. Some | 3. any |
| 4. some | 5. Some | 6. some |

- F**
- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. very few | 2. very few | 3. very little |
| 4. a few | 5. very few | 6. a little |
| 7. a few | 8. very little | 9. a little |
| 10. very little | | |

- G**
1. you
 2. one
 3. you
 4. you
 5. one

- H**
1. This is the boy whose mother has just died.
 2. The boxer who fell out of the ring finally won the fight.
 3. I went to help a man whose bicycle chain had broken.
 4. The coconut which/that fell on my head weighed ten pounds.
 5. The women who gave me the money was about fifty years.
 6. The mosquito that/which causes malaria is a kind called anopheles.
 7. The woman whose voice I heard on the telephone was not your wife.
 8. A bus that/which was bringing them to school broke down.

- I**
1. Neither John nor Susan was at the party.
 2. Peter wants to either go to Mauritius or Brazil for a holiday.
 3. We eat either sadza or cassava when we are in the rural areas.
 4. George neither smokes nor drinks beer.
 5. The boys and girls neither eat pork nor beer because of their religion.

- J**
1. almost
 2. hardly
 3. too
 4. barely
 5. nearly

UNIT 3

- A**
- | | | |
|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. at | 2. during | 3. by |
| 4. in | 5. on | |
- B**
- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. down | 2. out | 3. round |
| 4. past | 5. onto | 6. into |
| 7. out of | 8. inside | 9. down |
| 10. past | | |
- C**
- | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. fat | 2. backwards | 3. from |
| 4. towards | 5. backwards | 6. forward |
| 7. towards | 8. from | 9. from |
| 10. from | | |
- D**
- | | | |
|------------|------------|----------|
| 1. on | 2. along | 3. among |
| 4. between | 5. outside | 6. over |
| 7. in | 8. under | 9. at |
| 10. below | | |

UNIT 4

A wisest

more important most important

more challenging most challenging

worst worst

less little

shortest

B 1. The tiger like the leopard belongs to the cat family.

Like the leopard, the tiger belongs to the cat family.

2. Angela like Charity finished her final examinations yesterday.

Like Charity, Angela finished her final examinations yesterday.

3. Sugar like bananas gives energy.

Like sugar, bananas give energy.

4. Wanda in the same way as Judith lives in Swaziland.

In the same way as Wanda, Judith lives in Swaziland.

5. AIDS in the same way as cancer is a disease which has no cure.

In the same way as cancer, AIDS is a disease which has no cure.

6. Killmore in the same way as Innocent wears his beard long

In the same way as Innocent, Killmore wears his beard long.

- C**
1. when
 2. for
 3. before
 4. for
 5. since
 6. when
 7. since
 8. before
 9. for

- D**
1. A watermelon is as cool as a cucumber.
 2. Malawi is not as big as Mozambique.
 3. An ox is not as strong as an elephant.
 4. Snails are as slow as chameleons.
 5. Girls are as intelligent as boys because they can do the same jobs.
 - 6.

- E**
- | | |
|--------|------------------|
| 1. for | 2. on account of |
| 3. for | 4. on account of |

- F**
1. The athlete trained hard enough to win a gold in the Olympics.
 2. The cattle were well fed such that they fetched high price at the auction.
 3. The teacher was angry enough to send the naughty boys for punishment.
 4. When he arrived at the hospital his condition had worsened such that the doctors could not help him.
 5. The well was deep enough to cater for all the villager's water needs.

- G**
1. Despite the farmer being lazy, he had a big yield.
 2. Even though John was lying, he won the case.
 3. In spite of the bad weather, the plane landed safely.
 4. He eats good food even though he is always ill.
 5. While I was asleep, the thieves broke into the hut.

- H**
1. They could not afford to go on holiday because they were poor.
 2. The coach did not field Robert in the team since he was injured.

3. Boys and girls should do practical subjects as they are important.
4. Reading novels written in English is good because it improves one's command of the language.
5. Regular training is good since it removes excess fat from the body.

- I**
1. While he was fixing his car, he was whistling.
 2. They dozed on the sofa after they had a heavy meal.
 3. The children did not go out to play since it was raining.
 4. We waited for you until we left at five o'clock.
 5. Once you get home clean the house.

