

Module 27

Revision Test

In this module there are five revision exercises. Each of them is designed to be as close to the School Certificate examination standard as possible. Each test 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 in an examination atmosphere.

Test One: Test of Orals

Section One

From the words with A to D, choose the one word that has the same vowel sound as the one underlined in the key.

KEY WORDS	A	B	C	D
1. COOL	coup	cope	cull	cole
2. BOOK	food	luck	lurk	full
3. LIFE	eight	live	height	bait
4. BET	berth	birth	crept	creep
5. EIGHTEEN	kitchen	police	mention	meant
6. PINT	spite	spit	sprite	spate
7. BACK	spare	sprain	march	match
8. CUP	cough	tough	although	ought
9. THOUGH	through	ought	hope	hop
10. EARTH	girl	heave	heaven	gear
11. ABOUT	happen	teacher	watt	rabble
12. CURE	cur	sure	pure	bore
13. COIN	count	buoy	buy	buyer
14. HARE	bare	are	tear	rate
15. OUR	count	bore	lower	power

Section Two

From the words in A to D, choose the one word that has the same consonant sound as the one underlined in the key.

KEY WORDS	A	B	C	D
16. <u>SPLIT</u>	police	flank	plank	pillage
17. <u>FRINGE</u>	print	affirm	afront	afar
18. <u>JOIN</u>	gorge	young	gear	gin
19. <u>CORRECT</u>	mace	know	mark	knit
20. <u>CHILD</u>	puncture	chalet	ache	machine
21. <u>TOOTH</u>	though	thought	tight	thence
22. <u>SHINE</u>	seen	assign	assure	zoom
23. <u>ZOO</u>	place	plays	please	pleas
24. <u>OF</u>	offer	safe	off	over
25. <u>WEST</u>	flaw	raw	aware	own
26. <u>YEAR</u>	yield	jean	ray	cry
27. <u>PULSE</u>	pneumonia	pseudonym	wrap	phrase
28. <u>OAK</u>	oxen	mace	knowledge	incite
29. <u>RAIN</u>	flare	ear	govern	cry
30. <u>AGREE</u>	doing	gnat	George	anger

Section Three

In this section your mastery of the sounds through the symbols is being tested. From the words labelled A to D, choose the word that contains the sound that is represented by the given phonetic symbol.

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

Sounds	A	B	C	D	E
31. /ai/	siren	scheme	green	screen	bait
32. /õ/	singer	simmer	winger	sinner	winner
33. /n/	nought	wrought	nut	not	forth
34. /a:/	affair	fare	afar	fair	clear
35. /eə/	arrive	rife	fiver	veer	drive

Section Four

In this test, there are four words identified A to D. In each number the same word is repeated four times, but each of them with a different syllable stressed. The syllable stressed is in CAPITAL LETTERS. Identify which of the four options represents the correct stress pattern.

Key words	A	B	C	D
36. evacuee	E-va-cu-ee	e-VA-cu-ee	e-va-CU-ee	e-va-cu-EE
37. presidential	PRE-si-den-tial	pre-SI -den-tial	pre-si-DEN-tial	pre-si-den-TIAL
38. affirmation	AF-fir-ma-tion	af-FIR-ma-tion	af-fir-MA-tion	af-fir-ma-TION
39. interviewee	IN-ter-view-ee	in- TER-view-ee	in-ter-VIEW-ee	in-ter-view-EE
40. certificate	CER-ti-ca-te	cer- TI -fi-cate	cer-ti- FI-ca-te	cer-ti-fi-CATE

Section Five

In this test there are four different words to a line. Three of the four are stressed the same way while only one is stressed differently. Identify that word which is stressed differently.

A	B	C	D
41. agree	refer	angry	defer
42. table	cradle	greater	concur
43. apply	reply	redeem	manner
44. resist	candle	danger	grader
45. author	writer	decide	carpet

Section Six

In this test there is a major statement, with the word that gets the emphatic stress shown in capital letters. Following that statement are four possible interpretations to reflect the meaning of the emphasis. Identify which of the four interpretations is most correct.

