**RISE IN STANDARD 7 ENGLISH GRAMMAR**



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**ABOUT THIS BOOK**

▪It equips Standard 7 learners with relevant knowledge in readiness for Primary School Leaving Certificate of Education (PSLCE).

▪It promotes creative thinking among all the teachers towards the development of skills in teaching English grammar for primary schools.

▪It is syllabus-based and covers the grammatical and most examinable parts at PSLCE.

▪It has some parts printed colourfully to meet the relevance for a studying primary school learner.

▪It provides relevance for self-study as some areas seemingly more challenging to understand have been well elaborated.

▪It is a small, quick and reliable reference material for both teachers and learners who may find some Standard 7 English tasks more challenging in the course of teaching and learning, respectively.

▪It does not cover 100% English work for Standard 7. Therefore, the users are advised to consult other books for more information.

▪ Each task is provided with a page or range of pages to which it can be found in Standard 7 English Learners' Book for quick reference.

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**EXERCISE E**: ***USING QUESTION TAGS (PAGE 9 TO 10 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK***)

Copy and complete each of the statements below with an appropriate question tag.

**Examples**

a) You work hard at school, **don't you?**

b) You do not work hard at school, **do you?**

1. Hard work pays, **doesn't it?**

2. You can't go to secondary school if you don't work hard, **can you?**

3. Maria has many friends at school, **hasn't she?**

4. I am a good learner, **aren't I?**

5. You play football, **don't you?**

6. We did not make noise in class, **did we?**

7. John is the tallest boy in this class, **isn't he?**

8. We should have a duty roster, **shouldn't we?**

9. Mary is not a polite girl, **is she?**

10. You didn't close the door, **did you?**

**EXERCISE C: IDENTIFYING ADVERB CLAUSES (PAGE 13 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**

Identify an adverb clause of condition in each of the following sentences. Then, state its function.

Example:

**If you do not wash your clothes,** I will not take you to town.

**Adverb clause, modifying the verb 'will not take'.**

1. You cannot pass examinations, **unless you work hard.**

**Adverb clause, modifying the verb 'cannot pass'.**

2. We cannot get on the bus, **unless we pay the fare.**

**Adverb clause, modifying the verb 'cannot get'.**

3. They cannot sleep here, **unless we know them.**

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**Adverb clause, modifying the verb ‘cannot sleep’.**

4. I will not mark your work, **unless you tell me the reason for handing in your work late.**

Adverb clause, modifying the verb ‘will not **mark’.**

5. **Unless John pays the bride price in full**, he will not be allowed to marry Jane.

**Adverb clause, modifying the verb ‘will not be allowed to marry’.**

**EXERCISE A: MATCHING DOMESTIC AND WILD ANIMALS (PAGE 15 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS’ BOOK)**

Match the domestic animals in **column A** with wild animals in **column B.**

**Example: Rabbit** **hare**

| COLUMN A | COLUMN B |
|---|---|
| 1. goat | a. dove |
| 2. cow | b. warthog |
| 3. pig | c. jackal |
| 4. dog | d. buffalo |
| 5.pigeon | e. antelope |

ANSWERS

| COLUMN A | COLUMN B |
|---|---|
| 1. goat | e. antelope |
| 2. cow | d. buffalo |
| 3. pig | b. warthog |
| 4. dog | c. jackal |
| 5.pigeon | a. dove |

**EXERCISE D: WRITING SENTENCES IN THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE (PAGE 16 TO 17 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS’ BOOK)**

Change the following sentences into the simple future tense.

**Example:** They **draw** water every day.

**Answer:** They **will draw** water tomorrow.

1. We **eat** nsima every day.

**Answer:** We **will eat** nsima tomorrow.

2. John **plays** football every day.

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**Answer:** John **will play** football tomorrow.

3. Dumisani **goes** to school every day.

**Answer:** Dumisani **will go** to school tomorrow.

4. Moureen **writes** news articles every day.

**Answer:** Moureen **will write** news articles tomorrow.

5. The farmer **feeds** chicken every day.

**Answer:** The farmer **will feed** chicken tomorrow.

## EXERCISE D: ANALYZING SIMPLE SENTENCES (PAGE 21 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)

Analyze the sentences below into subject, verb and object (S + V + O).

**Example:** I should go back to school.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---|---|---|
| I | should go | back to school. |

1. You must read advertisements.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---|---|---|
| You | must read | advertisements. |

2. Mrs. Wanga works in the hospital.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Wanga | works | in the hospital. |

3. I will go for further studies.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---|---|---|
| I | will go | for further studies. |

4. Mr. Wanga bought several tracks.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Wanga | bought | several tracks. |

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5. I will check the advertisements.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---|---|---|
| I | will check | the advertisements. |

6. I can go to a private school.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---|---|---|
| I | can go | to a private school. |

**EXERCISE C: CHANGING SENTENCES FROM THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE TO THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE (PAGE 24 TO 25 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**

Write each of the following sentences in simple past tense.

**Example:** Emily ____ **(work)** at General Farming.

**Answer:** Emily **worked** at the General Farming.

1. Edward ____ **(lives)** at Kalema residence.

**Answer:** Edward **lived** at Kalema residence.

2. In the past, Mr. Soko, the farmer, ____ **(grows)** fruits and vegetables.

**Answer:** In the past, Mr. Soko, the farmer, **grew** fruits and vegetables.

3. I ____ **(walk)** to school.

**Answer:** I **walked** to school.

4. Alinafe ____ **(dances)** better than Clara all the time.

**Answer:** Alinafe **danced** better than Clara all the time.

5. My father ___ **(likes)** football.

**Answer:** My father **liked** football.

6. Many teachers ___ **(stay)** near the schools.

**Answer:** Many teachers **stayed** near the schools.

7. Mrs. Jere, the nurse always _____ **(looks)** after the elderly people well.

**Answer:** Mrs. Jere, the nurse always **looked** after the elderly people well.

8. They often ___ **(play)** against our school.

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**Answer:** They often **played** against our school.

