

JUNE 2015 WASSCE ENGLISH LANGUAGE 2 QUESTIONS

Answer three questions in all: One question from Section A and all questions in Sections B and C.

Section A: Essay (50 Marks)

Answer **one** question only from this section. Each question carries equal marks. Your answer should not be less than **450 words**. You are advised to spend about **50 minutes** on this section.

1. Write a letter to your friend in another school giving him/her three reasons why your school has been excelling in academic work.
 2. Write an article suitable for publication in a national newspaper on the topic: **The importance of national sports festivals**.
 3. The School Hero is an award meant for the student considered to have exhibited exemplary leadership qualities. As the Senior Prefect, write a letter to the Head of your school, giving three reasons why your nominee should be given the award.
 4. You are the main speaker in a debate on the topic: **Students in rural schools have more advantages than those in urban centres**. Write your arguments for or against the motion.
 5. Write a story ending with the statement: **"We apologized to each other and reconciled."**
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Section B: Comprehension (20 Marks)

You are advised to spend about **30 minutes** on this section.

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

The mansion by the roadside in my village reminds me of a similar sight in the state capital, three decades ago. Standing conspicuously by the highway in the heart of the city, the mansion posed a bold challenge to road users. It belonged to Chief Koko who was regarded as untouchable in his community. Nobody dared step on his toes. Motorists had learnt to steer clear of it. It was generally said that moving close to it could cost one one's life.

Then came a governor who decided to widen all the major roads in the capital city. He stressed that this would involve the demolition of buildings that fell within twenty meters from the center of the road. However, although the governor also stressed that

compensations would be paid, Chief Koko was not impressed. He made it clear that nothing should tamper with his mansion, warning that whoever defied him risked dire consequences.

Not long after the governor's official proclamation, newspaper reporters had a field day speculating on the unprecedented confrontation with Chief Koko. With time, news filtered out that he asserted that whoever dared him would certainly end up where others like them had gone. The message was clear - defiance meant death! So, reporters were pleading for a new route to circumvent the mansion. However, the governor made it clear that there would be no retreat.

Before long, work started on the project. One of the first casualties was a post office that was just some meters within the specified distance. It was cut into two. Soon, the frontage of a school nearby also followed. But, it was assumed that things would be different with the mansion whose owner tolerated no effrontery. Day by day, the project moved closer to the mansion, with the heavy machinery leveling one structure after another. Then, when it was clear that the mansion was next in line, the driver of the bulldozer requested to go on leave. This got to the governor who ordered the driver to first do his duty. He sent emissaries to the governor to spare his life since his children were still very young.

The following morning, people got a shocker! The governor himself showed up at the site and asked for the key to the bulldozer, ready to assume the role of the driver. The driver, surveying the possible consequence, tearfully climbed up and pleaded that the governor should please care for his children after his demise. The governor announced that if anything was to happen he, not the driver, would be the target.

So, the driver got to work, and the mansion collapsed like a pack of cards. Press photographers went to town with their cameras, hoping to capture Chief Koko in action. But nothing unusual happened, and soon the whole structure became rubble.

The aftermath? Everybody thought either or both men would soon belong to the great beyond. But this much I know: that governor is still around; and so is the driver.

Questions:

1. What opinion did people have of Chief Koko?
2. What does the expression "**unprecedented confrontation**" tell us about the governor?
3. Why was it necessary to demolish buildings?
4. When the driver said that his children were still very young, what did he imply?
5. Why was the governor's action a shocker?
6. What did people expect Chief Koko to do after the demolition of his mansion?

7. (i) What grammatical name is given to the expression "**Not long after the governor's official proclamation**" as used in the passage? (ii) What is its function?
 8. Quote a simile used in the sixth paragraph of the passage.
 9. 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) **assumed**
 - (ii) **retreat**
 - (iii) **specified**
 - (iv) **showed up**
 - (v) **collapsed**
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Section C: Summary (30 Marks)

You are advised to spend about **40 minutes** on this section.

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

Every normal human being would want to put his or her feet up once in a while and relax. But, obviously, one cannot relax all the time. A little work does not kill; rather, it keeps one active and mentally alert.

Some people think that the invention of robots is the best thing that ever happened to man. They are convinced that the invention has saved the day because robots are ideal workers who work without complaining or getting tired. Robots never reveal company secrets for any reason – corruption, fame, or blackmail.

