

Module 16

Revision Tests

In this module, tests of the School Certificate standard are presented for practice. There are three papers in English Language: Paper I (for essay and letter writing, comprehension, and summary); Paper II (for lexis and structure); and Paper III (for orals). The three are presented in this Module. You are advised to attempt each paper strictly under examination condition. The time allotted for each one is indicated in each case.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1

2½ hours

SECTION A: CONTINUOUS WRITING

Answer one question only from this section. All questions carry equal marks. Your answer should not be less than 450 words.

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

1. A philanthropist has awarded you a scholarship to study in a university. Write a letter to inform your traditional ruler and advise him of the need for well placed individuals in your community to assist indigent students.
2. Write an article for publication in a national newspaper on the need for youths to pursue skills and education that will ensure self-employment.
3. You are one of the speakers in a debate which proposes that university education is not a condition for success in life. Write your speech for or *against* the topic.
4. You were involved in a contest in which you lost with a small margin. Narrate the incident to a close friend showing the steps you took to win and where things went wrong.
5. Your younger sister who is studying medicine has written to you about her plans to marry a rich uneducated man whose integrity you doubt. Write a letter to her advising against such an action. Suggest what otherwise she should do.
6. Write a story which ends with the words "....a friend in need is a friend in deed."

SECTION B: COMPREHENSION

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

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

One of the greatest fears that parents entertain is that their daughters

may be made pregnant or that their sons may become armed robbers and therefore bring shame and disgrace to the family. By the time a youth is 18 years and leaves home for the university, most parents feel that there is little or nothing they can do except to pray. But parents can do more than pray, especially in their children's childhood days. One of the most effective steps that parents can take to stop their children from being wayward is to become their son's or daughter's best friends. Parents can achieve this feat by genuinely listening to their children: sharing their joys, sorrows, disappointments and, of course, by meeting their physical needs. From the conversations that follow, parents can glean important information. They can get to know their children's strengths and weaknesses. Parents can then subtly drop advice and encouragement to their children. They can chide, exhort and teach. Fathers and mothers can use these opportunities to share their own experiences: their mistakes and their victories. By doing this, parents are creating a conducive atmosphere in which their girls can feel free and safe to open up to their mothers. Where parents show good example, they can become role models to their children, their children's best friends.

Apart from conversing with their children, parents can deepen their relationship with their children by showing up at their children's schools. Important meetings and functions like PTA meetings, Visiting Days, Open Days and Graduation Days are events that parents must plan to attend. By identifying with things that concern their children, parents are saying to the child: "You matter!" In return the child feels a sense of worth, a sense of importance.

Children whose parents miss such functions feel lonely. It is even worse when the child knows that his or her parents can afford to come but are absent because of their businesses or professional pursuits. Such children feel unwanted. They believe that they are not worth mother and father's time. Their self-esteem begins to drop. Such children cry openly or worse still, silently. As a result they could recoil to themselves. They bear grudges against mummy and daddy. They keep things to themselves. Some parents do not even notice but think all is well. Unable to find the love and friendship of their parents, such youths turn to their peers. These peers may not even know any better. Their own parents may be living wayward lives. If these peers are bad boys and bad girls, this often marks the onset of juvenile delinquency.

Questions

- i. Why do parents fear that their children may become wayward?
- ii. How can parents discover their children's strengths and weaknesses?
- iii. What do parents achieve by attending important functions in their children's schools?
- iv. How do children whose parents fail to attend important ceremonies take it out on their parents?

v. ~...whose parents miss such functions™

- a. What is the grammatical name given to this expression?
- b. What is its grammatical function?

vi. For each of the following words in the passage find another word or phrase that means the same and can replace it in the passage.

- A. glean
- B. wayward
- C. peers
- D. recoil.

SECTION C: SUMMARY

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

My father was a professional politician. He had no other job except hanging around politicians, attending political meetings and contesting elections when he had the opportunity. The military regimes were the worst for the family. My father would remain at home when others were going to work. I always wondered why my father, unlike other fathers I knew, appeared not to have any office to go to. When we returned from school, he would be getting ready to go out. At nights he would return late when everybody was asleep. And in the morning, he would remain in bed when we were dressing up to go to school.

