**CRN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**MOCK EXAMINATION**

**SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL – SSS 3**

**SECTION A – OBJECTIVES**

**Answer all the questions.**

***In each of the following sentences, there is one word or group of words underlined. From the list of words or group of words lettered A to D, choose the one that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the underlined word or group of words and that correctly fill the gap in the sentences.***

1. Johnson is consistently ***assertive*** but his twin brother is rather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 (a) cautious

(b) cowardly

(c) reserved

(d) respectful

2. If you do not drive with ***care*** you may be charged for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 (a) recklessness

(b) drunkenness

(c) over-speeding

(d) ignorance

3. He is curious how Bayo can be so ***carefree*** in his ways while his younger brother is so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 (a) meticulous

(b) eccentric

(c) indifferent

(d) active

4. He ***intentionally*** hid the document but his secretary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ burnt them.

 (a) foolishly

(b) carelessly

(c) willingly

(d) accidentally

5. The crops the farmer ***planted*** will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in three months time.

 (a) sold

(b) weeded

(c) uprooted

(d) harvested

6. The telephone booths were all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and I had to wait for more than ten minutes for one to become ***vacant***.

 (a) locked

(b) busy

(c) occupied

(d) ringing

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

7. Mr. Collins does not allow his name to be published in connection with his philanthropy because he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ publicity.

 (a) weirds

(b) lacks

(c) detests

(d) denies

8. Everyone was disappointed to see the pastor doing those things that were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with words he preached.

 (a) complacent

(b) inconsistent

(c) conductive

(d) incompetent

9. Clara, your writing is difficult to read; you must try to make it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 (a) easier

(b) leable

(c) large

(d) eligible

10. The doctor listened to my heart beat with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 (a) microscope

(b) scalpel

(c) chronometer

(d) stethoscope

11. The boy is mentally unbalanced, so you should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of his behavior.

 (a) tolerant

(b) tolerable

(c) apologetic

(d) careful

12. The press will no longer be free when the government starts to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the newspapers.

 (a) censure

(b) edit

(c) publish

(d) censor

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

13. The plan to upgrade the dispensary to a general hospital did not materialize. This means that

 (a) the arrangements did not work out as wished.

 (b) the plan was badly executed.

 © it was difficult to obtain the materials.

 (d) the plan did not meet the required specifications.

14. The robbery suspect said he made his earlier confessional statement under duress. This means that he made it,

 (a) because he was forced to.

(b) in the presence of a judge.

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15. We could grant your request if we had money. This means that,

 (a) we have the money, but we will not grant your request.

 (b) we have the money and we will grant your request.

 (c) we will have the money and will grant your request.

 (d) we do not have the money and cannot grant your request.

16. Despite their unrefined behaviours, the visitors were given preferential treatment. This means that the visitors were,

 (a) ill-treated, because of their coarseness.

(b) treated with caution.

 (c) well treated despite their crudity.

(d) attended to first by the doctor.

17. My father advised us to go with the crowd. This means that he advised us not to

 (a) stay in the crowd (b) have many friends

 (c) travel with many people (d) be unduly influenced by others

18. John’s father blew his top at the news of his performance in the examination. This means that he

 (a) was overjoyed.

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

19. I am not going to the cinema tonight, neither \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

 (a) would

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20. My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ studying in England for two years now.

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21. My friend’s car has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 to a halt.

 (a) grinded

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22. My teacher asked,“ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will have the courage to try and lift that heavy log?”

 (a) whom

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(c) who

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23. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ engineer designed a new machine.

 (a) brilliant Nigerian young

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24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people turned out for the rally because of their poor publicity.

 (a) few

(b) quite a few

(c) only fewer

(d) a few

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

25. When we heard the gunshot, we ran into a ***thick*** forest.

 (a) tight

(b) deep

(c) dense

(d) close

26. There has been a ***marked*** change in her study habit.

 (a) significant

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(c) full

(d) complete

27. David is not only hardworking but also ***scrupulous***.

 (a) painstaking

(b) ambitious

(c) pleasant

(d) daring

28. We really have to be careful because the situation is rather ***tricky***.

 (a) trivial

(b) unexpected

(c) difficult

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29. A group of experts was brought in to ***verify*** the authenticity of the evidence.