Admirers of robots believe that once a robot is programmed, it can perform tasks with precision over long periods without slowing down, getting bored, or even going on break or vacation. Robots can perform any task without demanding inducement, overtime, or bonuses, and they work under conditions that humans may reject due to incapability or unwillingness.

One advantage of robots is that any of their damaged parts can be replaced, ensuring continued productivity. However, if a human being loses a vital part of the body, it may not be replaceable, which can affect their efficiency.

Although robots are useful, I strongly believe that humans are more efficient in many ways. Humans are sensitive, flexible, and can control their actions. Thus, they can solve problems spontaneously, unlike robots, which are limited by their programming.

Humans can initiate tasks, call for help when needed, and adjust based on new information. Robots, although useful, lack this adaptability and human insight.

1. Letter to a Friend about Academic Excellence in Your School

Address the letter as follows:

**9, Aderopo Close,
Oke-Okun, Ibadan.
16th July, 2015.**

Dear James,

In response to your previous message about why you think luck is behind my school's success in academics, I'd like to highlight some key reasons why we excel consistently.

Firstly, **all our teachers possess at least a Master's degree** in their respective subjects. This level of expertise ensures that our classes are both engaging and informative, with every teacher equipped to answer questions thoroughly.

Secondly, **our school has invested in modern facilities**. We have three libraries, twelve computer rooms, and four laboratories. Recently, a fish pond was added to support our Biology department's practical learning. Each classroom is also equipped with air conditioners, digital boards, and individual tablets for every student, making the learning environment exceptional.

Lastly, **our curriculum is structured to make learning enjoyable and understandable**. Subjects are broken down into absorbable bits, making it easy to learn something new every day. This system allows for a deep understanding of each topic without overwhelming us with assignments.

I hope this gives you a better idea of why my school's success is no mere luck.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon. Please send my regards to Juliana.

Yours sincerely,
Ben

2. The Importance of the National Sports Festival

The National Sports Festival, inaugurated in 1973, was aimed at promoting unity among Nigeria's diverse ethnic groups and uncovering hidden athletic talent. This festival plays a crucial role in the nation's development.

Firstly, **the festival has discovered and sponsored talented young men and women** who have become international champions. Many athletes who started at this festival have gone on to represent Nigeria in global events such as the Commonwealth Games and the Olympics.

Furthermore, **sports foster unity across cultural divides**. In a nation with such diversity, the festival brings people together, bridging differences and promoting peace. Events like these help reduce poverty, boost development, and support national integration, as recognized by international bodies such as the UN and FIFA.

Lastly, **the festival encourages inclusivity** by involving all groups—disabled individuals, children, women, and both professionals and amateurs. For children, it promotes values of respect and cooperation; for women, it provides a safe space to engage and excel.

In conclusion, the National Sports Festival is a valuable tool for Nigeria's unity and development.

3. Letter of Nomination to the School Principal

Address it as follows:

**The Principal,
Iju Grammar School,
Obawole, Lagos.**

**2, Adeotu Adebayo Street,
Galilee Avenue, Iju-Ishaga, Lagos State.
16th July, 2015**

Dear Madam,

Subject: Nomination for Hero Award

I am writing to nominate **Taye Mohammed** for the Hero Award. As the senior prefect, I believe Taye embodies the values of our school through his contributions and leadership.

Taye is a brilliant student, winning numerous competitions and bringing our school national recognition. Recently, he won a solar panel for the school, which now powers essential facilities, creating a better learning environment.

He also leads his group effectively and is known for resolving conflicts among students, fostering harmony and cooperation.

Taye is a responsible student who is punctual, respectful, and always in neat uniform. His attitude and achievements make him highly deserving of this award.

Thank you for your support and consideration.

Yours faithfully,
Osadare Gideon
Senior Prefect

4. Debate Speech: Opposing "Schooling in Rural Areas is Better Than Urban Areas"

Good day, Mr. Chairman, distinguished judges, and my fellow debaters.

My name is Ajoku Wisdom, and I am here to oppose the motion that "Schooling in rural areas is better than schooling in urban areas."

Firstly, **urban schools have superior resources and facilities.** They have fully equipped libraries, science labs, and modern technology that rural schools often lack.

Secondly, **urban schools have highly qualified teachers.** The best teachers are often drawn to urban schools due to better salaries and facilities, resulting in a higher quality of education.