The best era for the family was when the ban on politics was lifted. My father became a different person. He was no more hostile and withdrawn. Each morning, he had a place to go: a meeting to attend, a godfather to accompany outside the town, or at the worst a benefactor to hang around with. Sometimes my father would spend hours on end waiting outside the gate of a godfather. Often the reward he received for this humiliation was a paltry sum of ₦3000. My father would bring this money home and hand it to my mother. My father always consoled us that one day his day would come.

That day came when his godfather forwarded Father™s name to contest for the chairmanship election of our local government council. My father was excited. His joy knew no bounds. His supporters and party gave him ₦4500,000 to finance his election. Father had never seen so much money in his life. He spent most of the money paying his old debts and providing food for the family. The family had never had it so good. We prayed fervently that father would still win the election even when he had very little money to give his supporters.

That prayer was answered. Those were the days when good name, not money counted in elections. On 5 March 1979, father became the elected chairman of Obodo Local Government Area. In no time at all, father changed his wardrobe. He replaced his 30-year-old Renault car with a brand new 505 Peugeot car. With time, our hungry looks were replaced by soft, chubby cheeks. Our wardrobe and mother™s wardrobe changed gradually. Our house became a centre of activities. People in our town began to treat us with respect. They referred to us

as “Blessed children”™. Young unemployed graduates and even undergraduates flocked to our house to beg for money or for contract award. Poor father! Here he was, struggling to fill the pit in his house while the masses were expecting him to take care of their own needs.

With all the change in fortune, I was never deceived. I was never carried away by the influx of visitors and new friends that now surrounded our home. I always remembered that my father had no real job. I never forgot how helpless he used to look as he moved around the house unable to provide for his family. This memory made me keep my head. I remained committed to my studies and faithful in prayer. I planned to read hard and have a profession. Even if I joined politics later in life, I would always have a profession or office to return to. I did not want to be like my father. One day the expected happened. Marshal music played on the radio. A coup d’état had taken place. All serving politicians were to hand over to the most senior administrative staff in their offices. Politics was banned. The party was over.

Questions

- i. In two sentences, describe why the writer does not want to be a professional politician.
- ii. In four sentences, distinguish life in this household during the military regime and life during the political office.
- iii. In two sentences state how the writer carried on during the good times.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE II

1 hour

OBJECTIVE TEST QUESTIONS

SECTION I. *In each of the following sentences, there is one underlined word and one space. From the words listed 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 space in the sentence.*

1. Mazi used to be very influential in the military days but these days he is.....
 - A. unpopular
 - B. weak
 - C. powerless
 - D. inconsequential
2. Whereas we expected the out-going Secretary of the UN to receive a lot of accolades at his valedictory service, he received.....
 - A. applause
 - B. commendation
 - C. praises

- D. condemnation
3. The committee discovered that discord rather than.....was the crux of the matter.
- A. bitterness
 - B. co-operation
 - C. friendship
 - D. harmony
4. Because of her reputation at the headquarters, we expected to see the files muddled up, but we were surprised to find all the records.....
- A. well organised
 - B. scattered
 - C. disjointed
 - D. neat
5. The students thought the matter was a light one; but the case was so.....that it was the first on the agenda at the P.T.A. meeting
- A. weighty
 - B. eventful
 - C. unimportant
 - D. humorous
6. We expected the police to confirm our version of the story, instead they.....it.
- A. affirmed
 - B. strengthened
 - C. rebutted
 - D. denied
7. The deputy governor was stupid to challenge the decision of the governor; he should have.....it.
- A. questioned
 - B. opposed
 - C. accepted.
 - D. exposed
8. We expected the new management to prosecute the former chairman; rather theyhim.
- A. vilified
 - B. praised

- C. exonerated
- D. concealed
- 9. Goods in some supermarkets are over-priced; but in the general markets, they are.....
 - A. exorbitant
 - B. cheap
 - C. extravagant
 - D. prohibitive
- 10. Engineers working on the Niger bridge must be diligent; the new government will not tolerate any sign of.....
 - A. negligence
 - B. carefulness
 - C. weakness
 - D. indolence

SECTION 2

From the words lettered A – D, choose the word that best completes each of the following sentences.

