

# **Module 22**

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*In the whole of this module, questions from the West African Examinations Council for June 2005 are reproduced. The objective is to enable you to practise maximally for the type of examinations you will soon have to write.*

## **ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1**

*There are three sections in this paper. Section 1 is on Continuous Writing. Section 2 is on Comprehension, while Section 3 is on Summary. The time allowed in all is 2½ hours.*

*Section 1: Answer one question from this section. You are advised to spend 40 minutes.*

1. Your friend in another school has requested some information about your school to enable him to decide on moving over to your school. Write a letter to him discussing at least **three** areas in which your school excels.
2. Write an article for publication in your school magazine, discussing the reasons why children in your area drop out of school and suggesting ways of minimizing this negative trend.
3. There has been a continuous discussion on the evils of unemployment. Write a letter to the Commissioner for Labour highlighting at least **three** of these evils and ways of addressing them.
4. You are one of the speakers in a debate on the topic: *Women should not be in paid employment while they are still rearing children.* Write your contribution for or against the proposition.
5. Write a story ending with the words: I wish I had listened to my father.

## **SECTION B: COMPREHENSION**

*Answer all the questions in this section. You are advised to spend about 50 minutes on this section.*

*6. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions on it.*

The chalkboard is by far the commonest teaching aid used at virtually all levels of education from the nursery to the university. It is the most enduring teaching aid and perhaps will be the most difficult to replace. In the advanced countries of the world, it is being threatened by the overhead projector. However, the overhead projector requires constant supply of electricity “ which is one reason we cannot rely on it yet. The chalkboard used to be black, which was why the name “blackboard” stuck for ages; but today, there are boards of various colours: blue, green, even white.

Now, most chalkboards are made of wood nailed to the wall, instead of the concrete board made of cement and fine sand that was more common. Some are also made of metal. The chalkboard has the advantages of low cost, availability and ease of maintenance, usually involving mere cleaning and occasional retouching of the surface with the renovator. However, if the board is metal, the felt marker should be protected against drying by replacing the cap when it is not in use. The major drawback in the use of the chalkboard is that the information on it can only be temporary. If there is only one board for the class, it is usually impossible to leave the information there for more than a few hours, since other teachers would want to use it.

It is not easy to draw complex diagrams showing minute details, such as parts of the body and contours, unless one is a good artist. Where one has succeeded with the laborious illustrations, using different colours, it could be painful when the board has to be cleaned by the next teacher. However, there are nowadays various innovations, including foldable boards made of plywood, which allow teachers more room to leave their material for a longer period.

Finally, it is a great disadvantage that during the course of teaching, much more is spent writing on the board than when one is using the overhead projector. So in all, more time is needed for any lesson when one uses the board rather than the overhead projector.

### **Questions**

- a. Why does the writer use the word "chalkboard"™ rather than "blackboard"™ most of the time?
- b. Mention **two** different types of chalkboard that have been in use.
- c. Mention **two** disadvantages of the chalkboard.
- d. Why should the cap of the felt pen be replaced when the pen is not in use?
- e. The major drawback in the use of the chalkboard...
  - i. What grammatical name is given to the expression as it is used in the passage?
  - ii. What is its function?
- f. it is being threatened by the overhead projector.
  - i. What figure of speech is used in this expression?
  - ii. What does it mean?
- g. For each of the following words, find another word or phrase which means the same and which can replace it as used in the passage:
  - i. virtually
  - ii. constant
  - iii. various
  - iv. temporary
  - v. laborious
  - vi. Room

7. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions on it.

Dele groaned and got out of bed. There was no clock on the mantelpiece and the room was still dark, but he knew that he was already late for work probably by up to an hour. He was a commercial bus driver and had to get started as early as 5.00 a.m. and go almost non-stop until about 9.00 p.m. to be able to make the daily returns that the bus owner demanded.