 (a) support

(b) improve

(c) correct

(d) ascertain

30. The ***prescribed*** text books are difficult to find in the bookshops.

 (a) highlighted

(b) right

(c) actual

(d) recommended

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

  Publishing is a fast growing business and there are therefore many publishing houses all over the country. When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is submitted by an author, the publisher sends it to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to know if it is actually publishable. The step is important because the publisher wants to make sure that he the book catches the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when it is actually published. In a good publishing house, there is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ section which is concerned with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the manuscript and correcting both the spelling and typing errors. After this, the manuscript is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in readiness for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The printed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are then stored in the warehouse and a few of them may be sent to the author as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ copies. Since it is not just the aim of the publisher to offset the cost of production but also to make some profit, there is a strong marketing division which promotes sales. A certain percentage of the cover price of the book is paid to the author as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A                      B                        C                       D**

31. an article         an essay            a book           a manuscript

32. an assesser an evaluator      a checker      an examiner

33. market             audience           students.       shop

34. an error-proof an editorial        lithographic.   an evaluation

35. proofreading. reading over scanning skimming

36. typewritten typeset double-spaced single-spaced

37. photocopying xeroxing. binding printing

38. items bulletin copies specimen

39. complementary. complimentary acknowledgment sample

40. royalty honorarium dividend. Interest

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31. an article             an essay               a book              a manuscript

32. an assesser        an evaluator         a checker          an examiner

33. market                  audience              students            shop

34. an error-proof      an editorial           lithographic      an evaluation

35. proofreading       reading over         scanning           skimming

36. typewritten          typeset                  double-spaced  single-spaced

37. photocopying     xeroxing                 binding                printing

38. items                    bulletin                   copies                  specimen

39. complementary complimentary     acknowledgment sample

40. royalty                  honorarium            dividend               interest

***Choose the word from the words lettered A-D, the one that contains the same sound represented by the given phonetic symbol.***

41. / / (a) folly (b) toll (c) curly (d) bout

42. / ^ / (a) wonder (b) down (C) wander (d) cough

43. / / (a) pour (b) clerk (c) journal (d) surprise

44. / / (a) rude (b) fun (c) push (d) rush

45. / / (a) worse (b) goose (c) bats (d) whose

***From the following options lettered A-D, all the words except one have the same stress pattern. Identify the one with the different stress pattern.***

46. (a) component (b) importance (c) distribute (d) revenue

47. (a) schedule (b) country (c) finance (d) fountain

48. (a) benefit (b) deposit (c) difficult (d) prevalent

49. (a) success (b) extent (c) colleague (d) acute

50. (a) despite (b) vomit (c) wardrobe (d) petrol

**PAPER B**

**SECTION A: WRITING**

Instruction: Write out any two of the followings; in not more than 300 words for each  
1. Write a short story to illustrate the saying: A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.

2. You have been invited to take part in an inter school debate, the topic of which is: schooling in a village is more advantageous than schooling in a city. Write your speech for or against the motion.

3. Write an article for publication in a national newspaper on the benefits that will be derived from the government showing interest in agriculture.

4. There was a riot in your school resulting in extensive damage and the ministry of education ordered your school to be shut down. Write a letter to the Commissioner of education, explaining the causes of the disturbance and appealing for the school to be re-opened.

**SECTION B: COMPREHENSION**

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

The black ant is indisputably one of the smallest visible insects on earth. Except  
with the aid of a very powerful microscope, it is difficult if not impossible to locate the eyes, the mouth, the nostrils (if it ever has any) or any other part of the body. An air of mystery surrounds the existence of this little creature.

Have you ever taken time off your programme to watch these ants move in a  
row? What gives them the sense of direction, we do not know, indeed. Whoever sends   
them on an errand and how they even know their destination and the type of errand to run, we are yet to be told. But they are an extremely well organized lot.

Certainly, there are no defined routes for them on walls or trees, yet they move in   
An orderly manner, almost in a straight line. The beautiful thing about these insects is that even when their line of movement is disorganized, they soon regroup and connect themselves again end to end. If in the process, one of them is killed, they quickly recognize that fact from their various positions. Then one sees them running helter skelter with a seeming insistence of getting at the comrade to confirm its death.

When this has been done, some of them run zigzag at a tremendous speed to  
Alert the others on the route. Soon, they disappear completely. Later, as if everything were over and forgotten, they reappear and form a new route and continue ttheir movement transporting food or going on one errand or the other as before. Bring your ears close to them and you hear nothing and you wonder what their means of communication could be.