Finally, **urban schools promote inclusivity.** They provide equal opportunities for all genders, encouraging girls to pursue their dreams just like boys, a freedom not always found in rural areas.

With these points, I firmly conclude that schooling in urban areas is better.

Thank you.

5. Story Ending with "We Apologized to Each Other and Reconciled"

It was a tiring Friday when I went to KFC for a quick meal. There, I saw a lady with long tan hair, wearing a simple dress, who caught my attention. We introduced ourselves and exchanged numbers, quickly growing close. After some time, we started dating.

One day, I discovered her at a party she had told me she wouldn't attend. Furious, I approached her, but her friend, Ralph, intervened. In the heat of the moment, I tried to hit him, but his bodyguards restrained me, leading to a misunderstanding that left me hurt and embarrassed.

Days later, Ralph visited to apologize, explaining that he, too, had been deceived by her. We talked about our misunderstanding and realized we had both been misled. **We apologized to each other and reconciled.**

6. Answer Key for Question 6 (Comprehension)

- (a) People regarded him as ruthless or untouchable.
- (b) The expression implies that the governor was brave or daring.
- (c) It was necessary because the roads needed to be widened.
- (d) The driver implied he might die and leave his children uncared for.
- (e) The governor's action was shocking because no one expected him to act as a driver.
- (f) People expected Chief Koko to kill anyone who defied him.
- (g) (i) It is an adverbial phrase of time.
(ii) It modifies the verb "had."
- (h) The simile is "the mansion collapsed like a pack of cards."
- (i) Synonyms:
- assumed – thought, believed
 - retreat – withdrawal, backing out
 - specified – prescribed, defined
 - showed up – appeared, arrived
 - collapsed – crumbled, crashed
-

7. Answer Key for Question 7 (Robots and Human Abilities)

- (a) Advantages of robots:
- (i) Robots work under any condition.
- (ii) They do not make demands.
- (iii) Damaged parts can be replaced.
- (iv) They work tirelessly.
- (v) They can be programmed for any task.
- (b) Advantages of humans:
- (i) Humans can take initiative.
- (ii) They handle crises effectively.
- (iii) Humans control their actions.
- (iv) They make spontaneous decisions.

SECTION 1

In each of the following sentences, there is one underlined word and one gap. From the list of words lettered 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 gap in the sentence.

1. The officer was expecting to be by his boss, but he was censured.
A. questioned
B. praised
C. decorated
D. guided
2. The honour that was conferred on the general has been
A. withdrawn
B. confirmed
C. rejected
D. destroyed
3. The modest young man was rewarded while his brother was punished.
A. intelligent
B. handsome
C. conceited
D. wicked
4. Young people are known for their which contrasts with the composure of adults.
A. ability
B. instability
C. activity
D. credibility
5. It is a fact that pride is a less admirable quality than
A. humility
B. honesty
C. affection
D. tenderness
6. It is obvious that many people prefer affluence to
A. scarcity
B. thrift
C. waste
D. poverty
7. While some workers felt that the terms were amicable, others thought that they were
A. strange

- B. disagreeable
 - C. bad
 - D. hostile
8. Now that the people of this community are living in comfort, I don't think they will want to go back to their days of
- A. disappointment
 - B. hardship
 - C. strife
 - D. starvation
9. False witnesses castigate rather than the accused.
- A. expose
 - B. appease
 - C. punish
 - D. exonerate
10. Some teachers dissuade students from studying Mathematics, but others them.
- A. motivate
 - B. lure
 - C. instruct
 - D. reward
-

SECTION 2

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

11. After assuring the authorities that he would not escape, the prisoner was released on
- A. suspension
 - B. record
 - C. parole
 - D. probation
12. A judge is required to justice fairly.
- A. defer
 - B. dispense
 - C. define
 - D. dispel
13. The disease was by the doctors as pneumonia.
- A. diagnosed