On the previous day, he had drunk himself almost senseless before crawling home in the early hours of the morning. Now he got up shakily, splashed water on his face and hurried off to work, but not before carefully fastening on his upper left arm the amulet he had always worn for protection against accident. A similar amulet hung concealed under the steering column of his bus. On his way, still feeling groggy, he had caught his left toe against a stump and had some misgiving. It was a bad sign, and he was supposed to go back home and then set out again. But there was no time for that now, so he hurried on.

At the bus station. Dele quickly loaded his bus and sped off without any of the necessary checks on the vehicle. He had to make up for lost time. It was the rush hour, so the bus was overloaded as it often was, with many passengers hanging on to the doors. The tyres were threadbare, the brakes were faulty and the road was wet, but, still feeling a little sleepy, Dele sped on. Many passengers protested about his reckless driving, but he would not listen. After all, didn't he have protection against accidents?

As the vehicle took the last turn before its destination, Dele saw a broken-down truck on his side of the road. Under normal circumstances, he could have brought the bus safely to a halt, but the circumstances were far from normal. The careering bus hit the parked vehicle, swerved wildly across the road, and plunged into a ditch.

Dele's surprise before he sank into oblivion was the failure of his supposedly protective amulets.

**Questions**

- a. Why did Dele wake up late?
- b. ...he caught his left toe against a stump and had some misgiving.  
What does this tell us about Dele?
- c. Give **two** reasons why Dele drove recklessly?
- d. Why was Dele unable to stop his faulty vehicle?
- e. What was Dele's condition after the accident?
- f. After all, didn't he have protection against accidents?  
What literary device is used in this expression?

- g. ...wildly across the road ...
- i. What is the grammatical name given to the expression as it is used in the passage?
  - ii. What is its function?
- h. For each of the following words, find another word or phrase which means the same and which can replace it as it is used in the passage:
- i. probably
  - ii. returns
  - iii. groggy
  - iv. misgiving
  - v. threadbare
  - vi. Reckless

## Section C: Summary

*You are advised to spend about 50 minutes on this section.*

You cannot expect to go through life without meeting problems. Difficulties, perplexities and frustrations are an inevitable part of human experience. Accepting this idea of the inevitability of problems will help you to approach them in a robust frame of mind rather than thinking that you are a victim specially singled out by a malignant fate.

When confronted with a problem, the first thing to do is to gather all relevant data to get acquainted with all the facts of the case. Then write down exactly what the problem is, stating it simply in black and white. This gives you something definite with which to come to terms. The problem is assessed and you will now have something concrete to deal with.

Next, give serious thought to the problem, making sure that such thought does not degenerate into worry as worry accomplishes nothing. Aim at clear, dispassionate thought, viewing the problem as if it were a friendâ€™s and not your own. Look at it from all angles and from the viewpoint of all concerned. You court disaster if you are entirely selfish in your outlook. The single important purpose of all this is to discover all possible solutions to the problem.

Having examined the problem broadly and impartially, carefully examine all the possible solutions or courses of action. The knowledge that you have done this will keep you from useless regrets later, when you can remind yourself that all possible courses of action were examined and you chose what appeared to be the best. Next, eliminate all proposed solutions which are seen on further thought to be impracticable.

You will now find that your list has been whittled down to two or three possibilities. At this stage, it is often a good plan to get out into the open air. Go for a walk or a ride, preferably somewhere with wide horizons. There out in the open, review the problem afresh. You will find

it appears much less formidable. Ask yourself how the difficulty will appear in ten years' time, or even one! This fresh review will enable you to make a final choice as you turn to the remaining solutions and, before you return home, decide which you are going to adopt. As you go to sleep that night, let your last thoughts be upon your decision. If, in the morning, you still feel it is the best one to take, go ahead.

If you have a friend you think is capable of giving sound advice, consult him. Do this before your final decision, so that you will have the benefit of his views before you decide. Talking things over with another is always a great help. It enables you to isolate the problem and to decide which are the important factors. Even if the friend offers no advice, a sympathetic ear will help you. Furthermore, as you describe to your friend the courses open to you, you will see them in a clearer light. Some will appear impossible even while you speak. Alternatively, one will appear most attractive.