9. We usually ___ **(write)** homework after the evening.

**Answer:** We usually **wrote** homework after the evening.

10. I ____ **(see)** see him driving an expensive car.

**Answer:** I **saw** him driving an expensive car.

## EXERCISE C: MATCHING WORDS (PAGE 36 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)

Match *words* in **column A** with *synonyms* in **column B.**

| COLUMN A | COLUMN B |
|---|---|
| 1. soccer | a. maize |
| 2. beer | b. sweater |
| 3. tender | c. prosperous |
| 4. corn | d. football |
| 5. jersey | e. domesticated animals |
| 6. livestock | f. alcohol |
| 7. house | g. car |
| 8. rich | h. soft |
| 9. industrious | i. hut |
| 10. vehicle | j. hard working |

## ANSWERS

| COLUMN A | COLUMN B |
|---|---|
| **1. soccer** | **d. football** |
| **2. beer** | **f. alcohol** |
| **3. tender** | **h. soft** |
| **4. corn** | **a. maize** |
| **5. jersey** | **b. sweater** |
| **6. livestock** | **e. domesticated animals** |
| **7. house** | **i. hut** |
| **8. rich** | **c. prosperous** |
| **9. industrious** | **j. hard working** |
| **10. vehicle** | **g. car** |

## EXERCISE C: IDENTIFYING ADVERB CLAUSES (PAGE 39 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)

Identify the adverb clauses in the following sentences. For each clause, state its function.

**Example:** John lost both his parents **while he was young**.

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**Adverb clause, modifying the verb 'lost'.**

1. **If I had lots of money,** I could buy a car.

**Adverb clause, modifying the verb 'could buy'.**

2. I fell asleep **as soon as the bus started.**

**Adverb clause, modifying the adjective 'asleep'.**

**(Attention:** Please, do not mistake that the function is **modifying the verb 'fell'** or some people say **modifying the phrasal verb 'fell asleep'.** Being a phrasal verb **'fell asleep'** is not the target in this case.)

3. I arrived late at home, **because I missed the bus**.

**Adverb clause, modifying the adverb 'late'.**

**(Attention:** Research shows that many scholars experience difficultness in understanding the function of this type of clause. They think that the function is **'modifying the verb arrived'**. This is very unfortunate; otherwise, we focus much on the reason for lateness. Understand that the reason for the person's lateness in his/her arrival at home is that he/she missed the targeted bus. It's not that he/she arrived home because they missed the bus. He/she was late because they missed the bus. So, the underlined clause **modifies the adverb 'late'.**)

4. He would be surprised, **if someone offered him free money**.

**Adverb clause, modifying the verb 'would be surprised'.**

5. **Wherever you send me to go**, I will go.

**Adverb clause, modifying the verb 'will go'**

6. **After I had travelled for six hours**, I got off the bus.

**Adverb clause, modifying the adverb 'off'.**

**(Attention:** Caution! Some people may wrongly think that the function is **modifying the verb 'got'** or **phrasal verb 'got off'.** It does not work like that.)

7. **When morning came**, the owners of the house did not check the condition of the midnight visitor.

**Adverb clause, modifying the verb 'did not check'**

8. Hide the milk, **where the cat will not find it**.

**Adverb clause, modifying the verb 'hide'.**

**EXERCISE C: CHANGING SENTENCES FROM THE PRESENT TENSE TO THE FUTURE TENSE (PAGE 44 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**



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Change the following sentences from the present tense to the future tense.

**Example:** You **pass** the examinations.

**Answer:** You **will pass** the examinations.

1. We **go** to the market every day.

**Answer:** We **will go** to the market tomorrow.

2. They **learn** life skills education at school.

**Answer:** They **will learn** life skills education at school.

3. They **have** netball practices on Friday.

**Answer:** They **will have** netball practices on Friday.

4. You **fail** the examinations if you do not work hard.

**Answer:** You **will fail** the examinations if you do not work hard.

5. You **sleep** outside if you do not come back in good time.

**Answer:** You **will sleep** outside if you do not come back in good time.

6. I **go** to Lilongwe every day.

**Answer:** I **will go** to Lilongwe tomorrow.

7. You **grow** vegetables in your garden.

**Answer:** You **will grow** vegetables in your garden.

8. I **take** patients to the hospital.

**Answer:** I **will take** patients to the hospital.

9. We **open** a school garden.

**Answer:** We **will open** a school garden.

**EXERCISE D: IDENTIFYING ADVERB CLAUSES (PAGE 45 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**

Identify adverb clauses in the following sentences. State the function of each clause.

**Example**

I will go **wherever you go.**

**Adverb clause, modifying the verb 'will go'.**

1. The visitors came **when we were learning English.**



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**Adverb clause, modifying the verb 'came'.**

2. **When the visitors came,** the head teacher was in his office.

**Adverb clause, modifying the verb 'was'.**

3. **If you cough continuously,** go to the hospital immediately.

**Adverb clause, modifying the verb 'go'**.

4. This is **why we are visiting all school in this district.**

**Noun clause, complement of the verb 'is'**.

**(Attention:** The subordinate clause **"why we are visiting all schools in this district"** is a noun clause because it is answering the question '**What?'** which can be asked in the main clause **'This is'.** This subordinate clause is working as a noun. Remember, noun clause is a group of words which works as a noun. Therefore, it has not to be mistaken with **adverb clause of reason**. Otherwise, it does not answer the question **'Why?'**-There are many instances in which noun clauses are introduced by '**why',** one of which is '**He didn't know why his learner wasn't studying.** The underlined clause is answering the question **'what?'** which can be asked in the main clause. It is a noun clause, **object of the verb 'don't know')**

5. I found him **where he was sleeping.**

**Adverb clause, modifying the verb 'found'.**

6. **Although his parents are rich,** he is a polite boy.