- J**
1. If you invite me, I will come to your home.
 2. I will not steal even if I am poor.
 3. Unless you wake me up at 4 a.m., I will miss the plane.
 4. If I pass my grade 9, I will proceed to grade 10.
 5. The police will keep you in jail unless you tell the truth.
 6. I will go out to herd my cattle even if it rains today.

UNIT 5

- A**
1. “Punctuate the following sentences correctly,” ordered the tutor.
 2. “I may come home late after work,” father said, “I want to visit a friend in hospital.”
 3. “Stop!” thundered the instructor.
 4. Gloria said, “I may see you tomorrow.”
 5. “Come in,” came the voice.
 6. The headmaster asked the boy, “Why are you late?”
 7. “Why are you sad?” queried Peter, “can I help you?”
 8. “Those who have not paid their school fees go home,” ordered the headmaster.
 9. Mary declared, “I will always work hard.”
 10. The tutor asked, “Those who have not done test one put up your hands?”
- B**
1. The doctor said he could not see anything.
 2. The firemen said that they could not put out the fire because the wind was too strong.
 3. John said that William could jump over the stream while other boys could not.
 4. The conductor asked him where his ticket was.
 5. Tom replied that he thought he could play football the following day.
 6. The tutor asked whether they had understood.
 7. The salesman asked Wanda whether he could help her.
 8. The teacher ordered/told them not to be noisy.
 9. She told her to come tomorrow for her change.
 10. The housewife said she could repair her T.V.

UNIT 6: TEST 1

A.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----|----|---|----|---|
| 1. | a | 2. | b | 3. | b |
| 4. | a | 5. | b | 6. | a |
| 7. | b | 8. | a | 9. | a |
| 11. | a. | | | | |

B.

1. Independence; Trophy
2. Harare
3. Limpopo
4. Biafra; War
5. Nobel; Prize
6. Second; Street
7. Bob; Marley; Sixties
8. Caribbean; Sea
9. Island
10. Mount; Kilimanjaro

C.

In August of that year I went to live with my sister, Sofi, who had just bought a flat in Harare, along Eighth Avenue, close to Saint Paul's Cathedral. She was quite happy to see me, and so was her husband, Tendayi, who then was working as a research assistant for the United Nations. Sofi showed me my room, which was neatly furnished with a bed, a desk, a chair and a shelf. In the corner was a big blue trunk full of books and magazines. It was from this trunk that I read my first Russian writer, Dostoevsky. There were also many other books, mostly political, by writers such as Ngugi, Fanon and Gorky. I read most of the day, and in the evenings I walked to Sue's Café for a few drinks.

D.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|------------|
| 1. orders! | 2. year. | 3. months. |
| 4. problem? | 5. here! | 6. Africa? |
| 7. place! | 8. examinations. | 9. Simon? |
| 11. you? | | |

E.

Elmina Griffith had two boyfriends. One was short and the other was tall. One was ugly and the other was good-looking. One had a lot of money and the other did not have any. But Elmina liked both of them.

From the start grandmother was giving trouble whenever there was talk about boyfriends. She started grumbling when she first saw Elmina with James. James was the short one, the one who was ugly and did not have any money. One night, he came home and sat down and talked very politely to grandfather and grandmother. They talked nicely to him too, trying to find out more about him, where he came from and about his family. After James had gone, realising that there would be no chance for him to talk to Elmina alone, grandmother stood up and said, "Elmina, what on earth are you up to? Is this what I brought you up to do?"

F.

1. Musonza, teacher,
2. Patrick,
3. C
4. C
5. C
6. pen,
7. C
8. C
9. C
10. washing,

G.

1. condition,
2. 24,
3. Zimbabwe, town,
4. 2000, Harare,
5. leaving,
6. birds, are,
7. grandfather, however,
8. neighbourhood, Christine,
9. Miriam,
10. Shakespeare, dramatist, Stratford,

H.

1. Phone Temba at nine; leave a message if he is not there.
2. I would like you to come to the party; you can bring Jane if you want.
3. I informed mother and Julian; Rachel informed Peshi.
4. Everybody will be present; you better be there too.
5. I will send you a present from Luanda; just keep in touch.

6. I am extremely angry with him; in fact I don't think I will ever want to see him again.
7. Somebody began to scream; I could see panic in the eyes of all those who were present.
8. You have been doing it half of your life; what's the use of giving up now?
9. Take the coins only; don't touch the notes.
10. Tell her I can only see her next month; right now I am just too busy.