In dealing with problems, remember the time factor. Although some problems solve themselves in time and delaying tactics are therefore the best form of action for them, most other problems generally get more complicated the longer they are left. You should therefore get to grips with problems immediately they occur.

All told, reasonable foresight and imagination can prevent many problems, ever arising. Tact, thoughtfulness and responsible conduct can also keep life largely problem-free.

### **Question**

*In six sentences, one for each, summarise the steps to be taken when faced with a problem and state why each step is necessary.*

## **ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 2**

### **SECTION 1**

*In each of the following sentences, there is one underlined word and one gap. From the list of words grouped A to D, choose the one that is **most nearly opposite** in meaning to the underlined word and that will, at the same time, correctly fill the gap in the sentences.*

1. The management has neither.....nor denied the rumour that it was going to lay off some workers.
  - A. pronounced
  - B. confirmed
  - C. rejected
  - D. advertised
  
2. Instead of .....the issue, the speaker digressed to unimportant matters.
  - A. summarising
  - B. describing
  - C. revealing
  - D. addressing

3. The telephone booths were all.....and I had to wait for more than ten minutes for one to become vacant.  
A. locked  
B. busy  
C. occupied  
D. ringing
4. While the first battalion halted its march at nightfall, the second.....to the barracks.  
A. returned  
B. set out  
C. proceeded  
D. turned up
5. His father is an.....driver but he is only a novice.  
A. enlightened  
B. aged  
C. excellent  
D. experienced
6. The arrival of the police at the scene.....rather than mitigated tension.  
A. provoked  
B. heightened  
C. created  
D. prolonged
7. Roses are common in May but.....in November.  
A. dead  
B. strange  
C. rare  
D. extinct
8. A bank clerk should be able to tell easily the difference between.....notes and counterfeit ones.  
A. crisp  
B. good  
C. correct  
D. genuine
9. Last night, Uncle Joe was dead drunk, but this morning he is as.....as a judge.  
A. alert  
B. saintly  
C. strong  
D. sober

10. What I have is only a.....of the famous painting; the original is in the National Museum.
- A. duplicate
  - B. model
  - C. fake
  - D. drawing

## **SECTION 2**

*From the words grouped A to D, choose the word that **best completes** each of the following sentences.*

11. If the juryâ€™s verdict is â€˜not guiltyâ€™, the defendant will be.....
- A. acquitted
  - B. indicted
  - C. pardoned
  - D. forgiven
12. When all the items on the agenda had been discussed, the meeting was ...
- A. adjourned
  - B. dismissed
  - C. postponed
  - D. dissolved
13. Because the new venture was....., many businessmen and women went into it.
- A. rich
  - B. manageable
  - C. lucrative
  - D. satisfying
14. We saw a.....of lions at the game reserve.
- A. pride
  - B. family
  - C. band
  - D. group
15. Many educationists feel that..... punishment should still be retained in schools.
- A. capital
  - B. corporal
  - C. corporate
  - D. physical
16. Freedom of movement is a.....right of every citizen.
- A. fundamental
  - B. negotiated
  - C. privileged
  - D. respected

17. The river.....towards the sea.
- A. meandered
  - B. rolled
  - C. ran
  - D. trickled
18. I.....that our team will win the match tomorrow.
- A. certify
  - B. conclude
  - C. announce
  - D. predict
19. If found guilty, he will.....all the wealth he has amassed illegally.
- A. forgo
  - B. abandon
  - C. repay
  - D. forfeit
20. At a.....of 200 kilometres an hour, the hurricane swept away everything in its path.
- A. movement
  - B. flow
  - C. velocity
  - D. drive

### **SECTION 3**

*After each of the following sentences, a list of possible interpretations is given. Choose the interpretation that you consider **most appropriate** for each sentence.*

21. Ladies and gentlemen, the worst may be over, but we are not out of the woods  
yet. This means that we are
- A. still in the forest
  - B. not yet ready to celebrate our success
  - C. likely to encounter more problems
  - D. greater danger is still ahead.
22. When I leave this country it will be for good. This means that I will...
- A. never come back
  - B. leave for better conditions elsewhere
  - C. become an adventurer
  - D. improve my ways.
23. When she confronted her husband, he hung his head and didn't answer her questions. This means that he was
- A. defiant
  - B. ashamed and embarrassed
  - C. caught unawares

