

# Module 23

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In the whole of this module, questions from the National 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 meet.

## **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 1¾ hours.*

### **Section A: Continuous Writing (50 marks)**

*You are required to answer only ONE question from this section. Your answer should be about 450 words long. All the questions carry equal marks.*

1. Write a letter to your friend who hails from another part of the country describing in detail any important cultural event in your community.
2. Write a letter to the Chairman of your Local Government Council drawing his attention to the problems caused by the poor condition of the only road linking your community with the council's headquarters and the need for its immediate repair.
3. You have been invited to participate as the Chief Speaker in a debate titled "Examination is a true test of one's ability". Write your speech for or against the motion.
4. Write a story that ends with the expression: "Now you see, it's foolish to leave certainty for uncertainty".

### **Section B: Comprehension [20 marks]**

*Read this passage and answer the questions on it.*

The backbone of every organisation, large or small, is its managers. They guide and direct employees' actions, decisions, and energies. They serve as friends and leaders, motivators and disciplinarians, confronters and *counsellors*, and partners and directors. At the heart of their effort is the betterment of their employees and the organisation.

In the history of war, every great army has relied on its field generals, the sergeants, to rally and direct the troops during battle in order to win the *day*. Every great basketball team has had its point guard to steer them to victory. Super bowl champions have always had a quarterback who could work miracles on the field. All of these examples represent the value and importance of players who lead their teams in accomplishing greatness. In business, government, education and

industry these leaders are their managers.

Managers have direct contact with the people *who do the work*. They serve as *liaisons* between executives and employees. Managers interpret the organisation's vision and communicate the messages given by executives. They are responsible for performance improvement, quality, and productivity. In short, managers are the ones responsible for getting things done and achieving the results needed by the organisation. During the past decade, organisations have eliminated layer upon layer of managers in an attempt to become more efficient and productive. In the late 1980s, mid-level managers were an endangered species. Many organisations now realise that cutting the "managerial fat" has only allowed them to address the *symptoms* of their problem. Facing a dilemma known as the "right-sized flat organisation", organisations must finally address the real problem they face.

That real problem is the same old problem that has *plagued* organisations for years, one that has become the Achilles heel of thousands of organisations. It's not inadequate financial or strategic planning. It's not having too many managers. The real problem facing organisations is what we call "managerial malpractice". Simply stated, managerial malpractice is maintaining and using managers who do not have the interpersonal skills required to *enhance* employee commitment and improve organisational performance.

Culled from: *Stop Managing, Start Coaching*

- a. What do a sergeant, a point guard and a quarterback have in common? (2 marks)
- b. What TWO roles do managers perform? (2 marks)
- c. Why do organisations eliminate their managers? (2 marks)
- d. Briefly state the type of managers that are eliminated by their organisations. (2 marks)
- e. *The backbone of every organisation...*
  - i. What figurative expression is this? (1 mark)
  - ii. What does it mean? (2 marks)
- f. "... *who do the work*"
  - i. What grammatical name is given to this expression as it appears in the passage? (1 mark)
  - ii. What is its function?
- g. For each of the following words, find a word or phrase which means the same as the word and can replace it as it is used in the passage:
  - i. counsellors
  - ii. day
  - iii. liaisons
  - iv. symptoms
  - v. plagued
  - vi. enhance

(1 mark for each number, i.e. 1 mark  $\times$  6 = 6 marks)

### **Section C: Summary (30 marks)**

*You are advised to spend 35 minutes on this section.*

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

One can think of several impacts which the new national housing policy can make on the social economic lives of Nigerians. One of such is the behavioural changes that can be expected from the widespread initiation of the mortgage system of home ownership. The consequential appreciation of the possibility of fore-closing and re-sell of one's house by a Mortgage Bank as a result of the failure to pay the monthly mortgage repayments must become firmly instituted as the first charge on the family's monthly income. No other expenditure must intervene to distract a family from making this payment; not even the death of one's in-law, an occasion on which Nigerians tend to over-extend their expenditure capabilities.

