

COMPREHENSION PRACTICE: 2

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it.

In Mufulira, for the first time, I found myself suffering the indignities of the colour bar. Africans were not permitted to enter the European shops by the front door. If they wanted anything, they had to go to a hole in the wall at the side of the shop to ask for it. I determined to expose this system for what it was, an insult to my race and my people. I told some of the boys in the school that intended to challenge the colour bar and I chose a certain chemist's shop in town which was notorious for its treatment. I went inside and asked politely for a book. I remember it was Arthur Mee's Talks to Boys. My friend John Sokon had once rescued a tattered copy from a miner who was using its pages to roll his cigarettes and it is a book that has had profound influence on my life.

The girl behind the counter had probably never been addressed before by an African in her own language. She motioned me over to the chemist who stood behind the counter. I repeated my question. Pointing to the door, he said viciously, 'Get out her.' I said again, 'I am only asking for a book and I can get it nowhere else in town.' He said, 'You can stand there till Christmas and you will never get a book from me.' I was just thinking that as it was the month of August I would have to wait rather along time, when two white miners in their overalls walked into the shop. Hearing the proprietor say again, 'get out,' they took me by the arm and frog-marched me to the door. There they were met by seventeen angry school boys who objected strongly to their schoolmaster being treated in this manner and they said so in no uncertain terms. A vigorous slanging match followed in which we were called 'black-skinned niggers' and we replied by asking what was so wonderful about a white skin anyway. Being so heavily outnumbered, the two Europeans made for their car and made a quick getaway.

Questions

2.1 The writer is narrating an incident:

- A. When accompanied by a group of school children he walked into a chemist's shop to buy something.
- B. Where because of sheer strength of numbers he and his party were able to frighten away to bellicose Europeans.
- C. In which he was humiliated at the hands of racists.
- D. That goes to illustrate the wickedness of apartheid.

2.2 The writer was not served by the girl behind the counter because:

- A. He was improperly dressed.
- B. He adopted a threatening attitude towards her.
- C. She felt it was below her dignity to be spoken to by a person of a different race.
- D. She was faced with a situation she had not encountered before.

2.3 The last sentence of the first paragraph says that John Sokoni rescued 'Talks to Boys'

- A. To roll his cigarettes.
- B. Because it needed binding.
- C. As it was the only copy in the miner's possessions.
- D. Since that particular book was difficult to come by.

2.4 The writer went to the chemist because:

- A. He wanted to assert his rights.
- B. This was the only way he could keep face with his charges.
- C. He was determined to question the practice of colour bar in the shop.
- D. He wanted to ascertain for himself the discriminatory practices of the chemist.

2.5 The intention of the writer to include this incident in his book appears to be:

- A. To condemn the inhuman practice of discrimination on grounds of colour.
- B. To appeal for tolerance and understanding.
- C. To evaluate the main cause of the downfall of colonialism in his country.
- D. To show that he had the temerity to challenge a moral wrong.

COMPREHENSION PRACTICE: 3

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow

"I can't put my finger on it said Hector, as he drank coffee with Mma Ramotswe on the verandah of the President Hotel, 'but I've never trusted that man. He only came to me about six months ago. He was quite good at working the machinery, and so I put him on the new machine I bought from that Dutchman. He worked it well, and I upped his pay by fifty pula a month. Then suddenly he left me, and that was that."

"Any reason?" asked Mma Ramotswe. Hector frowned. "None that I could make out. He collected his pay on a Friday and just did not come back. That was about two months ago. The next I heard from him was through an attorney in Mahalapye. He wrote me a letter saying that his client, Mr. Solomon Moretsi, was starting a legal action against me for four thousand pula for the loss of a finger owing to an industrial accident in my factory."

Mma Ramotswe poured another cup of coffee for them both while she digested this development. "And was there an accident?"

"We have an incident book in the works," said Hector. "If anybody gets hurt, they have to enter the details in the book. I looked at the date which the attorney mentioned and I saw there had been something. Moretsi had entered that he hurt a finger on his right hand. He wrote that he had put a bandage on it and it seemed all right. I asked around and somebody said that he had mentioned to them that he was leaving his machine for a while to fix his finger which he had cut. They thought it had not been a big cut, and anybody had bothered any more about it."