**Adverb clause, modifying the verb 'is'.**

7. My father came late, **because it was raining.**

**Adverb clause, modifying an adverb 'late'.**

**(Attention:** The subordinate clause **"because it was raining"** is an adverb clause describing the reason why my father came late. The key point is the lateness of my father to come, perhaps home. Our understanding centers on the fact that my father came **late** because it was raining, and not that he came because it was raining. He would still come if it wouldn't be raining. My father would have come early if it had not been raining. Therefore; it has **NOT** to be mistaken that the function is **modifying the verb 'came'.** Always remember that adverb clauses modify the **verbs, adjectives** or **other adverbs;** it depends on the sentence you're dealing with**).**

8. You must solve this sum **as I tell you.**

**Adverb clause, modifying the verb 'must solve'.**

9. It was so hot **that all the learners were sleeping.**

**Adverb clause, modifying an adjective 'hot'.**

(**Attention:** Notice that the subordinate clause in this case tells us that it was a result of unbearable high temperature for which all the learners were sleeping. It's a result of hotness that they were all sleeping. Therefore; do not mistake that the function is **modifying the verb *'was'*** nor **modifying the adverb *'so'*.** The word '**hot**' describes temperature while the word '**so**' tells us the degree of hotness. Thus, '**hot**' is an adjective while '**so**' is an adverb.**)**

10. We are happy **that you have come to our school.**

**Adverb clause, modifying an adjective 'happy'.**

**(Attention:** Notice that why we are happy results from the fact that you have come to our school. Therefore; do not mistake that the function is **modifying the verb 'are')**

## EXERCISE C: USING THE CONTINUOUS TENSES (PAGE 48 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)

Copy and complete the passage below with the present continuous tense of the verb in brackets.

Mr. Bunde is a good teacher. Whenever ____ (teach) English, his learners enjoy his lessons. Every time he ____ (demonstrate) any work to be done by his class, he makes sure that every learner ____ (watch). Then he gives his class a chance to practice. So, while every learner ____ (do) the task, Mr. Bunde moves around to see who ____ (play).

## ANSWERS

Mr. Bunde is a good teacher. Whenever he **is teaching** English, his learners enjoy his lessons. Every time he **is demonstrating** any work to be done by his class, he makes sure that every learner **is watching**. Then he gives his class a chance to practice. So, while every learner **is doing** the task, Mr. Bunde moves around to see who **is playing.**

## EXERCISE D: IDENTIFYING VERBS IN THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE (PAGE 51 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)

Copy the following sentences and underline verbs in the present continuous tense.

**Example:** Joan and Helen **are playing** netball.

1. Vitumbiko **is going** to Blantyre by bus.

2. Vendors **are advertising** different things.

3. The bus conductor **is selling** tickets.

4. The women **are buying** tomatoes.

5. The children **are making** a lot of noise.

6. Mrs. Phiri **is teaching** Chichewa in Standard 7.

7. We **are writing** a composition.

8. **Is** the bus **going** very fast?

9. **Are** the girls **playing** football?

10. The villagers **are chasing** the thieves.

## EXERCISE C: MATCHING PHRASAL VERBS WITH THEIR MEANINGS (PAGE 54 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)

Match the phrasal verbs below with the appropriate following meanings: **remove, resembles, acquired, accompanying, allow to stay** and **employ.**

1. Our company **took over** two fruit packing companies last year.

**Meaning:** **acquired**

2. My friend is **taking** me **out** to the dance tonight.

**Meaning:** **accompanying**

3. The kind old lady offered to **take in** the poor homeless girl.

**Meaning:** **allow to stay**

4. The company has decided to **take on** a new clerk in the accountants department.

**Meaning:** **employ**

5. **Take** your shoes **off**, they have picked mud.

**Meaning:** **remove**

6. John really **takes after** his father; he has the same eyes, nose and hair.

**Meaning:** **resembles**

## EXERCISE A: WRITING A COMPOSITION (PAGE 57 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)

Narrate an event, for example, an accident that actually took place and you witnessed it. You may include the following information in your narration.

Paragraph 1

- Time (for example day, month, year) when the event took place
- Place where the event took place
- What you were doing at this place

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Paragraph 2

- Characters in the event
- What happened
- What caused this to happen

Paragraph 3

- What you and other people did

**SAMPLE ANSWER**

**THE ROAD ACCIDENT**

The road accidents are really very common in Malawi. It was on 1st January, 2023 when I witnessed a terrible accident at Likuni Girls Secondary School in Lilongwe. Meanwhile, I was coming from Chigwirizano Trading Centre where I went to buy a school uniform.

The driver and eleven passengers, including my schoolmate, Pofera, were involved in this horrifying accident. What happened is that a minibus and taxi crashed at a certain bend. The minibus driver was blamed to have caused the accident for his failure to negotiate a bend well due to overspeed.

After the accident, I and other people took the casualties to Kamuzu Central Hospital for medical treatment. Everyone should be responsible to avoid the road accidents. It is advisable that all the drivers do not overspeed their vehicles. This will help reduce lameness and deaths due to road accidents.

**EXERCISE C: WRITING A BUSINESS LETTER (PAGE 57 TO 58 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**

Write a letter to the District Health Officer. In your letter, inform him/her about the outbreak of a disease in your area. You may include the following information.

Paragraph 1

- Name of the area in which there is an outbreak of a disease
- Name of the disease (if known)
- Symptoms of the disease

Paragraph 2

- People affected by the disease
- What you have done so far to control further spread of the disease

Paragraph 3

- What you want the District Health Officer to do

- When you need the assistance

**SAMPLE ANSWER**

Chinsapo Primary School
Post Office Box 1559
Lilongwe

15th April, 2023.