The new policy of mass housing development based on mortgage financing is not only going to lead to tremendous employment generation but also reduce the trauma of changing jobs especially between the public and private sectors. Once a person owns his own home, the critical issue in changing employment is if the new job can provide enough to cover one's mortgage liabilities. Given such a prospect, people would no longer have to hang on to a job even when it is no longer fulfilling. More importantly, the whole prospect of retirement from service, whether private or public, becomes less frightening when a person already owns his or her home and has either completed paying mortgage on his or her home or that this can be dealt with from his or her gratuity. The economic impact of mass housing development and small and medium scale industrial growth in the country is also important. The point to stress here is the need to realise that a house, any house, is the product of an assembly industry. Indeed, it has been claimed that next to motor car manufacturing, house production is the most creative assembly industry in any economy. As an assembly industry, housing production has tremendous backward and forward linkages.

A well-developed housing market based on mortgage financing allows individuals to match their housing needs with their current life-cycle situation. Most youths, whether male or female, need a house with one or two bedrooms before they are married. With marriage they need a house with at least three bedrooms to allow for their having to cope with children of different sexes as they grow up. If they are prosperous they may even go for a house of four or six bedrooms.

It needs to be emphasized, however that a well-developed mortgage backed housing programme deepens the country's capital market. The point here is that the major responsibility of the federal government in the new mass housing policy is the provision of

substantial housing finance through strengthening the growth of secondary mortgage finance institution in the country. For the individuals attempting to purchase any of the mass produced housing, the port of call for mortgage finance is, of course, a mortgage bank or a primary mortgage institution. These institutions owned by private sector operators or state government in turn seek re-financing for their mortgage loans from a secondary mortgage institution.

Culled from the *Daily Trust*

In **five** sentences, one for each, mention the socio-economic importance of the new housing policy discussed in the passage. (30 marks).

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 2

Answer **ALL** questions. Each question is followed by **five** options lettered A to E. Find out the correct option for each question. Give only **one** answer to each question.

### SECTION 1

Choose from options A to E the one that is **most nearly opposite in meaning** to the underlined word or expression.

1. Though the cause of the disease is known, nobody has been able to discover its\_\_\_\_\_  
A. cure  
B. effect  
C. origin  
D. spread  
E. symptom
2. The Speaker noted that kolanut is consumed more in the North where incidentally it is not\_\_\_\_\_  
A. common  
B. produced  
C. provided  
D. manufactured  
E. supplied
3. The eagerness with which the messenger takes instructions shows that he will perform his duties without\_\_\_\_\_  
A. complaint  
B. disrespect  
C. Hindrance  
D. protesting  
E. reluctance
4. Most bad.....are poor lenders.  
A. borrowers  
B. collectors

- C. creditors
  - D. debtors
  - E. payees
5. What belongs to.....belongs to nobody.
- A. anybody
  - B. everybody
  - C. no one
  - D. somebody
  - E. someone
6. It is interesting to note that what has brought so much joy to a man can cause another a lot of.....
- A. disappointment
  - B. discomfort
  - C. displeasure
  - D. dissatisfaction
  - E. grief
7. It is rather strange that a celebrity married a.....
- A. clone
  - B. loafer
  - C. nonentity
  - D. spendthrift
  - E. weakling
8. The rich man explained that his journey from obscurity to.....was slow and tortuous.
- A. elegance
  - B. fame
  - C. riches
  - D. splendour
  - E. victory
9. The same power that relegated him can still.....him if he is repentant.
- A. uphold
  - B. humiliate
  - C. escalate
  - D. elevate
  - E. defend
10. The Principal frowned at late coming and enjoined the offenders to cultivate .....as a habit.
- A. attendance
  - B. punctuality
  - C. regularity
  - D. timeliness

E. truancy

## SECTION 2

*Complete each of the following questions with the most appropriate of the options marked A – E.*

11. Children are not.....to be rude to elders.
  - A. allowed
  - B. conditioned
  - C. imagined
  - D. intended
  - E. supposed
12. Action has to be.....on the construction work if the project will be completed on schedule.
  - A. activated
  - B. expedited
  - C. gingered
  - D. provided
  - E. supplied
13. The radio station promised to.....a commentary of the football match.
  - A. announce
  - B. arrange
  - C. cover
  - D. produce
  - E. relay
14. My friend was lucky to secure the first appointment he.....for.
  - A. applied
  - B. asked
  - C. demanded
  - D. registered
  - E. requested
15. He.....great confidence that he would win even when his opponent seemed to be gaining the upper hand.
  - A. asserted
  - B. exerted
  - C. explored
  - D. expounded
  - E. exuded
16. I always wonder why many married men are so reluctant to accept their .....as parents.
  - A. commitments
  - B. functions
  - C. obligations