Perhaps, most surprising is their high sense of understanding the weather and  
The climate. They are just like men in this area. They know when it is rainy season and when the dry season comes. Infact, it is true to say that they prepare better for the future than man.

During the dry season, they file out to different places gathering food which they  
Store underground. At the slightest sign of the approach of the rainy season, they all get into the hole and sea it up. Surprisingly, they re-emerge when the dry season sets in. and whoever tells them that the dry season has come, we do not know. You can now see the sense in the injunction, “Go to the ant, thou sluggard, learn her ways and be wise”.

**QUESTIONS**

a. Why does the writer regard the black ant as one of the smallest insects on earth?

b. Give two reasons why the writer thinks that the way ants live is interesting.

c.(i) What is the writer’s attitude towards the black ants?  
(ii) Quote an expression from the passage to support your answer.

d. ‘When this has been done’. What does ‘this’ refer to?

e. “The beautiful thing about these insects \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

(i) what grammatical name is given to this expression?

(ii) what is its function in the sentence?

f. What quality of the ant is implied in the last sentence of the passage?

g. For each o the following words or phrases, find another word or phrase that means the same and can replace it as it is used in the passage:

(i) indisputably

(ii) row

(iii) helter skelter

(iv) a tremendous

(v) area

(vi) approach

**SECTION C: SUMMARY**

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

No one can deny the fact anyone who wants to be successful in learning the English language needs a good English dictionary. Such a dictionary should be a source of information about the language-information that is not generally available in grammar books. It should not only contain a list of words and their meanings, but also a lot of information that can help a learner to speak and write good English.

In order to use a word correctly, the reader needs to know how to link it with other words in a sentence. He should also know the structures that often precede or follow it, and whether it is formal or informal. This will help him to choose what word is appropriate for a particular context. The dictionary is, therefore, an invaluable aid to reading as well as writing skills.

If the meaning of a particular word in a passage impedes the overall comprehension of the main ideas presented in it, then a dictionary should be used. Most teachers must have observed a widespread tendency among their students to attack a new passage by reading it word by word, stopping to reach for a dictionary whenever they come across a word they do not know. This is a wrong approach, the dictionary should be used only as a last resort. The main objective of reading a passage is not to define specific words but to understand the ideas and concepts of the passage. The frequent use of a dictionary tends to focus the reader’s attention on words when he should be concentrating on understanding the main ideas of the passage. Efficient reading implies obtaining the greatest amount of information from the passage in the shortest time possible. The frequent use of a dictionary takes too much time- time that can better be employed in getting an overall understanding of the passage.

Instead of turning to the last resort, the reader should continue reading. Very often, the meaning of an unfamiliar word can be guessed from the context in which it is used. The passage may give a definition, cite examples or describe the circumstances surrounding the use of such a word well enough for him to know what it means. After reading the whole passage, the reader may realize that he has understood the important ideas presented without knowing the meaning of every word. If, after reading the entire passage, the reader is still unable to guess the meaning of a word from the context, then he should study the structure of the word. The word may be a compound word which, when broken into its component parts, can be easily understood.

If after exhausting these approaches, the reader still does not understand the meaning of a word, and if this word is vital to the comprehension of the whole passage, then and only then, should he refer to a dictionary.

**QUESTIONS**

a. In one sentence, state the purpose of a good dictionary.

b. In two sentences, one for each, state the two disadvantages of constantly referring to a dictionary when reading a passage.

c. In three sentences, one for each, summarize the three steps that a reader should take before referring to a dictionary.

**LITERATURE IN ENGLISH**

**Answer all the questions.**

1. Who was the protagonist of the ‘Native Sun’?

2. Who were the employers of Bigger Thomas?

3. What led to the death of Mary Dalton?

4. Give an account of Britten, a private investigator.

5. Why was Bigger Thomas thrown into an accidental murder?

6. “Every desire, every dream, no matter how intimate or personal, is a plot or conspiracy. Every hope is a plan for insurrection. Every glance of the eye is a threat. His very existence is a crime against the state”

(I) Who made this statement?

(ii) To whom was it made?

7. In what ways does Richard Wright portray Bigger’s day to day existence as a prison, even before his arrest and trial?

8. In the last days of the court trial, how would you describe Borix Max, as Bigger’s lawyer?

9. Was the death sentence passed on Bigger Thomas justified? Explain convincingly.

10. In four sentences, summarize Richard Wright’s **NATIVE SUN.**