- 11. It was later discovered that the senior students.....the junior ones to throw stones at the principal's car.
 - A. investigated
 - B. integrated
 - C. instigated
 - D. insubordinated
- 12. They will never forgive the military administrator for.....a chief over them.
 - A. forcing
 - B. foiling
 - C. foisting
 - D. forging
- 13. The referee was congratulated on being.....
 - A. dispensable
 - B. dispassionate
 - C. dispirited
 - D. disparity.
- 14. The facts were so.....that the plaintiff broke down in tears.
 - A. disfigured

- B. deformed
 - C. distorted
 - D. distracted
15. The princess tried to....her identity.
- A. camouflage
 - B. smokescreen
 - C. facade
 - D. veil
16. The professor spoke with such.....that nobody remembered that the lecture was on statistics.
- A. accuracy
 - B. intelligence
 - C. openness
 - D. clarity
17. Mary is very stubborn. She always has a.....with her boss.
- A. discord
 - B. commotion
 - C. brawl
 - D. rapport
18. The sheer.....involved in serving a heartless business man discouraged Obinna from joining his rich uncle at Kano.
- A. drudgery
 - B. chore
 - C. difficulty
 - D. manliness
19. She.....my appetite when she forced me to take a slice of cake.
- A. encouraged
 - B. increased
 - C. whetted
 - D. challenged
20. My cousin is so.....; he always says *please, excuse me* and *thank you*.
- A. gentle
 - B. courteous
 - C. sharp

D. aristocratic

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. Because of the present hardship many students *burn the candle at both ends*. This means:
- A. students study with candle sticks.
 - B. burn the candle at both ends so they can see clearly.
 - C. study and work hard until they are exhausted.
 - D. stock plenty of candles.
22. You are *burying your head in the sand* if you think that being a cult member will not affect your studies. This means that you are
- A. covering your head with sand.
 - B. pretending.
 - C. hiding something from people.
 - D. stupid.
23. When *the chips are down*, few friends are faithful. This means that few friends are faithful when
- A. Potato chips are involved.
 - B. there is no food.
 - C. others are down.
 - D. When the situation is urgent.
24. The sanitation workers gave us a *clean bill of health* after inspecting our dustbin. This means that they
- A. assured us of our good health.
 - B. gave us a bill for services rendered.
 - C. gave us a clean bill.
 - D. declared our dustbin satisfactory.
25. In spite of hours of preparation, James developed *cold feet* when it was his turn to speak. This means:
- A. James's feet became cold.
 - B. James developed a fit.
 - C. James became nervous.
 - D. James became cold.
26. Fred is fond of *passing the buck*. This means Fred
- A. is fond of passing the ball.

- B. never does any work.
 - C. is fond of wasting money.
 - D. is fond of passing responsibility to others.
27. Some men do not succeed in politics because they find it difficult to *lick the boots* of the godfathers. This means that these men cannot
- A. use their tongues to lick the boots of godfathers.
 - B. clean the boots of godfathers.
 - C. show too much respect.
 - D. be subservient to others.
28. It cost him *an arm and a leg* to win that election. This means:
- A. He lost his arm and his leg during the election.
 - B. He offered for rituals an arm and a leg to win the election.
 - C. It was an expensive election.
 - D. His arm and leg were weakened by the election.
29. Francis failed his examinations. Now he is *down in the dumps*. This means that Francis
- A. is poor.
 - B. is in the dustbin.
 - C. is depressed.
 - D. has Downâ€™s syndrome.
30. I do not like doing business with Anthony. He never *places all his cards on the table*. This means Anthony
- A. hides some of his cards.
 - B. places some of his cards under the table.
 - C. hides some of his plans.
 - D. is honest.