The District Health Officer
Kamuzu Central Hospital
Post Office Box 40
Lilongwe

Dear Sir,

**THE DISEASE OUTBREAK IN MY AREA**

I would like to tell you about the disease outbreak in my area. There is cholera outbreak in Chinsapo area in Lilongwe district. The disease is reputed to be cholera as it is associated with symptoms such as vomiting, extreme thirst, muscle cramps, dehydration and excretion of rice-water stools.

So far, fifty-seven community members have been affected by this disease outbreak. Meanwhile, our village heads have sensitized us all to use toilets, wash hands with soap often and drink safe water.

Therefore; I and the rest of community members want you to help us with vaccination and provision of piped water so that we often use safe water domestically. The help is needed immediately. We are pretty sure that this will help us arrest this killer disease.

Yours faithfully,

Babra Joseph.

**EXERCISE C: IDENTIFYING NOUN CLAUSES (PAGE 62 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**

Identify noun clauses in the following sentences. State the function of each noun clause.

**Example:** The truth is **that Suman was a hard worker**.

**Noun clause, complement of the verb 'is'.**

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1. This is **what I like to eat**.
**Noun clause, complement of the verb 'is'.**
2. It seems **she has never done business before**.
**Noun clause, complement of the verb 'seems'**
3. The truth of the matter is **that we trust nobody during examinations**.
**Noun clause, complement of the verb 'is'.**
4. The fact of the matter is **that we cannot succeed without working hard**.

**Noun clause, complement of the verb 'is'.**
5. What I like in Sumani's story is **that he was hard working**.
**Noun clause, complement of the verb 'is'.**

**EXERCISE C: CHANGING SENTENCES FROM THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE TO THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE (PAGE 65 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS BOOK)**

Change the following sentences from the present continuous tense to the future continuous tense.
**Example:** Precious **is riding** a bicycle.
**Answer:** Precious **will be riding** a bicycle tomorrow.

| PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE | FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE |
|---|---|
| 1. We **are singing**. | We **will be singing.** |
| 2. John **is driving** a car. | John **will be driving** a car. |
| 3. Takondwa **is solving** mathematics. | Takondwa **will be solving** mathematics. |
| 4. They **are making** ridges. | They **will be making** ridges. |
| 5. George **is looking** for his lost pen. | George **will be looking** for his lost pen. |
| 6. The soldiers **are marching**. | The soldiers **will be marching**. |
| 7. Mercy **is laughing**. | Mercy **will be laughing.** |
| 8. The learners **are cheering** their team. | The learners **will be cheering** their team. |
| 9. The man **is feeding** his little boy. | The man **will be feeding** his little boy. |
| 10. I **am writing** a letter to my teacher. | I **will be writing** a letter to my teacher. |

**EXERCISE E: USING SIMILES IN SENTENCES (PAGE 71 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**

Use each of the following similes in a sentence to show that you understand its meaning.
**Example: as black as**
Madalo's blouse is **as black as** charcoal
1. **as clear as**
The sky is **as clear as** daylight.
2. **as slow as**
James walks **as slow as** snail.
3. **as fast as**
I run **as fast as** deer.
4. **as brave as**

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Mr. Bundali is **as brave** as lion
5. **as mean as**
My uncle is **as mean as** miser.
6. **as clever as**
Mary is **as clever as** hare.
7. **as shy as**
My elder sister is **as shy as** squirrel.
8. **as busy as**
Our teacher is **as busy as** bee.
9. **as dark as**
This room is **as dark as** midnight.

**EXERCISE D: MATCHING METAPHORS WITH THEIR MEANINGS (PAGE 77 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS BOOK)**
Match the metaphors in **column A** with their meanings in **column B**.

| COLUMN A-METAPHORS | COLUMN B-MEANINGS OF METAPHORS |
|---|---|
| 1. Chilipano is a **snake in the grass**. He attacks people at night. | a. **main reason** |
| 2. Madalitso is a **stonehearted** girl. She does not share her things with others. | b. **murderer** |
| 3. My uncle is a **butcher**. He has been arrested again for killing his friend. | c. **powerful** |
| 4. Ellen walks during the night only. She is a **hyena**. | d. **mean** |
| 5. Mr. Bundali killed a leopard by himself. He is a **lion.** | e. **dangerous** |
| 6. The **heart of the matter** is that you did not read this is why you failed. | f. **not brave** |

**ANSWERS**

| COLUMN A-METAPHORS | COLUMN B-MEANINGS OF METAPHORS |
|---|---|
| 1. Chilipano is a **snake in the grass**. He attacks people at night. | e. **dangerous** |
| 2. Madalitso is a **stonehearted** girl. She does not share her things with others. | d**. mean** |
| 3. My uncle is a **butcher**. He has been arrested again for killing his friend. | b. **murderer** |
| 4. Ellen walks during the night only. She is a **hyena.** | f. **not brave** |
| 5. Mr. Bundali killed a leopard by himself. He is a **lion.** | c. **powerful** |

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6. The **heart of the matter** is that you did not read this is why you failed. | a. **main reason** |

**EXERCISE D: IDENTIFYING NOUN CLAUSES (PAGE 81 TO 82 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**

Copy the following sentences. In each sentence, identify the noun clause and state its function.

**Example:** Give it to **whoever wants it.**
**Noun clause, object of the preposition 'to'.**

1. The car was sold for **what is worth**.
**Noun clause, object of the preposition 'for'.**
2. Can we depend on **what she says?**
**Noun clause, object of the preposition 'on'.**
3. Your story differs from **what we have already heard**.
**Noun clause, object of the preposition 'from'.**
4. I shall give a book to **whoever asks for one**.
**Noun clause, object of the preposition 'to'.**
5. They gazed at **what they saw seriously.**
**Noun clause, object of the preposition 'at'.**
6. The girl is listening to **what you are saying**.
**Noun clause, object of the preposition 'to'.**

**EXERCISE D: CHANGING SENTENCES TO THE CONTINNUOUS TENSE (PAGE 86 OF ENGLISH LEAENERS' BOOK)**

Change the following sentences so that they are in the continuous tense.
Example: She **drives** a car every day.
She **is driving** a car now
1. Many **danced** at the party.
Many **were dancing** at the party.
2. He **cooks** nsima every day.
He **is cooking** nsima now.
3. They **will sing** songs of praise.
They **will be singing** songs of praise.
4. Chimwemwe **wrote** her homework.
Chimwemwe **was writing** her homework.
5. Very soon we **will leave** for Blantyre.
Very soon we **will be leaving** for Blantyre.