- D. angry with her.
24. All our plans fell through at the last moment. This means that we
- A. were exposed
  - B. delayed
  - C. were abandoned
  - D. failed.
25. The police knew that the suspect was not being straight with them. This means that the suspect was
- A. not telling the truth
  - B. not friendly
  - C. afraid
  - D. timid.
26. After his prison experience, Etim decided to go straight. This means that he decided to
- A. hold his head up and walk with defiance
  - B. change his religion
  - C. live an honest life
  - D. stop using drugs.
27. The teacher spoke with his tongue in his cheek when he said that lazy Ade was the best pupil. This means that the teacher
- A. did not mean what he said
  - B. was disappointed
  - C. was angry
  - D. tried to encourage Ade.
28. They did not know what to expect and so decided to play it by ear. This means that they decided to
- A. listen attentively to everyone
  - B. act according to circumstance
  - C. pretend to agree with them
  - D. prepare for the worst.
29. Ojo decided that the course of action was to play along with them for the time being. This means that he decided to
- A. join their team temporarily
  - B. entertain them for a while
  - C. pretend to agree with them
  - D. be playful with them.
30. The conference was attended by people from all walks of life. This means that the conference was attended by people
- A. of all races
  - B. who had travelled widely
  - C. from all professions
  - D. from different parts of the world.

## **SECTION 4**

*From the words lettered A to D, below each of the following sentences, choose the word that is **nearest in meaning** to the underlined word as it is used in the sentence.*

31. Amina is the one who initiated the quarrel, not Nike!
- A. started
  - B. rebuked
  - C. punished
  - D. fuelled
32. She was reprimanded by her boss for negligence.
- A. sacked
  - B. rebuked
  - C. punished
  - D. surcharged
33. Why should I retract my statement when it is nothing but the truth?
- A. alter
  - B. deny
  - C. withdraw
  - D. condemn
34. The doctor diagnosed the tumour as malignant.
- A. deadly
  - B. painful
  - C. infectious
  - D. minor
35. In tropical Africa, mosquitoes are ubiquitous.
- A. dangerous
  - B. harmful
  - C. troublesome
  - D. everywhere
36. It soon became obvious that a confrontation was inevitable.
- A. disastrous
  - B. unavoidable
  - C. desirable
  - D. unfortunate
37. They insisted that the omission of my name had been inadvertent.
- A. unintentional
  - B. unconditional
  - C. improper
  - D. unfortunate
38. The police announced that they were yet to apprehend the criminals.
- A. interrogate
  - B. charge
  - C. prosecute

- D. arrest
39. He is easily recognisable because of a conspicuous birthmark on his face.
- A. dark
  - B. beautiful
  - C. prominent
  - D. natural
40. The fishing boat was imperilled by high winds, but it managed to reach port safely.
- A. pushed
  - B. endangered
  - C. disturbed
  - D. blown

## SECTION 5

*From the words or group of words marked A to D, choose the word or group of words that **best completes** each of the following sentences.*

41. Surprisingly, Musa turned.....the job.
- A. away
  - B. in
  - C. out
  - D. down
42. We have no choice.....to do what they demand.
- A. except
  - B. than
  - C. unless
  - D. but
43. The committee has submitted its report.....the students' riot.
- A. in
  - B. for
  - C. about
  - D. on
44. The chairman told members that he was open.....suggestions.
- A. to
  - B. for
  - C. about
  - D. on
45. The policeman shot the escaping robber.....the leg.
- A. on
  - B. in
  - C. at
  - D. into

