

Module 30

Revision Exercises

Test I: Speech

- A. In this section, there are ten statements. Indicate with an arrow which tone is suitable for each.
1. Come right in.
 2. Should I come in?
 3. Well, you might be right after all.
 4. Oh yes, I believe you are right.
 5. You can't be too careful.
 6. Are you there?
 7. Who are you?
 8. Ah, what a wise man!
 9. Are you sure of what you are saying?
 10. Really, he was a blessed man.
- B. Underline the syllable that should be stressed in each of the following 10 words:
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 11. comprehension | 16.impressionable |
| 12. population | 17.disciplinarian |
| 13. presidency | 18.photographic |
| 14. presidential | 19.continental |
| 15. international | 20.testimonial |

Test II: Structure

- A. Underline the adverb phrases in the following sentences. State the word that they modify.
1. At the end of the day, everybody ran home.
 2. From the look of things, it is clear that he stole the pen.
 3. Without any doubt, this is the best show they have put up.
 4. Though very essential, money is not everything in life.
 5. On his arrival, Jones apologised for his lateness.
 6. As gentle as a cat, he crept into the classroom.
 7. One after the other, Obama defeated his several contestants.
 8. Without most people realising it, the President changed his predecessor's plans.

9. Without telling anybody about it, she suspended the senior prefect.
 10. Soon after his recovery, he set off for Mecca.
- B. Underline the subject in each of the following sentences:
11. The man who ran after the goat fell into a pit because it was dark.
 12. As all eyes were on her, the girl became too nervous.
 13. No matter how much it is shouted, the instruction cannot be clear to all.
 14. From the very bottom of my heart, I quite appreciate what you did.
 15. All that he had to say was that he was sorry.
- C. Identify the structure of each of the following sentences, stating whether each is simple, compound, complex or compound-complex:
16. He arrived after all.
 17. After we had been expecting him all day, he arrived at 9 pm.
 18. He ran in, sat down, and then started to read the newspaper.
 19. As soon as he rushed in, he ate his lunch hurriedly, whereas on previous days, he would first greet everybody before going to the dining table.
 20. Thank goodness for another glorious day.

Test III: Reading Comprehension

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions set on each.

Passage I. Dense and thin populations

On 17 October 2006, the population of the United States of America passed the 300 million mark. That highly advanced country has thus become the third most populous country in the world. The first two most populous nations are China and India. However, even with 300 million people, the USA is still not a densely populated nation. Its population is thinner than that of most of the European nations. What does all this mean? And what are the advantages or disadvantages of having a very dense or thin population?

The density of a country's population is calculated on the basis of the land mass and the total number of people living inside it. Thus, before one can conclude that a nation has a dense population, it is necessary to calculate the average number of people living within every square kilometre of the country. As an illustration, two countries may each have a population of 50 million. If the first is a large country of 1,000,000 square kilometres while the second is a very small island of just 20,000 square kilometres, then the first ends up with an average population density of 50 people per square kilometre while the second has an average population density of 2,500 people per square

kilometre.

When a country has a very thin population, that is, with very few people in each square kilometre, the opportunity to practise large scale farming is quite apparent. Besides, if the countryside is well forested, there are very good chances of tapping such resources for economic activities. On the contrary, when a country is very densely populated, the feeling of being choked up cannot be avoided. There is indeed very little chance of expanding. Agricultural practices are just hardly practicable and most economic activities bound to be limited. (301 words)

Now answer the following questions.

1. While the USA is the third most populous country in the world, would it be correct to describe it as a densely populated country? Why?
2. Before we can determine whether or not a country is densely populated, what data must we first have?
3. What does the term "land mass" in paragraph 2 refer to?
4. What advantages are there in a thinly populated country?
5. What are the disadvantages of having too dense a population?

Passage II

We can illustrate what we have stressed by comparing two countries: Singapore and Australia. The former has a population of almost five million on a very tiny area of land. The people are really crowded over the little available land with a population density of 6,389 people per square kilometre; and there is no meaningful agricultural practice that could be carried out on a large scale. Australia, on the other hand, has a population of about 20.09 million on 7.6 million square kilometres of land area. So, the population density of 2.5 persons per sq. km is very low. There, opportunities for large-scale agriculture exist and almost all types of economic activities can be practised.

So, with about 300 million people, on over 9 million square kilometres of land, the United States has a population density of about 34 people per square kilometre. It is still far from being over-populated. Opportunities still abound for more people to be supported and for all kinds of economic activities to be practised. This is one of the reasons why the United States is referred to as a country of many opportunities.

Nigeria's population, from the 2006 census, is over 140 million. This population is lower than that of the United States, but it makes Nigeria more densely populated than the USA. With a land area of 923,768 square kilometres, Nigeria has a population density of about 152 people per square kilometre. This would have been just equitable if there were enough economic activities to engage all hands. But there are more unemployed people than those gainfully employed. What is particularly bothersome is that most of the 140 million people are

youths below the age of 40 years. These are people in their prime, most of whom are capable of exerting their energy in profitable ventures. When there is not much to engage them, their energy, sadly enough, could be directed towards unwholesome activities. So, this is a country that is already on the brink of over-population, and that is perhaps why some people are finding their way out. (341 words)

6. What makes Singapore to be described as a more densely populated country than Australia although she has fewer people than Australia?
7. In which of these two countries would you expect to find large scale cattle ranching? Why?
8. Give one of the reasons why the USA is described as a country of many opportunities?
9. What condition would have made Nigeria's population density just equitable?
10. What dangers does Nigeria face as analysed by the writer?

Test IV: Vocabulary Development

A. In each of the following sentences, a word is underlined, and also there is a gap. From the list of words indicated "D" provided for each sentence, choose the word that would most suitably fill in the space and at the same time serve as the opposite of the word underlined.

1. While his sister is so prudent, he is very.....

A. extravagant B. generous C. stingy D. greedy

2. Wisdom, not.....is what is desired to rule well.

A. carefulness B. hastiness C. stupidity D. knowledge

3. Rather than being prudent in the way he talks; he is usually.....

A. hasty B. reckless C. thoughtful D. hesitant

4. The long and.....of what he said is that we need more money.

A. breadth B. width C. depth D. short

5. I watched both his arrival from and.....back to Abuja.

A. advent B. departure C. exodus D. removal

B. Below is a passage with numbered gaps. For each gap, choose the best alternative from the list of words below the passage.

The meal most Nigerians enjoy most is pounded yam. This is11 ...by cooking yam tuber which is first ...12....and then cut into small ...13.... and then cooked in a pot on fire until it turns very soft. The slices are then put into a mortar and ...14... into a soft pulp with a pestle for several minutes during which it is ...15... with water. Usually, one

person might be enough to do the pounding if the... 16... is small, that is if just one or two persons are to be... 17... ; but where the quantity is... 18..., then at least two people would be ...19... to do the pounding. After the pounding, the pounded yam is then served with very...20...stew.

	A	B	C	D
11.	organised	prepared	obtained	sourced
12.	peeled	unwrapped	stripped	skinned
13.	servings	portions	segments	slices
14.	crushed	minced	pounded	milled
15.	mixed	merged	blended	mingled
16.	quantity	quality	measure	extent
17.	provided	supplied	assisted	served
18.	many	much	a lot	great
19.	needed	compulsory	basic	crucial
20.	wonderful	bland	delicious	insipid

Test V: Continuous Writing

Write a letter to a friend living in another town, describing to him/her what your experiences have been during the session that is about to end.