46. That LADY is the best candidate for the job.
 - A. Is that man the best candidate for the job?
 - B. Is the lady the worst candidate for the job?
 - C. Was the lady the best candidate for the job?
 - D. Is the lady the best person for the election?
47. That lady is the BEST candidate for the job.
 - A. Is that man the best candidate for the job?
 - B. Is the lady the worst candidate for the job?
 - C. Was the lady the best candidate for the job?
 - D. Is the lady the best person for the election?
48. That lady is the best candidate for the JOB.
 - A. Is that man the best candidate for the job?
 - B. Is the lady the worst candidate for the job?
 - C. Was the lady the best candidate for the job?
 - D. Is the lady the best candidate for the election?
49. The principal has full trust in the BOY.
 - A. Does the principal have partial trust in the boy?
 - B. Does the manager have full trust in the boy?

- C. Does the principal have full trust in the girl?
- D. Did the principal have full trust in the boy?

Test Two: Lexis and Structure

Section One

Read the following passage and fill in the numbered gaps with alternatives selected from the words provided in the table below the passage.

Travelling by air is becoming more and more common nowadays. In the first place, very many of Nigeria's state capitals have ---1--- on which planes can land and ---2---. In the second place, there are now several ---3--- owned by companies and individuals who can afford the heavy ---4--- to run such. Furthermore, more and more people are able to afford the fairly high air ---5---. What most ---6--- have realised is that it is ---7--- faster to travel by air, it is ---8--- safer. Most people may not agree with this, but when they realise that more people die in road ---9--- than those who die in air ---10---, they might change their ---11---.

From the time an intending ---12--- arrives in the ---13--- and purchases an air ---14---, he is treated like a very important personality. He finds himself in a large ---15--- with very comfortable seats, while waiting for his ---16---. From time to time, the arrivals and ---17--- of different planes are announced on the public ---18--- system. During the time of waiting, he could have a meal from the very nice ---19---, or purchase a book or newspaper from the ---20----. Besides, if he is travelling in a group, they could have some form of ---21--- until their flight is ready.

Finally, when the flight is ready, the passengers have to be ---22--- into the plane while their "23" are parked into the compartment below the ---24--- where the passengers are sitting. Once seated, all the passengers are welcomed by the air ---25--- who also talks to them about some safety measures in case of any emergency. Thereafter, the plane would taxi to the runway, down which it will run at a very high speed before finally taking off.

A	B	C	D	E
1. airports	seaports	airlines	harbours	airstrips
2. fly-off	cruise	take-off	flight	lift off
3. vehicles	airbuses	airlines	aerodromes	flights
4. assets	liabilities	accounts	capital	interest
5. fees	fares	tickets	funds	expenses
6. passengers	speculators	investors	travellers	tourists
7. much	indeed	not only	not much	not half
8. a lot	also	of course	much	as well
9. collision	misdeeds	trips	events	accidents
10. crashes	misadventures	mishaps	collisions	failures
11. thought	opinion	heart	mind	view
12. visitor	tourist	sightseer	tripper	traveller
13. airfield	airstrip	airport	airspace	landing ground
14. ticket	receipt	boarding pass	passport	visa
15. shop	parlour	hall	office	kiosk
16. voyage	flight	route	journey	trip

17. exits	entries	entrances	departures	influxes
18. speech	address	announcement	discussion	lecture
19. hotel	hostel	dining hall	inn	restaurant
20. vendor	bookstore	correspondent	newsstand	newscaster
21. argument	debate	discussion	congress	summit
22. counted	checked	guided	shown	seen off
23. boxes	bags	belongings	cases	luggage
24. belly	fuselage	cockpit	wings	cabin
25. captain	steward	attendant	hostess	conductor

Section Two

In this section, there is a word underlined in each sentence which at the same time contains a missing gap. From the alternatives in A–D, choose the word that can fill in the gap and at the same time will be the opposite of the underlined word.

26. Jide is a hardworking fellow, so I'm amazed that his sister is so
 A. indolent
 B. insolent
 C. impudent
 D. courteous
 E. assiduous
27. From afar, I thought he was so polite, but now I agree he is such

..... person.

- A. an urbane
- B. a refined
- C. an uneducated
- D. an uncouth
- E. an ill-mannered

28. From the take-off to the it was a very pleasant flight.

- A. launching
- B. detonation
- C. landing
- D. arrival
- E. descent

29. She was a paragon of beauty; it was the accident that made her such an object of

- A. attraction
- B. gorgeousness
- C. magnificence
- D. repulsion
- E. ordinariness.

