

CHAPTER SEVEN

THE GRAMMAR OF ENGLISH

❑ LEXIS AND STRUCTURE

❑ THE PARTS OF SPEECH

This section of the examination constitutes about 45% of the questions and is a multiple choice test of lexis and structure consisting of 100 items. It appears in several forms of questioning.

- a. Sentences in which there is one word underlined and a gap which must be completed with the opposite of the underline word from the given alternatives.
- b. Sentences which must be completed with the most appropriate word from the alternatives given.
- c. Sentences containing idiomatic expressions for which the candidate must choose the correct interpretation from the options given
- d. Sentences in which there is one underlined word and the candidate must choose the word nearest in meaning to the word from the alternatives given
- e. Language registers in which words are deleted in a passage at regular intervals and the candidate is required to supply the deleted words from the list of words given.

These aspects are dealt with below.

LEXIS: THE SCOPE

Lexis refers to the vocabulary or the entire stock of words in a language. The building up of vocabulary is an important element in the study of the English Language and other languages. Knowledge of a wide range of vocabulary enhance one's ability to communicate vividly.

LANGUAGE REGISTER

This concept refers to terms or words used for a particular activity. What is required in the language register is a knowledge of a more precise terms used in a certain field of human endeavors. Thus we have the registers used in agriculture, building, education, aviation, etc.

The major fields of human activity for special study are listed by W.A.E.C.

- i. Building
- ii. Agriculture (Horticulture)
- iii. Fishing
- iv. Commerce
- v. Photography
- vi Mineral Exploitation
- vii Common Manufacturing Industries
- viii Printing, Publishing, the press and libraries
- ix Sea, land-road, rail and air transport
- x Government and politics
- xi Sports and Entertainments
- xii Religion
- xii Science and Technology
- xiv Power and Production
- xv Education.

MASTER THEORY AND OBJECTIVE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

SYNONYMS

Synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning or similar meaning. When we say that two words are synonyms, we mean that they are similar in many contexts and can be used to replace each other in many contexts. E.g wild-savage, acute-sharp, convince-persuade.

Such pairs of words that seem identical will nearly always have some slight difference in meaning or usage that distinguishes them from each other. Sometimes the only distinction is that one would be more common in contexts than the other.

For example acute and sharp, though apparently identical in meaning, have different applications. We may speak of an acute pain or a sharp pain but only of a sharp knife.

Here are some example of synonyms

astounded,	amazed	mediocre,	average
submit,	yield	miniature,	small
obtuse,	dull	verify,	proof
rear,	bring up	verge,	brink
candid,	frank	precise,	accurate

ANTONYMS

Antonyms are words that have opposite meaning. Sometimes, the antonyms are completely different in form (friend : enemy, seldom : often, fertile : barren). At other times they are partially similar in form (superior : inferior, regular : irregular, import : export, useful : useless).

PHRASAL VERBS AND IDIOMS

Idioms may be defined as expressions peculiar to a language. They have an important role in all language. An idiom is a special phrase (group of words) whose total meaning is different from the meaning of individual words of the phrase / expression.

The importance of idioms cannot be overstated since “to write” idiomatically is to write vigorously, graphically and naturally”. An idiom is not a matter of logic or grammatical principles. It is fixed by its usage and its order of words should never be changed.

Phrasal verbs: When a verb combines with an adverb such a verb-adverb combination is called phrasal verb. In a phrasal verb, the adverb behaves like a prepositional adverb.

Examples

Phrasal Verbs	Meaning
Break away	Run away
Break down	Fail
Break into	Enter by force
Come across	Meet
Come by	Get
Get over	Overcome
Hold back	Keep secret

The Pronoun

A pronoun is a word which is used instead of a noun. Pronouns are of many kinds.

Personal Pronoun:	I, we, you, they, he, she, it
Reflex and Emphatic Pronoun:	myself, yourself, herself, himself, themselves
Demonstrative Pronoun:	this, that, these, those
Indefinite Pronoun:	one, any, anyone, anything, anybody, somebody, all, none.
Distributive Pronoun:	each, every, either, neither
Reciprocal Pronoun:	each Other, one another
Relative Pronoun:	who, whose, whom, which, that, what
Interrogative Pronoun:	who, whose, whom, which, what

Personal Pronoun:

study the following sentences

I am playing

we are playing

you are playing

He(she, it) is playing

They are playing

Here, I you, he, she, it, They are called personal pronouns because they stand for the following three persons

First Person:	Is the person or persons speaking as - I and we
Second Person	Is the person or persons spoken to as - you
Third person	Is the person or persons spoken of as - He, She, It, and They.

Most of the personal pronouns have different forms according to their number, gender, and case.

First Person:	Singular	Plural
case	I	We
Nominative		
Objective	Me	Us
Possessive	Mine	Ours

Prepositions

Prepositions are functional words in a phrase which show that one thing has to do with another. Their usage is not governed by hard and fast rules and is sometimes illogical. The common type of questions testing prepositions asks the appropriate preposition for the given context.