- B. prescribed
 - C. construed
 - D. decided
14. The court granted an against the eviction of the tenant.
- A. adjournment
 - B. injunction
 - C. indictment
 - D. adjudication
15. He was given a certificate of in English.
- A. efficacy
 - B. efficiency
 - C. proficiency
 - D. sufficiency
16. The years of a child's life mould his character.
- A. restrained
 - B. constructive
 - C. conflicting
 - D. formative
17. He bore his troubles with
- A. leniency
 - B. preference
 - C. discretion
 - D. patience
18. Public money should be used only for purposes.
- A. legitimate
 - B. discreet
 - C. legal
 - D. executive
19. The truth of the evidence is
- A. irreversible
 - B. irrefutable
 - C. irreparable
 - D. irretrievable
20. As a millionaire, he lives in
- A. prudence
 - B. affluence
 - C. frugality
 - D. abundance

SECTION 3

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. On hearing the news, he flew off the handle. This means that he
 - A. changed his decision
 - B. ran away
 - C. felt very disappointed
 - D. became very angry

22. John's money was barely enough to keep the wolf from the door. This means that
 - A. John had killed a wolf
 - B. the money was just sufficient
 - C. the situation was desperate
 - D. John spent money lavishly

23. He was given the boot by the chairman. This means that he was
 - A. offered a pair of boots
 - B. promoted
 - C. sacked
 - D. sent to buy boots

24. Since he left home, he has been trying to find his feet. This means that he
 - A. has been suffering a lot
 - B. lost his pair of shoes
 - C. has forgotten about his relatives
 - D. has been trying to get used to his new situation

25. He finds it difficult to put up with her behaviour. This means that he finds it difficult to
 - A. tolerate her behaviour
 - B. understand her behaviour
 - C. determine her behaviour
 - D. consider her behaviours

26. The government troops extended the olive branch to the rebels. This means that the government troops
 - A. had reached a critical stage
 - B. killed a lot of rebels
 - C. were ready for peace
 - D. defended their territory bravely

27. At the last minute, he had cold feet. This means that he
- A. suddenly fell ill
 - B. became nervous
 - C. lost his imagination
 - D. rejected the offer
28. He was advised to pull himself together. This means that he was advised to
- A. keep his plans secret
 - B. change his mind
 - C. control himself
 - D. keep the matter to himself
29. He was sad to learn that his friend had gone round the bend. This means that his friend has
- A. gone overseas
 - B. gone mad
 - C. lost his job
 - D. been very ill
30. The young man quickly paid his debt to save his face. This means that the young man
- A. wanted to avoid disgrace
 - B. did not want to be slapped
 - C. wanted to preserve his looks
 - D. did not want to be a debtor
-

SECTION 4

From the words lettered A to 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. Modou is endowed with great potential.
- A. enlightened
 - B. provided
 - C. gifted
 - D. inspired
32. Collaboration is essential to the success of the team.
- A. desired
 - B. indispensable
 - C. effective
 - D. appropriate

33. I really wish to assure you that we now have a reliable leader.
- A. dependable
 - B. realistic
 - C. sensible
 - D. resolute
34. This is a chance of a lifetime.
- A. an advantage
 - B. a privilege
 - C. an opportunity
 - D. a possibility
35. Children often behave badly out of ignorance.
- A. illiteracy
 - B. inexperience
 - C. unfamiliarity
 - D. simplicity
36. She lived a virtuous life.
- A. modest
 - B. brave
 - C. normal
 - D. righteous
37. Olu insisted on his freedom to choose his career.
- A. wish
 - B. independence
 - C. ability
 - D. right
38. Hindering justice may earn you a fine.
- A. Impeding
 - B. Retarding
 - C. Stopping
 - D. Delaying
39. The professor's explanation of the point was very lucid.
- A. long
 - B. clear
 - C. prompt
 - D. complicated
40. The luminous hands of the clock attracted the baby.
- A. bright
 - B. colourful

- C. glaring
 - D. beautiful
-

SECTION 5

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

- 41. That utterance is quite unlike you; please, come it!
 - A. through
 - B. of
 - C. off
 - D. against

- 42. If I enough money, I would buy a car.
 - A. had
 - B. have had
 - C. had had
 - D. have

- 43. He should take the appointment next week.
 - A. in
 - B. up
 - C. on
 - D. to

- 44. In trying to escape, the thief ran the police.
 - A. upon
 - B. by
 - C. into
 - D. through

- 45. I have always counted his friendship.
 - A. in
 - B. to
 - C. with
 - D. on

- 46. The caller was told to the line.
 - A. hold off
 - B. hold up
 - C. hold on
 - D. hold