30. This is a case I consider very weighty; but the lawyer says it is

- A. trivial
- B. significant
- C. magnificent
- D. worthless
- E. frivolous

31. Just as I thought we should slow down, the driver decided to past the bend.

- A. hasten
- B. decelerate
- C. accelerate
- D. hold back
- E. hang on

32. His father decided to see him through his university career, through thick and

- A. deep
- B. thin
- C. dense
- D. slim
- E. lean

33. Watch out, the villainous might plan evil for the

- A. legendary
- B. renowned
- C. famous
- D. notorious
- E. unknown

34. People used to revere old age, but they now respect who can achieve much.
- A. prime of life
 - B. adults
 - C. infants
 - D. neonates
 - E. youths
35. Show me your friends, then I can tell you who your might be.
- A. foes
 - B. associates
 - C. contacts
 - D. opponents
 - E. rivals.

Section Three

In this section, there is an underlined word in each sentence. Identify which of the words in the alternatives A – E has the same meaning as, and which can replace, the underlined word.

36. He is such an admirable fellow, everybody would like to associate with him.
- A. a lovable
 - B. a pitiful
 - C. a contemptible
 - D. a decent
 - E. a disrespectable
37. He spoke English so fluently you would have thought he was born in Britain.
- A. inelegantly
 - B. haltingly
 - C. flawlessly
 - D. plainly
 - E. awkwardly
38. I do not mean to hurt your feelings with what I am going to say.
- A. affect
 - B. degrade
 - C. wound
 - D. offend
 - E. injure

39. The principal convinced everybody in the audience that education is a necessity.
- A. dissuaded
 - B. converted
 - C. influenced
 - D. proved to
 - E. talked to
40. The company has evolved from virtual obscurity into an internationally renowned one.
- A. developed
 - B. devolved
 - C. desisted
 - D. persisted
 - E. begun
41. The institution has recommenced activities after the long shutdown because of the strike.
- A. carried on
 - B. concluded
 - C. resumed
 - D. started
 - E. accelerated
42. If you are responsible, you will always have responsibilities.
- A. accountable
 - B. liable
 - C. guilty
 - D. Dependable
 - E. negligent
43. It is time for the newly promoted officer to take over governance of the company.
- A. carry on
 - B. seize
 - C. invade
 - D. assumed
 - E. gave in
44. He doesn't like the way you cut in when he was talking.
- A. left him
 - B. interrupted
 - C. broke down
 - D. smiled
 - E. moved in
45. The professor came up with a theory that shocked the nation.
- A. propounded
 - B. got hold of

- C. got his hands on
- D. procured
- E. furnished

Section Four

In this section, there are sentences containing figurative/idiomatic expressions. Identify the explanation that is most suitable in each case.

46. I will advise you to let the sleeping dog lie. From this we can say that the listener is being advised to
 - A. mind his own business.
 - B. pity the other person.
 - C. stay away from trouble.
 - D. allow good reason to prevail.
47. He ate his words when he faced the principal whom he had been abusing before. This means that he
 - A. denied what he had been saying before.
 - B. reaffirmed what he had been saying before.
 - C. re-emphasised the same thing in different words.
 - D. claimed not to know what he was saying.
48. The professor is a giant both in intellect and in physique. From this we know that the professor is
 - A. very big in size but too proud about his intellect.
 - B. has much knowledge but is not very big in size.
 - C. harasses his students with his intellect and his size.
 - D. a big man and very intelligent.
49. The old man kicked the bucket at last this morning. From this we know that the man has
 - A. started something new.
 - B. travelled.
 - C. died.
 - D. disappeared.
50. Don't tell me a cock and bull story. From this we can say that the person speaking
 - A. is not impressed about what the other person is saying.
 - B. claims that the other person is wonderful.
 - C. does not believe what the other person is saying.
 - D. is impressed with what he is hearing.

Section Five

In this section, choose from the alternatives A to D the option that best completes each of the given sentences.

51. Don't be by what he has told you.
 - A. taken off

- B. taken out
C. taken in
D. taken over
52. I'm surprised that our leader could as easily as that.
A. give in
B. give out
C. give off
D. give over
53. After two hours of pleading, her patience
A. gave up
B. gave in
C. gave off
D. gave out
54. I the opportunity to travel to Cotonou with my uncle.
A. jumped up
B. jumped through
C. jumped over
D. jumped at
55. He is very fond of running others
A. down
B. through
C. over
D. off
56. He is the owner of that shop,.....?
A. is he
B. he is
C. isn't he
D. isn't it
57. I'm ready for the race,.....?
A. am I not
B. isn't it
C. am I
D. I am.
58. Didia can't be serious about that,.....?
A. can't he
B. could he
C. can he
D. he can
59. When he saw the policemen with corked guns surrounding him, he knew the game was ...

