

Module 8

Revision Tests

In this module, tests of the School Certificate examination 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. The senior students in your school are planning to go on demonstration to protest against poor feeding, truancy among the teaching staff and poor infrastructure in the school. As the senior prefect of your school, write a letter to the principal of your school and inform him about this development. Suggest ways to avert this demonstration.
2. A Local Government election in your area has just been concluded and your candidate won. Write a letter to your brother who lives abroad on the political campaigns before the election and why you think the candidate won.
3. Write an article for publication in your school magazine on the need to mount serious campaigns on the scourge of HIV /AIDS.
4. Your English language teacher who is very popular with the students is going on transfer. Write a speech you will present at a social gathering in his honour.
5. Write a story which ends with the words ‘... I really agree that every cloud has a silver lining’.

SECTION B: COMPREHENSION

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

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

6. Produce trading, especially in the international market, is a delicate

business requiring so much capital and logistic outlay. An exporter of cashew nuts must therefore have the financial capacity to profitably engage in the business. Either he or his staff must have experience in the primary markets, in order to effectively participate in the purchase (of quality and quantity) of exportable cashew nuts. There must also be an adequately staffed coordinating representative in the vicinity of the port of sourcing.

In international trade, cashew nuts refer to both the raw nuts and the edible kernel contained within the hard shell. It is referred to as cashew nuts, fresh or dried, shelled or unshelled.

In terms of volume, the international market for cashew nuts amounts to approximately 140,000 metric tonnes per year. The **principal** importing countries are USA, which is the single largest market, then Japan and the European Union. The principal exporting countries include Brazil, China, Indonesia, Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique. India and China import raw cashew nuts and export cashew kernels. Nigeria is not classified as a major exporting country because of her level of commitment to the quality of cashew nut.

The market for cashew nuts is largely dominated by the demand for whole white kernels used **primarily** as snacks either alone or in mixed nuts blend. Other market segment is the food preparation and confectionery, whose demand is whole or partly and kernels split with broken pieces. Another by-product of cashew nut is the cashew nut shell liquid, which is mainly exported by India for industrial use.

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- a. Why is it essential that a cashew nuts exporter must have an efficient staff?
- b. How does international trade classify cashew nuts?
- c. Why is Nigeria not regarded as a major cashew exporting country despite the large quantity of cashew grown in Nigeria?
- d. What are the two main economic values of cashew nuts?
- e. "The market for cashew nuts..."
 - i. What grammatical name is given to this expression?
 - ii. What is its function in the sentence?
- f. Produce trading, especially in the international market, is a delicate business.... What does the underlined statement mean?
- g. 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. delicate
- ii. capacity
- iii. purchase
- iv. principal
- v. primarily
- vi. classified

SECTION C: SUMMARY

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

When is a person considered obese and not just somewhat overweight? In simplest terms, obesity is being seriously overweight because of excess body fat. But how do you determine what overweight is for each person?

â€˜Body fat, instead of weight, is a better predictor for health.â€™ For example, an athlete is likely to have more weight because of muscle mass or large bone structure. What are the basic causes of overweight or obesity?

The tendency of someone who has no problem with weight is to view overweight and obese people judgementally and dismiss them as individuals with weak willpower and poor motivation. But is the problem that simple? Are obese people indolent individuals who avoid any physical exercise? Or in many cases are there other far-reaching causes that are more difficult to control?

There have long been debates pitting genetics versus environment in the genesis of obesity. The genesis of obesity has been studied for decades. Much research has now been done on human genes and obesity. Sophisticated techniques are being used to identify genes that predispose people to weight gain and to diseases like diabetes. In scientific parlance, 25 per cent to 40 per cent of the variability in population body weight can be explained by genes.

This means that a major factor in obesity is still the personâ€™s lifestyle. Does the individual take in more calories than he or she expends each day? Are the wrong kinds of food being consumed on a regular basis? Is time set aside each day for moderate exercise?

Genes may set the stage for overweight or obesity, but your body weight is ultimately determined by your diet and physical activity. Over the long term, eating excess calories, leading a sedentary lifestyle; or a combination of both leads to obesity.

Adapted from *Awake!*

- a. In two sentences, differentiate between overweight and obesity.
- b. In four sentences, one for each, summarise the factors responsible for obesity.

