

# Module 18

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## Revision Tests

In this module there are five revision exercises, each of them designed to be as close to the School Certificate standard as possible. Each of the tests is designed to be done in a normal classroom lesson, i.e. of about 40 minutes. Under normal situation, you should be able to take on the five tests within the five English language periods in a week. You are advised to time yourself and keep to it as much as possible, even if you are not invigilated as in an examination atmosphere.

### Test One: Test of Orals

#### Section One

In this test, a sound is presented before a group of three words. Identify which of the three words in each number contains the sound indicated in each case. Here is an example:

/ai/ A. bait B. eight C. cry D. clay

The correct answer is C. This is because the word ‘cry’ contains the sound /ai/ whereas the other words do not contain it. Do the others the same way.

Sound	A	B	C	D
1. /w/	awe	aware	raw	crew
2. /h/	honour	hour	harass	length
3. /g/	gnash	rowing	gnat	glass
4. /ɔ/	sing	sinner	seen	sign
5. /θ/	earth	earthen	thinking	then
6. /ʃ/	shallow	wishes	witch	doze
7. /əu/	tough	through	thought	though
8. /ʌ/	curve	cough	cuff	cugh
9. /u:/	cure	do	fool	food
10. /ea/	beer	bare	bear	bier

#### Section Two

In this test, there are four words per line. Only one of the four words has the stress on the first syllable; the others have the stress either on the second or third syllable. Identify the word with the stress on the first syllable.

	A	B	C	D
11.	table	refer	prefer	agree
12.	until	unless	repair	candid

13.	rebate	repair	tiller	induce
14.	return	returnee	comer	award
15.	agree	baffle	allow	agreement
16.	delay	sinker	decree	decide
17.	betray	travel	betrayer	foreclose
18.	return	returnee	tomorrow	comer
19.	forehead	before	aforesaid	renew
20.	Monday	conscious	dominion	university

### Section Three

In this section, your mastery of emphatic stress is being tested. In each item, there is a statement presented with one of the words specially stressed for implied meaning. The specially stressed word is in bold print. The statement is then followed by three possible explanations, only one of which really applies. Identify that most appropriate explanation.

21. He **stole** the piece of meat.
  - A. It was he and not someone else.
  - B. He did not buy it.
  - C. It was a piece of meat, not the whole of it.
22. He stole the **piece** of meat.
  - A. It was he and not someone else.
  - B. He did not buy it.
  - C. It was a piece of meat, not the whole of it.
23. **He** stole the piece of meat.
  - A. It was he and not someone else.
  - B. He did not buy it.
  - C. It was a piece of meat, not the whole of it.
24. The lady **floored** the man with a punch.
  - A. She clearly put the man on the floor.
  - B. It was a mere lady, not an equal that beat the man.
  - C. She used a punch, not a weapon.
25. The **lady** floored the man with a punch.
  - A. She clearly put the man on the floor.
  - B. It was a mere lady, not an equal that beat the man.
  - C. She used a punch, not a weapon.
26. The lady floored the man with a **punch**.
  - A. She clearly put the man on the floor.

- B. It was a mere lady, not an equal that beat the man.
  - C. She used a punch, not a weapon.
27. Royal fathers are neutral **during** elections.
- A. They do not take part at all.
  - B. It is only when elections are going on.
  - C. Royal fathers I say not mothers.
28. Royal **fathers** are neutral during elections.
- A. They do not take part at all.
  - B. It is only when elections are going on.
  - C. Royal fathers I say not mothers.
29. She is a police **officer**.
- A. She is not a recruit, but an officer.
  - B. She is in the police force, not the army.
  - C. I mean the lady, not the man.
30. **She** is a police officer.
- A. She is not a recruit, but an officer.
  - B. She is in the police force, not the army.
  - C. I mean the lady, not the man.

## Test Two: Lexis and Structure

### Section 1

In this test, there is a passage with numbered gaps. Read the passage carefully and fill in the gaps with words chosen from the options in A to D below the passage.

The young doctor looked sprightly in his all white lab-coat. Displaying his ---31--- very conspicuously on his neck and coat, he breezed through the ---32--- greeting each of theâ€"33â€"who greeted him in return. Then suddenly, his eyes caught a woman on a nearby ---34---. He went closer, held her hand, feeling her ---35---, and then conducted some other minorâ€"36---. After he had elicited one or two answers from the woman, the young doctor ordered, â€"Stretcher, stretcher, quickly, take her to the ---37---.â€™ Even the ---38--- who had been supervising her treatment were amazed. The doctor was no longer smiling; he was very ---39---. As the woman was being ---40--- into the theatre, one of the nurses asked, â€"Are you so sure, doctor, that she is for ---41---?â€™ The young doctor did not mince words; he said to her, â€"This is ectopic pregnancy; no mistake about it. The ---42--- must be taken out promptly.â€™ That was it. Within minutes, the ---43--- began. While this was going on, blood was being prepared forâ€"44---, and this was soon fixed on her. Before long, the surgery was ---45---, and the patient was soon wheeled back to the ward.

