

EXAMINATIONS MADE SIMPLE

ENGLISH PAPER TWO (2) PAMPHLET

BEST FOR 10, 11, 12 AND GCE STUDENTS

PREPARED BY:
MR. HAATILA.V–SENIOR ENGLISH AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
TUTOR FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL- 0979478114 / 0961478114

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STRUCTURE (TRANSFORMATIONS)

1. CONTRAST

Structures of contrast are used to link or combine ideas that normally do not go together or are contrary. In other words we can say contrast is concerned with combining ideas that are normally not supposed to go together.

Example

Lushomo was poor at Mathematics. She got a distinction.

The two situations of Lushomo being poor at Mathematics and her getting a distinction are contrary.

The structures of contrast can, therefore, be used to link these contrary situations as well as Highlight this difference. The structures to highlight contrast include the following:

a) 'but'/'yet'

- i. Lushomo was poor at Mathematics but she got a distinction.
- ii. Lushomo was poor at Mathematics, yet he got a distinction.

Note: When we use 'yet' we usually put a comma before it.

b) 'However', 'nevertheless' and 'even so'.

These structures carry the same meaning and hence, they can be used interchangeably.

Example: The country experienced a drought last year. Mr. Kambwambwa had a good harvest.

- i. The country experienced a drought last year. However, Mr. Kambwambwa had a good harvest.
- ii. The country experienced a drought last year. Nevertheless, Mr. Kambwambwa had a good harvest.

Note: when the expression 'however', 'nevertheless' and 'even so' are placed after the first Idea which ends with a full stop as in the above examples, place a comma after the expression.

- iii. The country experienced a drought last year, however, Mr. Kambwambwa had a good harvest.
- iv. The country experienced a drought last year, nevertheless, Mr. Kambwambwa had a good harvest.

Note: In sentence (iii) and (iv), the contrasting ideas are joined into one sentence and Commas are placed before and after 'however' and 'nevertheless'.

c) 'Although', 'though' and 'even though'

The above structures carry the same meaning and can be used interchangeably

- They can be used at the beginning of the sentence.

Examples

- i. Although he was sick, he attended the meeting.
- ii. Even though she was wrong, she did not apologise.

- The structures can also be used within the sentence in this case the comma is omitted.

Examples

- i. He attended the meeting although he was sick.
- ii. She did not apologise even though she was wrong

d) 'In spite of'/'despite'

These structures may be used as follows.

i) In spite of/Despite + noun/pronoun+ verb-'ing'

- ✓ Despite Sabina being very tired, she completed the work.
- ✓ In spite of the bus breaking down twice, we reached Kitwe before sunset.

ii) 'In spite of'/'Despite' +noun/noun phrase

- ✓ In spite of the injury, Kayeka played very well.
- ✓ Despite the rains, the boys continued to play.
- ✓ In spite of the fierce dogs found on the farm, the thieves stole the machinery.

iii) **Despite + that**

- ✓ Despite that Dorcas was in love with Abram, she got married to a local business man.
- ✓ Despite that Haatila is a wealthy man, he is very humble.
- ✓ Despite that Malilwe warned the pupils yesterday, they have dodged from class again.

TASK (APPLICATION)

1. Kalaluka is Lozi but he cannot speak the Lozi language.
B: Rewrite using 'yet'
2. Rabeca tried to open the tin of beans however she did not manage to.
B: Rewrite using 'even so'
3. The boys continued to play football although it rained heavily.
B: Even though.....
4. Although the games were tough, the team managed to come tops.
B:Despite.....
5. Kashimbaya is the manager for Chilila limited. He is also a singer for Family Tunes.
B: Besides.....
6. Getrude tried to prise open the door, yet could not do it.
B:though.....
7. Even though the day is cold, Chandalala continued wearing a light white vest.
B: Cold.....
8. Deciding against going to the cinema, Mwalusaka went for interviews
B:instead of.....
9. In spite of the car being expensive, it is in a deplorable state.
B: On one.....
10. The girls were brave to face their competition. The competition was tough and rough.
B No matter.....
11. Though this exercise seems difficult, it is actually quite easy to tackle.
Bdifficult.
12. The children still swam in the pool although it had been closed for repairs.
B:nevertheless.....

2. COMPARISON/ COMPARATIVES.

Structures or expressions of comparison are used to show the differences or similarities between or among people or things.

Comparatives and Superlatives

The comparative forms are used for comparing two things or people, while the superlative forms

are used for comparing more than two things or people.

The comparatives and superlatives of single syllable adjectives and adverbs are formed by adding '–er' and '–est'.

Examples;	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
	tall	taller	tallest
	slow	slower	slowest

near	nearer	nearest
fast	faster	fastest

Adjectives of two syllables ending in -y, -er, normally form the comparative and Superlative with -er and -est

Examples;	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
	pretty	prettier	prettiest
	clever	cleverer	cleverest
	narrow	narrower	narrowest
	gentle	gentler	gentlest

Sentence Patterns for Making Comparisons

The following patterns are used when comparing two people or things.

a) Adjective /Adverb (Comparative form)+than

- i) Malima is shorter than Habbanti.
- ii) This book is more interesting than the one I read last week.

b) As+ adjective/adverb (Ordinary form) +as

This structure is used to compare two similar people or things.

- i) Luyando is as kind as her mother
- ii) This house is as beautiful as the one we saw earlier.
- iii) Mukonka runs as fast as a hare.

Note: Never use the comparative form when using this pattern.

Example: Wrong: Luyando is as kinder as her mother. X

Wrong: This house is as more beautiful as the one we saw earlier. X

c) 'not as +...as'

This is the negative form of the 'as...as' expression. It is, therefore, used to compare two People or things that are unequal.

Example: Kashimbaya is not as clever as Chandalala.

- ii) Your house is not as big as mine.

d) less+ adjective/adverb (Ordinary form) + than

Example: Her hair is less long than mine.

- ii) This book is less interesting than the one I read last week.
- iii) He did the exercise less carefully than I did it.

e) like/just like

This structure is used to show similarity.

Example: Namoonga is a good artist just like her husband.

- ii) That bicycle is like mine.
- iii) He behaves like a baby.

f) 'the same...as'

This expression is also used to show similarity.

Example: Dorcas has the same dress as Lontia's.

- ii) Mr. Hamaasama had the same idea as Mr. Banda.
- iii) My birth day is the same as my mother's.

g) (the+) Comparative

This pattern is also another way of comparing two people or things. 'The' can sometimes be omitted.

Example: Litness is the elder of the two sisters

- ii) Haatila and Malilwe are intelligent but Haatila is (the) more intelligent

h) The + comparative...the comparative

This pattern is used to indicate parallel increase or decrease.

Example: The higher you go, the cooler it becomes.

- ii) The sooner we start off, the better.
 - iii) The older he grew, the less intelligent he became.
 - iv) The more she practised, the better she played the guitar.
- Note: The comma is used to separate the two parallel clauses.

g) Comparative + and +comparative

This pattern is used to show gradual increase or decline.

Example: The day is getting hotter and hotter.

- ii) Life in Zambia is becoming more and more expensive.
- iii) Their singing is getting better and better.

TASK (APPLICATION)

1. He became more and more disappointed with each try.
B: The more.....
2. Litness is taller than Lontia.
B: Lontia is not as.....
3. A no sooner did Mabvuto enter the house than he locked the door behind him
B:as soon as.....
4. After eating his lunch, Junza went for basketball trainings.
B Having.....
5. A Mutale waited for Mungole with increasing impatience.
B: The longer.....
6. A The dog barked and yelped as it was being chased by stone throwing boys.
B: Barking.....
7. Musonda is brighter and more willing to help than Samoonga
B: Between.....
8. Musonda is brighter and more willing to help than Samoonga.
B: Of.....
9. As soon as the rains ceased, the football matched resumed.
B: No sooner.....
- 10.Mutale cannot run faster than 100 metres per second.
B: 100 metres.....
11. Having shut shop, the store keeper started off for home.
B:before.....
- 12.having shut shop, the store keeper started off for home.
B: After.....

3. REASON

Structures or Sentences expressing reason will mainly comprise of two parts/clauses.

Part1 (Main Clause) Part2 (Subordinate Clause)

- ✓ The boy laughed in class /because he was tickled.
- ✓ She did not come to school/ because she was sick.

From the above sentences, part2 (Subordinate Clause) of the sentences which is headed with the

Word ‘because’ gives the explanation or answers the question ‘why’ the event in part 1 occurred.

The following are the structures used to express reason:

a) ‘because’, ‘since’ ,‘as’

These structures are interchangeable and are used to head or introduce the part of the Sentence (subordinate clause) that gives an explanation for the other part (main clause)

Example: Haatila got a distinction in English because he had studied hard.

ii).The lorry failed to go over the hill as it was over-loaded.

iii).Clara was appointed head girl since she possesses good leadership qualities.

We can also begin the above sentences with the structures that express reason or with the subordinate clauses. However, we need to place a comma in between the Subordinate clause and the main clause.

Example: Because he had studied hard, Haatila got a distinction in English.

ii) Since the lorry was over-loaded, it failed to go over the hill.

b) 'Seeing (that)'/ 'Now (that)'

Example: Seeing that/Now that we have missed the train, let us travel by bus.

ii) Seeing that/Now that I am in Grade 12, I need to concentrate on my school work.

We can also start with the main clause in which case the comma is omitted.

Example: Let us travel by bus seeing that we have missed the train.

TASK (APPLICATION)

1. The teacher punished Hazel for late coming.

B: Because.....

2. Many pupils could not answer the maths questions because they were difficult.

Bas.....

3. As a result of the high prices, few customers can afford to buy new clothes.

B: Since the prices.....

4. Many girls registered for the course seeing that it was cheap and affordable.

B: Now that.....

5. Muungo failed the final examination because he concentrated on the club.

B: Concentrating.....

6. Mutinta has been promoted to manager after he put in his best at work.

B: Now that.....

7. Since most of the members were absent, the meeting was put off till next week.

B:.....because.....

8. Seeing that the rains are poor, farmers resorted to irrigation methods

B:now that.....

9. I asked Mulenga to lend me some money as I knew that he had just got paid.

B: knowing.....

10. Looking at the current situation, Daka advised against going ahead with the plan

B:since.....

11. Because of the harsh economic times, Mwaanga sought employment in the mines.

B As.....

12. Because of the harsh economic times, Mwaanga sought employment in the mines.

Bseeing that.....

4. DIRECT AND REPORT SPEECH

1. Direct Speech

Direct speech is concerned with reporting (writing) what someone else said by repeating the exact (actual) words he/she said.

In written, this is represented by enclosing someone's words in quotations marks.

Example. Mother said, " I am relocating to Petauke."

The children asked, "Why are you relocating to Petauke?"

In the above examples, the exact words are placed in opening and closing inverted commas.

Mother said and **the children asked** are known as speech tags and these let us know who uttered the actual words.