"Then he left?"

"Yes," said Hector. "That was a few days before he left."

Mma Ramotswe looked at her friend. He was an honest man, she knew, and a good employer. If anybody had been hurt she was sure that he would have done his best for them.

"I don't trust that man," he said. "I don't think I ever did. I simply don't believe that he lost a finger in my factory. He may have lost a finger somewhere else, but that has nothing to do with me."

Mma Ramotswe examined the papers in the office of Hector's factory. It was a hot and comfortable room, unprotected from the noise of the factory and with barely and with barely enough space for the two filings cabinets and two desks which furnished it. Papers lay scattered on the surface of each desk; receipts, bills, technical catalogues.

Mma Ramotswe picked up the grubby exercise book which Hector had placed in front of her and paged through it. This was the incident book, and there, sure enough, was the entry detailing Moretsi's injury, the words spelled out in capitals in a barely literate hand:

MORETSI CUT HIS FINGER NO. 2 FINGER COUNTING FROM THUMB. MACHINE DID IT. RIGHT HAND. BANDAGE PUT ON BY SAME. SIGNED SOLOMON MORETSI. WITNESS: JESUS CHRIST.

She re-read the entry and then looked at the attorney's letter. The dates tallied: "My client says that the accident occurred on 10th May last. He attended at the Princess Marina Hospital the following day. The wound was dressed, but osteomyelitis set in. The following week surgery was performed and the damaged finger was amputated at the proximal phalangeal joint (see attached hospital report). My client claims that this accident was due entirely to your negligence in failing adequately to fence working parts of machinery operated in your factory and has instructed me to raise an action for damages on his behalf. It would clearly be in the interests for all concerned if this action was to be settled promptly and my client has accordingly advised that the sum of four thousand pula will be acceptable to him in lieu of court-awarded damages?"

She looked at the copy of the medical report. It was brief and said exactly what the attorney had paraphrased. The date was right; the headed note paper looked authentic; and there was the doctor's signature at the bottom. It was a name she knew.

Mma Ramotswe looked up from the papers to see Hector staring at her expectantly.

"T seems straight forward," she said. "He cut his finger and it became infected."

Questions

3.1 Why had Hector never trusted this employee?

- A. Because the employee left suddenly.
- B. The employee wanted a higher salary.
- C. The employee was a good worker.
- D. Hector couldn't say exactly why.

3.2 What happened about two months after the employee left Hector's factory?

- A. Hector received a letter from an attorney
- B. The employee came back to collect his pay.
- C. Hector received a letter from the employee.
- D. The employee wanted money

- 3.3 What did the other employees think about the accident?
- A. They didn't think it was serious
 - B. They thought it had been a big cut
 - C. They didn't know about it
 - D. One of them put a bandage on it.
- 3.4 What did Hector think about the accident?
- A. He didn't believe that the employee had cut his finger.
 - B. He didn't believe that the employee had lost his finger
 - C. He didn't believe that he was to blame for the loss of the finger.
 - D. He didn't believe that the employee had lost the finger somewhere else.
- 3.5 What did Mma Ramotswe read in Hector's office?
- A. Receipts, bills and technical catalogues.
 - B. All the documents scattered on the desk.
 - C. Everything in an exercise book.
 - D. Three documents.
- 3.6 What did she discover?
- A. None of the facts in the different documents matched.
 - B. The man's finger had been cut off because it was infected.
 - C. The case was complicated.
 - D. It was obvious that the employee was lying.

COMPREHENSION PRACTICE: 4

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Visit Kenya, Enjoy Kenya

Welcome aboard. I wish to take you on a quick ride to Kenya's "must see" destinations. This, however, does not mean that the other places that we shall not visit do not have anything to offer. We are all tourists, whether local or international, and our country provides diverse breathtaking landscapes, including snow-capped mountains, tropical rainforests, vast savannah, grasslands, lakes, rivers, roaring waterfalls and sandy beaches. All these have their unique qualities which you should experience. There are special rates for locals, so don't worry about the cost.