SECTION 4

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

31. These days some teachers are reluctant to chide pupils left in their care unlike those days when our teachers.....us.
- A. admonished
 - B. adored
 - C. assisted

- D. encouraged
32. After the heavy rain, the streets were so foggy that three vehicles had an accident.
- A. dark
 - B. transparent
 - C. clear
 - D. blurred
33. Everybody loves Uncle Sam because of his magnanimous nature.
- A. stingy
 - B. amiable
 - C. sympathetic
 - D. benevolent
34. Dictators always muffle the voice of the opposition.
- A. reduce
 - B. amplify
 - C. oppress
 - D. suppress
35. The patient is in dire need of funds to travel overseas for treatment.
- A. fast
 - B. urgent
 - C. sudden
 - D. instantaneous
36. The minister made scathing remarks about the management of Unity schools.
- A. cutting
 - B. commendable
 - C. derogatory
 - D. laudable
37. Tunde altered the scores to the chagrin of the lecturer.
- A. humiliation
 - B. shock
 - C. amazement
 - D. displeasure
38. The Secretary is very unpopular because of his candid nature.

- A. honest
 - B. strict
 - C. immature
 - D. corrupt
39. Immediately the Director heard the rumour, he submitted his resignation. That was a brash thing to do.
- A. a thoughtful
 - B. an impulsive
 - C. an arrogant
 - D. a senseless
40. All the bottlenecks hindering the growth of the economy have been removed.
- A. problems
 - B. impediments
 - C. strategies
 - D. policies

SECTION 5

From the words or group of words lettered A–D, choose the word or group of words that best completes each of the following sentences.

41. Here.....Glo, Celtel and MTN officials.
- A. was
 - B. are C.were
 - D. is
42. Okonkwo charged.....at his accusers.
- A. broadly
 - B. patiently
 - C. furiously
 - D. lazily
43. Of the three women, which one spent the.....time in the office?
- A. less
 - B. small
 - C. least
 - D. little
44. This is.....car.

- A. John and James
 - B. John's and James's
 - C. John's and James
 - D. John and James's
45. Why....everyone of them break the rules?
- A. do
 - B. does
 - C. doing
 - D. doesn't
46.do you think I was referring to ?
- A. Who
 - B. Whom
 - C. Whose
 - D. Which
47. Eunice said it.....my hearing.
- A. to
 - B. in
 - C. at
 - D. for
48. Mary.....to call but she forgot.
- A. promise
 - B. promised
 - C. has promised
 - D. had promised
49. Father said he had never watched.....film in his life.
- A. a more terrifying
 - B. a most terrifying
 - C. the most terrifying
 - D. the terrifying
50. She gave me this watch in exchange.....the rings.
- A. on
 - B. for
 - C. over
 - D. of

51. He had.....the map before he left.
- A. draw
 - B. drew
 - C. drawn
 - D. drawing
52. The.....Lady is our teacher.
- A. tall, black, slimAmerican
 - B. American, slim, black tall
 - C. slim, American, black, tall
 - D. tall, slim, blackAmerican
53. They have stopped collecting tickets,.....?
- A. have they
 - B. do they
 - C. haven't they
 - D. don't they
54. The artists were eager to.....their collections.
- A. show-biz
 - B. show-case
 - C. showdown
 - D. show-piece
55. The family visited my.....shop.
- A. mother in-law
 - B. mother in-law's
 - C. mothers in-law
 - D. mother in-laws.
56. That car belongs to thegirl.
- A. Efik, beautiful young
 - B. young Efik beautiful
 - C. beautiful young Efik
 - D. beautiful Efik young
57. Has the plane arrived?
- A. No, it did.
 - B. Yes, it didn't.
 - C. No, it has.