OBJECTIVE TEST QUESTIONS

SECTION I

In each of the following sentences, there is one underlined word and one space. From the list of words labelled 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. Two of the accused men were discharged while the rest were _____.
A. acquitted
B. freed
C. convicted
D. released
2. The contractor building the new road was scolded for late completion of the project while the one handling the office buildings was praised for _____ execution of the work.
A. immediately
B. prompt
C. sudden
D. sooner
3. He invited not only his immediate family but also the _____ family.
A. late
B. third
C. extended
D. former
4. The politicianâ€™s statement was vague while the lawyer was _____.
A. tough
B. explicit
C. rude
D. slow
5. Most politicians live in affluence while the majority of the citizens live in abject _____.
A. sadness
B. confidence
C. wealth
D. penury
6. The youth gave the philanthropist a round of applause but _____ at the corrupt contractor.
A. jumped
B. jeered
C. hailed

- D. appeased
7. The tenant sued the _____ for ejecting him unlawfully.
- A. plumber
 - B. landlord
 - C. contractor
 - D. janitor
8. Two of the subjects are compulsory while the others are _____.
- A. optimal
 - B. intact
 - C. free
 - D. optional
9. Such pride in Bello contrasts sharply with his brotherâ€™s _____.
- A. kindness
 - B. poverty
 - C. stubbornness
 - D. humility
10. After painting the exterior of the new building, an _____ decorator was invited.
- A. expert
 - B. external
 - C. internal
 - D. interior

SECTION 2

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

11. You are advised to look _____ difficult words in the dictionary
- A. down
 - B. sup
 - C. in
 - D. at
12. It has been raining all morning, _____.
- A. is it?
 - B. shouldnâ€™t it?
 - C. didnâ€™t it?
 - D. hasnâ€™t it?
13. The junior students protested _____ the ill-treatment meted out on them by their seniors.
- A. for.
 - B. against

- C. because
D. at
14. The criminal was convicted on three _____ charges.
A. count
B. sub
C. other
D. lesser
15. They_____ ordered to vacate their apartment.
A. where
B. were
C. ware
D. wear
16. He was persecuted because of his political_____.
A. belief
B. affiliation
C. believe
D. reason
17. A_____ panel was set up to look into last weekâ€™s civil disturbance.
A. four-man
B. four mans
C. foremen
D. four-men
18. If I_____ about this incident earlier, I would have given him the loan.
A. had had
B. had heard
C. have had
D. have heard
19. _____ is the owner of that brand new car over there?
A. Whom
B. Whose
C. Who
D. What
20. He bought a car that was within his_____.
A. reach
B. rich
C. means
D. money

SECTION 3

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

21. She tried to pull the wool over the new manager's eyes.
 - A. insult the new manager
 - B. deceive the new manager
 - C. help the new manager
 - D. cover his eyes with wool
22. If you wish to make your mark in sports, you must train seriously.
 - A. make a living
 - B. show interest
 - C. draw a line
 - D. distinguish yourself
23. His father has warned him to keep their neighbour's son at arms length.
 - A. always welcome the boy
 - B. keep the boy near his side
 - C. avoid being familiar with him
 - D. become familiar with him
24. You must be building castle in the air if you think you can succeed in life without hard work.
 - A. having a nice idea
 - B. planning seriously
 - C. having an illusion
 - D. drawing a building plan
25. My father smelt rat when the mechanic asked him to park his new car in his workshop for the night.
 - A. became very happy
 - B. thanked the mechanic
 - C. saw a cat
 - D. became suspicious
26. My neighbour earns fat salary but cannot make both ends meet.
 - A. spends a lot of money on drinks
 - B. has many children to feed
 - C. does not live within his income
 - D. saves a large sum each month
27. The lecturers stuck to their guns even when the minister appealed to them to go back to work.
 - A. got their guns ready
 - B. were at alert
 - C. went back reluctantly
 - D. refused to go back

28. When one of the robbers was tortured, he decided to make clean breast of every thing.
A. pretended he was dying
B. asked for water to clean his breast
C. told the whole truth
D. denied any involvement in the case
29. While in the office the commissioner feathered his own nest.
A. made himself rich
B. punished his opponents
C. put feathers in his cap
D. bought bright coloured feathers
30. Instead of telling us his plans for the New Year, the governor only blew his trumpet.
A. enjoyed the trumpet
B. praised himself
C. praised us
D. disregarded us

SECTION 4

From the words or group of words lettered A to D below, Choose the word that is nearest in meaning to the underlined word or group of words as it is used in each sentence.