- D. responses
  - E. responsibilities
17. The man, who was.....to have died, was seen strolling about.
- A. announced
  - B. certified
  - C. confirmed
  - D. declared
  - E. rumoured
18. The foreign investor was advised to stop.....and take a firm decision at once.
- A. contemplating
  - B. differing
  - C. dithering
  - D. meditating
  - E. procrastinating
19. The \$5.00 per share.....declared by the Co-operative Society is an improvement over the previous year's declaration.
- A. allowance
  - B. commission
  - C. discount
  - D. dividend
  - E. rebate
20. Her promotion letter was found in a file after a.....search.
- A. composite
  - B. concrete
  - C. diligent
  - D. fluent
  - E. thorough

### **SECTION 3**

*Choose from the option A – E the one that is the most appropriate interpretation for each of the following statements.*

21. The old politician is held in high regard by members of his community. This means the politician is highly.....
- A. dreaded
  - B. feared
  - C. honoured
  - D. recommended
  - E. respected
22. The stranger said he preferred to talk to me in camera. This means he wanted to talk to me.....
- A. alone
  - B. briefly
  - C. in secret

- D. in the presence of a witness
  - E. urgently
23. Weak though the shot was, it beat the goalkeeper. This means the
- A. goalkeeper stopped the ball from entering the net.
  - B. goalkeeper was too weak to catch the ball.
  - C. shot was weak and produced no goal.
  - D. shot was weak and the goalkeeper caught the ball.
  - E. shot was weak but produced a goal.
24. The man was advised to always watch his tongue whenever he speaks in public. This means he should always
- A. avoid addressing a large crowd.
  - B. be careful about what he said in order not to offend somebody.
  - C. be sincere in his public utterances.
  - D. be specific while addressing many people.
  - E. say only what he was sure of.
25. The sportsman remarked that regular exercise tones up the muscles. This means exercise makes the muscles.....
- A. bigger
  - B. longer
  - C. smarter
  - D. stronger
  - E. tougher
26. He undertook the journey without second thoughts for the risks involved. This means he did it without.....of the risks.
- A. a clear understanding
  - B. a re-assessment
  - C. a recollection
  - D. a proper consideration
  - E. any previous knowledge
27. David must come in person if he wants a wallet. This means David .....wallet.
- A. alone can have a
  - B. can't have a
  - C. does not really want
  - D. doesn't have any
  - E. may still have a
28. People, under the grip of an epidemic, were dropping like flies. This means they were
- A. all contracting the disease.
  - B. dying in large numbers.
  - C. falling ill all the time.
  - D. feeling very weak.
  - E. worried and confused.



29. If my children were older, I would emigrate. This means
- A. children below a certain age are not allowed to emigrate.
  - B. I would emigrate though my children are younger.
  - C. I would not emigrate no matter my children's ages.
  - D. it's wrong to emigrate with young children.
  - E. my children are too young now for me to emigrate.
30. We are always advised to save for a rainy day. This means we should
- A. not try to save during the rainy seasons.
  - B. make provision for the rainy season.
  - C. make the best of every opportunity.
  - D. save money for the time we will really need it.
  - E. work hard while we are young.

#### SECTION 4

Choose from the options A – E the one that is **nearest in meaning** to the word in *italics*.

31. We should all *imbibe* the spirit of forgiveness for peace to reign.
- A. acknowledge
  - B. adopt
  - C. conjure
  - D. embrace
  - E. emulate
32. All the illegal structures within the school compound will soon be *demolished*.
- A. pulled down
  - B. pushed down
  - C. put down
  - D. put off
  - E. taken down
33. My confidence in humanity suddenly began to *wane*.
- A. develop
  - B. diminish
  - C. disappear
  - D. intensify
  - E. remove
34. We had no doubt about the *sufficiency* of our grains to see us through the rainy season.
- A. accuracy
  - B. adequacy
  - C. availability
  - D. efficacy
  - E. efficiency