Verbs.

Verbs are tested in the examination with regards to number, tense and auxiliary usage. verb tense is of primary importance in any language. An important part of every idea is the verb. Verbs can best be attributed by CAMF. C-completion, A-Action, M-movement, F-Fulfilment.

Conjunctions.

A conjunction is a word used for joining words or groups of words together. It can be of the following three kinds.

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Idioms

- Roll up one's shoes - Prepare to work or fight
Raise the roof - Be very angry

PARTS OF SPEECH

All the words in the English Language belong to the following eight categories.

- (i) Noun
- (ii) Pronoun
- (iii) Verb
- (iv) Adjectives
- (v) Adverb
- (vi) Conjunction
- (vii) Preposition
- (vii) Interjection

Nouns

All naming words are called nouns. There are five kinds of nouns.

|Common Noun

Noun that refers to a person, thing, or substance in general e.g boy, school, river, city, etc.

Proper Noun

Noun that refers to a particular person, place, or institution e.g Lagos, Abuja, Albert, Nigeria etc

Collective Noun

Noun that refers to a group of people or things e.g army, crowd, class, team, flock, etc

Material Noun

Noun that refers to any substance of which things are made of e.g air, money, iron, copper, gold, clay, water etc

Abstract Noun

Noun that refers to a quality, state, idea, or experience rather than something physical or concrete e.g happiness, poverty, hunger, thirst, pride, etc.

Besides the above mentioned classification, the Nouns can be further divided into two kinds: Countable and uncountable.

Countable Noun can be counted in terms of digit,

- Can be changed from singular to plural number and vice versa
- Indefinite articles (a/an) as well as definite article (the) can be used before it.

Uncountable noun cannot be counted in terms of digit

- Cannot be changed from singular number to plural number or vice versa.
- Only definite article can be used before them to make the object special.

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Coordinating conjunction: It is used to join two independent statements of equal rank or importance.

- My wife and I have been married for the three years
- You will do your work or you will be punished

Subordinating conjunction : A conjunction used to join two statements one of which is dependent on the other.

- After her friends had gone, Adelanle locked the door
- I trust him because he never lies

Correlative conjunction: These conjunctions are always used in pairs in a sentence either... or, Neither...Nor not only... but also, etc.

- Both John and I attended the same University
- The chicken was not only killed but also eaten
- Choose either the rice or the yam

Interjections: These words show sudden and strong feelings:

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Sadness | -Oh, Ah!, Alas, O God! Happiness-Bravo!, Hurrah!, How Nice, etc |
| Surprise | -What!, How!, Wow!, Gosh!, Yipee! etc |

Order of Adjectives

Some questions based on word order test the position of single-worded adjectives before a noun. e.g

When Chika received his first pay, he bought himself...shirt

- A a green nylon new
- b a new green nylon
- c a nylon green new
- d a new nylon green

The position of adjectives is not always definite but most cases does follow a general pattern.

adjectives in form of a noun or a gerund. A rough guideline is provided below. Gerund comes next to the noun it modifies e.g interesting book.

- adjectives of size or weight
- adjectives of age
- adjectives of shape
- adjectives of colour
- adjectives of origin or nationality

Examples

- A small blue Japanese sports car
- An exciting new American television programme
- A fine old round dining table
- The heavy square metal box

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS WASSCE JUNE 2002
100 QUESTIONS
60 MINUTES

DIRECTION: Choose the word 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 workers expected management to be rather than indifferent to their welfare.
(A) different from
(B) interest in
(C) opposed to
(D) careful of
 2. Words spoken in the heat of argument could offend rather than
(A) pacify
(B) amuse
(C) inspire
(D) irritate
 3. Although they have declared the student a suspect, he may turn out to be
(A) culpable
(B) innocent
(C) safe
(D) ignorant
 4. Some outspoken social critics live a family life.
(A) reserved
(B) happy
(C) boisterous
(D) still
 5. While the manager was prudent in expenditure, his deputy was
(A) miserly
(B) careful
(C) thoughtful
(D) extravagant
 6. The cultured and the are known by their conduct.
(A) barbaric
(B) ignorant
 7. Many Africans now live in abject poverty instead of enjoying the of their countries.
(A) comfort
(B) greatness
(C) possessions
(D) affluence
 8. Tunde seldom asks questions in class and was very careful when he did.
(A) hardly
(B) sometimes
(C) often
(D) never
- Choose the word or group of words that best completes each of the following sentences.*
9. Tests revealed that the winning athlete has taken performance-enhancing
(A) drugs
(B) tablets
(C) vitamins
(D) capsules
 10. The lawyer's client was under oath in the law court.
(A) investigated
(B) interrogated
(C) cross-fired
(D) cross-examined
 11. That Fulani man has a large of cattle.
(A) herd
(B) flock
(C) multitude
(D) swine
 12. The relationship between the couple is for lack of communication.
(A) tense