Therefore, a sentence in direct speech has two parts: the speech tag and the actual words of the speaker.

Punctuation of sentences in direct speech

The following is to be considered when punctuating sentences in direct speech:

i) The quotation must begin with a capital letter, even if the speech tag comes first.

➤ Ethel said, “**H**elp me solve this equation.”

ii) There must be a punctuation mark (A full stop, comma, exclamation mark or question mark) at the end of the quotation and it must be placed inside the closing inverted commas.

➤ Mary asked, “Where can I find the drums?”

➤ Moses said, “Some candidates lack seriousness.”

iii) Set off the speech tag from the quotation using a comma when the speech tag comes before the quotation.

➤ Mother said, “I am relocating to Petauke.”

iv) When the speech tag comes after the quotation, set off the speech tag from the quotation by placing a comma after the quotation.

➤ “I am relocating to Petauke,” Mother said

Note: If the quotation ends with a question mark or exclamation, the Punctuation mark is left unchanged.

➤ “Where can I find the drums?” Susan asked.

➤ “Get out of here!” Haatila shouted.

v) When the speech tag comes after the quotation, the reporting verb can also be placed before its subject but not when the subject is a pronoun.

➤ “I am relocating to Monze?” **said Mother.**

➤ “Get out of here!” **shouted Malilwe.**

➤ **Wrong:** “I need a break,” **said he.**

➤ **Correct:** “I need a break,” **he said.**

vi) The speech tag can also be placed in the middle of the quotation. In this case, place a comma after the first part of the quotation and another after the speech tag.

(a) “Let us go,” Muungo said, “and see what is happening outside.”

(b) “I was wondering,” he said, “if we could start over.”

(c) “I had a good harvest last year,” said the farmer. “The seed I used was of good **quality.**”

Note: In sentences (a) and (b), the direct quotation after the speech tag begins with a small letter because the speech tag merely intrudes a sentence. As for example (c), the quotation after the speech tag begins with a capital letter because, though it is the same speaker, it is a different sentence.

vii) When a title is mentioned in the quotation, punctuate as follows:

➤ “I have read ‘Things Fall Apart’,” said Bupe.

2. REPORTED

Reported speech involves saying or writing what someone else said without using the actual words he/she used.

When using reported speech, there are a number of important rules that are observed

- 1) Tenses change
- 2) Adverb of time change
- 3) Adverb of place change
- 4) Possessive pronoun change

- 5) Demonstrative pronoun change
- 6) Inverted commas should not be used

Examples

“ I will go with Kayeka” said Abram.

= Abram said that he would go with Kayeka.

Lushomo said, “I have come today.”

= Lushomo said that she had gone there that day.

CHANGING INVOLVING TENSES

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
1. Present simple “I am tired,” he said. 2. Past simple We went to see the falls,”they said 3. Present continuous “These are my books.” Said Haatila 4. Present perfect continuous Rabecca said, “The teacher is here.” 5. Future simple Miyoba will come.” Said Mary.	1. Past simple He said that he was tired. 2. Past perfect They said that they had gone to see the falls. 3. Past continuous Haatila said those were his books. 4. Past perfect continuous Rabecca said that the teacher was there. 5. Conditional (would) Mary said that Miyoba would come.

TASK (APPLICATION)

1. “The head teacher wants to see Mr Phiri in his office,” announced the secretary.
B: The secretary announced that.....
2. “I have just finished reading ‘Things Fall Apart’ by Achebe,” said Mwape.
B: Mwape said.....
3. “The centre can no longer hold the massive weight of the bridge!” The engineer shouted. B The engineer shouted that.....
4. “We will meet soon on the other side of the river,” Mundia said to Chipo.
B: Mundia told.....
5. “Mulenga, is Chansa the last born in your family?” Asked Mweemba.
B: Mulenga was.....
6. Musopelo asked the teacher if they were to come for study on Saturdays.
B: “
7. “Mulenga, is Chansa the last born in your family?” Asked Mweemba.
B: Mweemba asked Mulenga.....
8. Chanda told the boys that they were going for interviews the week after next.
B: “” said Chipo to the boys.
9. The driver shouted at the pedestrian to get out of the way.
B: “Get.....
10. The master on duty informed that pupils that school would running on half day starting tomorrow.
B: “School.....
11. The tourist exclaimed that the Victoria Falls were a mighty wonder to watch.
B: The tourist exclaimed, “
12. Mutinta asked Mwansa who had left the dogs unchained in the backyard.
B “asked Mutinta,.....

5. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Conditional sentences (also known as conditional clause or the if-clause) are made up of two parts or clauses. One part, the if- clause is a condition and the other part, the main clause or the result clause states what will happen if the condition is fulfilled.

A. PROBABLE CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

These sentences are used to refer to a possible condition and its probable results. It is possible or likely that the condition which is given in the if-clause will be fulfilled. The if-clause can be at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

Examples

1. If he asks her, she will help him.
2. If I study hard, I will pass the exam.
3. I will pass the exam if I study hard.

B. IMPROBABLE CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

In these sentences, it is theoretically possible to fulfil the condition which is stated in the if-clause.

Examples

1. If I had enough money, I would go to Chipata.
2. If I were you, I would buy a car.
3. She would help him if he asked her.

C. IMPOSSIBLE CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

In these sentences, it is impossible for the condition to be fulfilled because the possibility has already passed. The time is past, and the situation is contrary to reality

Examples

1. If you had warned me, I would not have told your father about the party.
2. If he had asked her, she would have helped him. (he didn't ask her and so she didn't help him)

TASK (APPLICATION)

1. If the team concentrates hard, they will win the next game.
B:hard.
2. The car would be a great present if it was bought early.
B: Unless.....
3. Mphande will not be appointed to the new position unless he works impressively.
B: Even if.....
4. Hamoonga would have passed the examinations if it had not been for maths.
B: But for.....
5. Unless the streets are clean and tidy, the president will not visit Livingstone.
Bproviding.....
6. Ganizani would have married early if he had been serious with his proposal to Mutinta.
B: If only.....
7. If the teacher asks about my where about, tell him that I am unwell.
B Should.....
8. If the rains come early this year, farmers will plant their seed early.
B: supposing that.....
9. Mwansa would not be suspended if he did not dodge lessons last week.
B:unless.....
10. The games would have been interesting if all the teams had participated.
B: Had.....

11. The house will not be completed on time unless the builders work overtime.
B If.....
12. Suppose that you were appointed prefect, would you punish late comers severely.
B:providing.....

6. QUESTION TAG

What is a tag?

A tag is a word or phrase that is added to a sentence for emphasis. We can also say a tag is a short addition to a sentence that shows agreement, disagreement or confirmation.

Question tags are as well used in conversation.

Example: Our teacher is good, **isn't he?** Yes he is.

John is tall, **isn't he?** Yes he is.

RULES GOVERNING QUESTION TAGS

Positive and negative statements

1. A positive statement has a negative tag which has a positive reply.

Example: Haatila is a Pastor, **isn't he?** Yes he is.

2. A negative statement has a positive tag which has a negative reply.

Example: This story book isn't yours, **is it?** No it isn't.

3. For imperative, use positive future tag and make request.

Example: Open the gate, will you?

Let's leave now, shall we?

4. The tag after a negative imperative add **"will you?"**

Example: Don't do that, will you?

TASK (APPLICATION)

1. Moonde is the head boy of this school.

B: Add a question tag.

2. Malilwe did not sit for the test. Hazel did not either.

B: Add a question tag. Neither.....

3. This exercise is the simplest of all the transformations.

B: Add a question tag.

4. We are not allowed to come with cellular phones to school.

B Add a question tag.....

5. He is not the brightest of the three boys in the family.

B Add a question tag.

6. Musonda, Mwape, Sitali and Junza sing in the church choir.

B: Add a question tag.

7. Neither Mr. Zulu nor Mr. Zimba comes for work on Sundays.

B: Add a question tag.

8. The thief was not apprehended by the police last evening.

B: Add a question tag.

- 9.Schools will be closing early August.

B: Add a question tag.

10. Mutinta and Mwape must not wear make up at school.

B: Add a question tag.

- 11.The building was demolished for health reasons.

B: Add a question tag.

- 12.Transformations are not difficult to write and pass.

B: Add a question tag.

7. RESULT

Result is an outcome or something that follows as a consequence of another action, event or condition. There are a number of expressions used to indicate result. For example, therefore, for this reason, as a result, so, consequently.

Examples

- I. The teacher was very understanding. **Therefore/as a result/for this reason/ so**, all pupils liked him.
- II. My sister is not liked **as a result** of her bad behaviour.

TASK

1. Since Malilwe studied hard, he managed to qualify for university.
B:therefore.....
2. The dog jump over the fence for this reason it escaped the dog handler.
B: Rewrite using 'as a result.....
3. The riots were uncontrollable. Consequently the president declared a state of emergency.
B:so.....
4. Haatila is very handsome therefore; most girls are attracted to him.
B: Haatila is so.....
5. The meeting is a big and important event. All the ministers are in attendance.
B: The meeting is such.....
6. There are a lot mangoes to go round for everyone
B: There are enough.....
7. The day was so hot that pupils could not go for afternoon classes
B: The day was too.....
8. Dorcas Banda fought a fellow pupil in front of the teacher. He was suspended for it.
B:consequently.....
9. The gates were locked early so many pupils were stranded outside.
B:for this reason.....
10. It is such a tall building that few people ever climb to the top.
B: Such.....
11. Rabeca is very beautiful and slim woman. Many men have asked for her hand in marriage.
B: Such.....
12. There was so much noise in class that the teacher grew angry and frustrated.
B: So.....

8. RELATIVE CLAUSE.

A relative clause is one that generally modifies a noun or noun phrase and is introduced by a relative pronoun (which, that, who, whom, whose) which connect it to the main clause of the sentence.

- 1) Using who or that with subjects that are people (relative pronoun is followed by a verb)
Example: The girl who/that wins the race will get a prize.
- 2) Using which/that with subjects that are things.
Example: The car which/that killed the cow was badly damaged.
- 3) Using whom/who with objects that are people (the relative pronoun is followed by a noun or pronoun).
Example: The boy whom/who/that we caught stealing has been expelled.

Note: the relative pronoun can be as well left out.

Example: The boy we caught stealing has been expelled.

- 4) Using which/that with objects that are things.

Example: The cake which/that you baked was very nice.

Note: the relative pronoun can be as well left out.

Example: The cake you baked was very nice.

TASK (APPLICATION)

1. Nchimunya will be leaving next week for Australia. He lives down the street.

B Nchimunya who.....

2. The bag is on display in another shop at a cheaper price. It's the one you bought.

B: The bag, which.....

3. Moonga lost the pen. Her mother had given her the pen.

B: The pen that.....

4. I went to see the police officer. He is uncle on my mother's side.

B: join using 'who'

5. That is the boy. His parents came yesterday.

B Rewrite using 'whose'

6. The cat is dead. It's ate the meat.

B The cat that.....