D. Yes, it has.

58. A.....of chickens were hiding under the staircase.

A. swarm

B. brood

C. flock

D. bevy

59. Who owns that.....bag.

A. Hausa,old, ugly

B. ugly old Hausa

C. old ugly Hausa

D. Hausa ugly old

60. The.....testified against the Okada rider.

A. passerâ€™s-by

B. passers-by

C. passer-bys

D. passersâ€™-by

61. Itâ€™s high time we.....studying hard.

A. start

B. starts

C. started

D. will start

62. Did the governor clear the arrears as he promised?

A. Yes, he has.

B. No, he did.

C. Yes, he did.

D. No, he has.

63. The American researcher forgot.....at the airport.

A. some of his luggage

B. some of his luggages

C. many of his luggages

D. few of his luggages

64. Our visit to the.....yielded much fruit.

A. cite

B. sight

- C. site
D. sighted
65. Test.....are required for this assignment.
A. perssonel
B. personal
C. personel
D. personnel
66. If I were the president, I.....listen to others.
A. will
B. will have
C. would
D. would have
67. No sooner had the results been announced.....
A. he called for celebrations.
B. he call for celebration.
C. he will call for celebrations.
D. than he called for celebrations.
68. The farmers are looking forward tocassava this season.
A. plant
B. planting
C. have planted
D. be planting
69. He.....the sick baby on the table.
A. laid
B. lay
C. lain
D. lied
70. Her.....in politics has not helped matters.
A. be
B. being
C. been
D. will be
71. I.....my work when the examiner saidâ€™ Pass your paperâ€™.

- A. used to complete
 - B. completed
 - C. have completed
 - D. Had completed
72. All studentsto pass English.
- A. expected
 - B. are expected
 - C. have expected
 - D. being expected
73. The language experts who came into the country last year....., for the last six-months a survey of English language teaching.
- A. did
 - B. are doing
 - C. does
 - D. have been doing
74. No sooner.....the car than the robbers walked up to me.
- A. was I opening
 - B. had I opened
 - C. would I be opening
 - D. have I been opening
75. We.....in the north for twenty years before we decided to return home.
- A. lived
 - B. were living
 - C. had lived
 - D. have been living
76. Of the two girls that visited,.....greeted me.
- A. either
 - B. neither
 - C. both
 - D. all
77. Give the present to.....deserves it.
- A. whomever
 - B. whoever
 - C. whichever

- D. who
78. Peter is not only good-looking.....intelligent.
- A. but
- B. but also
- C.yet
- D. and
79. It is high time you.....thinking of resigning your appointment.
- A. start
- B. started
- C. have started
- D. had started

SECTION 6

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

Some graduates are unable to__80__themselves in the English language. They __81__their tenses,__82__words and in formal situations, prefer to speak their__83__or even in broken English. Even though these students__84__fantastic certificates and __85__themselves confidently, they are often__86__when they appear before an interview__87__. There is yet hope for these students. First, they must learn to tell __88__ the truth. Secondly they should__89__ help from the masters.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 80. A. express | B. describe | C. announce | D. explain |
| 81. A. fail | B. mix | C. scatter | D. forget |
| 82. A. misspell | B. mispell | C. misspel | D. misppell |
| 83. A. mother tongue | B. native language | C. lingua franca | D. second language |
| 84. A. advertise | B. publish | C. parade | D. show off |
| 85. A. present | B. see | C. package | D. carry |
| 86. A. intimidated | B. frightened | C. enlightened | D. encouraged |
| 87. A. committee | B. crowd | C. gathering | D. panel |
| 88. A. himself | B. themself | C. themselves | D. theirselves |
| 89. A. seek | B. find | C. search | D. ask |

SECTION 6

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

suitable to fill the numbered gaps in the passage.

Learning a new skill like gardening or tennis can be ___ 90 ___ especially in adulthood. First because of your ___ 91 ___ you sometimes feel embarrassed when your coach, often a much younger person ___ 92 ___ at you or when observers laugh at you. When you seem to be making no ___ 93 ___ there is always the ___ 94 ___ to discontinue and return to ___ 95 ___.

But the one who persists often gains at the end. One of the ___ 96 ___ of learning something new is the excitement it brings to the learner. You feel like a child as your instructor shows you what to do, as you fail and as you try again. Another gain in learning something new is the thrill you feel when you begin to ___ 97 ___. As you look back to where you are coming from, you feel a sense of ___ 98 ___ at the giant ___ 99 ___ you have made.