- A. down
 - B. through Cover D.up
60. The governorâ€™s security men trained their binoculars
..... the houses around.
- A. for
 - B. on
 - C. in
 - D. through

Test Three: Reading Comprehension

Read through the passage in as short a time as possible. Then, answer the questions set on it.

With the rather harsh exchange of words, the two friends of several years parted that morning. Bayo left for his house feeling so sad. He had somehow been able to curtail his anger on meeting his friend, for he had been burning with *rage* when Esther, his friendâ€™s wife, ran into his sitting-room groaning from the pains and sporting a puffy face. The two men had been classmates in the primary and secondary modern schools. Bayo had gone further into the teacher training college while James opted for trading. He had remained a primary school teacher over the years, struggling to eke out a living with his family of five: his wife, the mother of his three children and he. Poor though they were, they lived happily together.

James had upgraded himself from a petty trader to a motor spare parts seller and had run into some good money. His wife of twenty-two years, Esther, however remained a petty trader, selling kola nuts, chewing gums, biscuits, cigarettes and other odds and ends to children and the poor constituents of the community. Forever edgy in her dealings with James and her four children, all boys, she seemed to be ever ready to vent some anger on others around her. James on his own would not tolerate what he termed *insolence*; and most of the time the fist was the answer.

This latest *brawl* was the result of Esther daring to ask for more. *James had provided what he calculated was sufficient for feeding the family for the next week.* When he gave the usual five hundred naira for the whole week, Esther had told him point blank that this would not do since prices had suddenly gone up of recent. James had growled that that should do and indeed that there should be enough from the amount to spare for some other family needs. It was then she made the remark that scooped out the rage in him.

â€˜Other self respecting men take better care of their families,â€™ she had remarked.

â€˜Oh yes,â€™ he had shouted back. â€˜In that case go to such other respecting men. I know you are fed up with me here; I know you have been *hobnobbing* with several men outside; so go to them!â€™

“There you go again,” she had retorted. “I’m not a prostitute, nor will I ever be. It’s you who hobnob around with women of shady character.”

That had touched a delicate cord in him. Mad with anger, he spoke with his hand. Without as much as going for a cane as was most usual, he clubbed the woman down several times with Tyson-like punches. Of course, Esther too continued to fight back with the only weapon at her disposal: her tongue. With each *brutish* blow landed on her, she landed at least one stringent verbal swipe on him. By the time he was done, her face was one messy with puffs and blood. With that she ran to Mr Bayo, their family friend of many years. (507 words)

Questions

1. Which of the two men was wealthier? How had he made his money?
2. Which of them apparently had a happier family life?
3. What did James lack which Bayo had in his family?
4. How and with what did James usually respond to his wife’s demands?
5. On the present occasion, why had Esther demanded for more money?
6. Why would it be correct to claim that neither James nor Esther was blameless in the fiasco that was reported to Bayo?
7. *James had provided what he calculated was sufficient for feeding the family for the next week.*
 - a. What is the grammatical name given to this type of sentence?
 - b. Identify the clauses that make it up and give their functions.
8. In place of the following words, give another word/word group which has almost the same meaning and which at the same time could replace it as used in the passage.
 - a. *rage*
 - b. *insolence*
 - c. *brawl*
 - d. *retorted*
 - e. *brutish*

Test Four: Summary Work

Based on the passage above, provide answers to the following:

- a. In one sentence, describe the educational and professional backgrounds of the two friends.
- b. In another sentence, describe what we know of Esther as presented by the author.
- c. In three connected sentences, summarise what had happened on that fateful day, from the incident between husband and wife to

the departure by Bayo for his home.

Test Five: Continuous writing

Either

- a. Write a letter to a friend living in another state of the federation, describing a visit to your school by the governor of your state, taking care to state clearly the event that warranted the visit, the preparation for it by the school, and the major event that marked each stage of the visit.

Or

- b. Write an article publishable in your school magazine on the major problems facing your school and its students and suggesting several solutions.