7. A The cake which you baked was very nice and delicious.

B: The cake you.....

8. The girl has been expelled. We caught her stealing from the canteen.

B: The girl, we.....

9. Mwanza is from Mugomo village. His village is quite poor.

B: Mugomo village.....

10. The man you borrowed money from is looking for Sitali.

B: The man from.....

11. The painting the boys were looking at was done by handicapped young lady.

B: The painting at.....

12. The procurement committee Mundia sits on is very influential.

B: The procurement committee on.....

Exercise

Supply a suitable relative pronoun in the blank spaces of the text.

Laurel and Hardy were a pair of comedy actors (1) made over 100 films from 1926 to 1940. Stan Laurel, (2) was born in Britain, and Oliver Hardy, an American, were first successful in silent films and were famous for their slapstick style of comedy. In their films, Laurel often caused the many accidents (3)..... happened to them both, after (4)..... Hardy would get angry and say, 'This is another fine mess (5) You've gotten me into.' A Jekyll and Hyde is a person (6) has two personalities, one of (7)is bad and the other good. The expression comes from a novel about Dr. Jekyll, (8)investigates the good and evil parts of human nature and invents a drug (9)can separate them. When he takes the drug, he becomes an evil version of himself, (10)he calls Mr. Hyde.

9. ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

What is an adjective?

An adjective is a word or group of words that describes a noun or pronoun. In other words we can also say an adjective is a word or group of words that tells us more about a noun or pronoun.

Examples

She was wearing a **blue** dress.

From the example above, blue is an adjective which tells us more about the noun dress.

He fell from a **tall** tree.

Tall is an adjective which tells us more about the noun tree.

Note: when several adjectives are used before a noun or pronoun there must be order of adjectives.

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

QUALITY	SIZE,SHAPE,LENGTH,WEIGHT	COLOUR	NOUN OF PARTICIPLE	NOUN
Attractive	Small	Green	Zambian	Face
Beautiful	Square	Blue	Leather	Boy
Valuable	High-heeled	Red	Smiling	Lushomo
Useful	heavy	Dark	Gold	Shoes
Smart		Brown		box

Examples

1. A Japanese beautiful car. **X** (wrong)

= A beautiful, Japanese car. (Correct)

2. A dark tall Zambian girl. **X** (wrong)

= A tall dark, Zambian girl. (Correct)

Note: when several adjectives are used before a noun or pronoun, use a comma to separate the except one which is next to the noun.

TASK (Application)

1. A Mutinta bought a pair of shoes.

B Add the following adjectives in their correct order **red, high heeled, new**

.....

2. A Choolwe saw a man last night.

B Add the following adjectives in their correct order **brown, Zimbabwean, tall, old**

.....

3. A She tried to lift the box.

B Add the following adjectives in their correct order **worn out, large, black, heavy, rectangular**

4. A This is a football.

B Add the following adjectives in their correct order **light, round**

.....

5. A The building is a structure.

B Add the following adjectives in their correct order **big, tall**

.....

6. A Musonda gave a book.

B Add the following adjectives in their correct order **heavy, text, green, small**

.....

7. A The girl looked from side to side as she crossed the street.

B Add the following adjective in their correct order **walking**

.....

8. A He was given a bag.

B Add the following adjectives in their correct order **shopping, orange big, square, long**

9. A Zambia is playing football.

B Add the following adjectives in their correct order **South American, fantastic**

10. A The lady laughed as she twirled around and around.

B Add the following adjectives in their correct order **round, dancing, dark, fat**

11. A Jaganza is a defender.

B Add the following adjectives in their correct order **national tackling hard team.**

12. A She met this woman last week.

B Add the following adjectives in their correct order **drunkard huge ugly Malawian**

10. SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT

For any sentence to be deemed correct there ought to be agreement between the subject and verb both in gender and number.

Examples:

1. Gender

Example: John introduced Mary to me as **her** sister. [x]

John introduced Mary to me as **his** sister.[correct]

2. Number > number refer to the two forms of a word; singular and plural.

Example: “When I dodged, I **were** three,” said Timothy. [X]

Example: Gift has two shops.

Charity is about to leave for Choma.

2. A plural subject must have a plural verb.

Example: We are about to leave for Livingstone.

My brothers were studying law.

3. A phrase or clause that interrupts a subject and its verb does not affect subject- verb

Example: The actor most admired by the pupils is on stage.

1) A singular subject must have a singular verb.

The two girls who were suspended have been allowed to write their examinations.

4. Two or more singular subjects joined by joined by ‘or’ or ‘nor’ must have a singular verb.

Example: A car or bus is the only means of travel to Chipata

Michael or Charles is expected at the party.

5. Two or more plural subjects joined by joined by or nor must have a plural verb.

Example: Only the **fathers** or the **mothers** are invited.

6. If one or more singular subjects are joined to one or more plural subjects by ‘or’ or ‘nor’, the subject closest to the verb determines agreement.

Example: Neither Victor nor my parents are going with us.

Neither my parents nor Victor is going with us.

7. A compound subject joined by and is generally plural and must have a plural verb.

Example: One boy and one girl are representing the school.

Exercise (Application)

1. Zambia and five other countries qualified for the 2022 world cup finals.

B: Zambia, as well as.....

2. I am not interested in football. My brother is not interested in football either.

B: Neither.....

3. Mwape as well as Mutinta has been invited to the celebrations.

- B: Both.....
4. The head teacher wasn't in school. His deputy was also not in school.
B: Neither.....
5. All the sugar was loaded onto the train last night.
B: All the bags.....
6. All the pieces of furniture were in the store
B: All the furniture.....
7. The suitcases were left behind at the bus terminus
B: The luggage.....
8. The plane and its crew were lost in the storm
B: The plane together with.....
9. We did not see her at school. Nobody else saw her there.
B: We did not see her at school and neither.....
10. My cousin enjoyed herself at the party and so did I.
B: Both.....
11. Teachers always blame pupils for their poor examination results and pupils
always blame teachers.
B: Teachers and pupils.....
12. Neither Mwansa nor Sitali is wearing school uniform.
B: Both Mwansa.....

ACTIVITY

Choose the item in parenthesis that agrees with the subject of each sentence.

1. The bouquet of flowers [has, have] a nice aroma.
2. The speakers in my stereo [is, are] poorly balanced.
3. The pages of this book [is, are] in poor condition.
4. Another cause of accidents [is, are] unlit roads.
5. Both my boss and her partner [phone, phones] me often times.

1. PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verbs are words that are formed by combining verbs and adverb particles or prepositional particles. The resultant phrase forms special vocabulary that has no relationship to the distinct words that make up the phrase. Therefore, you must learn phrasal verbs in the same way you learn about vocabulary items; from context or using the dictionary.

Formation

Phrasal verbs are made up of frequently used verbs like 'go', 'take', 'put', 'do', 'fall', 'get', etc. and simple prepositions and adverbs like 'to', 'for', 'at', 'on', 'off', 'away', 'over', 'through', etc.

Verb + Adverb

Most phrasal verbs consist of a verb and an adverb e.g. 'make out'. The adverb is sometimes separated from its verb, for example, by an object as shown in the example below:

1. I can't *make* Ben *out*. (Meaning-I can't understand Ben.)

In some cases two different positions are possible: thus we can say either '*Put up* your hands' or '*put* your hands *up*'. But if the object is a pronoun it must come before the adverb, e.g. '*put it up*' (not '*put up it*').

Here are some further examples of phrasal verbs consisting of verb +adverb:

2. My application was *turned down*. (i.e. rejected)

3. This old car will have to be written off. (i.e. declared a complete loss)

4. I told him a funny story to *cheer him up*. (i.e. to make him more cheerful)

Verb + Preposition

Consider the following:

5. The antelope jumped up and *made for* the trees.

To *make for* is a phrasal verb meaning *to try to reach*. In this case, however, it consists of verb +preposition. We can '*put something up*' or we can '*put up something*': this proves that up is an adverb. We can '*make for* the trees' but we cannot '*make the trees for*'. This proves that '*for*' is a preposition.

Here are some further examples of phrasal verbs consisting of verb +preposition:

6. What do you *make of* it? (i.e. what do you understand by it?)

7. The class *took to* him at once.(i.e. conceived a liking for him)

8. He is very upset, but he'll *get over* it. (i.e. recover from it)

Verb + Adverb +Preposition

The following phrasal verbs contain both an adverb and a preposition:

9. Never *look down upon* your own family. (i.e. despise)

10. I can't *put up with* insults. (i.e. endure)

11. He has *made up for* his bad behaviour. (i.e. compensated for it by changing his ways)

12. Children should not *be given in to*. (i.e. submissively granted what they want)

Phrasal verbs are used mostly in informal English (i.e. in everyday speech and in friendly letters). In situations which require *formal* English most people tend to avoid phrasal verbs. Where possible they use a single word equivalent instead:

e.g. 'continue' instead of 'carry on'

'Investigate' instead of 'look into'

'Postpone' instead of 'put off'

Types of Phrasal Verbs

There are two main types of phrasal verbs namely, transitive and intransitive.

1. Transitive Phrasal Verbs

These are phrasal verbs which require objects.

a) Sometimes the object must be placed after the verb.

- i. Joyce doesn't care for cocoa.
- ii. Mrs Mafuta looks after her children very well.
- iii. John takes after his father.

b) Sometimes the object may be placed either after the verb or "within" the verb.

- I. Turn off the light! Or Turn the light off!
- II. I have to hand in this work tomorrow or I have to hand this work in tomorrow.

c) When the object is a Pronoun, it is usually placed 'within' the Phrasal Verb.

- I. He threw it away
- II. I lifted him up.
- III. Mother brought us up by herself.

2. Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

These are Phrasal Verbs which do not have an object.

- I. I don't think the weather will clear up.
- II. The milk has boiled away.
- III. The gun went off with a bang.

TASK (APPLICATION)

1. The soldiers gave up early during the war.

B Rewrite replacing the underlined with one word

.....

2. Mr Rupiah Banda was taken aback by Mr Michael Sata's election victory.

B Rewrite the sentence in 11 words

.....

3. The old man fainted because of the hot weather.

B: The old man passed.....

4. The passengers alighted the plane.

B: The passengers got.....

5. "You are to obey all rules set by the institution," announced the principal.

B: Replace the underlined with a phrasal verb.

.....

6. They interrupted the meeting without due consideration for privacy.

B: They barged.....

7. She is a reject among her own people.

B: She is a cast.....

8. Chilengwa could not understand what the cause of the problem might be.

B: Chilengwa could not suss.....

9. The two football players almost had a face off after the foul.

B: Replace the underlined with 1 word

.....

10. The joke was so funny that Magoye burst out laughing.

B: The joke was so funny that Magoye cracked.....
 11. The weather will clear up at any moment since the rains have gone.
 B: Rewrite in **12** words.
 12. She thought about what he had said earlier very carefully.
 B: She chewed.....