Our first leg brings us to Malindi on the North Coast. Here, you will find some of the world's best resorts for holiday-makers tucked in tropical beaches where one can enjoy the tropical heat lying under the palm trees. Later one can take a quick swim in the ocean's blue waters or take a boat trip to Watamu Island and enjoy the company of bottlenose dolphins. These rare but wonderful creatures like joining divers and snorkellers, and if you wish, you can take a swim or play with them.

At Watamu, we have a Marine National Park where one can go underwater to see the rich marine life. We also have the Vasco da Gama's Pillar at Malindi for lovers of history. From there we can stop at the Aabuko Sokoke Forest Reserve and see the Gedi ruins which are historical monuments.

Let us now head south and visit the city of Mombasa. There are historic buildings here and one can also learn a lot about the Swahili culture. Fort Jesus is just next to the sea and you can stop there and take an educational tour in the building.

In the waters around Mombasa there are beautiful coral reefs, a myriad of fish and sea turtles for those with an adventurous spirit. To crown your trip, you need to enjoy the palm-fringed beaches and the serene Indian Ocean waters. You can go for a walk or just relax on the sunny, sandy beaches.

One can also take a ride across the Likoni channel and visit the South Coast. Here, one can visit the Shimoni Caves, notoriously famous for their role during the slave trade. It is in these caves where slaves were chained awaiting transport to overseas markets. The South Coast is also famous for its *Kaya* sacred groves, which were religious shrines of the Mijikenda.

Our next leg takes us to the Aberdare National Park. Here you will find very unique tree hotels, the Treetops and the Ark. They are called tree hotels because they are built on raised grounds supported by strong tree posts. But the original Treetops Hotel was actually built on a *Mugumo* tree! The Treetops Hotel became famous by the fact that it was here that, in 1952, Queen Elizabeth II became the Queen of England!

At this reserve you will find black rhinos, elephants, giraffes, antelopes, and many species of birds for those who love bird-watching. The Aberdare Range is the source to about twenty rivers, Tana River, Kenya's longest river, being one of them. There is plenty to see here but now we have to move on.

We now proceed to the Mt Kenya National Reserve and enjoy the snow capped peaks of Mt Kenya. If you have an adventurous spirit, you can try some mountain-climbing or take treks at the foot of the mountain.

Our next stop is Lake Turkana, which is believed to be the cradle of mankind after fossils, millions of years old, were discovered at Koobi Fora in Sibiloi National park. This is a place of stark beauty and prehistoric forests. The lake is a natural treasure with one of the world's single largest crocodile populations. The lake has three islands; one infested with snakes, another with crocodiles and another occupied with wild goats. The lake is a source of life to the Turkana and the El Molo. The El Molo have the unique distinction of being Kenya's smallest tribe, numbering just over a hundred people! Lake Turkana is also one of the largest desert lakes and is often referred to as the Jade Sea because of the colour of its water.

As we embark on last leg of our journey, we will make a brief stopover at the Lake Nakuru National Park before proceeding to Naivasha. If you have no idea how a million looks like, then do not worry. All you need to do is to go up the Baboon Cliff from where you will see at least a million flamingoes! You will also see the flamingoes' migratory lines. These are three lines that the birds form before flying away to various destinations. Those on the left fly to Lake Bogoria, those on the right to Lake Natron in Tanzania to breed, while those further ahead fly to Lake Elementaita in search of food. It is extremely amazing how they know which bird goes where, but those are the wonders of Mother Nature.

Lake Nakuru was set up specifically to conserve birds. It is also a sanctuary for the endangered white rhino. It is also home to several lions, the elusive leopard, hundreds of buffaloes, many species of antelopes and over four hundred bird species.