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SECTION B

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|---|
| 11. | immunization: | to protect a person or animal from a disease |
| 12. | unequivocally: | expressing your opinion clearly and firmly |
| 13. | diagnosis: | the act of discovering the cause of an illness |
| 14. | current: | happening now |
| 15. | congregation: | a group of people who are gathered in a church to worship |
| 16. | tenaciously: | that which does not stop holding or give up easily |
| 17. | ousted: | toppled/unseat |
| 18. | adjourned: | to stop a meeting or an official process |
| 19. | incentive: | something that encourages you to do something |

SECTION C IDIOMS

	Idioms	Meaning
20.	having an infectious smile	to make others smile when one smiles
21.	cold comfort	unhelpful
22.	to give a free hand	freedom in making decision
23.	born with a silver spoon in one's mouth	to be born into a rich family
24.	to speak with the tongue in the cheek	not to mean what one is saying
25.	to hit the roof	to become angry
26.	cut him to the quick	to act quickly
27.	is go scot free	to go unpunished
28.	not to ring true	not sincere
29.	to win by a hair's breath	to win narrowly

SECTION D SYNONYMS

	Word	Meaning	Option
30.	incarcerated	to put somebody in prison	imprisoned
31.	competent	having enough skill or knowledge to do well	capable
32.	inception	the start of something	beginning
33.	anticipated	to see what might happen in the future and take action to prepare for it.	foresaw
34.	plaintiff	a person who makes a formal complaint against in a court of law	complainant
35.	incorruptible	not able to persuade to do something dishonest	honest
36.	stern	serious and often disapproving	strict
37.	audacious	willing to take risk or to do something shocking	daring
38.	derogatory	showing a critical attitude towards somebody	belittling

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28. I was given a standing ovation for my outstanding performance. This means that
(A) everyone stood up to clap for me
(B) everyone stood to catch a glimpse of me
(C) everyone congratulated me
(D) I was asked to stand up

Choose the word that is nearest in meaning to the underlined word or group of words as it is used in the sentence.

29. His father's death derailed his plans to enter the university.
(A) discouraged
(B) failed
(C) moved
(D) ruined
30. Adamu inadvertently shot his friend dead.
(A) deliberately
(B) spontaneously
(C) accidentally
(D) inappropriately
31. The students made scathing remarks about the vice-chancellors.
(A) critical
(B) positive
(C) mild
(D) damaging
32. Several cabinet ministers joined the president's retinue for the summit conference.
(A) entourage
(B) vehicle
(C) followers
(D) enemies
33. The manager refused his deputy's request in reprisal for his disloyalty.
(A) compensation
(B) annoyance
(C) retaliation
(D) exchange
34. She spurned the advances of her boss.
(A) accommodated
(B) accepted
(C) rejected
(D) discouraged
35. Whatever he says is irrevocable
(A) final
(B) false
(C) debatable
(D) unclear

36. Lunatics have some lucid moments.

(A) troubled
(B) quiet
(C) noisy
(D) sane

37. Don't expect anything but hypocrisy from politicians.

(A) promises
(B) manifestations
(C) insincerity
(D) dishonesty

Choose the word or group of words that best completes each of the following sentences.