46. For the management, your remarks amount to a slap.....the face.  
A. on  
B. upon  
C. at  
D. in
47. She does not remember.....to anyone at the park.  
A. to talk  
B. to be talking  
C. talking  
D. to have talked
48. This portion is to be shared between.....  
A. us and them  
B. we and them  
C. us and they  
D. we and they
49. Joel is one of those fanatical sports fans.....about nothing else.  
A. who talks  
B. who talked  
C. who talk  
D. who is talking
50. I will see you.....tomorrow.  
A. when I return  
B. after I have returned  
C. after I might have returned  
D. when I have returned
51. But for the night guardâ€™s vigilance, the factory.....burgled.  
A. would be  
B. will be  
C. would have been  
D. will have been
52. No sooner.....it started to rain.  
A. did he arrive home when  
B. had he arrived home than  
C. than he arrived home  
D. when he arrive home
53. Hardly a day goes by.....he doesnâ€™t think of her.  
A. that  
B. when  
C. while  
D. without

54. Scarcely had I opened the door.....the dog came running in.

- A. as
- B. before
- C. than
- D. when

55. Several.....attended the two-day summit.

- A. head of state
- B. heads of states
- C. heads of state
- D. head of states

56. You haven't seen this man before.....?

- A. isn't it so
- B. have you
- C. is it so
- D. isn't it

57. I saw him again.....last week.

- A. some time
- B. sometimes
- C. one time
- D. sometime

58. She bought a.....handbag.

- A. red beautiful leather
- B. beautiful leather red
- C. beautiful red leather
- D. leather beautiful red

59. It was the head boy that took the book away.....?

- A. didn't he
- B. wasn't he
- C. wasn't it
- D. isn't it

60. ...., my father took me to England.

- A. At the age often
- B. Being ten years old
- C When I was ten
- D. At ten years of age

61. The teacher wanted to know if all our homework.....submitted.

- A. have been
- B. has been
- C. had been
- D. is being

62. The man denied.....the companyâ€™s property.  
A. stolen  
B. to have stolen  
C. to be stealing  
D. stealing
63. The day I won a visa lottery was the.....day of my life.  
A. happy  
B. very happy  
C. happiest  
D. happier
64. Ebiere invited.....to her birthday party.  
A. Bola and I  
B. myself and Bola  
C. Bola and me  
D. Bola and myself
65. The company employs only experienced.....mature workers.  
A. and  
B. but  
C. well  
D. very
66. Adamu looked at his watch and said, â€˜Itâ€™s high time we.....home.â€™  
A. must go  
B. went  
C. should go  
D. go
67. She claims.....a ghost last night.  
A. seeing  
B. to be seeing  
C. to have seen  
D. having seen
68. We had better.....now, or weâ€™ll miss the train.  
A. left  
B. leave  
C. be leaving  
D. to leave
69. She.....the sleeping baby on the bed.  
A. lay  
B. lies  
C. lied

D. laid

70. ~.....we rather go home?" he asked.

- A. Shouldn't
- B. Can't
- C. Won't
- D. Mustn't

71. I know that song very well; we.....it everyday when I was in primary school.

- A. sang
- B. had sung
- C. have sung
- D. sing

72. They.....the competition when we arrived.

- A. begun
- B. have begun
- C. had begun
- D. begin

73. If you.....early, you will get there before nightfall.

- A. left
- B. are leaving
- C. had left
- D. leave

74. The test was so difficult that.....students passed.

- A. some few
- B. a few
- C. few
- D. fewest

75. Please can you.....money?

- A. lend me little
- B. borrow me a little
- C. lend me some
- D. borrow me some

76. .....at 5 o'clock every morning was one of the regulations he detested most at school.

- A. To be waking up
- B. Waking up
- C. Having to be waking up
- D. To be wacking

77. If you had waited five minutes longer, you.....her.

- A. would be able to see
- B. will be able to see
- C. would have been able to see
- D. will have seen

78. She asked the driver to.....at the school gate.

- A. drop her
- B. drop her down
- C. drop her out
- D. drop her in

79. She told me that she always.....the television before going to bed.

- A. turned off
- B. off
- C. turn off
- D. turns off

80. â€˜I.....the new principal,â€™ Obi said.