**EXERCISE A: MAKING SENTENCES WITH PHRASAL VERBS (PAGE 88 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**

Make sentences with each of the following phrasal verbs.

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1. **take after**
Some children **take after** their parents.
(**Attention:** To **take after** means to **resemble** or **look like**)

2. **take in**
Some tailors know how to **take in** big clothes well.
(**Attention:** To **take in** means to **make clothes smaller**. It also means to **assume care or support** in some instances. For example; '**The kind people take in orphans.**')

3. **take off**
We **take off** our shoes before entering the mosque.
(**Attention:** To **take off** means to **remove shoes**. Not only that but it also means to **reduce the price of something** or to **leave the ground especially plane.**)

4. **take out**
We need to take out book from the library.
(**Attention: Take out** as used in this sentence means to **borrow a book from the library**. **Take out** also means **borrow money from a bank, obtain insurance, kill/murder, debate with someone** or **extract/remove something**, for example, removing a tooth from the gum.)

5. **take over**
I will **take over** the responsibility for the project.
(**Attention:** To **take over** as used in this sentence means to **assume control of something** or to **acquire**.)
6. **take away**
My teacher told me to **take away** three books from the shelf.
(**Attention: Take away** in this case means **remove from a group**.)

7. **take down**
They will **take town** their marriage decorations tomorrow.
(**Attention:** As used in this sentence, **take down** means **remove something after an occasion.**)

8. **take on**
This company will **take on** a new clerk next month.
(**Attention: Take on** in this sentence means **employ**. It can also mean **assume a responsibility** or **allow passengers board a plane or ship**.)

**EXERCISE B: IDENTIFYING AND STATING THE FUNCTIONS OF NOUN CLAUSES (PAGE 89 TO 90 OF LEARNERS' BOOK)**
Identify noun clauses in the following sentences. State the function of each noun clause.
**Example**
This is **what I expected**.

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**Noun clause, complement of the verb 'is'.**
1. The news **that the plane had crashed** shocked everybody.
**Noun clause, in apposition to the noun 'news'.**
2. The sad thing was **that the pilot was not found.**
**Noun clause, complement of the verb 'was'.**
3. It appears **we will lose the game**.
**Noun clause, complement of the verb 'appears'.**
4. This seems to be **the pen he was talking about**.
**Noun clause, complement of the verb 'seems to be'.**
5. The surprising thing is **that we can't remember what happened.**
**Noun clause, complement of the verb 'is'.**
6. The rumour **that she cheated in the examinations** angered her.
**Noun clause, in apposition to the noun 'rumour'.**

**EXERCISE C: GIVING THE MEANINGS OF METAPHORS (PAGE 90 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**
Give the meanings of each the following metaphors.
**Example:** He is a **tiger**
**Meaning:** He is **strong and runs very fast.**
1. This room is a **refrigerator.**
**Meaning:** This room is **very cold.**
2. That girl is a **bee**.
**Meaning:** That girl is a **hard worker**.
3. We are **the stars** in the team.
**Meaning:** We are **the best** in the team.
4. This place is hell on earth.
**Meaning:** This place is **worst** on earth.
5. He is a **chimpanzee**.
**Meaning:** He is **very intelligent.**
6. The **lion** of the village helped us win the battle.
**Meaning:** The **brave person** in the village helped us win the battle.
7. We could not beat them in the competition because the **hare** in their team kept on tricking us.
**Meaning:** We could not beat them in the competition because the **tricky person** in their team kept on tricking us.

**EXERCISE D: MATCHING ANIMALS WITH THEIR SOUNDS (PAGE 95 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**

| ANIMAL | ITS SOUND |
|---|---|
| 1. a dog | a. groans |
| 2. a cow | b. sings |
| 3. a cat | f. mews |
| 4. a horse | d. moos |

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| | |
|---|---|
| 5. a donkey | e. brays |
| 6. a bee | f. mews |
| 7. a snake | g. bleats |
| 8. an owl | h. coos |
| 9. a lion | i. neighs |
| 10. a sheep and a goat | j. roars |
| 11. a pigeon | k. quacks |
| 12. a duck | l. cackles |
| 13. a pig | m. hoots |
| 14. a hen | n. hisses |
| 15. a bird | o. buzzes |

**ANSWERS**

| ANIMAL | ITS SOUND |
|---|---|
| **1. a dog** | **c. barks** |
| **2. a cow** | **d. moos** |
| **3. a cat** | **f. mews** |
| **4. a horse** | **i. neighs** |
| **5. a donkey** | **e. brays** |
| **6. a bee** | **o. buzzes** |
| **7. a snake** | **n. hisses** |
| **8. an owl** | **m. hoots** |
| **9. a lion** | **j. roars** |
| **10. a sheep or a goat** | **g. bleats** |
| **11. a pigeon** | **h. coos** |
| **12. a duck** | **k. quacks** |
| **13. a pig** | **a. groans** |
| **14. a hen** | **l. cackles** |
| **15. a bird** | **b. sings** |

**EXERCISE E: IDENTIFYING NOUN CLAUSES (PAGE 96 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**

**Example**

The rumour **that he was a thief** shocked us.