35. The man was *convalescing* at home after his discharge from the hospital.
- A. enjoying
  - B. recuperating
  - C. rejuvenating
  - D. relaxing
  - E. resting
36. Nobody as *extravagant* as my uncle should realistically expect to be rich.
- A. extraordinary
  - B. flamboyant
  - C. prodigal
  - D. rascally
  - E. temperamental
37. People respect my aunt because she is very *industrious*.
- A. faithful
  - B. hardworking
  - C. skilful
  - D. upright
  - E. versatile
38. The boy is loved by all because he is *proficient* in what he does.
- A. accurate
  - B. audacious
  - C. effectual
  - D. efficient
  - E. profound
39. We now have *refugees* flooding into our country from the warring neighbouring countries.
- A. deportees
  - B. fugitives
  - C. immigrants
  - D. invaders
  - E. mercenaries
40. We need *fortitude* to survive this trying period.
- A. capability
  - B. courage
  - C. resilience
  - D. vigilance
  - E. wisdom

## SECTION 5

Choose from the options A – E the one that most appropriately completes each sentence.

41. It was discovered that.....candidates registered for physics

than chemistry.

- A. few
- B. many
- C. more
- D. most
- E. much

42. My friends were lucky.....the scene before the accident happened.

- A. they have left
- B. to be leaving
- C. to had left
- D. to have left
- E. to leave

43. The witness insisted he had seen the accused.....the money from the complainant's pocket.

- A. being taken
- B. take
- C. taken
- D. takes
- E. took

44. Neither the teacher nor the students.....in the classroom when the principal came.

- A. are
- B. had been
- C. is
- D. was
- E. were

45. He asked what I would do if I.....a jackpot.

- A. had won
- B. have won
- C. was winning
- D. win
- E. won

46. You said you are your parents' eldest child,.....

- A. are you?
- B. aren't you?
- C. did you?
- D. didn't you?
- E. isn't it?

47. If you.....come early, you would not have met my sister.

- A. had
- B. hadn't
- C. has
- D. have

- E. havenâ€™t
48. My neighbour owns twenty.....
- A. head of catties
  - B. head of cattle
  - C. heads of catties
  - D. herd of cattle
  - E. herds of catties
49. The students mainly.....to school in the past.
- A. are walking
  - B. have walked
  - C. walk
  - D. walked
  - E. walks
50. We all felt the table was.....heavy for the boy to carry.
- A. much
  - B. quite
  - C. so
  - D. too
  - E. very
51. Travellers with.....were advised to wait for the next flight.
- A. many luggage
  - B. more luggages
  - C. much luggage
  - D. plenty luggage
  - E. too many luggages
52. I get.....from my uncle whenever Iâ€™m confused.
- A. a valuable advice
  - B. many valuable advices
  - C. valuable advice
  - D. valuable advise
  - E. valuable advises
53. Now that bread is expensive, many poor families have to.....yam for breakfast.
- A. do away with
  - B. make do with
  - C. make out with
  - D. make up for
  - E. make up to
54. Itâ€™s important for you and.....to be there.
- A. himself
  - B. I
  - C. me
  - D. myself

- E. they
55. ....forget, this is the book I promised to lend you.
- A. Before I
  - B. Less I
  - C. Lest I
  - D. Let me not
  - E. So as not to
56. I feel I should prepare your mind for his strange behaviour so that you are not.....
- A. caught unaware
  - B. caught unawares
  - C. met unawares
  - D. taken unaware
  - E. caught unguarded
57. Tell me.....car you are driving, yours or your uncle's.
- A. what
  - B. which
  - C. who
  - D. whom
  - E. whose
58. The man was advised to abstain from smoking,.....he refused.
- A. and
  - B. but
  - C. so
  - D. then
  - E. yet
59. The boy was given.....
- A. a lot of meats
  - B. a meat
  - C. a piece of meat
  - D. meats
  - E. some meats
60. The.....student has been..... punished.
- A. offending/duly
  - B. offending/duely
  - C. offending/merely
  - D. offensive/duly
  - E. offensive/duely
61. The newly-married couple love.....
- A. each other
  - B. one another
  - C. themselves
  - D. theirselves