EXERCISE

Complete each sentence using one of the Phrasal Verbs listed below:

The meanings of the verbs are shown in brackets.

call off, give up, put out care for, looking forward to, run into, got over, put off, talk (somebody) into.

1. The firemen were able to the fire very quickly. (extinguish)
2. Can I have a banana instead? I don't oranges. (like)
3. We are allthe party. (expect with pleasure)
4. Have you your illness yet? (recover from)
5. I'll try to her coming with us. (persuade)
6. We'll have to the meeting till next week. (postpone)
7. Can you guess who Iyesterday? (meet) No. I Who was it? (stop trying to guess)
8. The District Governor is sick. He's had to his visit. (cancel)
9. I've broken my leg. I'll have to football for six months. (stop doing Something)

(ECZ 2009 school Certificate/GCE Paper)

In each of the following sentences, four words have been put in brackets. For each sentence, choose the best word and write it on the question paper in the space provided.

1. They tooktheir heels. (up, on, to, above)
2. She was praised.....telling the truth. (over, for, on, about)
3. Ducks wadedirty water.(in, through, into, along)
4. The thieves broke into the bank safe and made..... large sums of Money.(away, up, off, on)
5. No one liked the song but it soon caught(off, up, on, in)
6. Humans are liable.....error. (for, to, with, by)
7. Brothers and sisters should get.....very well. (in, by, with, along)

8. I couldn't make.....who he was since it was dark. (in, out, on, up)
9. Martin didn't really want to go to church, but her friends talked her...It.(against, for, into, about)
10. The soldiers carriedwith exercises despite the heavy rain.(ahead,forward, on, over)
11. My uncle died three years ago but it's taking me a long time to get.....it.(through, over, by, along)
12. Our enemies blew the bridge to delay our advance.(by, over, across, up)
13. The President will come here next week to drum.....support for his candidate.(for, at, up, on)
14. Jane backedof the debate when nobody agreed with her. (out, off, down, about)
15. When I was looking for my pen, I came ... my lost stamp. (by, over, Across, upon)
16. The Minister of Education wanted to visit our school next week, but his plans have fallen (out, forward, through, down)
17. Our church wants to cutthe amount spent on the Pastor's trips. (out, on, back, by)
18. She was literally screaming..... rage. (in, by, with, under)
19. The board chairperson presided ...the meeting in a biased manner. (in, on, over, with)
20. She could not make it to school for she was incapacitated.... Illness. (with, from, by, in)

12.PASSIVE

1. Munkombwe bought the car at a very cheap price.
B: The car.....
2. The president appointed the twins to represent Zambia at the commonwealth.
B:the president.
3. Mwanza and Dugani are milking the cows this evening.
B The cows.....
4. Kajaliso has sent the parcel by express mail.
B: The parcel.....
5. "I will finish this job tomorrow," said Munalula.
B: "This job.....,"said Munalula.
6. Someone allegedly burned down the buildings.
B: The buildings.....
7. The world cup football tournament will be won by either Brazil or Nederland.
B: Either.....
8. The teacher of English was being observed by the inspector during class.
B The inspector.....

9. Moonze, Mwangala and Sitali are taught Physics by Mr Phiri
B:and Sitali.
10. David Livingstone secondary school were beaten 18 baskets to 5 by St. Raphael's secondary.
B: St. Raphael's.....
11. The pupils are to be rewarded for their outstanding performance by the school administration.
B: The school.....
12. These kittens were brought into Zambia by an American friend of mine last Year.
B:Zambia.

13. USING ADVERBS AND ADJECTIVES

1. Moonze is so intelligent that she come position one in class.
B Such.....
2. Mubanga is a hard worker. His managers have a lot of confidence in him.
B: Mubanga is such.....
3. Sitali has attended to a lot of people that he is exhausted.
B So.....
4. Mount Everest is so high that it is considered as the highest mountain in the world.
B Such.....
5. Mwanza is very short tempered. Most of his friends avoid him.
B: So.....
6. Kambela will be very big girl when she grows up that many will doubt her age.
B: Such.....
7. The pot was so hot. Mapulanga failed to lift it off the stove.
B: The pot is too.....
8. Mandunga bought plenty of sugar. He failed to resell it all.
B: So.....
9. The dogs are extremely big that our neighbours fear them.
B: So.....
10. He is a very good actor. He cannot forget his lines
B: He is too.....
11. The examination was so difficult that many candidates had little hope of passing it.
B: Such.....
12. So large is the teaching staff that one cannot know all the teachers.
B: The teaching staff is too.....

14. FRONTED ADJECTIVES

1. Even though the day is hot, Sitali continued wearing a large thick coat
B: Hot as.....
2. Chanda went on to win the race despite having a bad leg.
B: bad.....
3. The wall was high but the thieves managed to scale it
B: High though.....
4. Mutinta is extremely beautiful, yet no man asks her hand in marriage.
B: Beautiful as.....
5. The party revellers continued to dance although it was late into the night.
B: late.....
6. The examinations were seemly tough however many candidates scored distinctions.

- B: Tough.....
7. People will still wear their winter coats although the day will be bright and warm.
B: Bright as.....
8. Choongo usually scores the highest in English in spite of being noisy in class.
B: Noisy.....
9. Although Matete is fast, he has not won many sprint races in the past.
B: Fast as.....
10. The goal keeper is so tall nevertheless the ball beat into the goal.
B: So tall.....
11. Algeria qualified to the round of sixteen even though they were a terrible team.
B: Badly as.....
12. Changala, Mwango and Jembo had plenty of information but they did not know.
B: Plenty.....

15. THAT CLAUSE

1. It surprised the members of staff that the head boy was caught drinking beer.
B: That.....
2. He is unfortunate because he cannot pay his examination fees
B: That.....
3. It was hard to believe that Lesotho beat Zambia 3 goals to 1
B: That.....
4. No one was surprised to see Cameroon beaten 4 goals to 1 by Brazil.
B: That.....
5. The school bus is always late from town. This is normal.
B: That.....
6. The science teacher was greatly shocked to see the experiment go wrong.
B: That.....
7. The tourist are captivated by the Victoria falls because they are a mighty wonder to watch.
B: That.....
8. It came as no surprise that the examinations were leaked a week before.
B: That.....
9. People were astounded by Musenge's cruelty towards children.
B: That.....
10. In order to be admitted for a degree programme, you must have a merit in English language and literature.
B: That.....
11. Just because the electorate has voted for you does not allow you start to plunder national resources.
B: That.....
12. Every pupil agreed that the transformation exercise was passable.
B: That.....

16. PARTICIPLE PHRASE

1. A snake bit my brother. He was walking in the bush.
B: Walking.....
2. The suspect was detained since morning. The police set him free in the evening.
B: Detained.....
3. The lion didn't attack the Impala because it had eaten one a while ago
B: Having.....
4. Mwangala was sent to fetch Mutinta when the family heard of her illness

- B: Hearing.....
5. As we were passing through the park, an elephant chased us.
- B: Passing.....
6. Mulenga was sorry to hear that her friend died through neglect.
- B: To her.....
7. Mulonga played so well that everyone was astonished.
- B: To.....
8. The boarding master bought beef for pupils as he hoped to avoid a riot.
- B: Hoping.....
9. The tourist crossed the narrow dangerous bridge in order to get closer to the falls' edge.
- B: To.....
10. A passing car knocked down and killed the dog as the dog ran out onto the road.
- B: Running.....
11. The watchman watered the garden late in the morning and it remained moist till after sunset.
- B: Watered.....
12. The mad dog broke the rope and ran through the compound.
- B: Having.....
- 17. UNREAL PAST**
1. It is time for us to start making our own notes.
- B: It's high time.....
2. we must prepare for the final examinations
- B: It's time we.....
3. Mwense wanted to behave like my father.
- B:though.....
4. Mulenga and Mundia should leave immediately.
- B: It's time.....
5. Now is the time for Mulenga to apply for the vacancy in the company.
- B: It's time.....
6. Submission of exercises and homework are overdue.
- B: It's high time.....
7. She should be considered for promotion.
- B: It's time.....
8. The time has come for people to elected the right person for president.
- B: It's high time.....
9. They better start improving on their performance and results
- B: It's high time.....
10. Jelita and Mwansa ought to concentrate on their work.
- B: It's time.....
11. Dabwiso must begin to attend evening classes in English language.
- B: It's high time.....
12. Daka has to pay the rentals this evening.
- B: It's time.....
- 18. SUBJECT – VERB INVERSION**
1. He seldom visits the village.
- B: Rarely.....
2. Junza does not enter his parents' bedroom until they allow him to.
- B: Not until.....

3. They only realised how deadly the lion was after meeting it.
B: Only.....
4. She is a niece of my uncle. I am a good friend of hers.
B: Not only.....
5. Immediately the president's car drove in all the police officers gave a salute.
B: No sooner.....
6. The goods train developed a mechanical fault just as it was about to depart.
B: Hardly.....
7. Chilufya can complain as much as he likes but no one will attend to his problem.
B: However.....
8. We are not allowed to come with cellular phones to school.
B: under no circumstances.....
9. It is not common for wild animals to be seen in the middle of Livingstone city.
B: Seldom.....
10. The bus no longer passes this route on its way to South Africa.
B: Scarcely.....
11. There was a lot of noise in the class. As a result the teacher punished them.
B: Such.....
12. Mutinta is very beautiful and tall. All the men can't help but admire her.
B: So.....

C. MIXED TRANSFORMATIONS

EXERCISE 1

1. All the fruits are not ripe.
B: None.....
2. I have never before been asked to accept a bribe.
B: Never before.....
3. The wedding dress was so light and short but it was presentable.
B: In spite of.....
4. He had hardly scored when the crowd stood up in joy.
B: Hardly.....
5. Everyone who sees the baskets in the museum admires them because they are such beautiful examples of craftsmanship.
B: Being such.....
6. She was carrying a heavy basket.
B:was heavy.
7. The headmaster claimed that he had said nothing about the holiday.
B: The headmaster denied.....
8. The result was unavoidable.
B: The result could.....
9. We found out when he died how rich he was.
B: It was not until.....
10. Dalitso was able to make himself heard only by shouting on top of his voice.
B: Only by.....

EXERCISE 2

1. this briefcase must not be touched on any account.
B: On no account.....
2. My wife has never fed me this well before.
B: Never before.....
3. Mwape came first in the final examination. This was out of her hard work.

- B: Only.....
4. While in South Africa, I enjoyed the most beautiful scenery.
- B: Nowhere.....
5. Because the bus broke down, it reached the bridge in the dark.
- B: If the bus.....
6. The war between the allied forces and Iraq was so bad that thousands of adults as well as children were killed.
- B: So.....
7. The teacher had scarcely entered the classroom when he noticed that his duster was missing.
- B: No sooner.....
8. They could not assess the damage until the floods had receded.
- B: Not until.....
9. Sichone agreed to play for the country after hours of persuasion.
- B: Only after.....
10. Everyone agreed that they should convene an emergency meeting.
- B: It was.....