At Naivasha, we stop at Hell's Gate and see the rear bearded vulture, known as Lamagaya. In fact by the year 2002 there were only 23 of them in Kenya. The Lamagaya is the only known bird that uses a tool to get food. The bird picks up a stone and flies high up, then, drops it on the bone so that it can break it. Alternatively the bird flies up with a bone and drops it on a rock. Once the bone splits up, the bird enjoys a delicious meal of bone marrow.

At Hell's Gate you will also be treated to hot springs and you can see boiling water rising from underground to form natural fountains and hot springs. There is a long story explaining why the place is called Hell's Gate, but that is a story for another day.

Questions

4.1 Name two tourist attractions in Malindi mentioned in the passage.

- (i)
- (ii)

4.2 What were the Shimoni Caves used for?

.....

4.3 Give two reasons why Lake Turkana is a unique place.

- (i)
- (ii)

4.4 In your own words define a tourist.

.....

4.5 Mention two main activities around Mt Kenya.

- (i)
- (ii)

COMPREHENSION PRACTICE: 5



Read the passage below and answer the questions.

In some parts of the world malnutrition is due rather to unbalanced diets and badly prepared food than to actual shortages. Because the value of proteins is not understood by some people their diet is often grossly unbalanced. As a result, they suffer from deficiency disease. This reduces their ability to work efficiently. The whole thing is a vicious circle: because the people are underfed or ill-fed, they have no reserve of physical strength; so they are more easily weakened by disease and lack of energy; thus they cannot work and agricultural productivity suffers; inadequate production completes the circle, for the people must then go hungry.

Breaking the circle is no easy task but it must be done, for it is in those parts of the world, e.g. in Africa, S. W. Asia, Monsoon Asia and Latin America, where people are underfed. that increased

food production is failing to keep up with annual increase in population. Unless something can be done to change these conditions, famine and disaster are likely to be the **ultimate** result.

Although millions of people in different parts of the world are crying **out for** food, we frequently read of huge surpluses elsewhere, perhaps of grain in N. America or of fish in England. The question appears: why cannot these surpluses get to be used to feed the hungry? They could, but often there are certain difficulties in the way. Although a particular country might be generous and give some of its surplus away-as the US has often done - a country, like an individual, must earn its keep and it does this by selling goods. Poor countries cannot afford to buy food, even if they are desperate need of it.

In addition, world surpluses are usually of cereals, e.g. wheat and maize, but it is not grain that is needed, but rather foodstuffs such as milk, meat and fish which are rich in protein. The problem is further **aggravated** by the fact that grain such as wheat and maize are not those to which the underfed are accustomed, and food habits are not easy to change, even when people are hungry.

Let us conclude this brief account problem of population and food supplies by saying that the question of feeding **coming generations** satisfactorily is not an impossible one although it may present many difficulties. If for example all the world's farmers were able to raise their standards to those reached in parts of Holland or Denmark, the present world area used for agricultural purpose could support many times its present population. Progress is now being made on many fronts and great efforts are being made by many people but a quickening in the rate of progress and even greater efforts are usually needed.

Questions

5.1. What causes people to have an unbalanced diet, according in the passage?

.....

5.2. Briefly give three reasons why surpluses of food cannot always be sent where they are needed most.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

5.3. In a single sentence of your own, explain why, according the author, there may be famine.

.....

5.4. What reasons from the passage suggest that malnutrition poses a danger to people?

.....

5.5. Explain the meanings following words or group of words as they are used in the passage.

- (i) ultimate
- (ii) crying out
- (iii) aggravated
- (iv) coming generations.....

COMPREHENSION PRACTICE: 6

Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

One the most devastating and startling phenomena of the ocean are tsunamis or, tidal waves. In fact, they have nothing to do with tides, but are the ocean's response to violent events on and under the seafloor, such a undersea volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. In either case the Earth may move suddenly and sharply one or more times. With each movement, great energy is transferred to the ocean. These undersea disturbances produce two different kinds of waves. One is the dreaded tsunami. The other is a shock wave that moves with the speed of sound in water (about a mile a minute) and radiates in all directions from the center of disturbance. Ships in the vicinity experience and a violent, rocking shock which, in the past, has caused many a captain to record in the log that his ship hit a rock where indeed none could be. If an undersea volcano 'blows its top', the explosion wave may lift the entire surface of the partial explanation, at least, for history's many unresolved reports of ships lost at sea 'without a trace'. Even so, these sonic waves quickly use up their energy and rarely have sufficient force to cause damage by the time they reach a populated coast.