- E. them selves
62. I saw James in Lagos.....last year.
- A. at a time
  - B. one time
  - C. sometime
  - D. some time
  - E. sometimes
63. One has to heed peopleâ€™s advice if.....wants to succeed in life.
- A. one
  - B. she
  - C. they
  - D. we
  - E. you
64. Surprisingly enough, Sola, though a teenager, behaved like a.....man.
- A. mature
  - B. matured
  - C. maturedly
  - D. matures
  - E. maturing
65. The four quarrelsome girls are fighting.....
- A. each other
  - B. one another
  - C. themselves
  - D. themself
  - E. themselves
66. The greedy boy took the.....portion of the meat.
- A. big
  - B. bigger
  - C. biggest
  - D. small
  - E. smallest
67. The first question is.....than the last one.
- A. easier
  - B. easiest
  - C. more easier
  - D. more easiest
  - E. much easy
68. Itâ€™s obvious he is not keen.....joining me in the search.
- A. about
  - B. at

- C. in
- D. on
- E. with

69. Most rich men prefer travelling by air.....travelling by road.

- A. against
- B. from Cover
- D. than
- E. to

70. The suspects did not know that the security agents were.....their trail.

- A. about
- B. after
- C. in
- D. on
- E. with

## SECTION 6

*For questions 71â€” 100, read passages A and B and decide which of the options A â€” E best fits each space.*

### **Passage A**

Every health problem serious enough to require ...71... attention requires a ...72... The ...73...uses tools or skills to help identify disease or damage. ...74... provide the doctor with a ...75... by answering questions about their general condition and past illnesses. Doctors also use their hands to press and probe organs beneath the skin for changes in shape or size, or for unusual hardness or softness. They tap the chest to listen for sounds of lung disease.

Simple instruments yield other kinds of information. The ...76...magnifies the sounds made by the heart and lungs while the ophthalmoscope enables the doctor to examine the interior of the ...77...

After the history and physical examination, the doctor decides what...78... are needed. The simplest ones can be carried out in a surgery or health centre. Samples of blood, urine or throat swabs are sent to a...79... for more scientific analysis.

Sometimes, the doctor needs to see inside the body. Ultrasound ...80... are used to achieve this. For thousands of years, ...81... and surgery have provided two of the main methods of treating diseases.

Doctors help promote health and prevent disease in various ways. For example, they give...82...to guard against such diseases as polio, measles, hepatitis, etc. Health workers can prevent many diseases from becoming serious by diagnosing and treating them in their early stages. For this reason, most doctors recommend regular...83... They also recommend that patients eat a balanced diet and get enough

...84...and exercise.

There are different fields of medicine and a doctor may specialise in a particular field. For example, a neurologist specialises in disease of the nervous system, while a ...85... specialises in children's diseases.

	A	B	C	D	E
71.	clinical	medical	personal	professional	surgical
72.	diagnosis	prescription	prognosis	symptom	treatment
73.	consultant	doctor	nurse	scientist	pharmacist
74.	clients	complainants	patients	staff	visitors
75.	brief	graph	history	lecture	study
76.	computer	horoscope	otoscope	stethoscope	thermometer
77.	ear	eye	mouth	nose	teeth
78.	drugs	examinations	instruments	plans	tests
79.	darkroom	laboratory	theatre	ward	workshop
80.	cameras	detectors	scanners	timers	viewers
81.	drips	drugs	injections	roots	tablets
82.	admission	fumigation	prescription	vaccination	warning
83	check-up	exercise	medication	testing	visit
84	air	fluid	rest	sleep	work
85	dentist	gynaecologist	haematologist	paediatrician	surgeon

### Passage B

...86... are ...87... animals that are used to produce food and many other valuable ...88... The skins of some livestock provide such important materials as ...89... and wool. Various organs of livestock supply...90... used by countless people.

...91... in developing nations use livestock to pull farm ..92... Some livestock in these countries also ...93... people and materials. Most livestock are raised on farms and ...94... but some people raise rabbits, chickens or other small livestock in their ...95... The major types of livestock raised throughout the world are cattle, poultry and sheep. Other kinds include donkeys, goats, mules and rabbits. In some countries, farmers raise such livestock as water buffalo and llamas. The science of raising, breeding and caring for livestock is called animal....96....

At one time, people wandered from place to place ...97... animals and gathering plants for food. Several thousand years ago, people began to ...98... and raise various kinds of livestock. The use of domesticated animals as a source of food and power made it possible for people to settle in one place. They then were able to begin farming.