38. The secretary needs to run two hundred copies of the previous minutes for the next meeting.

(A) off
(B) on
(C) out
(D) over

39. Let us keep the plans we made earlier.

(A) away
(B) to
(C) off
(D) on

40. To be alive after such a serious accident a celebration.

(A) is called for
(B) calls for
(C) has been called for
(D) call for

41. She does not remember ever to tiger

(A) to see
(B) to have seen
(C) seeing
(D) having to see

42. The Commissioner for Education with his secretary expected yesterday.

(A) are
(B) was
(C) were
(D) is

43. After rigorous interrogation, the thief had no alternative to confess the truth.

(A) except
(B) unless
(C) but
(D) rather

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44. The director is open..... Criticism.
(A) for
(B) to
(C) on
(D) about
45. Tunji divided the money between David and
(A) he
(B) him
(C) himself
(D) themselves
46. The jury gave verdict.
(A) it's
(B) its
(C) his
(D) her
47. No person will do that.
(A) matured
(B) maturing
(C) mature
(D) matures
48. She stabbed her friend the back.
(A) on
(B) at
(C) upon
(D) in
49. I am not accustomed on an empty stomach.
(A) to sleep
(B) to have slept
(C) for sleeping
(D) to sleeping
50. Take your share and give them
(A) their
(B) there
(C) there's
(D) their's
51. My uncle was not sure the strange guests were.
(A) which
(B) who
(C) whom
(D) what
52. The principal has already summoned all the on the matter.
(A) heads of departments
(B) head of department
(C) heads of department
(D) head of departments
53. But for the timely intervention of the police, the kidnapper by the angry mob.
(A) will be lynched
(B) would have been lynched
(C) would be lynched
(D) will have been lynched
54. she was tired when we arrived, mummy prepared a delicious dinner for us.
(A) Despite
(B) If
(C) Since
(D) Although
55. Science and Technology, many African countries have not made significant progress since their independence.
(A) With regards to
(B) In respect to
(C) As far as
(D) With regard to
56. If I your father, I would call the police.
(A) have been
(B) am
(C) will be
(D) were
57. I hate waiting
(A) to be keeping
(B) having been kept
(C) being kept
(D) to have been kept
58. You had better the examination
(A) written
(B) write
(C) wrote
(D) be writing
59. The policeman tried to cash in the driver's ignorance.
(A) under
(B) against
(C) on
(D) with
60. Yesterday, I on the beach for half an hour.
(A) lain
(B) lay
(C) lie
(D) lied
61. We were told to mind our business during the examination and not.....
(A) somebody's else
(B) somebody else's
(C) somebody's else's
(D) somebody else

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- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>62. Whenever you travel buy me please.
 (A) a trouser
 (B) one trouser
 (C) a pair of trousers
 (D) trouser</p> <p>63. The Housemaster asked Ekene whether he had ever the marathon.
 (A) run
 (B) ran
 (C) running
 (D) runs</p> <p>64. The maid denied her mistress' money.
 (A) to stealing
 (B) stolen
 (C) to have stolen
 (D) stealing</p> <p>65. One of the victims rushed to the nearest hospital.
 (A) was
 (B) have been
 (C) were
 (D) were being</p> <p>66. Bachelors find it convenient to buy pepper.
 (A) grind
 (B) grinding
 (C) ground
 (D) grounded</p> <p>67. I heard the news the radio.
 (A) from
 (B) by
 (C) on
 (D) through</p> | <p>68. The invigilator had hardly turned her back the candidate was caught cheating.
 (A) than
 (B) when
 (C) hence
 (D) that</p> <p>69. Of the three girls, Yetunde is the
 (A) tallest
 (B) taller
 (C) most tall
 (D) tall</p> <p>70. It was Peter that I saw,?
 (A) wasn't it
 (B) didn't I
 (C) isn't it
 (D) wasn't be</p> <p>71. They finally broke after years of being together.
 (A) up
 (B) away
 (C) out
 (D) in</p> <p>72. When I was in school, boarders very early every morning.
 (A) are rising
 (B) have risen
 (C) had to rise
 (D) have to rise</p> <p>73. of the two girls sang sweetly.
 (A) Everyone (B) Each
 (C) Some (D) All</p> |
|---|--|

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.

Last month our school marked her diamond jubilee with a double celebration: an interhouse sports competition in the morning and a football match later in the afternoon. The former was very exciting as many -74- were broken and several new ones were set. The most exciting were the -75- events, especially the 100 metres -76-, the 200 metres hurdles and the -77- races. The -78- did not seem particularly interested in the -79- events.

Expectedly, the football match drew a very large crowd because of the reputation of the two contesting teams. The -80- was taken by the State Administrator who was the special -81-. Our team played excellent soccer: the -82- were accurate and our players displayed such -83- that the spectators were not surprised when, by the end of the -84-, they had scored three goals to nil. In the second half, one of our player was shown a -85- for a rough -86-. Although our opponents were awarded a -87-, our -88- was so smart that he did not concede a goal.

MASTER THEORY AND OBJECTIVE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

	A	B	C	D
74.	records	trophies	titles	events
75.	path	track	road	race
76.	run	lap	dash	finish
77.	fast	single	group	relay
78.	audience	congregation	spectators	mob
79.	athletic	field	sports	house
80.	kick-off	short	kick-out	pass
81.	chief of ceremonies	guest of honour	master of ceremonies	guard of honour
82.	shootings	moves	passes	dribbling
83.	combination	understanding	cooperation	team work
84.	break	half-way	interval	first-half
85.	blue card	white card	red card	green card
86.	dribbling	passing	rushing	tackle
87.	penalty-kick	throw-in	back-pass	corner-kick
88.	mid-fielder	goal-keeper	defender	striker

The airport had a big tarmac and a wide-89-. Departure time for our flight was announced and all the passengers -90- to -91- the plane soon the aircraft began to -92- for -93- and in a few moments, we were -94-. In no time, we were lost in the -95-. A beautiful young -96- was meanwhile standing in the -97-, close to the cockpit, demonstrating security -98- in the event of an emergency. All along, the engines of the plane -99- and provided a background of sinister -100-.