EXERCISE 3

1. Eukeria felt so annoyed that she gave way to anger.
B: So.....
2. The passengers don't blame the driver for the accident in any way.
B: In no way.....
3. It surprised the members of staff that the head boy was caught drinking beer.
B: That.....
4. The deposit will not be refunded under any circumstances.
B: Under no.....
5. Inonge seldom comes late for class.
B: Seldom.....
6. It surprised us all that she accepted the prefect's punishment.
B: Her.....
7. The chairman made his speech so impressive that the audience listened to him.
B: Such.....
8. The prefects rarely come for classes.
B: Rarely.....
9. The pupils had scarcely started eating when the head teacher stormed into the dining hall.
B: Scarcely.....
10. Chipso has never seen such an immaculate jewel before.
B: Never before.....

EXERCISE 4

1. A The boarding master bought some beef for pupils as he hoped to avoid a riot.
B Hoping.....
2. A Mutinta little thought that she would one day become head girl.
B Little.....
3. A "The head teacher has arrived," Lombe told Kamwanya.
B Lombe told Kamwanya.....
4. A Mundia is short. He cannot touch the chalk board.
Bso.....
5. A I can't believe that I have been selected to study languages at the university.

- B That.....
6. A If we pay school fees, we will be given food.
B Unless.....
7. A The plane and its crew were lost in the storm.
B The plane as well as.....
8. A A snake bit my brother. He was walking through the field
B Walking.....
9. A Even if you study hard, you will fail the examination.
B No matter.....
10. A Himoonga managed to stop the roof from collapsing.
B Himoonga succeeded.....

EXERCISE 5

1. He was excited to go to the airport and meet the president.
B: Going.....
2. The farmer gave one third of his property to his two daughter and the rest to his four sons.
B: The farmer divided.....
3. I play a lot of basketball and exercise by going on long walks.
B: Apart.....
4. Now is the time for you to take the matter seriously.
B: It's.....
5. The Lion didn't attack the Zebra because it had eaten one earlier ago.
B: Having.....
6. It was reported that he had beaten his rival.
B: He was.....
7. She struggled harder and harder but accomplished less and less.
B: The harder.....
8. Ponga and four other grade 12 boys are studying in the library.
B: Ponga together with.....
9. It will need a genius to operate this machine.
B: A genius.....
10. As soon as the serial killer was arrested, the whole country rejoiced.
B: No sooner.....

EXERCISE 6

1. Immediately Mandela arrived in Lusaka, he was greeted by president Mwanawasa.
B: Hardly.....
2. The new PTA chairwoman could not adapt to her new job.
B: The new PTA chairwoman could not cope.....
3. He was arrested because he stole a book.
B: Seeing that.....
4. Nelson Mandela is not only an outstanding humanist; he is also a great son of Africa.
B: Besides.....
5. Every little fish is able to swim.
B:can.....
6. Although the examination was difficult, the grade 12s remained calm.
B:despite.....
7. She told me that her father was sick.
B:of.....
8. "What does it look like?" he asked.

B: How.....

9. He was sorry to hear that his friend had died out of neglect.

B: To his.....

10. The telephone wire has been cut.

B:wire.

EXERCISE 7

1. How did you manage to come to school?

B: How did you succeed.....

2. Had they not interfered, there could have been no problem.

B: But for.....

3. After having passed Kafue, the conductor examined my ticket.

B: When.....

4. The minister came to school in order to discuss the food crisis.

B:with a view.....

5. I will not forgive until he apologises.

B: Not until.....

6. He must not on any account inform his parents.

B: On no

7. As there was no lift, I had to walk six kilometres to the scene of the accident.

B: There.....

8. Junza would not eat meat under any circumstances.

B: Under no.....

9. Mwanza was sent to fetch Mutinta when the family heard that he was ill.

B: Upon.....

10. All the solutions provided are not satisfactory.

B: None.....

EXERCISE 8

1. They played with increasing restlessness.

B: The longer.....

2. Our teacher said he was pleased we had corrected our composition so carefully.

B: Our teacher congratulated.....

3. Botswana and five other countries are participating in the all Africa games.

B: Botswana as well as.....

4. Banda allowed Moomba read her letter.

B:let.....

5. The teacher did not allow Wamunyima to play in the match.

B: The teacher prevented.....

6. Did she explain why she is late?

B: Did she account.....

7. He always respects his uncle.

B: He always looks.....

8. Although Michelo is a young man, he can usually handle problems at work.

B:cope.....

9. The boys from Highlands all arrived at the meeting late.

B:turned.....

10. As soon as she entered the room, she was greeted with a deafening applause.

B: Hardly.....

EXERCISE 9

1. Moonze rarely speaks in class.

- B: Only occasionally.....
2. He lost his job and his wife left him on the same day.
B: Not only.....
3. The fridge is beyond repair.
B: In no way.....
4. The loan from the bank solved his financial problems
B: His.....
5. We were often worried by his bad behaviour at school.
B: His.....
6. As we were going through the park, an elephant chased us.
B: Going.....
7. As the dog ran out onto the road, a passing lorry knocked it down and killed it.
B: Running.....
8. The jury returned to the court room after deciding on their verdict.
B: Having.....
9. Mubanga is more careless and lazier than any other pupil in the class.
B: Mubanga is the.....
10. I would rather starve than eat worms.
B: I prefer.....

EXERCISE 10

1. She says she cannot do better than that.
B: She says that is.....
2. They searched with increasing curiosity.
B: The longer.....
3. Misozi was excited. She could not sleep.
B:to.....
4. If it had not been for the puncture, I would have got home before dark.
B: But for.....
5. They waited with increasing impatience.
B: The longer.....
6. In your place I would ask for a higher wage.
B: If I.....
7. I was happy because I borrowed a pen from Mwale.
B: I was happy because Mwale.....
8. That explains why Mwanga left for Lusaka so suddenly.
B: That accounts.....
9. Can you tolerate your wife's continual complaints?
B: Can you put.....
10. Both the personnel manager and his assistants are going to attend the workshop.
B: Either the personnel manager.....

Synonyms

What are synonyms?

Synonyms are two or more words that have the same or nearly the meaning.

Examples

- 1) Biglarge
- 2) Tiny.....small
- 3) Cold.....frigid
- 4) Dormitories.....hostels

Exercise

1. The production of maize in Zambia soared from 700 000 metric tonnes to 900 000 metric tonnes.
(A) Flew (B) Grew (C) Reduced (D) Roared
2. The wisdom that we have was passed on to us by our ancestors.
(A) Forefathers (B) Historians (C) Predecessors (D) Successors
3. Most people don't know that many millionaires are tight-fisted.
(A) Generous (B) Industrious (C) Miserly (D) Modest
4. All living things have attributes that are peculiar to them.
(A) Cells (B) Flaws (C) Traits (D) Viruses
5. Although she was poor, she had ample fund to cover tuition fees for her two sons.
(A) Superb (B) Sufficient (C) Sample (D) Luxious
6. The head teacher rebuked the typist for the numerous mistakes that she had made in the document.
(A) Insulted (B) Praised (C) Retorted (D) Scolded
7. General workers are also referred to as "blue collar workers".
(A) Applied to (B) Concerned with (C) Regarded as (D) Related to
8. The Supreme Court reversed the decision of the High Court.
(A) Opposed (B) Overturned (C) Returned (D) Revised
9. Victor and I handled the problem with ease.
(A) Dealt in (B) Dealt with (C) Help up (D) Operated on
10. Samuel Matete set a world record time in the 400-metre hurdles in the 1996 Olympic Games.
(A) Established (B) Found (C) Promised (D) Proposed
11. She achieved only a glimmer of what she had hoped to do.
(A) Reached (B) Fetched (C) Attempted (D) Accomplished
12. We did our best to overcome the challenge caused by the power outages.
(A) Defeat (B) Get to know (C) Ignore (D) Understand
13. This is authentic leather.
(A) Expensive (B) Famous (C) Genuine (D) Well-known
14. We replaced delicate exotic trees with sturdy local trees.
(A) Heavy (B) Straight (C) Strong (D) Tall
15. We are optimistic that human ingenuity would find ways to overcome food shortages.
(A) Cleverness (B) Curiosity (C) Findings (D) Inventions
16. The notorious criminal kicked the bucket.
(A) Died (B) Escaped (C) Hit the bucket (D) Stole the bucked
17. A number of schools have mushroomed in recent years.
(A) Decreased slowly (B) Developed slowly (C) Developed steadily (D) Increased rapidly
18. It was forecast that there would be a severe drought.
(A) Deduced (B) Imagined (C) Observed (D) Predicted
19. The hostilities between the two countries heightened in 1989.
(A) Escalated (B) Started (C) Stopped (D) was resolved
20. She had adequate food to feed the visitors.
(A) A few (B) A little (C) Few (D) Little

COMPREHENSION

Comprehension is a verb meaning to appreciate something. It is drawn from the root word 'comprehend. According Longman Dictionary of contemporary English to comprehend means is to '**understand**'.

Comprehension passages are fairly short and are drawn from all aspects from life. A passage may be on Sport, Science, Politics, Religion History, people's activities, Tourism Geography and from works of fiction. Some of the passages may be technical. ie the use of English in those passages may be specialised. This is the type of English which is unusual in everyday conversations.

The instructions at the beginning of the passage are straight forward. A candidate is expected to read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow the passage. Below are some hints on how to approach a comprehension passage.

- It is essential to read through the passage very quickly to help you determine what kind of passage it is. The first step is called **skimming**. To 'skim' means to read **through quickly in order to get the main ideas**. You can at this stage skim through the questions as well.
- The second step involves **reading through the passage again**, this time carefully and with understanding. Take note of the difficult and underlined words. This process of reading is called **scanning**. To 'scan' means to **examine closely** or making a search for something.
- Now you are ready to answer the questions in comprehension and there are three types of questions in comprehension, these include;
 - (i) The multiple choice questions.
 - (ii) The open-ended (free response) questions, where candidates are free to use their own words other than those in the passage.
 - (iii) The vocabulary questions.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

This part usually comprises questions 1-8 each question carrying 2marks in most cases.

When answering multiple choice questions, read the questions carefully and examine the four free alternatives which are usually **A,B,C** and **D**. Candidates have to be extra careful when aiming at the best answer. They need to examine critically the part of the passage (paragraph) from where the question is asked. Sometimes the difference between the **best answer** and the **distracter** is very minimal. This can be in form of a word, a phrase, tense or even a spelling mistake. Multiple choice questions usually have special reference to the paragraph the question is related. The question may begin as follows;

According to paragraph 1.....

Reference should be made to the exact paragraph in question. For instance you cannot go to **Paragraph 8** when you have been asked to make reference to **Paragraph 7**. Always obey the instructions.

Do not introduce your own ideas into the passage from your own experience or general knowledge, unless you have been specifically asked to do so.