In most parts of the world, livestock provide such products as meat, eggs and milk. These foods contain large amounts of...99..., which builds new tissues and maintains old ones in the human body.



...100... use the hoofs and horns of livestock to make such articles as buttons, combs and knives.

	A	B	C	D	E
86.	Birds	Fish	Insects	Livestock	Reptiles
87.	domestic	home	tamed	trained	wild
88.	goods	produce	products	provisions	services
89.	cotton	food	fireworks	leather	stubble
90.	chemicals	drugs	pulp	roughages	toxins
91.	Artisans	Drivers	Farmers	Merchants	Traders
92.	apparatus	equipment	implement	machine	tools
93.	communicate	drive	transplant	transport	move
94.	piggery	ponds	poultry	ranches	sites
95.	cages	nests	nets	fences	yards
96.	agriculture	breeding	husbandry	raising	science
97.	capturing	catching	fishing	hunting	trapping
98.	acquire	cage	domesticate	rear	localise
99.	calcium	carbohydrate	protein	vitamin	water
100.	Inventors	Manufacturers	Originators	Scientists	Merchants

### ENGLISH PAPER 3

Answer all questions. Each question is followed by five options, A – E. Find out the correct option for each question. Give only one answer to each question.

#### SECTION 1

Choose from options A – E the one that has the same **vowel sound** as the one represented by the underlined letter(s) in the key.

	KEY	A	B	C	D	E
1.	sn <u>u</u> ff	cough	hut	nurse	rife	snow
2.	p <u>a</u> tt <u>e</u> rn	attire	can	park	Peter	take
3.	vill <u>a</u> ge	camp	large	lid	nation	sake
4.	witn <u>e</u> ss	evil	founder	melt	tell	women
5.	sne <u>a</u> k	belief	nickname	pick	side	sneer
6.	w <u>o</u> rd	horn	order	sake	servant	wool
7.	d <u>o</u> ssier	come	door	mother	oath	pot
8.	p <u>u</u> sh	busy	foot	pus	race	rush
9.	m <u>o</u> re	dawn	draught	goal	moon	sure
10.	d <u>e</u> ad	feed	fresh	geisha	heat	heir
11.	g <u>r</u> oup	bond	coal	done	foolish	ground
12.	sigh <u>h</u>	flute	ignorant	kite	sin	thought
13.	p <u>o</u> st	high	low	push	shout	thigh
14.	h <u>a</u> rbour	abroad	baggage	cart	dashboard	hat
15.	b <u>a</u> the	bath	bat	bay	taught	thought

## SECTION 2

Choose from the options grouped A – E the one that has the same **consonant sound** as the one represented by the underlined letter(s).

	KEY	A	B	C	D	E
16.	top <u>ple</u>	camel	cap	might	often	top
17.	gladde <u>n</u>	gold	ladder	listen	song	wing
18.	pu <u>rsue</u>	alpha	limp	physics	pneumonia	psychology
19.	att <u>en</u> tion	attend	commission	division	smooth	treasure
20.	rai <u>se</u>	peasant	price	said	trice	whisper
21.	wea <u>th</u> er	ladder	these	thunder	thursday	wetter
22.	fea <u>t</u> ure	chalk	feat	heat	tunnel	water
23.	<u>f</u> all	all	call	lamp	laugh	motel
24.	<u>g</u> iant	ant	gift	judge	kidney	tank
25.	bed <u>s</u>	bad	goats	god	goes	pets
26.	<u>y</u> an	ant	bus	rice	love	sour
27.	to <u>n</u> gue	glue	gum	knew	new	ring
28.	rou <u>gh</u>	fish	glue	love	ought	rogue
29.	wh <u>e</u> n	drink	gnat	ring	sang	think
30.	<u>E</u> urope	ear	rope	sweet	under	young

## SECTION 3

Choose from options A – E the one that **rhymes** with the word given in the key.

	KEY	A	B	C	D	E
31.	close	clock	cock	hose	lock	loose
32.	gate	ate	date	fresh	mat	saint
33.	tour	fool	poor	spoil	toe	war
34.	nine	crime	mean	mime	mine	peal
35.	shout	about	cloth	goose	nought	shoot

## SECTION 4.

Choose from options **A – E** the one that has the **correct stress** for the word given. In each word only one syllable has the **main stress** and the syllable is written in capital letters.