31. The servant had to quit his job because he could no longer endure his masterâ€™s wickedness.
A. ignore
B. avoid
C. tolerate
D. keep
32. The princessâ€™ hair was decorated with colourful beads.
A. loaded
B. adorned
C. surrounded
D. preserved
33. His religious belief made him live an ascetic life.
A. a holy
B. a pious
C. an austere
D. an unhappy
34. We played host to two august visitors last week.
A. strange
B. important
C. undignified

- D. friendly
35. The principal was reluctant to release the school bus for the excursion.
A. unwilling
B. willing
C. ready
D. delighted
36. Frequent strike action by teachers is inimical to our educational system.
A. helpful
B. necessary
C. irrelevant
D. harmful
37. It requires a lot of energy to lift those heavy logs.
A. stamina
B. intelligence
C. courage
D. harmful
38. The destruction caused by the rain storm was shocking.
A. devastation
B. setback
C. devaluation
D. enmity
39. The point Okon made was not relevant to the issue at hand.
A. regular
B. unnecessary
C. related
D. added
40. Kunle incurred his masterâ€™s anger by coming late to work.
A. pleasure
B. wrath
C. favour
D. debt.

SECTION 5

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

41. The baby-sitter-----the sleeping baby on the cot.
A. lied
B. lies
C. lay

- D. laid
42. You will get there before dusk if you-----early.
A. had left
B. left
C. leave
D. are leaving
43. It was the security man that locked the gate,-----?
A. was he
B. wasn't he
C. is he
D. aren't he
44. Ladi denied-----the poor boy.
A. beat
B. bit
C. beating
D. to have beaten
45. No sooner-----when the baby started crying.
A. when she leave home
B. did she leave home
C. had she left
D. then he left home
46. The governorâ€™s entourage raced-----full speed with their sirens blaring.
A. on
B. with
C. at
D. in
47. Neither the father nor the mother felt happy-----the incident.
A. in
B. for
C. by
D. about
48. He told us the story of a bird-----has three legs.
A. of which
B. whose
C. who
D. that
49. We-----our lunch before he arrived.
A. had have
B. have had
C. had had

- D. been having
50. The lady wanted to show-----her diamond necklace at the party.
A. over
B. back
C. on
D. off
51. The widower took to drinking to take his mind-----his worries.
A. off
B. of
C. away
D. from
52. There was no fish in the cold room-----, mother bought some meat.
A. and
B. so
C. since
D. unless
53. That house over the road is his-----own.
A. fathers-in-law
B. fatherâ€™s-in-law
C. father-in-lawâ€™s
D. father-in-laws
54. It has been raining all night, â€“â€“?
A. wasnâ€™t it
B. isnâ€™t it
C. hasnâ€™t it
D. hadnâ€™t it
55. My stay at the hotel afforded me-----chance to do the writing.
A. powerful
B. neat
C. ample
D. insufficient
56. The armed gang were-----at dawn by the police.
A. rounded up
B. rounded down
C. rounded off
D. rounded over
57. Many students find French-----than English.
A. Difficult
B. too difficult

- C. very difficult
 - D. more difficult
58. They arrived when the stage-----arranged for the play.
- A. is been
 - B. was been
 - C. was being
 - D. had being
59. The key is not on the table and it is not in my pocket-----.
- A. even
 - B. again
 - C. either
 - D. neither
60. They will leave-----you are ready.
- A. until
 - B. while
 - C. whenever
 - D. wherever
61. Are you still keen-----enlisting into the army?
- A. at
 - B. in
 - C. about
 - D. on
62. The orphan succeeded in life-----the odds he faced.
- A. despite
 - B. even on
 - C. after
 - D. in addition to
63. You must put on a heavy coat-----you are allergic to cold
- A. since
 - B. until
 - C. that
 - D. after
64. My mother prefers travelling by air-----travelling by road.
- A. against
 - B. over
 - C. than
 - D. to
65. The problem is-----difficult for a child of his age to solve.
- A. most
 - B. very
 - C. much

- D. too
66. His uncle is an expert-----computer programming.
A. in
B. at
C. with
D. for
67. The children are looking forward to-----their parents.
A. seen
B. seeing
C. see
D. be seeing
68. Please add-----salt in the soup.
A. few
B. a little
C. a few
D. a small
69. The students did not behave-----the school rules and regulation.
A. with accordance to
B. in accordance with
C. in accord with
D. in accordance about
70. Though we are long time friends, I-----.
A. decided to lend her money
B. will lend her some money
C. refused to lend her money
D. am lending her the money
71. He has stopped smoking,-----?
A. did he
B. hasn't he
C. doesn't he
D. does he
72. One of the dignitaries â€”able to donate one million Naira.
A. are
B. was
C. were
D. where
73. Neither Halima nor Binta-----at home when their mother arrived.
A. is
B. was
C. were
D. Are

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 to D. Choose the option that is the most suitable to fill the numbered gaps in the passages.