NOTE: If you cannot arrive at a decision, do not put two choices as your answers. For example, writing two choices **A or B**. You will get **no mark** in this particular situation. If you cannot understand the question, leave, **but** always remember to get back to it.

OPEN- ENDED /FREE RESPONSE QUESTIONS

This is usually Question 9 and it also carries 2 marks.

Regarding this type of question, a candidate is required to use his or her own words but basing on the passage read and the instructions given. Remember the use correct form of English in terms of tense and spellings is very important at all times.

VOCABULARY QUESTIONS

This is the last question. This type of the question requires a candidate to work out the meanings of the words from their contexts. In order to understand what the words mean. It is helpful to always make reference to the **related paragraph** and the **underlined words** in order to arrive at a correct answer. Be reminded that the examiner is also interested to know if you are able to **recognise the tense** in which a required word is written. In most cases this is where we apply synonyms.

In each of the questions 1 – 9, select the best of the four choices given. Show the letter of your choice by putting a ring around it on the question paper, as in the example below. If you change your mind, cross the ring very neatly. Answer question 10 according to instructions.

Example:

Where does the elephant live?

- A In water
- (B) On land**
- C In Africa
- D In India

The best answer is B, and it has been ringed.

- 1 According to Paragraph 2, how are the flies and ticks discouraged?
 - A They keep away from the dust.
 - B They do not like the dust.
 - C They are prevented by the layer of dust.
 - D They fail to land on the elephant.
- 2 According to Paragraph 3, which of the following statements is true.
 - A The elephant's teeth wear away each year.
 - B The eating makes the teeth wear away.
 - C The older the elephant, the more rims on its ears.
 - D The African elephant can live up to 50 years.
- 3 Elephants bath by ...
 - A greasing their bodies.
 - B rolling in mud.
 - C rolling in water.
 - D throwing dust on their bodies.
- 4 The word 'captivity' in Paragraph 4 is used to mean that the elephant has been ...
 - A fed.
 - B tamed.
 - C trapped.
 - D wild.
- 5 In Paragraph 5, the word 'prehensile' means the trunk is ...
 - A very sensitive.
 - B very insensitive.
 - C able to hold things.
 - D able to smell things.

- 6 According to Paragraph 5, which one of the following is an example of delicate actions referred to here?
- A Carrying a tree
 - B Powdering itself
 - C Shower bathing
 - D Untying a rope
- 7 According to Paragraph 6, the enamel soon gets worn away because it is . . .
- A delicate.
 - B the part that is used most.
 - C overgrown.
 - D found at the tip of the incisors.
- 8 According to Paragraph 7, if an elephant has one tusk, we can conclude that . . .
- A it was involved in an accident.
 - B the tooth germ was damaged.
 - C it is still very young.
 - D it was born with a handicap.
- 9 According to Paragraph 8, how many molars does an elephant have in total?
- A 3
 - B 6
 - C 12
 - D 24
- 10 From the underlined words in the passage, find one word which has the opposite meaning to the following words:
- (i) freedom.....
 - (ii) successor.....
 - (iii) usual.....
 - (iv) rigidity.....

SUMMARY WRITING

What is summary?

Summary is shortened or abridged version of a text or passage which focuses on the main points, not the details. There are two types of summary namely note and prose summary. Our focus however will be on prose summary since it is the one which is examinable at school certificate.

Prose summary

Prose refers to a style of writing which comprises complete and connected ideas. These ideas are organised into required paragraphs. For practice and examination purposes, the following tips have been proven to be very useful.

HINTS ON HOW TO WRITE A GOOD PROSE SUMMARY

- Before you can start doing anything, read and understand what the question demands carefully.
- Read the passage.
- Take note of main points (in an exam, you can save time by underlining them in pencil instead of writing a note summary).
- Select all the required points (20 points in a school certificate examination paper).
- Put your ideas in order.
- Write a connected summary.
- If the summary has already been started for you, simply continue from that point.
- Be economical with words.
- Use suitable linking/connecting words
- Write in one or two paragraphs depending on length and instructions.
- Count the actual number of words written and write them at the bottom of your summary.

TASK

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the question that follows;

1. Carbonated drinks have flooded the market. These are effervescent drinks that release carbon dioxide under conditions of normal atmospheric pressure. Carbonation may occur naturally in spring water that has absorbed carbon dioxide at high pressures underground. It can also be a by-product of fermentation, such as beer and some wines.
2. Many curative properties have been attributed to effervescent waters, which aid digestion and calm nerves. Carbonated drinks have high acidity level. This creates an imbalance in the body in that it leads to acidosis. Too much acid also creates a problem of digestion in the system. All carbonated drinks are beneficial to the body because a large proportion of them is water, which is greatly needed by those people who rarely take it in its pure form. On the other hand, Carbonated drinks have carbonic acid that inhabits the use of calcium in the body, thereby adversely affecting bone formation. This gives rise to osteoporosis or softening of the teeth and bones. Such drinks, therefore, are not ideal for children and women after menopause. Consuming carbonated drinks in excess forces the body to harbor carbon dioxide, which can cause more distension (swell out by pressure from within) of the stomach and more acid reflux.
3. Some carbonated drinks contain sugar and this helps to supplement the body with glucose, which is responsible for energy. In the grand scheme of all the complexities regarding carbonated drinks, it is very clear that people are stuck with them, as they will always be readily available on the market at affordable prices.
4. The biggest challenge that we have is that people are not being given the correct information concerning the content of carbonated drinks. Carbonated drinks, just like others, result in loss of appetite if taken shortly before meals. Artificial carbonation was first introduced in 1767 by Joseph Priestley and was commercialized in 1807 by Benjamin Silliman, a Yale University Chemistry Professor, who bottled and sold carbonated water. After 1830, sweetened and flavoured carbonated drinks became popular and the trend evolved.
5. Today, heavily sweetened carbonated drinks and sodas are among the most popular beverages in the world. In the last two decades, the introduction of diet drinks containing artificial sweeteners has increased sales of carbonated beverages. Some carbonated drinks contain caffeine, which causes addiction. In this regard, when carbonated drinks are not taken by people used to them, unexplained tiredness and headache result.
6. It is stressed that people should opt for pure fruit juices. Pure juices may be expensive but you do not need to buy them all the time. You may instead, just buy oranges, guavas and mangoes. Then squeeze out the juice from these fruits, and give it to a child as opposed to buying carbonated drinks. Experts say one can or bottle of a carbonated drink has about 10

teaspoons of sugar, 150 calories, 30 to 55 milligrams of caffeine and is loaded with artificial food colours and sulphites. Carbonated drinks that are caffeinated lead to jitters, insomnia, irregular heartbeat, vitamin and mineral depletion and breast lumps. The sugar added to carbonated drinks increases insulin levels, which can lead to diabetes and excessive weight gain.

QUESTION

According to the passage, what are the negative effects of the consumption of carbonated drinks by human beings? Use not more than 140 words. Excess words will be cancelled. The summary has been started for you

Homophones

Homophones are words that have the same pronunciation or similar sound but different meanings and spellings.

1. Weather and Whether

Whether means if. e.g. I don't know whether she is going to come.

Weather is the condition of the day. e.g. The weather today is very hot.

2. Born and Borne

Born means to come to life. e.g. Andrew was born in Kitwe.

Borne means carried. e.g. Cholera is a water-borne disease.

3. Fair and Fare

Fair means good. e.g. She is a fair lady.

Fare is the charge for transport. e.g. The bus fare has been hiked.

4. Bred and Bread

Bred means brought up. E.g. I was born and bred in Kitwe.

Bread is baked food.

5. Dual and Duel

Dual means Double. E.g. I have a dual sim card phone.

Duel is a fight. James was hurt in a duel

6. Cite and Site.

To cite is to quote.

A site is a place where an activity or event is taking place. e.g. The contractor is already on site.

8. Stationary and Stationery

Stationary means not moving. Stationery is office equipment such as papers and pens.

9. Principle and Principal

Principal is the head of a school or college.

Principle is the belief governing a person's behavior.

10. Raw and Roll

Raw means in its natural unprocessed state.

Roll is a horizontal position.

11. Hoarse and Horse

Hoarse (of a horse) means rough and harsh.

Horse is an animal used for riding.

Exercise

1. The ----- factor in his success was his determination. [Principle, principal, principled]

2. I will ----- a poem by Shakespeare. [Sight, Cite, Site]

3. The children ----- very excited. [were, where, wear]

4. The teacher discussed the matter ----- [Feather, farther, further].

5. Mufulo's ----- shop has empty shelves. [Glossary, grossary, grocery]

6. After singing at the concert the whole night, Mwaba's voice sounded a bit ---. [Hose, hoarse, horse]

7. All the doctor's efforts to resuscitate her was in ----- [Vane, vein, Vain]

8. Kafula and Chansa ate ----- food in the pack. [They, Their, There]
9. Bupe enjoys----- mangoes. [Roll, Row, Raw]
10. Children are right now playing behind that tractor which is ----- . [Stationary, Stationery, Stationaly]

ANSWERS FOR TRANSFORMATIONS

1. Contrast

1. Kalaluka is Lozi, yet cannot speak the Lozi language.
2. Rabbecca tried to open the tin even so he did not manage to.
3. Even though it rained heavily, the boys continued to play football.
4. The team managed to come tops despite the games being tough.
5. Besides being manager for Chalila limited, Kashimbaya is also a singer for Family Tunes.
6. Getrude could not prise the door open though he tried to.
7. Cold thought the day is, Chandalala continued wearing a light white vest.
8. Mwalusaka decided to go for interviews instead of going to the cinema.
9. On one hand the car is expensive and on the other it is in a deplorable state.
10. No matter how tough and rough the competition was, the girls were brave to face their competition.
11. This exercise is actually easy to tackle though it seems difficult.
12. The pool had been closed for repairs nevertheless the children still swam in it.

2. Comparison

1. The more he tried, the more disappointed he became.
2. Lontia is not as tall as Litness.
3. Mabvuto locked the door behind him as soon as he entered the house.
4. Having eaten his lunch, Junza went for basketball trainings
5. The longer Mutale waited Mungole the more impatient Mutale grew.
6. Barking and yelping, the dog was being chased by stone throwing boys.
7. Between Musonda and Samoonga, Musonda is brighter and more willing to help.
8. Of the two, Musonda is the brighter and more willing to help.
9. No sooner did the rains cease than the football match resume.
10. 100 metres per second is the fastest Matete can run
11. The store keeper shut shop before he started off for home
The store keeper shut shop before starting off for home.
12. After shutting shop, the store keeper started

3. Reason

1. Because of late coming, Hazel was punished by the teacher.
2. Many pupils could not answer the maths questions as they were difficult.
3. Since the prices are high, few customers can afford to buy new clothes.
4. Now that the course was cheap and affordable, many girls registered for it.
5. Concentrating on the club, Muungo failed the final examination.
6. Now that Mutinta put in his best at work, he has been promoted to manager.
7. The meeting was put off till next week because most of the members were absent.
8. Farmers resorted to irrigation methods now that the rains are poor.
9. Knowing that Mulenga had just got paid, I asked him to lend me some money.