47. The coach him to have scored a goal.
A. was expecting
B. expected
C. had expected
D. has expected
48. After eating all the mangoes, he shouldn't complain of stomach ache ?
A. isn't it
B. would he
C. should he
D. should it
49. Mary did her best failed to reach the pass mark.
A. but
B. however
C. so
D. and
50. The authorities have shown no signs of giving to their demands.
A. off
B. away
C. over
D. in
51. We must hurry now for there is not time left.
A. some
B. much
C. plenty
D. any
52. Those properties are sale.
A. up for
B. up on
C. out for
D. down on
53. I have always preferred unripe plantain yam.
A. to
B. than
C. from
D. for
54. Give it to Aminata; it is
A. her
B. their

- C. yours
 - D. hers
55. Please, don't speak evil the dead.
- A. to
 - B. of
 - C. on
 - D. for
56. My brother was about his house when I arrived.
- A. to leaving
 - B. to have left
 - C. to leave
 - D. to be leaving
57. Neither Jack nor Jill there yesterday.
- A. are
 - B. were
 - C. is
 - D. was
58. I have completed the task.
- A. more and less
 - B. more or less
 - C. more than less
 - D. more but less
59. After two hours of continuous work, the group broke for lunch.
- A. with
 - B. from
 - C. for
 - D. to
60. He finally hit the idea of travelling abroad.
- A. out
 - B. at
 - C. on
 - D. up
61. The standard of education has gone
- A. out
 - B. down
 - C. off
 - D. by

62. The council appointed a committee to look into the matter.
A. five-men
B. five-men's
C. five-man
D. five-man's
63. After the quarrel, he made it to his friend.
A. in
B. out
C. on
D. up
64. The task is for us to undertake.
A. much too difficult
B. too much difficult
C. more too difficult
D. quite too difficult
65. I will always stand him.
A. by
B. with
C. to
D. for
66. We arrived just time for the grand opening.
A. by
B. about
C. before
D. in
67. Bakary can lift this heavy log,?
A. isn't it
B. can't he
C. does he
D. doesn't he
68. The President's speech yesterday at 8.00 p.m.
A. is broadcast
B. is being broadcast
C. has been broadcast
D. was broadcast
69. It is such a bad place I will never dream of going there again.
A. thus
B. therefore

- C. that
- D. then

70. We will leave you are ready.
- A. as when
 - B. whenever
 - C. as ever
 - D. soon as

SECTION 6

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

The life of a professional sportsman is always hectic. Consider his typical day. As soon as he wakes up in the morning, he jumps out of bed hurriedly and wears his ---71---. Promptly, he goes out to ---72--- for an hour or so, covering a few miles. However, on some other days, he might choose to practice with the skipping ---73--- at home. Having completed whichever one it is, he goes in for a shower and dresses for the day's training ---74---. This phase varies according to his speciality. If he is a boxer, he goes into the ---75--- to deal with the punching bag and later with a sparring partner, usually under the watchful ---76--- of his coach. If he is a sprinter, he engages in continuous practice, ---77--- his performance with a stopwatch. If he is in football, netball, volleyball, or lawn tennis, he can best practice with others while the coach watches, calling attention to specific skills and ---78--- not well mastered. In most cases, training lasts virtually the better part of a day and often ends in discussions where certain technicalities are ironed out. Now, when medals are ---79---, most people who just watch actions on the television hardly realize what it takes to become a star. When all the ---80--- are considered and the high risks taken into account, one would realize that a star is worth the millions he earns.

Answer Key for Objective Questions

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 7. C | 13. A | 19. B |
| 2. A | 8. B | 14. B | 20. B |
| 3. C | 9. D | 15. C | 21. D |
| 4. B | 10. A | 16. D | 22. C |
| 5. A | 11. C | 17. D | 23. C |
| 6. A | 12. B | 18. A | 24. D |

25. A	39. B	53. A	67. B
26. C	40. B	54. D	68. D
27. B	41. C	55. B	69. C
28. C	42. A	56. C	70. D
29. B	43. B	57. D	71. B
30. A	44. C	58. B	72. C
31. C	45. D	59. C	73. B
32. B	46. C	60. C	74. B
33. A	47. B	61. B	75. D
34. C	48. C	62. C	76. A
35. B	49. A	63. D	77. C
36. D	50. D	64. A	78. A
37. D	51. B	65. A	79. C
38. A	52. A	66. D	80. B

JUNE 2015 WASSCE ENGLISH LANGUAGE 3 TEST OF ORALS (OBJECTIVE TEST)

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: Set

- A. sit
- B. cite
- C. set
- D. key

The correct answer is D because only key contains the same vowel as the one underlined in seat. Therefore, answer space D would be shaded. Take a look at the Question paper to know which letter(s) to underline.