Tsunamis are something else again. According to Sverdrup they are caused by 'earthquakes (and) are in general associated with submarine landslides which directly create cross waves'. In the open ocean these waves are very small, just a few inches high, but they travel at speeds variously estimated and calculated up to 450 miles an hour. The length of the wave falls in the general vicinity of 100 miles, with periods varying from 15 minutes to over an hour. When they pass a ship on the high sea, those on board probably don't even notice them. The danger comes as the tsunami approaches the shore.

Despite their small size, they are among the most destructive phenomena of the sea, so much so, in fact, that the nations bordering the Pacific Ocean, where tsunamis are most frequent, have formed an International Warning system and not without reason. In 1703, a tsunami hit the Awa coast of Japan and killed 100,000 people. When Krakatau, in the Malay Archipelago, erupted, most of the death toll was caused by waves reported to have exceeded 100 feet in height when they finally slammed into the shore. On 1st April, 1946, a tsunami originating from the area of the Aleutian Islands off Alaska hit the Hawaiian Islands, more than 2,500 miles away, inflicting severe property damage and causing considerable loss of life. Yet another ocean wave on July 9th, 1958, caused a sudden shift in layers of rock nine miles under the fair weather mountains in Alaska - which lifted glaciers from their beds, visibly rocked the range's mighty peaks, and altered the shape of the coastline - produced a wave

which scoured a rocky cliff at Lituya Bay of trees and top soil down to bare rock to an altitude of 1,800 feet. Scientists still find it hard to believe but can only conclude that the wave must have been at least 1,200 feet high. Nor are tsunamis restricted to the Pacific. In 1755, an earthquake in Lisbon, Portugal sent a series of devastating waves 20 feet high rolling across the islands of the West Indies. However, tsunamis are far less frequent in the Atlantic than the Pacific - which contains the majority of the earth's oceanic earthquake centers.

How can such a small wave do such damage? The answer is that although the tsunami wave is apparently small in height, it extends from the bottom of the ocean to its surface. This, with its speed, adds to the tremendous energy. As the ocean gets shallower close to the shore, the energy of the wave is concentrated in a rapidly diminishing space. It has to go somewhere. So, it goes into building up a big wave, and this is what finally strikes the shore. In V-shaped bays, tsunamis are most severe. (Slightly adapted from: The Bountiful Sea)

Questions

- 6.1 Tidal waves are the result of
- A. gigantic tsunamis
 - B. especially high tides at certain times of the year.
 - C. earthquakes
 - D. lunar movements affecting the tides.
- 6.2 The real danger from tsunamis occurs
- A. in the open sea when they hit ships
 - B. when the wave hits the coast
 - C. in an open sea from the cross waves
 - D. if the waves cause submarine landslide.
- 6.3 One tsunami is reported to have traveled
- A. 2,500 miles across the Pacific
 - B. 2,500 miles across the Atlantic
 - C. 1,800 miles across the Aleutian Island.
 - D. 1,703 miles across the Malay Archipelago
- 6.4 Which of the following statements is true?
- A. One tsunami struck a coast and caused damage up to 3,000 feet.
 - B. The height of one tsunami was calculated at 2,500 feet.
 - C. 100,000 people were killed by a tsunami in the West Indies
 - D. Scientists said that damage at 1,800 feet must have been caused by a wave 1,200 feet high.
- 6.5 Tsunamis most severe in V-shaped bays because
- A. the land rises more sharply close to the shore in these bays.
 - B. the water soils over the edges of the V-shaped causing considerable damage.
 - C. the water is forced into a small area, creating a large wave.
 - D. the water is going too fast to be able to change direction in the time.

Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given without changing the meaning.