10. Daka advised against going ahead with the plan since he looked at the current situation.
11. As the economic times were harsh, Mwaanga sought employment in the mines.
12. Mwaanga sought employment in the mines seeing that the economic times were harsh.

4. Direct and reported speech

1. The secretary announced that the head teacher wanted to see Mr. Phiri in his office.
2. Mwape said he had just finished reading 'Things Fall Apart' by Achebe.
3. The engineer shouted that the centre could no longer hold the massive weight of the bridge.
4. Mundia told Chipu that they would soon meet on the other side of the river.
5. Mulenga was asked by Mweemba if Chansa was the last born in his family.
Mulenga was asked by Mweemba if Chansa was the last born in her family.
6. "Are we to come for study on Saturdays?" Musopelo asked the teacher.
7. Mweemba asked Mulenga if Chansa was the last born in his family.
Mweemba asked Mulenga if Chansa was the last born in her family.
8. "We are going for interviews the week after next," said Chipu to the boys.
"You are going for interviews the week after next," said Chipu to the boys
9. "Get out of the way!" shouted the driver at the pedestrian.
10. "School will be running on half day starting tomorrow," the master on duty informed the pupils.
11. The tourist exclaimed, "The Victoria falls are a mighty wonder to watch!"
12. "Mwansa," asked Mutinta, "who has left the dogs unchained in the backyard?"

5. The conditional

1. The team will win the next game if they concentrate hard.
2. Unless the car was bought early, it would not be a great present.
3. Even if Mphanda works impressively, he will not be appointed to the new position.
4. But for maths, Hamoonga would have passed the examinations.
5. The president will not visit Livingstone providing the streets are clean and tidy.
The president will not visit Livingstone providing that the streets are clean and tidy.
6. If only Ganizani had been serious with his proposal to Mutinta, he would have married early.
7. Should the teacher ask about my where about, tell him that I am unwell.
8. Supposing that the rains come early this year, will farmers plant their seed early?
9. Unless Mwansa did not dodge lessons last week, he would not be suspended.
10. Had all the teams participated, the games would have been interesting.
11. If the builders don't work overtime, the house will not be completed on time.
12. You would punish late comers providing you were appointed prefect.
You would punish late comers providing that you were appointed prefect.

6. Question tag

1. Moonde is the head boy of this school, isn't he?
2. Neither Malilwe nor Hazel sat for the test, did he?
Neither Malilwe nor Hazel sat for the test, did she?
3. This exercise is the simplest of all the transformations, isn't it?
4. We are not allowed to come with cellular phones to school, are we?
5. He is not the brightest of the three boys in the family, is he?
6. Musonda, Mwape, Sitali and Junza sing in the church choir, aren't they?

7. Neither Mr. Zulu nor Mr.imba comes for work on Sundays, does he?
8. The thief was not apprehended by the police last evening, was he?
9. Schools will be closing early August, won't they?
10. Mutinta and Mwape must not wear make up at school, mustn't they?
11. The building was demolished for health reasons, wasn't it?
12. Transformations are not difficult to write and pass, are they?

7. Result

1. Malilwe studied hard therefore he managed to qualify to university.
2. The dog jumped over the fence as a result it escaped the dog handler.
3. The riots were uncontrollable so the president declared a state of emergency.
4. Haatila is so handsome that most girls are attracted to him.
5. The meeting is such a big and important event that all the ministers are in attendance.
6. There are enough mangoes to go round for everyone.
7. The day was too hot for the pupils to go for afternoon classes.
8. Dorcas Banda fought a fellow pupil in front of the teacher consequently he was suspended for it.
9. The gates were locked for this reason many pupils were stranded outside.
10. Such a tall building is it that few people ever climb to the top.
11. Such a beautiful and slim woman is Rabbecca that many men have asked for her hand in marriage.
12. So much noise was there in class that the teacher grew angry and frustrated.

8. Relative clause

1. Nchimunya who lives down the street will be leaving next week for Australia.
2. The bag, which you bought, is on display in another shop at a cheaper price.
3. The pen that Moonga lost had been given to her by her mother.
4. I went to see the police officer who is uncle on my mother's side.
5. That is the boy whose parents came yesterday.
6. The cat that ate the meat is dead.
7. The cake you baked was very nice and delicious.
8. The girl, we caught her stealing from the canteen, has been expelled.
9. Mugomo village which Mwanza is from is quite poor.
Mugomo village that Mwanza is from is quite poor.
10. The man from whom you borrowed money is looking for Sitali.
11. The painting at which the boys were looking was done by handicapped young lady.
12. The procurement committee on which Mundia sits is very influential.

Relative Clauses

Cloze Text

1. who 2. who 3. that/which 4. which 5. which 6. that/who
6. that/who 7. which 8. who 9. which 10. Whom

9. Order of adjectives

1. Mutinta bought a pair of new high heeled red shoes.
2. Choolwe saw an old tall brown Zimbabwean man last night.
3. She tried to lift the worn out heavy rectangular black box.
4. This is a light and round football.
5. The building is a big and tall structure.
6. Musonda gave a small heavy green text book.

7. The walking girl looked from side to side as she crossed the street.
8. He was given a big long square orange shopping bag.
9. Zambia is playing fantastic South American football.
10. The round fat dark dancing lady laughed as she twirled around and around.
11. Jaganza is a hard tackling national team defender.
12. She met this ugly huge drunkard Malawian woman last week.

10. Subject – verb agreement

1. Zambia as well as five other countries qualified for the 2022 world cup finals.
2. Neither my brother nor I am interested in football.
Neither I nor my brother is interested in football.
3. Both Mwape and Mutinta have been invited to the celebrations.
4. Neither the head teacher nor his deputy was in school.
5. All the bags of sugar were loaded onto the train last night.
6. All the furniture was in the store.
7. The luggage was left behind at the bus terminus.
8. The plane together with its crew was lost in the storm.
9. We did not see her at school and neither did anyone else.
10. Both my cousin and I enjoyed ourselves at the party.
Both my cousin and I enjoyed the party.
11. Teachers and pupils always blame each other for the pupils' poor examination results.
12. Both Mwansa and Sitali are not wearing school uniform

11. The passive

1. The car was bought at a very cheap price by Munkombwe.
2. The twins were appointed to represent Zambia at the commonwealth by the president.
3. The cows are being milked by Mwanza and Dugani this evening.
4. The parcel has been sent by express mail by Kajaliso.
5. "This job will be finished tomorrow by me," said Munalula.
6. The buildings were allegedly burned down.
7. Either Brazil or Nederland will win the world cup football tournament.
Either Nederland or Brazil will win the world cup football tournament.
8. The inspector observed the teacher of English during class.
9. Mr. Phiri taught physic to Moonze, Mwangala and Sitali.
10. St. Raphael's beat David Livingstone secondary school 18 baskets to 5.
11. The school administration rewarded the pupils for their outstanding performance.
12. An American friend of mine brought these kittens into Zambia.

12. Adverbs and adjectives

1. Such an intelligent girl is Moonze that she comes position one in class.
2. Mubanga is such a hard worker that his managers have a lot of confidence in him.
3. So many people has Sitali attended to that he is exhausted.
4. Such a high mountain is Mount Everest that it is considered the highest mountain in the world.
5. So short tempered is Mwanza that most of his friends avoid him.

6. Such a big girl Kambela will be when she grows up that many will doubt her age.
7. The pot is too hot for Mapulanga to lift it off the stove.
8. So much sugar was bought by Mandunga that he failed to resell it.
9. So big are the dogs that our neighbours fear them.
10. He is too good an actor to forget his lines.
11. Such a difficult examination it was that many candidates had little hope of passing it.
12. The teaching staff is too large for one to know all the teachers.

11. Fronted adjectives

1. Hot as the day is, Sitali continued wearing a large thick coat.
2. A bad leg though Chanda has, he went on to win the race.
3. High though the wall was, the thieves managed to scale it.
4. Beautiful as Mutinta is, no man asks her hand in marriage.
5. Late though the night was, the party revellers continued to dance.
Late as the night was, the party revellers continued to dance.
6. Tough though the examinations seemed, many candidates scored distinctions.
Tough as the examinations seemed, many candidates scored distinctions.
7. Bright as the day will be, people will still wear their winter coats.
8. Noisy though Choongo is in class, he usually scores the highest in English.
Noisy as Choongo is in class, he usually scores the highest in English. Noisy though Choongo is in class, she usually scores the highest in English. Noisy as Choongo is in class, she usually scores the highest in English.
9. Fast as Matete is, he has not won many sprint races in the past.
10. So tall though the goal keeper is, the ball beat him into the goal.
So tall as the goal keeper is, the ball beat him into the goal.
11. A bad team though Algeria were, they qualified to the round of sixteen.
A bad team as Algeria were, they qualified to the round of sixteen.
12. Plenty of information though Changala, Mwango and Jembo had, they did not know.
Plenty of information as Changala, Mwango and Jembo had, they did not know.

12. That clause

1. That the head boy was caught drinking beer surprised the members of staff.
2. That he cannot pay his examination fees is unfortunate.
3. That Lesotho beat Zambia 3 goals to 1 is hard to believe.
4. That Cameroon was beaten 4 goals to 1 by Brazil did not surprise anyone.
5. That the school bus is always late from town is normal.
6. That the experiment went wrong greatly shocked the science teacher.
7. That the Victoria Falls are a mighty wonder to watch captivates the tourists.
8. That the examinations were leaked a week before did not come as a surprise.
9. That Musenge's cruelty towards children astounded the people.
10. That you must have a merit in English language and literature in order to be admitted for a degree programme.
11. That the electorate has voted for you do not allow you to start to plunder national resources.
That the electorate has voted for you do not allow you to start plundering national resources.
12. That the transformation exercise was passable was agreed by every pupil.

15. Phrasal verbs

1. The soldiers surrendered early during the war.
2. Mr Rupiah Banda was surprised by Mr Michael Sata's election victory.

Mr Rupiah Banda was shocked by Mr Michael Sata's election victory.

3. The old man passed out because of the hot weather.

4. The passengers got onto the plane.

The passengers got on the plane.

5. "You are to abide by all rules set by the institution," announced the principal.

6. They barged into the meeting without due consideration for privacy.

They barged in the meeting without due consideration for privacy.

7. She is a reject among her own people.

8 Chilengwa could not suss out what the cause of the problem might be.

9. The two football players almost had a face off after the foul.

10. The joke was so funny that Magoye cracked up.

11. The weather will improve at any moment since the rains have gone.

12. She chewed over what he had said earlier very carefully.

She chewed on what he had said earlier very carefully.

16. Participle phrase

1. Walking in the bush, my brother was bitten by a snake.

2. Detained since morning, the suspect was set free in the evening by the police.

Detained since morning, the suspect was set free by the police in the evening.