	A	B	C	D	E
31.	uniform	badge	identity	stethoscope	certificate
32.	needles	lanes	offices	room	ward
33.	patients	waiters	invalids	customers	fans
34.	stretcher	wheel-chair	bench	bed	sofa
35.	breathing	pulse	response	temperature	pressure
36.	interviews	assessments	evaluations	testimonials	tests
37.	mortuary	clinic	casualty	theatre	pharmacy
38.	nurses	caretakers	matrons	midwives	wardmaids
39.	fierce	serious	witty	adamant	aggressive
40.	driven	led	pushed	wheeled	carried
41.	dressing	treatment	massaging	X-ray	surgery
42.	baby	child	cadaver	infant	foetus

## Section 2

In this section, in each item there is a statement with one word underlined and also a gap. Choose from the alternatives A – E the word which would best fill in the gap and at the same time can serve as the opposite of the word underlined.

46. The man is so stingy that it is difficult to believe that this ..... woman is his wife.  
 A. thrifty  
 B. generous  
 C. kind  
 D. cheerful  
 E. tight-fisted
47. Don't worry about your boy; we have had cases of morons who later became .....  
 A. famous  
 B. egg-heads  
 C. geniuses  
 D. superstars  
 E. luminaries.
48. You cannot compare a local champion with ..... figure like that Nobel laureate.  
 A. a national  
 B. a regional  
 C. an international  
 D. a household  
 E. a continental.
49. If you can neither lead nor ....., you have to get out of the way!  
 A. follow

- B. guide
  - C. counsel
  - D. direct
  - E. sustain
50. In matters of faith, you cannot be neutral, you either accept or ..... the tenets.
- A. embrace
  - B. refer
  - C. doubt
  - D. condone
  - E. reject
51. The woman looks very old; but it is clear that she is very ..... at heart.
- A. aged
  - B. active
  - C. young D.new
  - E. progressive
52. You cannot say you love her while you clearly ..... her parents.
- A. hate
  - B. disregard
  - C. condemn
  - D. adore
  - E. criticise
53. If this shoot-out is not the end of the confrontation, it is the ..... of the end.
- A. conclusion
  - B. beginning
  - C. middle
  - D. core
  - E. commencement.
54. Those seemingly minor incidents in our lives often turn out to be ..... deciders of our welfare.
- A. little
  - B. trivial
  - C. major
  - D. secondary
  - E. earth-shaking
55. Throughout his long life, the man invested his fortunes in several companies, but his young inheritor ..... off everything within a decade.
- A. endowed
  - B. burnt
  - C. squandered

- D. disinfected
- E. cleared.

### **Section 3**

In this section, there are statements containing figurative/idiomatic expressions. From the alternatives A to D, find the statement that best explains the expression.

56. How can I concentrate with the Director breathing down my neck?  
This means that the Director was
  - A. criticising everything the speaker did.
  - B. showing interest in everything the speaker said.
  - C. watching the speaker so critically.
  - D. following the speaker everywhere.
  - E. watching out for the speaker's fault always.
57. We all hope the young manager can breathe new life into the company. This means that the young manager is expected to
  - A. introduce new people into the company.
  - B. stop most of the company's old ways of doing things.
  - C. lead the company to manufacture new products.
  - D. change the company's old policies.
  - E. take steps that would give the company some new life.
58. The two politicians have been at daggers drawn for ages. This means that the two of them have been
  - A. criticising each other.
  - B. vehemently opposing each other.
  - C. watching out for each other's faults.
  - D. openly engaged in physical combat.
  - E. unfriendly.
59. Selina looked daggers at Gladys when she found her with Jerry.  
This means that Selina
  - A. surprised Gladys
  - B. fought with Gladys.
  - C. shouted at Gladys.
  - D. looked angrily at Gladys.
  - E. scared off Gladys.
60. I will advise you to let the sleeping dog lie. The speaker is here advising the other person
  - A. to keep out of trouble.
  - B. to give peace a chance.
  - C. to try his luck.
  - D. not to divulge a secret.
  - E. plan carefully ahead.

### **Section 4**

In this section, there are sentences with gaps. From the alternatives in A â€“ D, select the one that would best fill in the gaps.