	A	B	C	D
89.	air-strip	runway	stretch	expressway
90.	stretched out	fell out	queued up	moved up
91.	ascend	climb	board	embark
92.	race	speed	fly	taxi
93.	take-off	take-up	departure	flight
94.	floating	coasting	air borne	air-lifted
95.	atmosphere	clouds	skies	heavens
96.	lady	waitress	maid	air-hostess
97.	aisle	corridor	strait	passage
98.	methods	programmes	measure	plans
99.	burred	clattered	creaked	hummed
100.	sound	droning	cacophony	disturbance

MASTER THEORY AND OBJECTIVE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Answer and Explanations **WASSCE JUNE 2002**

(1) B	(21) A	(41) C	(61) B	(81) B
(2) A	(22) C	(42) B	(62) C	(82) C
(3) B	(23) D	(43) C	(63) A	(83) D
(4) A	(24) B	(44) B	(64) D	(84) D
(5) D	(25) C	(45) C	(65) A	(85) C
(6) A	(26) B	(46) B	(66) C	(86) D
(7) D	(27) D	(47) C	(67) C	(87) A
(8) C	(28) A	(48) D	(68) B	(88) B
(9) A	(29) D	(49) D	(69) A	(89) B
(10) D	(30) C	(50) D	(70) D	(90) C
(11) A	(31) D	(51) B	(71) A	(91) C
(12) B	(32) A	(52) C	(72) C	(92) D
(13) A	(33) C	(53) B	(73) B	(93) A
(14) A	(34) C	(54) D	(74) A	(94) C
(15) C	(35) A	(55) D	(75) B	(95) B
(16) B	(36) D	(56) D	(76) B	(96) D
(17) C	(37) C	(57) C	(77) D	(97) A
(18) B	(38) A	(58) B	(78) C	(98) C
(19) C	(39) B	(59) C	(79) B	(99) B
(20) D	(40) B	(60) B	(80) A	(100) C

SECTION A ANTONYMS

	Word	Meaning	Option (antonyms)
1.	indifferent	having or showing no interest	interest in
2.	offend	to make or feel upset because of what you say or do	pacify
3.	suspect	to have an idea that is probably true or likely to happen	innocent
4.	outspoken	saying exactly what you think, even if it shocks or offend people	reserved
5.	prudent	sensible and careful when you make judgements and decisions	extravagant
6.	cultured	very refined in behaviour	barbaric
7.	poverty	the state of being poor	affluence
8.	seldom	not often	often

MASTER THEORY AND OBJECTIVE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

SECTION B

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 9. drugs: | An illegal substance that some people smoke / drink |
| 10. cross-examined: | To question carefully with a lot of detail |
| 11. herd: | A large group of the same type |
| 12. strained: | showing the effects of worry or pressure |
| 13. officiating: | To do the official duties at a public event |
| 14. an oath: | A formal promise to do or tell the truth |
| 15. boycotted: | To refuse to take part in an activity as a way of expressing disapproval |
| 16. default: | Failure to do that which must be done by law |
| 17. knack: | A special skill that you have naturally not learnt? |
| 18. dismissed: | To put thoughts or feelings out of your mind. |

SECTION C IDIOMS

	Idioms	Meaning
19.	on tenterhooks	very anxious while waiting
20.	to blaze the trail	to be the first to do or discover something
21.	give and take	willing to compromise
22.	turn the corner	to pass a very important point
23.	off-hand	not being sure of something
24.	pass-off	subside
25.	hold the forte	to take responsibility while someone is away
26.	riot act	to warn someone
27.	last word in comfort	something uncomfortable
28.	a standing ovation	standing up to clap for someone in praise

SECTION D SYNONYMS

	Word	Meaning	Option
29.	derailed	to damage something	ruined
30.	inadvertently	do something without intention	accidentally
31.	scathing	criticizing very severely	damaging
32.	retinue	a group of people who travel with an important person	entourage
33.	reprisal	taking action against somebody who offends you	retaliation
34.	spurned	to refuse to accept something	rejected
35.	irrevocable	cannot be changed	final
36.	lucid	able to think clearly	sane
37.	hypocrisy	pretentious behaviors	insincerity

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS WASSCE JUNE 2003
100 QUESTIONS
60 MINUTES