194. Ahmed has not answered yet. Hussein has not answered yet either.
(combine into one sentence, beginning: Neither.....)
195. Since I know Penelope, I'll be surprised if she gets there in time. (Reduce the *since* clause to a phrase).
196. My brother was then twenty-three, and he was still studying. (Use school).
197. He looked ridiculous in evening clothes at a sports meeting! (Use cut).
198. I should not criticize his decision. (Begin: it is not.. .)
199. The club wrote to ask for a replay, since both sides agreed that the umpiring had been well below standard. (Use requesting)
200. Mr. Musila was over powered and tied to the leg of his own table. This happened before we got there. (combine into one sentence, beginning: By the time.....)

201. The people set traps to catch thieves. They did this because they believed they were still in the neighbourhood. (Combine, beginning: Believing them.....)
202. Fry the pieces of chicken on all sides. Use a thick frying-pan. (Combine, beginning with a particle).
203. I stopped taking the tablets. They produced no effect. (Combine, using having produced.)
204. Mr. Mwanjia knows something about it. (rewrite as a question)
205. I had scarcely stepped out of the door when I was surrounded by people shouting and brandishing sticks. (Begin with the italicized word).
206. Before he accepted the bank note, he examined it minutely against the light. (Reduce the before clause to a phrase).
207. It will be entirely his own fault if he does not pass the History paper. (Begin: He will only have....)
208. I did not suspect that she was offended by what I had said. (Use no.)
209. He was given a special commendation for the courage he had shown. (Begin: they awarded...)
210. It is not my fault that we failed. (Begin: I am not responsible...do not use the fact.)

211. The new Act came into force immediately. The President had given his assent in the morning. (Combine into one sentence, using having).
212. The tall man is my uncle. He has a grey moustache. (combine into one clause, beginning: The tall man....)
213. I kept quiet. That was because I did not know what to say. I did not know what to do. (Combine into one clause, using neither).
214. He was able to interpret for us. He speaks Chinese. He also speaks Japanese. (Combine into one clause.)
- 215. In the first part of his talk, the famous explorer briefly mentioned some of his earlier expeditions. (Use touched).
216. Mary was the only one who had not ironed her uniform. (Use except)
217. The scheme collapsed because people were not interested in it. (Use lack)
- 218. Because he was curious, he decided to listen to what they were saying. (use curiosity and begin: He only listened.....)
- 📌 219. The Manager says he is absolutely fed up with hearing people complaining about their working conditions. (Use People's)

220. The judges did not hesitate to award Sarah the first prize. (Use hesitation).
221. I cannot do anything more for you, I am afraid: (Begin: That is the)
222. A hard game of netball tires you, but it is very enjoyable. (Begin: A hard game of Netball is, do not change the order of the clauses).
223. She did not find the money in the drawer, as her husband had said. She found it in a pot under the table. (Combine, beginning: she found the money not....)
224. Joy enjoyed himself a lot. He didn't know tragedy was to befall him soon. Rewrite as one using: little.
225. The weather was unfavourable. Susan didn't hate the idea of helping her mother with washing.
226. You shouldn't have bought the red socks. Begin I'd rather.....
227. Last years' results were encouragingly good because of the thorough coverage of the syllabus. Rewrite and use: consequent upon.
228. My friends' parents lived next door (in a house next to ours). Rewrite using Next door lived my friends parents.

229. He sent me the full details because I was their guest of honour.
Rewrite as two sentences using 'after all'
230. There has seldom been such a long drought. Begin: seldom
231. He hit his child with a club because he thought he was a robber. Omit 'because'.
232. I had never before seen such a beautiful picture. Begin: Never.....
233. It is surprising that the thief killed our secretary for defence.
End: Surprising.
234. My grand father has died. Begin: Death.....
235. The Minister complained that the budget for her Ministry was undercut.
Begin: The Minister complained of
236. Veronica has not eaten fish for the last six months. End: ago.
237. She didn't repeat the mistake again and she returned back home.
Avoid repetition.

Re-write the following items as instructed without changing the meaning.