36. representative

- A. RE-pre-sen-ta-tive
- B. re-pre-SEN-ta-tive
- C. re-pre-sen-TA-tive
- D. re-PRE-sen-ta-tive
- E. re-pre-sen-ta-TIVE

37. denomination

- A. DE-no-mi-na-tion
- B. de-NO-mi-na-tion

- C. de-no-MI-na-tion
  - D. de-no-mi-NA-tion
  - E. de-no-mi-na-TION
38. immunization
- A. IM-mun-i-za-tion
  - B. im-mun-l-za-tion
  - C. im-MUN-i-za-tion
  - D. im-mun-i-za-TION
  - E. im-mun-i-ZA-tion
39. privatisation
- A. pri-VA-ti-sa-tion
  - B. PRI-va-ti-sa-tion
  - C. pri-va-TI-sa-tion
  - D. pri-va-ti-sa-TION
  - E. pri-va-ti-SA-tion
40. Agricultural
- A. A-gri-cul-tu-ral
  - B. a-GRI-cul-tu-ral
  - C. a-gri-CUL-tu-ral
  - D. a-gri-cul-TU-ral
  - E. a-gri-cul-tu-RAL

### ENGLISH PAPER 3

*Answer all questions. Each question is followed by five options, A – E. Find out the correct option for each question. Give only one answer to each question.*

#### SECTION 1

*Choose from options A – E the one that has the same **vowel sound** as the one represented by the underlined letter(s) in the key.*

	KEY	A	B	C	D	E
1.	sn <u>u</u> ff	cough	hut	nurse	rife	snow
2.	p <u>a</u> tt <u>e</u> rn	attire	can	park	Peter	take
3.	vill <u>a</u> ge	camp	large	lid	nation	sake
4.	witn <u>e</u> ss	evil	founder	melt	tell	women
5.	sne <u>a</u> k	belief	nickname	pick	side	sneer
6.	w <u>o</u> rd	horn	order	sake	servant	wool
7.	d <u>o</u> ssier	come	door	mother	oath	pot
8.	p <u>u</u> sh	busy	foot	pus	race	rush
9.	m <u>o</u> re	dawn	draught	goal	moon	sure
10.	d <u>e</u> ad	feed	fresh	geisha	heat	heir
11.	g <u>r</u> oup	bond	coal	done	foolish	ground
12.	sigh	flute	ignorant	kite	sin	thought
13.	p <u>o</u> st	high	low	push	shout	thigh
14.	h <u>a</u> rbour	abroad	baggage	cart	dashboard	hat
15.	b <u>a</u> the	bath	bat	bay	taught	thought

## SECTION 2

Choose from the options grouped A – E the one that has the same **consonant sound** as the one represented by the underlined letter(s).

	KEY	A	B	C	D	E
16.	topple	camel	cap	might	often	top
17.	gladden <u>u</u>	gold	ladder	listen	song	wing
18.	p <u>u</u> rsue	alpha	limp	physics	pneumonia	psychology
19.	attent <u>i</u> on	attend	commission	division	smooth	treasure
20.	rais <u>e</u>	peasant	price	said	trice	whisper
21.	weath <u>e</u> r	ladder	these	thunder	thursday	wetter
22.	feat <u>u</u> re	chalk	feat	heat	tunnel	water
23.	f <u>a</u> ll	all	call	lamp	laugh	motel
24.	giant	ant	gift	judge	kidney	tank

## SECTION 7

Choose from the options A – E the one that contains the sound segment represented by the given phonetic symbol.



	<b>SOUND</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>
51.	/u:/	blue	book	cook	dug	mug
52.	/eə/	cheer	ear	here	may	square
53.	/ɔɪ/	annoy	bay	boat	cotton	doctor
54.	/ʌ/	badge	budge	campus	match	stack
55.	/dʒ/	daze	closure	erosion	pigeon	zone
56.	/ɜ:/	cost	dot	lock	skirt	spot
57.	/tʃ/	cheap	chronic	mash	ship	shock
58.	/ɔ/	body	boat	drum	trader	zinc
59.	/aʊ/	foal	ground	hose	rose	sew
60.	/ɑ:/	bat	coat	heart	load	mat