	A	B	C	D
90.	challenging	pressing	dictatorial	nagging
91.	advancement	age	maturity	seniority
92.	speaks	points	yells	calls
93.	headway	promotion	gains	movement
94.	trail	hunger	temptation	option
95.	standard	statuesque	status quo	cope
96.	rewards	allowances	dividends	payments
97.	move forward	wake up	makeup	pick up
98.	accomplishment	progress	advancement	consummation
99.	laurels	goals	moves	strides

ENGLISH LANGUAGE III

TEST OF ORALS

45MIN

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. An example is given below.

Example: buoy A. hot B. goat C. oil D. told

The correct answer is C, because only "oil" contains the same vowel sound as the one underlined in "buoy".

Now answer the questions that follow:

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. lick | A. legal | B. hit | C. key | D. lean |
| 2. damp | A. wag | B. many | C. ease | D. quay |

3. <u>ce</u> ase	A. dread	B. dead	C. steal	D. defect
4. <u>wa</u> ter	A. lack	B. lard	C. mock	D. ought
5. <u>mo</u> ther	A. doctor	B. colonel	C. month	D. woman
6. <u>so</u> il	A. slide	B. site	C. coy	D. bait
7. <u>hei</u> ght	A. tight	B. eight	C. failure	D. paper
8. <u>mo</u> tor	A. rope	B. foul	C. oil	D. avoid
9. <u>de</u> ar	A. blow	B. pear	C. tear	D. bear
10. <u>pu</u> re	A. care	B. blow	C. there	D. tour
11. <u>kn</u> ow	A. mild	B. toe	C. tried	D. tight
12. <u>wri</u> te	A. bite	B. viol	C. foil	D. oil
13. <u>ra</u> re	A. weird	B. beer	C. tear	D. dear
14. <u>dou</u> gh	A. row	B. gown	C. cloud	D. mouth
15. <u>ide</u> a	A. ear	B. bare	C. fair	D. air

SECTION 2

From the words listed A–D choose the word that has the same consonant sound(s) as the one represented by the letters underlined. An example is given below.

Example: block A. cab B. comb C. plumber D. subtle

The correct answer is A, because only *cab* contains the same consonant sound as the one underlined in *block*.

16. <u>pe</u> ace	A. cheap	B. physics	C. psychology	D. pneumonia
17. <u>ki</u> ck	A. chin	B. coal	C. chest	D. chair
18. <u>ga</u> s	A. ghost	B. gin	C. gem	D. jet
19. <u>cha</u> rge	A. rich	B. reek	C. character	D. judge
20. <u>ba</u> rk	A. bat	B. lack	C. bean	D. bee
21. <u>nu</u> rse	A. curdle	B. note	C. nature	D. near
22. <u>pla</u> nt	A. plait	B. crack	C. crouch	D. cruise
23. <u>co</u> mb	A. crumble	B. thumb	C. cramp	D. crowd
24. <u>thi</u> gh	A. here	B. tight	C. thin	D. high
25. <u>he</u> w	A. hunger	B. hurt	C. you	D. yet
26. <u>ki</u> ng	A. thine	B. thin	C. pink	D. pinnacle
27. <u>ze</u> al	A. seal	B. desire	C. cease	D. site
28. <u>cen</u> sure	A. cite	B. sickness	C. shy	D. measure
29. <u>chi</u> p	A. wretch	B. central	C. censure	D. flesh
30. <u>sc</u> ore	A. sin	B. scene	C. source	D. skirt

SECTION 3

From the words marked A–D, choose the word that rhymes with the given word. An example is given below.