DIRECTION: Choose the word 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. Angela is very indolent but her sister Mary is one of the most girls in the school.
(A) perfect
(B) trustworthy
(C) diligent
(D) devoted
 2. Rather than support the Chairman, the members of his board expressed to his plans.
(A) denial
(B) opposition
(C) indifference
(D) doubt
 3. In any group there are people who display apathy and others who show a lot of
(A) enthusiasm
(B) patience
(C) respect
(D) tolerance
 4. Femi was very about his political ambition but his sister was open about it.
(A) silent
(B) withdrawn
(C) closed
(D) secretive
 5. Ngozi's beauty is natural but her sister's is rather
(A) unnatural
(B) artificial
(C) awkward
(D) fake
 6. The testimony of the witness was so vague that it was difficult to learn the details of the case
(A) specific
(B) minute
(C) transparent
(D) hidden
 7. It is amazing how Jide became so proud, his parents have always been
(A) humble
(B) friendly
(C) generous
(D) reserved
 8. The workshop was intended to the workers who had been confused by management's decisions.
(A) train
(B) enlighten
(C) address
(D) confound
 9. Johnson is consistently assertive but his twin brother is rather
(A) cautious
(B) cowardly
(C) reserved
(D) respectful
- From the words lettered A to D, choose the word that best completes each of the following sentences:*
10. The country's aviation industry has lost at least four this year alone.
(A) vessels
(B) aircraft
(C) coaches
(D) equipment
 11. My cousin has been married for fourteen years but he has no
(A) siblings
(B) brothers
(C) offspring
(D) survivor

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12. Corruption is one of the ills in this country which must be
 (A) exterminated
 (B) eradicated
 (C) destroyed
 (D) broken
13. The boys covered their noses because of the odour in the area.
 (A) annoying
 (B) smelling
 (C) offensive
 (D) repressive
14. It is on parents to advise their children against keeping bad company.
 (A) incumbent
 (B) necessary
 (C) imperative
 (D) required
15. The man said that he would no longer his stepson because of his bad behaviour.
 (A) condone
 (B) accommodate
 (C) concede
 (D) bear
16. The accused was charged with because he caused his brother's death.
 (A) killing
 (B) fratricide
 (C) fraud
 (D) negligence
17. The judge acquitted Musa because he was a first
 (A) defendant
 (B) accused
 (C) complainant
 (D) offender
18. He rendered assistance to the community.
 (A) variable
 (B) invaluable
 (C) intrusive (D) valued
19. The team manager looked when his boys lost the match.
 (A) down (B) denied
 (C) dejected (D) deserted
- After each of the following sentences, a list of possible interpretations is given. Choose the interpretation that you consider most appropriate for each sentence.*
20. We left Kaduna one year ago to the day. This means that we left Kaduna
 (A) exactly one year ago
 (B) one year minus a day
 (C) one year and a day
 (D) about a year ago
21. Tamuno's statement is true to a degree. This means that his statement is
 (A) very true (B) very wrong
 (C) not yet proved (D) partly true
22. Both the doves and the hawks agreed on this issue. This means that there is agreement by both
 (A) those who prefer peace and those who want the use of force
 (B) the poor and the rich
 (C) the government side and the opposition
 (D) those supporting changes and those against them
23. Japan has blazed a trail in the production of electronics. This means that in the production of electronics, Japan
 (A) has learnt a lot
 (B) is leading others
 (C) is making more inventions
 (D) is competing with others
24. Mohammed Ali won the fight hands down. This means that Mohammed Ali won
 (A) after a very tough fight
 (B) only narrowly
 (C) without using his hands
 (D) very easily
25. The scientist has broken new ground in his research. This means that the scientist has
 (A) made a new discovery
 (B) taken up a new interest
 (C) changed his laboratory
 (D) offered a new explanation for his discovery
26. The chief decided to obtain the land by hook or by crook. This means that the chief decided to get the land

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- (A) through negotiation
(B) by paying for it
(C) by any means possible
(D) through litigation
27. The lady swallowed the whole story hook, line and sinker this means that the lady
(A) totally disbelieved the story
(B) totally believed the story
(C) had her doubts about the story
(D) thoroughly enjoyed the story.
28. He went too far by insulting the Director's wife. This means that
(A) he went out with the Director's wife and insulted her
(B) he walked too long for the Director's wife
(C) he was too close to the Director's wife
(D) he should not have gone to the extent of insulting the Director's wife
29. The decision to dismiss the night watchmen was taken in my absence. This means that the decision was
(A) taken as I was leaving
(B) taken at my back
(C) taken without my knowledge
(D) not disclosed to the night watchman
- From the words or group of 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 or group of words as it is used in the sentence.*
30. You have failed to heed the warning about your marriage.
(A) consider
(B) notice
(C) ignore
(D) disregard
31. The scholarship committee has endorsed the student's bursary.
(A) reduced
(B) increased
(C) approved
(D) revised
32. All my efforts to settle the quarrel between the two friends were futile
(A) fruitful (B) clumsy
- (C) baseless
(D) unproductive
33. My uncle made the right choice of career as a detective because he is a very observant man.
(A) watchful
(B) sensitive
(C) cautious
(D) intelligent
34. I cannot continue the argument because you are biased.
(A) stupid
(B) convinced
(C) prejudiced
(D) worried
35. Guidance counsellors should regard all the information given by students as confidential
(A) secret
(B) reliable
(C) authentic
(D) malicious
36. It is advisable to buy durable clothes nowadays.
(A) expensive
(B) lasting
(C) fashionable
(D) comfortable
37. There are various options open to you on this matter.
(A) doors
(B) choices
(C) skills
(D) factors
38. To drive on through the red light is an infringement of the law.
(A) a trespass
(B) an offence
(C) a breach
(D) an invasion
- 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.*
39. Kate tears of joy when she heard about her success.
(A) broke into
(B) broke out