238. He was surprised that he fainted. (Begin: such)

239. He not only succeeded in examinations but also won the first prize in English test. (Begin: Not only)
240. The teacher didn't know that such a question is often asked in examination and neither did the students. (Begin: Neither ...)
241. He slipped and broke arm while he was trying to run along the slippery road. (Rewrite using in instead of while).
- ✈ 242. But for the rain, we should have had a pleasure journey. (Begin: If . .)
243. Wherever it is, I cannot see it. (Rewrite into two sentences).
244. I used plain flour instead of self-raising flour. This ruined my cake. (Re-write as one sentence).
245. John's chances being selected for the school team are good but Owiti's are greater. Begin: Owiti has more
- ✈ 246. The Minister generously gave up his afternoon to attend the school's sports day. (begin: It was kind.....)
247. I think he is more obedient. This report does not indicate it. (Rewrite using than).
248. These oranges are six at a hundred shillings. (Re-write to end in six).
249. He was so quick that I could not catch him. (Re-write using.....too.....)

250. Their chair is not sufficient strong to bear my weight. (Re-write using.... enough)
251. If I'd been you, I'd have offered no apology. (Begin: if...)
252. Had your mother hard of your bad behaviour, she would have beaten you. (Begin: If. .)
253. He is proud, but he must obey the order. (Begin: proud).
254. Neither of the dresses was long enough. (Begin: both. and include the word, short)
255. If he had driven his car cautiously, he would not have had an accident. (Begin: because he did not....)
256. I was convinced of his honesty, so I engaged him to look after my business. (Being: Being.. .)
257. It does not matter how strong he is. This attack of the flue is going to weaken his stamina. (Begin: No matter...)
258. She eats her lunch at one O'clock. (Add a question tag).
259. I can't reach this tin of beans on the top shelf. (Begin: The top shelf and end in me to reach this tin of beans.
260. He is intelligent but he must still work hard. (Begin: intelligent ..)

261. He arrived. He was too late. He did not catch the bus. (Join into one sentence without using and, but or so.)
262. This material should be used. It would be a pity to waste it. (Join into one sentence using neither).
263. This is an autobiography. I like it better than any other book I have read. (Join into one sentence beginning: of all...)
264. He earned more and more but he spent less and less. (Begin: The more...)
265. He was so brave that he was awarded a medal. (Rewritesuch that...)
266. They won even though there was much competition. (Begin: Despite...)
267. John goes to school almost every day so does Mary. (Begin: Both...)
268. He was conceited, but he has more friends than enemies. (Begin: But...)
269. If it were not for our friendship, I would hit him hard (Begin: But...)
270. You are talking so fast. I can't understand. (Re-write using too)
271. Isaiah fell off the ladder in surprise when he saw the cheetah...
272. She did not believe him for a moment. (Begin: Not)

273. If I am successful, I may be chosen to represent my country. (Re-write using: may mean that)
274. Everyone except the prefects should go. (Re-write using: exemption).
275. He didn't want to be considered disobedient, so he decided to treat his elders with respect. (Begin : Rather.....)
276. Onions are much more expensive than before. (Begin: Onions are twice)
277. He could not overtake the bus, no matter how fast he drove. (Begin: However...)
278. I copied the instructions to prevent me from forgetting them. (Use.. in case ...)
279. He became famous. He was the first man whose novel was translated from Swahili. (Combine into one sentence using through).
280. This book is rather easy. (Re-write using an)
281. The teacher asked the boy. "Can you give an answer to this question?" (Re-write without using inverted commas)
282. I am sorry you won't be able to come to the show. (Begin: I wish....)
283. The safari driver signed in at Mityana checkpoint and he was told that he had thirty minutes to spare. (Begin: At the Mityana checkpoint where..)