3. Having eaten an impala a while ago, the lion didn't attack this one.

4. Hearing of Mutinta's illness, the family sent Mwangala to fetch her.

5. Passing through the park, we were chased by an elephant.

6. To her sorrow, Mulenga heard that her friend died through neglect.

7. To astonishment of everyone, Mulonga played so well.

8. Hoping to avoid a riot, the boarding master bought beef for pupils.

9. To get closer to the fall's edge, the tourists crossed the narrow dangerous bridge.

10. Running out onto the road, the dog was knocked down and killed by a passing car.

11. Watered in late in the morning by the watchman, the garden remained moist till sunset.

12. Having broken the rope, the mad dog ran through the compound.

17. The unreal past

1. It's high time we started making our own notes.

It's high time we started to make our own notes.

2. It's time we prepared for the examinations.

3. Mwense wanted to behave as though he were my father.

4. It's time Mulenga and Mundia left immediately.

5. It's time Mulenga applied for a vacancy in the company.

It's time for Mulenga to apply for a vacancy in the company.

6. It's high time the exercises and homework were submitted.

7. It's time she was considered for promotion.

8. It's high time the people elected the right person for president.

9. It's high time they started improving on their performance and results.

It's high time they started to improve on their performance and results.

10. It's time Jelita and Mwansa concentrated on their work.

11. It's high time Dabwiso began to attend evening classes in English language.

It's high time Dabwiso began attending evening classes in English language.

12. It's time Daka paid the rentals this evening.

It's time for Daka to pay the rentals this evening.

18. Subject – verb inversion

1 Rarely does he visit the village.

- 2 Not until Junza's parents allow him to enter their bedroom, does Junza do so.
- 3 Only did they realise how dangerous the lion was after meeting it.
- 4 Not only is she my uncle's niece but also a good friend of mine.
- 5 No sooner did the president's car drive in than the police officers gave a salute.
- 6 Hardly did the goods train depart when it developed a mechanical fault.
- 7 However how much Chilufya complains, no one will attend to his problem.
- 8 Under no circumstances are we allowed to come with cellular phones to school.
- 9 Seldom are wild animals seen in the middle of Livingstone city.
- 10 Scarcely does he bus pass this route on its way to South Africa.
- 11 Such a lot of noise was in the class that the teacher punished them.
- 12 So beautiful and tall is Mutinta that all the men can't help but admire her.

MIXED EXERCISES

Exercise 1

1. None of the fruits are ripe.
2. Never before have I ever been asked to accept a bribe.
3. In spite of the wedding dress being so light and short, it was presentable.
4. Hardly had he scored when the crowd stood up in joy.
5. Being such beautiful examples of craftsmanship, the baskets in the museum are admired by everyone who sees them.
6. The basket she was carrying was heavy.
7. The headmaster denied having said anything about the holiday.
8. The result could not be avoided.
9. It was not until his death that we found out how rich he was.
10. Only by shouting on top of his voice was Dalitso able to make himself heard.

Exercise 2

1. On no account must this briefcase be touched.
2. Never before has wife fed me this well.
3. Only by her hard work did Mwape come first in the final examination.
4. Nowhere else did I enjoy the most beautiful scenery than in South Africa.
5. If the bus had not broken down, it would have reached the bridge before dark.
If the bus had not broken down, it would have reached the bridge in the light.
6. So bad was the war between the allied forces and Iraq that thousands of adults as well as children were killed.
7. No sooner had the teacher entered the classroom than he noticed that his duster was missing.
8. Not until the floods had receded, could they assess the damage.
9. Only after hours of persuasion did Sichone agree to play for the country.
10. It was agreed by everyone that an emergency meeting should be convened.
It was agreed upon that an emergency meeting should be convened. It was agreed by everyone that they should convene an emergency meeting.

Exercise 3

1. So annoyed was Eukeria that she gave way to anger.
2. In no way do the passengers blame the driver for the accident.
3. That the head boy was caught drinking beer surprised the members of staff.
4. Under no circumstances will the deposit be refunded.
5. Seldom does Inonge come late for class.

6. Her accepting the prefect's punishment surprised us all.
Her acceptance of the prefect's punishment surprised us all.
7. Such an impressive speech did the chairman make that the audience listened to him.
8. Rarely do the prefects come to class.
9. Scarcely had the pupils started eating when the headmaster stormed into the dining hall.
10. Never before has Chipso seen such an immaculate jewel.

Exercise 4

1. Hoping to avoid a riot, the boarding master bought some beef for pupils.
2. Little did Mutinta think that one day she would become head girl.
3. Lombe told Kamwanya that the head teacher had arrived.
4. Mundia is so short that he cannot touch the chalk board.
5. That I have been selected to study languages at the university is unbelievable.
6. Unless we pay school fees, we will not be given food.
7. The plane as well as its crew was lost in the storm.
8. Walking through the field, my brother was bitten by a snake.
9. No matter how hard you study, you will fail the examination.
10. Himonga succeeded in stopping the roof from collapsing.

Exercise 5

1. Going to the airport to meet the president excited him.
Going to the airport and meeting the president excited him.
2. The farmer divided one third of his property between his two daughters and the rest among the four sons.
3. Apart from playing a lot of basketball, I exercise by going on long walks.
4. It's high time you took the matter seriously.
It's time you take the matter seriously.
5. Having eaten a Zebra earlier ago, the lion didn't attack this one.
6. He was reported to beaten his rival.
7. The harder she struggled, the less she accomplished.
8. Ponga, together with four other grade 12boys, is studying in the library.
9. A genius will be needed to operate this machine.
10. No sooner was the serial killer arrested than the whole nation rejoiced.

Exercise 6

1. Hardly did Mandela arrive in Lusaka when he was greeted by president Mwanawasa.
2. The new PTA chairwoman could not cope with her new job.
3. Seeing that he stole a book, he was arrested.
4. Besides being an outstanding humanist, Nelson Mandela is a great son of Africa.
5. Every little fish can swim.
6. The grade 12s remained calm despite the examination being difficult.
7. She informed me of her father's sickness.
She told me of her father's sickness.
8. "How does it look?" he asked.
9. To his sorrow he heard that his friend had died out of neglect.
To his sorrow he heard that his friend had died through neglect.
10. Someone has cut the telephone wire.
Somebody has cut the telephone wire.

Exercise 7

1. How did you succeed in coming to school?
2. But for their interference, there could have been no problem.
3. When we had passed Kafue, the conductor examined our tickets.
4. The minister came to school with a view to discussing the food crisis.
5. Not until he apologises will I forgive him.
6. On no account must he inform his parents.
7. There being no lift, I had to walk six kilometres to the scene of the accident.
There being no lift, I had to walk six kilometres to the accident scene.
8. Under no circumstances would Junza eat meat.
9. Upon hearing that Mutinta was ill, the family sent Mwanza to fetch him.
10. None of the solutions provided is satisfactory.

Exercise 8

1. The longer they played, the more restless they became
2. Our teacher congratulated us on having corrected our compositions so carefully.
3. Botswana as well as five other countries is participating in the all Africa games.
4. Banda let Moomba read the letter.
5. The teacher prevented Wamunyima from playing in the match.
6. Did she account for her lateness?
Did she account for her being late?
7. He always looks up to his uncle.
He always looks to his uncle.
8. Although Michelo is a young man, he can cope with problems at work.
9. The boys from highlands all turned up for the meeting late.
The boys from highlands all turned up late for the meeting.
10. Hardly did she enter the room when she was greeted with deafening applause.

Exercise 9

1. Only occasionally does Moonze speak in class.
2. Not only did he lose his job but also his wife on the same day.
3. In no way can the fridge be repaired.
In no way is the fridge repairable
4. His financial problems were solved with the loan from the bank.
His financial problems were solved by the loan from the bank.
5. His bad behaviour at school often worried us
6. Going through the park, we were chased by an elephant.
7. Running out onto the road, the dog was knocked down and killed by a passing lorry.
8. Having decided on their verdict, the jury returned to the court room.
9. Mubanga is the most careless and laziest of any pupil in the class.
10. I prefer starving to eating worms.
I prefer to starve to eating worms.
8. That accounts for Mwanga's leaving for Lusaka so suddenly. 9. Can you put up with your wife's continual complaints?

Exercise 10

1. She says that is the best she can do.
2. The longer they searched the more curious they became.

3. Misozi was too excited to sleep.
4. But for the puncture, I would have got home before dark.
5. The longer they waited, the more impatient they grew.
The longer they waited, the more impatient they became.
6. If I were you, I would ask for a higher wage.
If I were in your place, I would ask for a higher wage.
7. I was happy because Mwale lent me his pen.
8. That accounts for Mwanga's leaving for Lusaka so suddenly.
9. Can you put up with your wife's continual complaints?
10. Either the personnel manager or his assistants are going to attend the workshop.

COMPREHENSION-20 MARKS

1. C 6. D
2. D 7. B
3. D 8. A
4. B 9. D
5. C
10. ($\frac{1}{2}$ mark each)
- (a) captivity
- (b) predecessor
- (c) remarkable

SUMMARY-20 MARKS

1. The high acidity level in carbonated drinks creates an imbalance in the body
2. As it leads to acidosis.
3. Too much acid creates a digestion problem in the system.
4. Carbonated drinks have carbonic acid that inhibits the use of calcium in the body.
5. Thereby adversely affecting bone formation.
6. This causes osteoporosis (softening of the teeth and bones).
7. Consuming carbonated drinks excessively forces the body to harbour carbon dioxide resulting in more distension of the stomach.
8. And more acid reflux.
9. Carbonated drinks result in loss of appetite
10. If taken shortly before meals.
11. Some carbonated drinks, contain caffeine, which causes addiction.
12. When carbonated drinks are not taken by addicts (people used to them) un explained tiredness.
13. And headaches result.
14. Carbonated drinks that are caffeinated lead to jitters,
15. Insomnia
16. Irregular heart beat.
17. Vitamin and mineral depletion
18. And breast lumps
19. The sugar added to carbonated drinks increases insulin levels, which can cause diabetes.
20. And excessive weight gain.

PROSE SUMMARY

The consumption of carbonated drinks by human beings has a number of negative effects, the high acidity level in carbonated drinks creates an imbalance in the body as it leads to acidosis.

Too much acid creates a digestion problem in the system. Carbonated drinks have carbonic acid that inhibits the use of calcium in the body, thereby adversely affecting bone formation. This causes osteoporosis (softening of the teeth and the bones). Consuming carbonated drinks excessively forces the body to harbor carbon dioxide resulting in more distention of the stomach and more acid reflux. Carbonated drinks before meals. Some carbonated drinks contain caffeine which causes addiction. When carbonated drinks are not taken by people used to them, unexplained tiredness and headaches result. Carbonated drinks that are caffeinated lead to jitters, Insomnia, irregular heartbeat, vitamin and mineral depletion and breast lumps. The sugar added to carbonated drinks increases insulin levels, which can cause diabetes and excessive weight gain.

140 WORDS