PASSAGE A

Before his retirement a few years ago, Mr Chikere had worked in the --- 78---division of the ministry of --- 79 --- . While in service, he rose to the post of regional coordinator of national ---80--- programme. His ministry launched series of nationwide --- 81 --- against --- 82 --- which has led to --- 83 --- encroachment, especially in the northern part of the country. Part of this programme includes raising --- 84 --- for the distribution of young --- 85 --- to farmers and providing --- 86--- at subsidised rate for the control of --- 87 --- that attack the young plants.

Mr Chikere is now a fully --- 88 --- farmer and cultivates about ten --- 89 --- of land. He has thus moved from the traditional ---90 --- agriculture to --- 91 ---farming. He spent more than two-thirds of the two million naira --- 92 --- loan he got from World Bank --- 93 --- loan scheme on the purchase of a tractor and a ---94 ---. The tractor is used for clearing the thick --- 95 --- forest and sometimes he --- 96 --- it out to government establishments and to other farmers.

His farm is divided into three sections. The first portion is the --- 97 --- which provides --- 98 --- fruits. The second portion is for --- 99 --- farming where he cultivates grain crops and tubers. The remaining area is the --- 100 --- which supplies eggs to all the neighbouring towns.

A	B	C	D
78. marine	planting	forestry	national
79. education	agriculture	information	finance
80. planting	deforestation	distribution	afforestation
81. campaigns	education	tours	information
82. aforestation	deforestation	cultivation	distribution
83. desert	savannah	forest	wind
84. goods	money	nurseries	loan
85. grains	seedlings	tubers	seeds
86. herbicide	drugs	equipments	insecticide
87. pests	animals	weeds	birds
88. grown	matured	fledged	independent
89. plots	acres	units	areas
90. mechanised	urban	market	subsistence
91. mechanised	rural	urban	subsistence
92. education	building	agricultural	manufacturing
93. help	assisted	given	free
94. drinker	cutlass	plough	grader
95. new	virgin	green	high
96. loans	buys	borrow	hires
97. orchard	plantation	nursery	farm
98. special	sweet	hybrid	foreign
99. mechanised	arable	maize	husbandry
100. poultry	farm	piggery	pen

ENGLISH LANGUAGE III

TEST OF ORALS

45 MINUTES

SECTION 1

From the words lettered 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 Oilâ€™ contains the same vowel sound as the one underlined in â€˜buoyâ€™.

Now answer the following questions:

1. purse: A. other B. thirst C. go D. luck
2. about: A. anger B. answer C. hour D. doctor
3. rough: A. woo B. coup C. blood D. blue
4. true: A. pool B. mud C. much D. burn
5. sore: A. cot B. clock C. cord D. not
6. wear: A. seat B. near C. cheer D. pair
7. canoe: A. born B. nurse C. gone D. no
8. police: A. depth B. leak C. tick D. freak
9. friend: A. effective B. axe C. says D. hear
10. leopard: A. red B. sound C. paid D. quay

11. push: A. both B. brush C. fool D. clause
12. tie: A. believe B. piece C. light D. sat
13. hat: A. arm B. far C. cat D. farm
14. guard: A. calm B. was C. card D. mad.

SECTION 2

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

Example: king: A. knight B. cash C. note D. knit

The answer is B., because only “cash” has the same consonant as the one underlined in “king”.

15. yard: A. ewe B. they C. kindly D. light
16. lust: A. lead B. alms C. palm D. calf
17. lunch: A. close B. cell C. bridge D. mixture
18. ruler: A. card B. soldier C. wrestle D. singer
19. work: A. wretched B. suite C. write D. youth
20. jug: A. gem B. girl C. yolk D. yes
21. among: A. girl B. ghost C. judge D. goat
22. hike: A. honour B. vehicle C. whom D. dash
23. cushion: A. ocean B. school C. pleasure D. measure
24. use: A. son B. rose C. sell D. soap
25. rough: A. levy B. both C. sphere D. health
26. league: A. queue B. quack C. gain D. log
27. spirit: A. path B. looked C. other D. thin
28. neat: A. young B. finger C. knead D. song
29. regime: A. goal B. gate C. bridge D. usual.