**Noun clause, in apposition to the noun 'rumour'.**

1. The rumour **that she failed her examinations** made her angry.

**Noun clause, in apposition to the noun 'rumour'.**

2. The report **that John was not attending classes** annoyed his parents.

**Noun clause, in apposition to the noun 'report'.**

3. The news **that the car had a breakdown** made Mr. Phiri angry.

**Noun clause, in apposition to the noun 'news'.**

4. The report **that our team was beaten** disappointed us.

**Noun clause, in apposition to the noun 'report'.**

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5. The information **that Jane was selected to go to secondary school** made her parents happy.
**Noun clause, in apposition to the noun 'information'.**

**EXERCISE D: IDENTIFYING ADJECTIVE CLAUSES (PAGE 101 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**

**Example**

The bicycle **which you are talking about** is meant for heavy duty.
**Adjective clause, qualifying the noun 'bicycle'.**

1. The student **who got the prize** is my friend.
**Adjective clause, qualifying the noun 'student'.**
2. The house **which they are building** is ours.
**Adjective clause, qualifying the noun 'house'.**
3. The teacher **who teaches us English** is coming.
**Adjective clause, qualifying the noun 'teacher'.**
4. The car in **which I was travelling to Lilongwe** ran out of fuel.
**Adjective clause, qualifying the noun 'car'.**
5. They went to the zoo **which is the most famous** in the country.
**Adjective clause, qualifying the noun 'zoo'**.

**EXERCISE A: SOLVING RIDDLES (PAGE 106 0F ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**

Solve the following riddles.

**Example**

You go this way, I will go that way and we will meet here. What is it?
**Answer: belt**

1. I have a large mat but I sleep on the ground. Who am I?
**Answer: Pumpkin**
2. My house has one supporting pole. What is it?
**Answer: Mushroom**
3. A little bird has laid eggs on thorns. What is it?
**Answer: Tongue**
4. I'm neither flesh, nor bone. Who am I?
**Answer: Fingernail**
5. I've no legs, yet I can run. Who am I?
**Answer: Nose**
6. Despite his frequent bathing, he never gets clean. What is it?
**Answer: Frog**
7. Potatoes that were cooked last year are still hot. What are they?
**Answer: Peppers**

**EXERCISE E: GIVING THE MEANINGS OF PROVERBS (PAGE 108 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**

Copy and give the meanings of the following proverbs.

**Example**

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Walls have ears.

**Meaning: Be careful of what you say because there may be some people hearing and listening to you.**

1. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

**Meaning: Something that one already has is better than going after something seemingly more worthwhile that one may not be able to get.**

2. Blood is thicker than water.

**Meaning: Family ties are stronger than any other.**

3. Born with a silver spoon in the mouth.

**Meaning: Born to or into a very rich/wealthy family.**

4. When the cat's away, the mice will play.

**Meaning: When law enforcers are absent, certain public members tend to take an opportunity to break the law.**

5. Every cloud has a silver lining.

**Meaning: Every sad or unpleasant situation has a positive side to it.**

6. Every dog has his/its day.

**Meaning: Everyone will get a period of success or satisfaction during his own lifetime.**

7. A friend in need is a friend in deed.

**Meaning: A friend who helps when one is in trouble is a real friend.**

**EXERCISE E: MATCHING PHRASAL VERBS WITH THEIR MEANINGS (PAGE 112 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**

Match the phrasal verbs in **column A** with their meanings in **column B**

| COLUMN A | COLUMN B |
|---|---|
| run away | visit someone |
| look for | escape |
| look at | care for |
| get away with | examine |
| look after | search |
| call on | escape with stolen things |
| ask for | thieves getting in |
| break in | request |

**ANSWERS**

| COLUMN A | COLUMN B |
|---|---|
| **run away** | **escape** |
| **look for** | **search** |
| **look at** | **examine** |
| **get away with** | **escape with stolen things** |
| **look after** | **care for** |
| **call on** | **visit someone** |
| **ask for** | **request** |
| **break in** | **thieves getting in** |

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**EXERCISE D: GIVING THE MEANINGS OF PHRASAL VERBS (PAGE 116 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**

Give the meanings of the phrasal verbs as used in the following sentences.

1. He **held back** the pen, because he believed that it was his.
**Meaning: disclosed to the public**
2. The bus **broke down** on the way to Blantyre.
**Meaning: stopped working**
3. The head teacher was told to **pass on** the newsletter after reading.
**Meaning: give to another**
4. His marriage **broke up** because he was never at home.
**Meaning: ended/finished**
5. They **went back** to school after the long holiday.
**Meaning: returned**

**EXERCISE C: RE-ORDERING WORDS IN SENNTENCES (PAGE 121 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**

Re-order the words in the following sentences.
**Example:** Mary is a girl tall.
**Mary is a tall girl.**
1. Chimwemwe is wearing a shirt big black.
**Chimwemwe is wearing a big black shirt.**
2. Mary going is to the market.
**Mary is going to the market.**
3. Our teacher not eat does mangoes.
**Our teacher does not eat mangoes.**
4. My mother going to the market is today.
**My mother is going to the market today.**
5. Our teacher we said that should come on Saturday.
**Our teacher said that we should come on Saturday.**
6. Chisomo is a dark young beautiful girl.
**Chisomo is a beautiful young dark girl.**

**(Attention:** For the last question, you must familiarize yourself with **order of adjectives** first. It's easy for you to get lost if you don't know how to work with **order of adjectives**. In **order of adjectives**, the **determiner** always comes first followed by **quantity, opinion, size, age, shape, colour, origin, material and purpose**. The purpose is the qualifier of the noun being described. In this last question, we are given **colour** (*dark*), **age** *(young*) and **opinion** (*beautiful*). Following the order of adjectives, coming first is the **opinion** (*beautiful*), coming second is the **age** (*young*), coming third is the **colour** (*dark*) and coming last is the **purpose/noun being described** (*girl).* Thus, ***beautiful young dark girl***.)

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**EXERCISE D: ANALYSING SIMPLE SENTENCES (PAGE 121 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**

Analyze the following simple sentences into subject + verb + complement or subject + verb + object.