- A. look forward to meet
- B. look forward to having met
- C. am looking forward to meeting
- D. am looking forward to meet

## SECTION 6

*In the following passages, the numbered gaps indicate missing words. Against each number in the list below each passage, **four** options are offered in columns A to D. Choose the word that is the **most suitable** to fill the numbered gap in the passages.*

### Passage A

Birds are instantly recognisable ....81.... perhaps because of their ability to ....82.... Some people might consider their shape the most distinguishing ....83.... Everyone, however, agrees on the characteristics that a bird possesses: two ....84...., two legs, a toothless ...85...., warm blood, and the ability to ....86.... eggs. The modern system of ....87.... birds is like a pyramid, with a base formed by 8,514 different ....88.... A convenient ....89.... of this system recognises a group of birds which does not normally ....90.... with other groups.

A	B	C	D
81. beings	creatures	things	mammals
82. soar	dive	glide	fly
83. possession	mark	feature	sign
84. arms	flaps	forearms	wings
85. mouth	lip	beak	gum
86. produce	provide	lay	give
87. classifying	arranging	ordering	numbering
88. species	birds	types	varieties
89. judgement	explanation	statement	name
90. agree	mate	fly	go

### Passage B

One of the most precious gifts humankind has been given is the power to ...91... With it, we pass vital ...92... to one another either ...93... or by non-verbal methods, such as ...94... Freedom of ...95... is, in fact, a widely contested issue throughout the world. Some have therefore assumed that communication is the...96... of only humans.

Yet, research shows that animals ...97... information in intricate ways that often baffle humans. Yes, they â€˜speakâ€™™, not with words, but through visual signals such as ...98...tails, twitching ears, or ...99... wings. Other forms of animal communication may involve the use of voice, such as a bark, a roar, a snarl, or ...100... Some of the â€˜languagesâ€™™ are obvious to humans, while others require much scientific study to detect.

A	B	C	D
91. communicate	inform	tell	say
92. news	words	things	information
93. quickly	verbally	secretly	symbolically
94. smiling	nodding	gestures	winking
95. speaking	speech	saying	expressing
96. preserve	belonging	property	policy
97. give	receive	handle	exchange
98. shaking	moving	wagging	showing
99. rotating	flapping	raising	feathering
100. noise	music	whistling	song

### **ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 3: TEST OF ORALS**

#### **SECTION 1**

*From the words marked A to D, choose the word that has the same vowel sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined in the key.*

	KEY	A	B	C	D
1.	kit	parted	regal	key	routine
2.	red	paid	leopard	people	quay
3.	car	gaunt	rank	aunt	hand
4.	thought	lock	purse	wander	laudable
5.	crude	rush	gust	full	hew
6.	turn	worn	sweaty	dirty	born
7.	lawyer	party	nature	venue	limbo
8.	act	mass	pass	class	lark
9.	seed	receive	leisure	neighbour	eight
10.	love	courses	country	boutique	rout
11.	day	says	meat	great	beat
12.	no	how	bout	canoe	blow
13.	cow	plough	arrow	shallow	root
14.	light	piece	believe	tie	besiege
15.	care	steer	flair	here	beer

## SECTION 2

From the words marked A to D, choose the word that has the **same consonant sound(s)** as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

	KEY	A	B	C	D
16.	sand <u>d</u>	dance	sandwich	handkerchief	adjective
17.	te <u>a</u>	cared	flogged	nursed	slammed
18.	chanc <u>e</u>	sachet	starch	moustache	nonchalant
19.	see <u>ee</u>	wise	cows	his	peace
20.	was <u>u</u>	devise	converse	reverse	mice
21.	vision	pension	tension	collusion	attention
22.	barrage	storage	camouflage	passage	haulage
23.	call <u>ll</u>	cellar	achiever	brochure	archaic
24.	luck	rally	walk	balm	should
25.	purse	coup	cupboard	paper	receipt
26.	bring <u>ng</u>	hinge	hunger	stranger	manager
27.	street	petrol	stark	beast	straight
28.	supply	compel	ripple	practice	palaver
29.	voice	phase	feed	of	off
30.	spray	spirit	separate	splendid	offspring

## SECTION 3

From the words marked A to D, choose the word that **rhymes** with the given word.