Example: reject A. inspect B. dissect C. inspect D. project

The answer is D because only *project* rhymes with reject.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 31. bomb | A. thug | B. tub | C. thumb | D. mold |
| 32. forge | A. nudge | B. dodge | C. purge | D. gorge |
| 33. broom | A. drum | B. dope | C. prune | D. room |
| 34. hug | A. suit | B. dung | C. rude | D. rug |
| 35. palm | A. realm | B. helm | C. calm | D. balm |
| 36. mingle | A. single | B. angle | C. rectangle | D. mongle |
| 37. dish | A. this | B. childish | C. dissent. | D. ass |
| 38. heart | A. at | B. hart | C. hat | D. heard |
| 39. port | A. pot | B. dot | C. chord | D. court |
| 40. peep | A. deep | B. pip | C. pipe | D. need. |

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-D, choose the word that has the **correct stress**. An example is given below.

41. community A. com-MU-ni-ty B. com-mu-ni-TY
 C. com-mu-NI-ty D. COM-mu-ni-ty

The correct answer is A because the main/primary stress of the word *community* is on the second syllable.

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|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 42. expenditure | A. EX-pen-di-ture | B. ex-PEN-di-ture |
| | C. ex-pen-DI-ture | D. ex-pen-di-TURE |
| 43. inadequate | A. in-ad-E-quate | B. IN-ad-e-quate |
| | C. in-ad-e-QUATE | D. in-AD-e-quate |
| 44. dedication | A. DE-di-ca-tion | B. de-di-CA-tion |
| | C. de-di-ca-TION | D. de-DI-ca-tion |
| 45. organise | A. OR-ga-ni-se | B. or-GA-ni-se |
| | C. or-ga-NI-se | D. or-ga-ni-SE |

SECTION 5

In the following options, A-D, all the words except one have the same stress pattern. Identify the word with the different stress pattern and shade your answer in the usual way. An example is given below.

Example: A. envelope B. engage C. explore D. extend

Options B, C, and D are all stressed on the second syllable. So A. is the correct answer.

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|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 46. A. abandon | B. abduct | C. abject | D. abide |
| 47. A. endow | B. energy | C. endear | D. endorse |
| 48. A. neglect | B. neighbor | C. negative | D. nectar |
| 49. A. requiem. | B. require | C. request | D. repulsive |

50. A. resentment B. reproduction C. reputation D. reproof

SECTION 6

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

Example: The headmaster CAUTIONED the bully.

- A. Who cautioned the bully?
- B. Did the headmaster caution the teacher?
- C. Did the bully caution the headmaster?
- D. Did the headmaster praise the bully?

The answer is D because "Did your headmaster praise the bully?" is the question.

51. FUNMI promised to come.

- A. Did Dele promise to come?
- B. Did Funmi promise to go?
- C. Did Funmi remember to come?
- D. Did Funmi propose to come?

52. Ojo's youngest son WON the medal.

- A. Did Ojo's eldest son win the medal?
- B. Did Ojo's youngest son lose the medal?
- C. Did Ojo's youngest sister win the medal?
- D. Did Ojo's youngest son lose the prize?

53. The police gave the thief SIX strokes of the cane.

- A. Did the police promise the thief ten strokes of the cane?
- B. Did the potter give the thief six strokes of the cane?
- C. Did the police give the thug six strokes of the belt?
- D. Did the police give the thief seven strokes of the cane?

54. Jane's shoes are made of LEATHER.

- A. Are Jane's bags made of leather?
- B. Do Jane's shoes look like leather?
- C. Are Jane's socks made of leather?
- D. Are Jane's shoes made of synthetic?

55. My FRIEND arrived from London recently.

- A. Did your friend arrive from Paris recently?
- B. Did your cousin arrive from London recently?
- C. Did your friend depart from London recently?
- D. Did his friend arrive from London recently?

SECTION 7

From the words listed A-D, choose the word that contains the same

sound represented by the given phonetic symbol.

Example: /ai/ A. boy B. house C. hut D. herd.

The answer is B because only *house* contains the sound represented by the symbol. Now answer the following:

- | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 56. /u/ | A. were | B. where | C. endure | D. queer |
| 57. /k/ | A. knowledge | B. knave | C. know | D. character |
| 58. /au/ | A. count | B. crowd | C. coal | D. cold |
| 59. /dz/ | A. gush | B. watch | C. crush | D. wedge |
| 60. /tʃ/ | A. push | B. ruin | C. cave | D. catch. |