**Example:** Mr. Phiri is a teacher.

| Subject | Verb | Complement/Object |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Phiri | is | a teacher. |

1. The teacher is a kind woman.

| Subject | Verb | Complement/Object |
|---|---|---|
| The teacher | is | a kind woman. |

2. John's sister is a soldier.

| Subject | Verb | Complement/Object |
|---|---|---|
| John's sister | is | a soldier. |

3. The children were in the kitchen.

| Subject | Verb | Complement/Object |
|---|---|---|
| The children | were | in the kitchen. |

4. The books are on the table.

| Subject | Verb | Complement/Object |
|---|---|---|
| The books | Are | on the table. |

5. Our father is brave.

| Subject | Verb | Complement/Object |
|---|---|---|
| Our father | Is | brave. |

6. Maria's dress is beautiful.

| Subject | Verb | Complement/Object |
|---|---|---|
| Maria's dress | is | beautiful. |

7. Kondwani has a bicycle.

| Subject | Verb | Complement/Object |
|---|---|---|
| Kondwani | Has | a bicycle. |

8. The children are with their teacher.

| Subject | Verb | Complement/Object |
|---|---|---|
| The children | Are | with their teacher. |

9. I have a new car.

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| Subject | Verb | Complement/Object |
|---|---|---|
| I | Have | a new car. |

10. Zidana and Suzgo are in Lilongwe.

| Subject | Verb | Complement/Object |
|---|---|---|
| Zidana and Suzgo | are | in Lilongwe. |

**EXERCISE C: COMPLETING THE SENTENCES USING THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE (PAGE 124 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**

Copy and complete the following sentences using the future perfect tense of the verb in brackets.

**Example:** The match_____**(end)** by this time on Sunday.

**Answer:** The match **will have ended** by this time on Sunday.

1. By this time next week, I_____**(finish**) writing the examinations.

**Answer:** By this time next week, I **will have finished** writing the examinations.

2. John_____**(not go**) to school by this time tomorrow. Therefore, you will find him at home if you come very early.

**Answer:** John **will have gone** to school by this time tomorrow. Therefore, you will find him at home if you come very early.

3. The head teacher,_____(**announced**) the results of the test by this time tomorrow.

**Answer:** The head teacher **will have announced** the results of the test by this time tomorrow.

4. The candidates_____(**not study**) enough if you make them write the examinations in one week's time.

**Answer:** The candidates **will not have studied** enough if you make them write the examinations in one week's time.

5. I_____(**write**) application letter by this time on Friday.

**Answer:** I **will have written** application letter by this time on Friday.

**EXEERCISE C: GIVING THE MEANINGS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS (PAGE 127 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**

Give the meanings of the following idiomatic expressions.

**Example:**

Thokozani is **a hard nut to crack.**

**Meaning: a difficult person to deal with.**

1. It's **donkey's years** since we saw each other.

**Meaning: a very long time ago**

2. The thief was taken to police **without much ado.**

**Meaning: without further delay**

3. The team **fought tooth and nail** to win the trophy.

**Meaning: tried very hard**

4. It has been **raining cats and dogs** since yesterday.

**Meaning: raining very heavily**

5. The teacher advised us **to strike the iron while it was hot.**

**Meaning: to do something while there was still good chance to do it.**

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**(Attention:** The teacher might have advised the learners to read/study/work hard while they had more time before exams).

**EXERCISE D: CHANGING SENTENCES TO THE PAST PERFECT TENSE (PAGE 128 OF ENGLISH LEARNNERS' BOOK)**

Write the following sentences into the past perfect tense. Use ***already*** and ***the beginning*** provided.

**Example:** Blare went to school. His father went to the garden.

**Answer: *By the time Blare* went to school, his father had a*lready* gone to the garden.**

1. Chifuniro wrote her homework. Her uncle bathed.

**Answer: *By the time Chifuniro* wrote her homework, her uncle had *already* bathed.**

2. Anthony washed his clothes. His brother worked in the garden.

**Answer: *By the time Anthony* washed his clothes, his brother *already* worked in the garden.**

3. Some learners made noise. The head teacher spoke during assembly.

**Answer: *By the time the head teacher* spoke during assembly, some learners had *already* made noise.**

4. Annie arrived at the depot. The bus started off to Ntchisi.

**Answer: *By the time Annie* arrived at the depot, the bus had *already* started off to Ntchisi**.

5. James watched television. Victoria entered the room.

**Answer: *By the time James* watched the television, Victoria had *already* entered the room.**

**EXERCISE D: GIVING THE MEANINGS OF PHRASAL VERBS (PAGE 136 OF ENGLISH LEARNEERS' BOOK)**

Make a sentence with each of the following phrasal verbs to show that you understand its meaning.

**Example: drop out**

Chimwemwe may **drop out** of school if we are not kind to her.

1. **drop in**

**Answer:** I will **drop in** at the office to see the head teacher.

**(Attention: Drop in** as used in this sentence means **visit the head teacher without making an arrangement.)**

2. **drop off**

**Answer:** My mother told me to **drop off** my younger sister at the school.

**(Attention: To drop off** means **to take someone or something to a place** and **leave them there.)**

3. **come back**

**Answer:** We will continue learning when we **come back** from lunch.

(**Attention:** To **come back** means to **return.)**

4. **come down**

**Answer:** I will **come down** to see my parents in South Africa.

**(Attention:** In this case **come down** means **travel. Come down** can also mean **rain.** For instance, **come down** in the following sentence means **rain**. It seems the rain will **come down** tonight.)

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5. **come out**
**Answer:** Though it is cloudy this morning, the sun will **come out** in the afternoon.
**(Attention:** As used in this sentence, **come out** is used **when the sun appears**. However; it can also be used **when a secret is revealed**, **when getting out of a building** and **when something is published** e.g. CD.)