	KEY	A	B	C	D
31.	done	pun	don	dawn	gone
32.	shook	hoot	hook	roof	soak
33.	count	hunt	bounty	fountain	amount
34.	amend	rescind	abound	depend	resent
35.	foolish	polish	tarnish	childish	ghoulish

## SECTION 4

In each of the following questions, the main/primary stress is indicated by writing the syllable on which it occurs in capital letters. From the words listed A to D, choose the one that has the **correct stress**.

36. difficulty  
 A. DIF-fi-cul-ty  
 B. dif-FI-cul-ty  
 C. dif-fi-CUL-ty  
 D. dif-fi-cul-TY
37. electrify  
 A. E-lec-tri-fy  
 B. e-LEC-tri-fy  
 C. e-lec-TRI-fy  
 D. e-le-tri-FY
38. category  
 A. CAT-e-go-ry  
 B. cat-E-go-ry  
 C. cat-e-GO-ry  
 D. cat-e-go-RY
39. interference  
 A. IN-ter-fer-ence  
 B. in-TER-fer-ence  
 C. In-ter-FER-ence  
 D. in-ter-fer-ENCE
40. contribution  
 A. CON-tri-bu-tion  
 B. con-TRI-bu-tion  
 C. con-tri-BU-tion  
 D. con-tri-bu-TION

## SECTION 5

In the following options listed A to D, all the words except one have the same stress pattern. Identify the one with the **different stress pattern**.

	KEY	A	B	C	D
31.	done	pun	don	dawn	gone
32.	shook	hoot	hook	roof	soak
33.	count	hunt	bounty	fountain	amount
34.	amend	rescind	abound	depend	resent
35.	foolish	polish	tarnish	childish	ghoulish

## SECTION 6

In each of the following sentences, the word that receives the **emphatic stress** is written in capital letters. From questions A to D, choose the one to which the given sentence is the appropriate answer.

46. Uncle Ben bought Ngozi a new COMPUTER.  
 A. Did Uncle Nick buy Ngozi a new computer?  
 B. Did Uncle Ben lend Ngozi a new computer?  
 C. Did Uncle Ben buy Ngozi an old computer?  
 D. Did Uncle Ben buy Ngozi a new stereo set?
47. Mary scrubs the TOILETS on Saturdays.  
 A. Does Mother scrub the toilets on Saturdays?  
 B. Does Mary sweep the toilets on Saturdays?  
 C. Does Mary scrub the kitchen on Saturdays?  
 D. Does Mary scrub the toilets on week-days?
48. Mummy loves FRIED RICE for lunch.  
 A. Does Aunty love fried rice for lunch?  
 B. Does Mummy hate fried rice for lunch?  
 C. Does Mummy love pounded yam for lunch?  
 D. Does Mummy love fried rice for dinner?
49. The judge ORDERED the suspect to be locked up.  
 A. Did the police order the suspect to be locked up?  
 B. Did the judge request the suspect to be locked up?  
 C. Did the judge order the defence counsel to be locked up?  
 D. Did the judge order the suspect to be released?
50. Men are USUALLY strict in official matters.  
 A. Are women usually strict in official matters?  
 B. Are men rarely strict in official matters?  
 C. Are men usually carefree in official matters?  
 D. Are men usually strictly in private matters?

## SECTION 7

From the words grouped A to D, choose the word that contains the sound represented by the given phonetic symbol.

	SYMBOL	A	B	C	D
51.	/a:/	can't	brand	act	mat
52.	/ɔ:/	story	novel	war	hoard
53.	/ɔ:/	gone	nod	water	fond
54.	/ɜ:/	cousin	judge	month	attorney
55.	/ʌ/	cough	lock	clerk	tough
56.	/n/	sign	damn	longing	hanger
57.	/l/	half	film	chalk	talk
58.	/z/	cars	loose	cease	lace
59.	/t/	whistle	walked	bustle	castle
60.	/g/	gender	gym	ghastly	gem