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- (C) broke up in
(D) broke with
40. The worker's strike was as a result of the Director's intervention.
(A) called back
(B) called in
(C) called off
(D) called out
41. Mrs. Jallow has just bought a bag
(A) black new leather
(B) new leather black
(C) leather black new
(D) new black leather
42. The breakdown of our marriage was no fault of
(A) me
(B) my
(C) mine
(D) I
43. He did it, but not in the way I had expected.
(A) as
(B) quite
(C) hardly
(D) so
44. The driver nearly caused an accident.
(A) rather
(B) almost
(C) very
(D) quite
45. The teachers are not likely promoted until next year.
(A) to be
(B) to have been
(C) to have
(D) to being
46. Haven't you got a football field in your school? we haven't
(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) So
(D) Never
47. I could not distinguish the twins each other
(A)
- (A) with
(B) to
(C) by
(D) from
48. He be fat, but he still runs fast.
(A) could
(B) might
(C) may
(D) can
49. I come in, please?
(A) Might
(B) May
(C) Should
(D) Must
50. "You won't tell Daddy, you?"
(A) will
(B) would
(C) can
(D) shall
51. Joe graduated from one of the best universities.
(A) will have
(B) shall have
(C) would have
(D) must have
52. The boys were fighting their sisters were eating.
(A) until
(B) since
(C) while
(D) besides
53. Isn't it high time we?
(A) started eating
(B) start eating
(C) had started eating
(D) start to eat
54. The group is committed to for international peace.
(A) work
(B) worked
(C) working
(D) be working
55. God always us when we pray.
(A) bless

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- (B) blessing
(C) blessed
(D) blesses
56. Since he failed the examination, he could not miss the admission.
(A) though
(B) but
(C) then
(D) however
57. Sometimes minor incidents in our lives stand out because we cherish
(A) it
(B) many
(C) none
(D) them
58. You get to the meeting in time.
(A) had better
(B) better
(C) have better
(D) may better
59. One does not normally expect problems but come.
(A) it does
(B) they do
(C) they did
(D) it will
60. Her handbag is made genuine leather.
(A) in
(B) with
(C) of
(D) by
61. To persist sin is spiritual death.
(A) on
(B) at
(C) with
(D) in
62. You wouldn't have come if you had known,?
(A) would you
(B) isn't
(C) wouldn't
(D) will you
63. Many people were invited to the party but were catered for
(A) a few
(B) several
(C) a little
(D) few
64. All the are holding an emergency meeting behind closed doors
(A) Head of States
(B) Heads of State
(C) Heads of States
(D) Head of State
65. The novel makes interesting reading.
(A) very
(B) mostly
(C) much
(D) almost
66. He eats
(A) quite rather fast
(B) rather too fast
(C) rather very fast
(D) quite very fast
67. Daughters confide fathers more than sons do.
(A) in
(B) on
(C) to
(D) about
68. The secretary was directed to bring the matter during the next meeting.
(A) back
(B) up
(C) about
(D) out
69. The contractors set the ladder the wall.
(A) at
(B) on
(C) against
(D) by
70. Bola, won the beauty contest, is my sister.
(A) which
(B) that
(C) who
(D) whom

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71. Interest in education has fallen because of unemployment.
 (A) off
 (B) down
 (C) through
 (D) out
72. I prepare the food, please set the table.
 (A) While
 (B) When
 (C) Although
 (D) Since
73. "Ladies and gentlemen, let us come together to know better.
 (A) each other
 (B) one another
 (C) us
 (D) ourselves
74. The national basketball team expected back from England this evening.
 (A) is
 (B) are
 (C) were
 (D) was

In the following passages, 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 word that is the most suitable to fill the numbered gap in the passages.

For fixed fees, insurance companies will help a firm insure against -75- and provide some -76-. Most firms often seek -77- against fire, theft, fraud and other -78- happenings for which they pay -79- to the insurance companies. The payments usually vary according to the -80- to be -81-. Some of these happenings may be -82- sustained during work or -83- debts arising from business transactions.

A -84- number is given to the insured for proper -85-. If you have just bought a new car, it is advisable to take a -86- policy rather than a -87-, for more risks are covered in the former than in the -88-.