SECTION 3

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

Example: steak: A. slick B. start C. leak D. stick

The correct answer is C. because only “leak” rhymes with “steak”

30. tail: A. stale B. tale C. stall D. teeth
31. air: A. here B. eye C. heir D. hell
32. root: A. rot B. dough C. route D. told
33. key: A. kite B. kith C. kiss D. quay
34. course: A. cosy B. coarse C. coat D. cast.

SECTION 4

From the words lettered A to D, choose the one that has the correct

stress.

Example: facilitate:

- A. DE-mo-cra-tic
- B. de-MO-cra-tic
- C. de-mo-CRA-tic
- D. de-mo-cra-TIC

The correct answer is C. because the main/primary stress of the word democratic is on the third syllable.

35.ambassador:

- A. AM-bas-sa-dor
- B. am-BAS-sa-dor
- C. am-bas-SA-dor
- D. am-bas-sa-DOR

36.discrepancy:

- A. DI-screp-an-cy
- B. di-SCREP-an-cy
- C. di-screp-AN-cy
- D. di-screp-an-CY

37.fraternity:

- A. FRA-ter-ni-ty
- B. fra-TER-ni-ty
- C. fra-ter-NI-ty
- D. fra-ter-ni-TY

38.harmonious:

- A. HAR-mo-ni-ous
- B. har-MO-ni-ous
- C. har-mo-NI-ous
- D. har-mo-ni-OUS

39.industrial:

- A. IN-dus-tri-al
- B. in-DUS-tri-al
- C. in-dus-TRI-al
- D. in-dus-tri-AL.

SECTION 5

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

Example:

- A. exercise
- B. execute
- C. exodus

D. exhibit

The correct answer is *D* because “exhibit” is the only one stressed on the second syllable.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 40.A. arrive | B. exalt | C. return | D. higher |
| 41.A. barrister | B. fortunate | C. beautiful | D. important |
| 42.A. difficult | B. prevalent | C. benefit | D. deposit |
| 43.A. genuine | B. comment | C. despite | D. purchase |
| 44.A. confession | B. deduction | C. confidence | D. advantage |

SECTION 6

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

Example

She found the keys under MUMâ€™S mattress.

- A. Did he find the keys under Mumâ€™s pillow?
- B. Did she find the money under Mumâ€™s bed?
- C. Did she find the keys under Dadâ€™s pillow?
- D. Did she find the book under Mumâ€™s mattress?

The correct answer is *C*.

- 45. HE asked the applicant to come on Monday.
 - A. Did he ask the girl to come on Monday?
 - B. Did he ask the workers to come on Monday?
 - C. Did she ask the applicant to come on Monday?
 - D. Did he beg the applicant to come on Monday?
- 46. His brother is about to enter SECONDARY school.
 - A. Is his sister about to enter secondary school?
 - B. Is his wife about to enter secondary school?
 - C. Is his brother about to enter primary school?
 - D. Is his friend about to enter secondary school?
- 47. Tolu DROVE recklessly along the road.
 - A. Did Tolu drive recklessly in the compound?
 - B. Did Mike drive carefully along the road?
 - C. Did Tolu run recklessly along the road?
 - D. Did John drive recklessly along the road?
- 48. Dad loves beans with FISH stew.
 - A. Does Dad love yam with fish stew?
 - B. Does Dad love beans with chicken stew?
 - C. Does mother love fofo with fish stew?
 - D. Does Dad love rice with fish stew?

49. He left AFTER lunch.
- A. Did he leave before lunch?
 - B. Did Amina leave after launch?
 - C. Did they leave after launch?
 - D. Did you leave after launch?

SECTION 7

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

Example: /Z/

- A. seal
- B. cease
- C. sill
- D. sigh

The correct answer is B. because only “cease” contains the sound represented by the given symbol.

- 50. /ʃ/ A. harsh B. match C. measure D. missive
- 51. /d/ A. round B. passed C. handsome D. adjust
- 52. /ɔɪ/ A. ploy B. warn C. work D. wane
- 53. /eɪ/ A. wet B. eat C. wait D. dirt
- 54. /i:/ A. seal B. raise C. rice D. split
- 55. /t/ A. sure B. character C. shame D. church
- 56. /dʒ/ A. prestige B. beige C. gorge D. barrage
- 57. /j/ A. ditch B. just C. you D. wedge
- 58. /ɪ/ A. told B. therefore C. health D. they
- 59. /K/ A. chorus B. chief C. champion D. champagne