6. **Come off**
**Answer:** Your ambition to become a teacher will **come off** so easily if you work hard.
(**Attention: Come off** as used in this sentence means **be successful**. However; it also means **break off** in other cases.)

7. **break up**
**Answer:** Some utensils **break up** easily when they drop on the floor accidentally.
**(Attention: Break up** in this sentence means **break into pieces**. In some instances, **break up** can mean **finish a relationship**, **become inaudible over the telephone because of an interruption** or **close an educational institution for holidays.**)

8. **break down**
**Answer:** Intelligent learners **break down** in tears when they fail examinations.
(**Attention: Break down** as used in this sentence means **cry**. In some instances, **break down** can mean **stop working**, **end negotiations** or **remove a barrier**.)

9. **break out**
**Answer:** Conflict will **break out** if you don't return his book in good time**.**
(**Attention: Break out** means to **start a conflict**. In other cases, **break out** can mean **start a war**.)

10. **break off**
**Answer:** I will **break off** this relationship if you keep being unfaithful to me.
**(Attention: Break off** in this sentence means **end the relationship**. It also means **break a piece from something** in some instances.**)**

**EXERCISE A: MAKING SENTENCES (PAGE 139 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS BOOK)**
Make a sentence with each of the following sentences as a noun and an adjective.
**Example:** this
(a) **pronoun: This** is the village where I was born.
(b) **adjective: This** village has many old people.
1. **these**
(a) **pronoun: These** are the books I was looking for.
(b) **adjective:** I was looking for **these** books.
2. **those**
(a) **pronoun: Those** are going to school.
(b) **adjective: Those** children are going to school.

3. **that**
(a) **pronoun:** **That** is the learner who got the prize last year.
(b) **adjective:** **That** leaner got the prize last year.
4. **whose**
(a) **pronoun:** **Whose** is this pen?
(b) **adjective:** I know the learner **whose** pen is that.
5. **which**
(a) **pronoun:** **Which** is taller, Yohane or Margret?
(b) **adjective:** **Which** learner is taller than the other between Yohane and Margret?

**EXERCISE B: COMPLETING SENTENCES (PAGE 139 TO 140 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**

Copy and complete the following sentences with the correct words.

**Example:** I saw him ____ the market.
**Answer:** I saw him **at** the market.
1. I haven't seen him ___ a week.
**Answer:** I haven't seen him **for** a week.
2. We have been here ___ last month.
**Answer:** We have been here **since** last month.
3. The thieves came ____ 12 midnight and 1 o'clock in the morning.
**Answer:** The thieves came **between** 12 midnight and 1 o'clock in the morning.
4. Chikondano ___ Juliet are going to the market.
**Answer:** Chikondano **and** Juliet are going to the market.
5. There hasn't been ___ rain this week.
**Answer:** There hasn't been **with** rain this week.
6. Peter is older ___ Margret.
**Answer:** Peter is older **than** Margret.
7. Do you know ___ to mend the puncture?
**Answer:** Do you know **who** to mend the puncture?
8. Mary __ to school every day.
**Answer:** Mary **goes** to school every day.
9. I ____ go to secondary school next year.
**Answer:** I **will** go to secondary school next year.
10. There ___ no water in the school yesterday.
**Answer:** There **was** no water in the school yesterday.

**EXERCISE C: IDENTIFYING NOUN CLAUSES (PAGE 140 OF ENGLISH LEARNERS' BOOK)**

Identify noun clauses in the following sentences. State the function of each clause in the sentence.

**Example:**
I have heard **that he passed his examinations.**
**Noun clause, object of the verb 'have heard'.**

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**(Attention:** There is an error in the book for this example**.**The function is given as **object of the verb 'has passed'** which is wrong**.)**
1. **That he is a thief** I am aware.
**Noun clause, subject of the verb 'am aware'**.

2. This is **where I found my book.**
**Noun clause, complement of the verb 'is'.**

3. This is **the gift my mother gave me.**
**Noun clause, complement of the verb 'is'.**
(**Attention:** Notice that this sentence can also be written as "This is **what my mother gave me**". Instead of **'what',** the noun phrase **'the gift'** has been placed. This should help you understand the definition of **noun clause**. To understand it in a different way, think of the question which can be asked in the main clause "**This is**". It's obvious that the question can be '**This is what?**' and the underlined clause defines what that thing is; a gift. However; if you underline as follows "This is the gift **my mother gave me**", you change the type of clause. This is now an **adjective clause, qualifying the noun 'gift'** because if you just say "**This is the gift**" one can ask you '**Which gift?**' and you can see that the underlined clause answers this question.)

4. The dog followed him **wherever he went.**
**Adverb clause, modifies the verb 'followed'.**
(**Attention:** Though this question is found under the task of **identifying noun clauses,** do not be carried away thinking that it is a **noun clause**. It's an error in the book to mix up this adverb clause with the task specified for **identifying noun clauses**. So, it needs to be mixed out from the category. It is crystal clear that the question which can be asked in the main clause is '**Where?**' and the underlined clause answers this question successfully saying "**where he went**". Remember, noun clauses do not answer the question '**Where?**' but answer the question '**What?**')

5. We will come **if you invite us to your wedding.**
**Adverb clause, modifying the verb 'will come'**.
6. **When I am ill**, I go to hospital.
**Adverb clause, modifying the verb 'go'.**

7. I know **that you went to the market yesterday**.
**Noun clause, object of the verb 'know'**
8. Maria passed the examinations **because she worked hard**.
**Adverb clause, modifying the verb 'passed'.**

9. I showed him the house **where I was born.**
**Adjective clause, qualifying the noun 'house'.**
**(Attention:** You may wonder why this is an adjective clause. Think of the question you may ask if some just says '**I showed him the house'**. You are right if you guess the question to be '**Which house?**' because the clause "**where I was born**" successfully answers it.)

10. Hanna speaks **as if she is a village head**.
**Adverb clause, modifying the verb 'speaks'**.

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