SECTION 1

1. Mond~
 - A. age
 - B. day
 - C. pretty
 - D. heal

2. mgny
 - A. village
 - B. fem
 - C. pap
 - D. friend

3. Wgnt
 - A. dog
 - B. ant
 - C. wane
 - D. walk

4. WQman
 - A. woo
 - B. put
 - C. lock
 - D. song

5. blood
 - A. cop
 - B. loop
 - C. fool
 - D. young

6. Qbserve
 - A. float
 - B. mother
 - C. dog
 - D. form

7. people
 - A. quay
 - B. wedge
 - C. silk
 - D. pep

8. bQ.L!gh
 - A. dough
 - B. could

- C. saw
 - D. stock
9. heart
- A. ask
 - B. pack
 - C. as
 - D. swear
10. v~
- A. could
 - B. pull
 - C. hood
 - D. due
11. e.ight
- A. height
 - B. face
 - C. west
 - D. fight
12. pQke
- A. pork
 - B. look
 - C. snow
 - D. work
13. h.QYnd
- A. cold
 - B. load
 - C. snore
 - D. mouse
14. hear
- A. heap
 - B. beer
 - C. fare
 - D. chair
15. ~
- A. care
 - B. tail
 - C. pile
 - D. cheer
-

SECTION 2

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

Example: vice

- A. cat
- B. dress
- C. show
- D. chalk

The correct answer is B because only dress has the same consonant sound as the one underlined in vice. Therefore, answer space B would be shaded.

Now answer the questions that follow.

- 16. cheap
 - A. sheep
 - B. lashes
 - C. poach
 - D. chemistry

- 17. li,gyor
 - A. quiz
 - B. square
 - C. account
 - D. lizard

- 18. strife
 - A. strive
 - B. strip
 - C. phase
 - D. vibes

- 19. thank
 - A. tick
 - B. tank
 - C. stick
 - D. thin

- 20. !ben
 - A. through
 - B. den
 - C. bathe
 - D. think

21. lease
A. coat
B. back
C. chaff
D. seat
22. loy.
A. zinc
B. street
C. pots
D. keeps
23. show
A. cheque
B. sure
C. chemist
D. church
24. sei~ure
A. sink
B. usual
C. zero
D. daze
25. mature
A. lash
B. turning
C. tube
D. ritual
26. giant
A. girl
B. ghetto
C. joke
D. leg
27. uaste
A. physics
B. photo
C. lap
D. phlegm
28. team
A. them
B. thyme

- C. listen
 - D. think
29. moved
- A. drive
 - B. rove
 - C. more
 - D. kicked
30. Qin
- A. doubt
 - B. debt
 - C. lamb
 - D. bomb
-

SECTION 3

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

Example: obtain

- A. detain
- B. detail
- C. claim
- D. realy

The correct answer is A because only detain rhymes with obtain. Therefore, answer space A would be shaded.

Now answer the questions that follow.

31. roam
- A. from
 - B. come
 - C. home
 - D. loan
32. bough
- A. thought
 - B. dough
 - C. low
 - D. how

33. rain
A. frighten
B. frame
C. feign
D. many
34. knight
A. knife
B. cite
C. knot
D. cent
35. jeer
A. jeep
B. gear
C. gauge
D. bear
-

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 lettered A to D, choose the one that has the correct stress. An example is given below.

Example: democratic

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

The correct answer is C because the main/primary stress of the word democratic is on the third syllable. Therefore, answer space C would be shaded.

Now answer the questions that follow.