- ✓ 284. The judge believed the prisoner had committed a crime but he did not think he had murdered anyone. (Re-write using: whilst...)
- ✓ 285. It does not matter where they look. They will not find him now. (John into one sentence).
286. As soon as he fell, I jumped on top of him. (Begin: No sooner...)
287. She looked annoyed. She didn't look ill tempered and unsociable (Re-write as one sentence using rather).
288. It thundered dreadfully but the rains did not come. (Begin: In spite of...)
- ✓ 289. Mathew shows hardly any understanding of the problem. (Begin: little...)
300. But for the expense, I should mainly go on the round-the world tour. (Begin: If...)
301. Because you have worked too hard for two years, you can read and write. (Begin: If....would not have been able instead of can)
- ✓ 302. Every morning the old man got up early and went for a walk. (Use: Would get).
- ✓ 303. His friend is a brilliant soccer player. (Begin: A soccer player is...)

304. This wrestler is not so muscular as his opponent. (Re-write using than instead of as).
305. Jane is more reliable than any other prefects. (Begin: of....)
306. They did not expect to see her soon. (Begin: They saw ..)
307. I am afraid he will devote most of her time in sports. Begin: I am afraid....)
308. Without John's guidance, you would have been lost. (Begin: But...)
309. I opened the tin. A snake slithered out. I was horrified to see it. (Rewrite as one sentences without using and).
310. If it had not been for the work of our teachers, we would have failed the examination. (Begin: But.....)
311. Four-wheel cars are very strongly made. People go hunting in them. (Combine into one sentences using in which).
312. He was amazed to hear that he was considered the best speaker in his school. (Re-write using amazement).
313. "Where is the community meeting tonight? He asked. (Re-write without using invested commas.
314. She must on no account leave the children alone. (Begin: On no account...).

- ✎ 315. Hoeing a row of cabbages did not earn, each as much as her mother thought it would (Rewrite to end with... that it did).
316. He ran faster than the other competitors. (Re-write using four words only)
317. Take an umbrella with you because it might rain. (use in case instead of might).
318. He did not begin to take his pride in his achievement until after international recognition. (Begin: It ...).
- ✎ 319. "I issued new books to my class last Friday, said the teacher. (Re-write without using inverted commas).
320. There is hardly any sugar in the basin. Re-write using much)
321. He is good at games, I am good too. I am not as good as him. Rewrite as one sentence beginning with even...)
322. Without your help, we would have failed. (Begin: If it ...)
323. I asked to go home. (Rewrite using if only)
324. It's no use for you to pretend that you did not know the exact time. (Begin: It's no use your...)
325. The man was not generous. He was not forgiving either. (Combine into one sentence using neither generous).

326. He was asked by the Manager whether he had enjoyed his first day at work. (Change into direct speech).
327. It was necessary for us to call the police. (Use necessity instead of necessary).
328. Kitone's mother saw when he came back from boarding school how tall he had grown (Begin: It was not until....)
329. It is very difficult to get with him. (Begin: He is very.
330. As a teacher, I cannot allow any candidate to cheat in the examinations. (Re-write using as such).
331. After the general had reviewed the situation, he decided to advance. (Begin: Having...)
332. He had very little money that was stolen. (Begin: The little...)
333. He wrote a book in order to earn a living. (Use: Purpose...)
334. Michael is not only absent minded, but he is unlucky too. (Begin: Not only ...)
335. This is rather a tedious journey. (Re-write to end with dedious.
336. This road is not as bad in dry weather as it is in wet weather. Re-write using better instead of bad).
337. Although he failed twice in the exams. He was not deterred to try again. (Begin: Despite....)

338. The train stopped. (Re-write to end in stop).
339. I arrived late and just missed the Fort Portal coach. (Begin: I was just
340. The company will pay for the damage. (Re-write to end with company)
341. He maintained good record. He didn't think himself capable of it. (Re-write as one sentence
342. He has had any serious mechanical trouble? (Re-write as one sentence without using a (question mark).
343. Did you show me that or it was someone else? (Begin: Was it ...?)
344. Cactus have spines. Their purpose is to protect the plants from hungry animals. (Re-write as one sentence using ...of)
345. In 1989, he started teaching at the school and he is still there. (Re-write using.....since.... and omitting the word and he is still there.)
346. Jude not only plays in class, but he is rude to his teachers, too. (Begin: Not only.....)