	A	B	C	D
75.	events	accident	occurrences	emergencies
76.	discounts	bonus	compensation	help
77.	protection	provision	advice	aid
78.	unusual	unreal	unknown	unforeseeable
79.	premiums	charges	taxes	tariffs
80.	dangers	risks	events	items
81.	agreed	entered	negotiated	covered
82.	deficit	damage	harm	injury
83.	overdue	illegal	careless	overdraw
84.	significant	policy	typical	contract
85.	recognition	identification	accounting	auditing
86.	conditional	total	full	comprehensive
87.	second-hand	one party	third party	subsidiary
88.	latter	first	other	previous

Communication is a way of sharing information, ideas or jokes with somebody by talking, writing or using signs. Without communication, no one can learn or teach.

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The various means of -89- communication include letter writing, telephone, fax and so on. The telephone is one of the -90- means of communication without risk of travelling. One can make a telephone call from a home or a public telephone -91-. Telephones are connected to each other by wires that transmit -92- by electric -93-. The type of telephone common to people is the -94-. There are local and international -95-.

To telephone someone, you have to -96- a number. A ringing -97- indicates that the line is through. As soon as the receiver is lifted at the other end, the ringing stops and communication begins. The communication is -98- as soon as the receiver is put back on its cradle. Telephone -99- usually through -100- through specified banks.

	A	B	C	D
89.	excellent	modern	update	regular
90.	topmost	moderate	additional	fastest
91.	house	booth	office	post
92.	sympathy	call	sound	vibrations
93.	energy	current	wave	fuse
94.	desk	roof	wall	extended
95.	dials	digitals	trunks	calls
96.	tap	press	dial	ring
97.	sound	tone	signal	bell
98.	called off	transmitted	cut off	retrieved
99.	dealers	callers	offenders	subscribers
100.	bills	tolls	fees	dues.

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Answer and Explanations **WASSCE JUNE 2003**

(1) C	(21) D	(41) D	(61) D	(81) D
(2) B	(22) A	(42) C	(62) A	(82) D
(3) A	(23) B	(43) B	(63) D	(83) A
(4) D	(24) D	(44) B	(64) B	(84) B
(5) B	(25) A	(45) A	(65) A	(85) B
(6) A	(26) C	(46) B	(66) B	(86) D
(7) A	(27) B	(47) D	(67) A	(87) C
(8) B	(28) D	(48) C	(68) B	(88) A
(9) C	(29) C	(49) B	(69) C	(89) B
(10) B	(30) A	(50) A	(70) C	(90) D
(11) C	(31) C	(51) D	(71) B	(91) B
(12) B	(32) D	(52) C	(72) A	(92) C
(13) C	(33) A	(53) A	(73) B	(93) B
(14) C	(34) C	(54) C	(74) A	(94) A
(15) A	(35) A	(55) D	(75) B	(95) C
(16) B	(36) B	(56) B	(76) C	(96) C
(17) D	(37) B	(57) D	(77) A	(97) B
(18) B	(38) C	(58) A	(78) D	(98) C
(19) C	(39) A	(59) B	(79) A	(99) D
(20) A	(40) C	(60) C	(80) B	(100) A

SECTION A ANTONYMS

	Word	Meaning	Option
1.	indolent	someone who is lazy	diligent
2.	support	to help, encourage, or approve of...	opposition
3.	apathy	lack of interest or enthusiasm	enthusiasm
4.	open	not covered or protected	closed
5.	natural	something produced by nature; not made of human	artificial
6.	vague	not certain or clearly defined	specific
7.	proud	feeling that you are better or more important than other people	humble
8.	confused	make less easy to understand	enlighten
9.	assertive	to be confident and forceful	reserved

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SECTION B

- | | | |
|-----|-------------|--|
| 10. | aircraft: | a machine capable of flight |
| 11. | offspring: | a person's child or children |
| 12. | eradicated: | remove or destroy |
| 13. | offensive: | causing offence |
| 14. | imperative: | essential or vital |
| 15. | condone: | accept or forgive an offence or wrong |
| 16. | fratricide: | the killing of one's brother or sister |
| 17. | offender: | a person who does something illegal |
| 18. | invaluable: | very useful |
| 19. | dejected | sad or dispirited |

SECTION C IDIOMS

Idioms		Meaning
20.	one year ago to the day	exactly one year
21.	something being true to a degree	partly true
22.	doves and hawks agree on an issue	those who prefer peace and those who want the use of force
23.	to blaze a trail	leading others
24.	to win hands down	very easily
25.	to break new ground	make new discoveries
26.	to obtain by hook or crook	by any means possible
27.	to swallow something, hook, line and sinker	to totally believe something
29.	to take a decision in one's absence	to take a decision without one's knowledge

SECTION D SYNONYMS

	Word	Meaning	Option (synonyms)
30.	heed	pay attention to	consider
31.	endorsed	declare approval of	approved
32.	futile	not yielding any result	unproductive
33.	observant	quick to notice things	watchful
34.	biased	having a particular interest in one thing more than others	prejudiced
35.	confidential	to be kept secret	secret
36.	durable	able to be kept for long	lasting
37.	options	things that may be chosen from	choices
38.	infringement	break a law or agreement	a breach