36. beneficial
A. BE-ne-fi-cial
B. be-NE-fi-cial
C. be-ne-fi-cial
D. be-ne-fi-CIAL

37. Pecuniary
A. PE-cu-ni-ary
B. pe-CU-ni-ary
C. pe-cu-ni-ary
D. pe-cu-ni-ARY
38. reduplicate
A. RE-du-pli-cate
B. re-DU-pli-cate
C. re-du-PLI-cate
D. re-du-pli-CATE
39. satisfactory
A. SAT-is-fac-tory
B. sat-is-FAC-tory
C. satis-FACT-ory
D. sat-is-fact-ORY
40. disputatious
A. DIS-pu-ta-tious
B. dis-PU-ta-tious
C. dis-pu-TA-tious
D. dis-pu-ta-TIOUS
-

SECTION 5

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

Example:

- A. away
B. apart
C. behind
D. river

Options A, B, and C are all stressed on the second syllable while option D is the only one stressed on the first syllable. So, D is the correct answer. Therefore, answer space D would be shaded.

Now answer the questions that follow.

41. A. mulatto
B. mystery
C. pucker
D. public
42. A. genius
B. enthrone
C. matron
D. eager
43. A. multiple
B. never
C. rotter
D. distaste
44. A. motivate
B. invade
C. concern
D. inveigh
45. A. income
B. nibble
C. confirm
D. muffler
-

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. An example is given below.

Example: My mother's FRIEND hates pets.

- A. Does your mother's boss hate pets?
B. Does your mother's friend love pets?
C. Does your mother's friend hate toys?
D. Does your father's friend hate pets?

The correct answer is A because My mother's FRIEND hates pets answers the question, Does your mother's boss hate pets? Therefore, answer space A would be shaded.

Now answer the questions that follow.

46. The project is designed to alleviate poverty in the COUNTRY.
A. Is the constitution designed to alleviate poverty in the country?
B. Is the project designed to alleviate poverty in the city?
C. Is the project designed to increase poverty in the country?
D. Is the project designed to alleviate crime in the country?
47. Students are usually advised to stay out of POLITICS.
A. Are teachers usually advised to stay out of politics?
B. Are students usually advised to go into politics?
C. Are students usually advised to stay out of business?
D. Are students rarely advised to stay out of politics?
48. The angry WORKERS vowed not to return to work.
A. Did the happy workers vow not to return to work?
B. Did the angry students vow not to return to work?
C. Did the angry workers choose not to return to work?
D. Did the angry workers vow not to return to school?
49. Mr. Peter GOT his hearing aid last week.
A. Did Mr. Peter lose his hearing aid last week?
B. Did Mr. James get his hearing aid last week?
C. Did Mr. Peter get his reading aid last week?
D. Did Mr. Peter get his hearing aid last year?
50. They have been on the PHONE for an hour.
A. Has she been on the phone for an hour?
B. Have they been off the phone for an hour?
C. Have they been on the sofa for an hour?
D. Have they been on the phone for two hours?
-

SECTION 7

From the words lettered A to D, choose the word that contains the sound represented by the given phonetic symbol. An example is given below.

Example: /ɪ/

- A. yell
- B. holy
- C. boy
- D. idiot

The correct answer is C because only boy contains the sound represented by the given symbol. Therefore, answer space C would be shaded.

Now answer the questions that follow.

51. /i:/
A. weak
B. symbol
C. people
D. heal

52. /ɜ:/
A. shoot
B. mug
C. shirt
D. curly

53. feel
A. cart
B. heart
C. plait
D. core

54. /u:/
A. cook
B. float
C. hew
D. full

55. /ɜ:/
A. walk
B. worm
C. trek
D. fire

56. /tʃ/
A. listen
B. wrestle
C. castle
D. looked

57. /k/
A. knight
B. chassis
C. chime
D. count

58. /θ/
A. thin

- B. then
 - C. teeth
 - D. three
59. /s/
- A. plays
 - B. lose
 - C. hens
 - D. place
60. /ʒ/
- A. pleasure
 - B. bag
 - C. rush
 - D. sharpen
-

ANSWER KEY

- 1. C
- 2. D
- 3. B
- 4. B
- 5. D
- 6. A
- 7. A
- 8. C
- 9. B
- 10. D
- 11. B
- 12. C
- 13. A
- 14. B
- 15. A

16. C

17. A

18. C

19. D

20. C

21. D

22. A

23. B

24. B

25. C

26. D

27. C

28. B

29. D

30. C

31. C

32. A

33. B

34. B

35. C

36. C

37. B

38. B

39. C

40. C

41. A

42. B

43. A

44. A

45. B

46. B

47. C

48. D

49. A

50. C

51. B

52. B

53. B

54. C

55. B

56. D

57. D

58. B

59. D

60. A

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