61. You are a student,.....?
- A. are you
  - B. were you
  - C. arenâ€™t you
  - D. is it not
62. You told me to expect you,.....?
- A. didnâ€™t you
  - B. you didnâ€™t
  - C. have you not
  - D. wasnâ€™t it
63. The man and his wife are both teachers,.....?
- A. were they
  - B. is that not so
  - C. they are
  - D. arenâ€™t they
64. The election materials arrived on time,.....?
- A. did they
  - B. didnâ€™t they
  - C. werenâ€™t they
  - D. could they
65. Not ..... your life would you do such a thing!
- A. beside
  - B. upon
  - C. on
  - D. in
66. He is doing his best, at least ..... the limits of human ability.
- A. around
  - B. within
  - C. under
  - D. upon
67. You have to go ..... this examination; there is no way round it.
- A. through
  - B. round
  - C. over
  - D. above
68. In a democracy, nobody is supposed to be ..... the law.

- A. under
  - B. below
  - C. over
  - D. above
69. Do not mind him, he doesn't know what he's saying; he's ..... himself.
- A. against
  - B. before
  - C. upon
  - D. beside
70. A man convinced ..... his wish is of the same opinion still.
- A. towards
  - B. against
  - C. about
  - D. around
71. What do you take me .....?
- A. on
  - B. with
  - C. to
  - D. for
72. I'll take you ..... your own words.
- A. for
  - B. by
  - C. on
  - D. in
73. We should make do ..... the little we've got.
- A. on
  - B. with
  - C. from
  - D. by
74. We should make up ..... lost time.
- A. by
  - B. within
  - C. on
  - D. for

## Test Three: Reading Comprehension

*Read the passage below as rapidly as you can and then answer the questions that follow.*

I vividly recall my hospitalisation several years ago for an ailment which had before then defied all medical interventions. Succour had not come

from the several drugs that had been tried by the medical experts. Therefore hospitalization had become necessary, although I had stressed that I would have preferred to be treated as an out-patient while the doctors had insisted that for close observation and eventual treatment, there was hardly a choice. So, there I was: a reluctant inmate in the ward.

After several days of observations and tests, a final decision was announced: I had to undergo a surgical operation. It was as if I was struck by a thunderbolt when I heard the verdict. There was hardly anything I had dreaded more than to be wheeled into the theatre, subjected to complete anaesthesia, and then cut open. I asked if there was just no other option; the consultant shook his head. He laughed as he stated that he could not understand my apprehension since the operation would last about a few hours. I thus accepted my fate calmly. After all, I assured myself quietly, a man dies only once, and if at fifty-eight years I should qualify for the sepulchre, so be it.

For days after that, they were preparing me emotionally and physically for the D-Day. My diet was modified significantly and I started on a course of some new drugs. Then, the day came. From early that morning, I braced up for the operation. That day, the breakfast trolley passed my bed by, perhaps because the ailment to be attacked was in my belly. When my wife came, the doctor told her to go and obtain some materials from the pharmacy. Heavy with apprehension, she left. Just before I was to be wheeled into the theatre my eldest son came. He joined the ward staff as they were lifting me from the bed on to the stretcher. I held his hand and smiled. He smiled back. I told him I was proud of his achievements as an architect and of his younger brother who had just qualified as a medical doctor and who had visited from the capital the previous day. I was just completing that statement when the theatre nursing sister gave the signal for the stretcher to move.

My son followed still. I was still telling him to be up and doing. Then, his mother arrived, saw us moving and quickened her steps. I begged the staff to stop meanwhile. Presently, she joined us. I then took hold of her hand, deftly put it in her son's hand, and told the staff to continue the journey to the theatre. My wife surveyed us moving, looked at her son now holding her hand, and burst into tears. Before I could think of what to say, the stretcher had turned into the theatre. (466 words)

### **Questions**

- a. What evidences are there in the story that this must have happened a long time ago?
- b. Why apparently had the narrator dreaded hospitalisation and even more so the surgical operation?
- c. What did the narrator mean by his reference to being qualified for the sepulchre?
- d. Why do you think it was necessary to prepare the patient emotionally and physically for the operation?

- e. What evidences are there in the story to show that the narrator's family was a closely knit one?
  - f. What did the narrator mean when he said the breakfast trolley passed his bed by? Why do you think this was done?
  - g. What do you think the narrator's gesture (that of putting his wife's hand in his son's) meant?
  - h. Why had the woman burst into tears?
  - i. How do you think the operation ended? Give reasons for your answer.
  - j. *I told him I was proud of his achievements as an architect and of his younger brother who had just qualified as a medical doctor and who had visited from the capital the previous day.*
1. What type of sentence is this?
  2. Identify the clauses and state their functions.
    - k. Give words/phrases that could replace the following words as used in the passage:
      1. ailment;
      2. apprehension;
      3. braced up;
      4. quickened;
      5. surveyed

## **Test Four: Summary Work**

In four well connected sentences, summarise the major stages in the narration.

## **Test Five: Continuous Writing**

Write an account of any ailment you have ever had and how you eventually got over it.