

Senior three English revision package

Read the following dialogue and answer the question that follows it

counsellor: How are you, Mbabazi?

Student: I am fine, thank you sir.

Counsellor: You are welcome to my office.

Student: Thank you counsellor.

Counsellor: How can I help you please?

Student: I am going to fill in my form for “ A” level but I don’ t know which combinations to choose. Can you help me?

Counsellor: Oh yes, that is what I am here for. To begin with, tell me about your interests in life.

Student: I like eating, dancing and sleeping.

Counsellor: That is good. But can you tell me what you like that is related to the subjects you study?

Student: I like biology and chemistry practical in the lab. I feel happy when I get the correct results.

Counsellor: Wow! That is great. How about your values? Which things come first in your life? Praying, money, family, helping others?

Student: Helping others and family come first in my life. I also like praying but I pray for my family and friends. So, they come first.

Counsellor: Great. Now I want you to consider your ability in biology and chemistry, and your values to decide which career would be good for you.

Student: Can you please give me some options so that I can choose?

Counsellor: Okay, that is a good idea. Choose from a doctor, teacher, and chemist.

Student: I want to be a doctor because my mother is always sick and my father died because we didn’ t find a good doctor for him.

Counsellor: I think that is a good choice. Go and think about it more before filling in the form.

Questions about the dialogue

- 1.What is a counselor?
2. Why did this student go too see a counselor?
3. is it good to consult someone when choosing a career? Justify your answer
4. As a student of senior three, you are about to choose a combination which may orient you in your career. Which combination will you choose and how will it help you in the career you have dreamt. (Say it in 200-300 words).

III. VOCABULARY

Basing on the unit we have covered, say the people below (you can use any other source like internet or a more knowledgeable person)

- 1.Someone who catches fish.

2. Someone who helps sick animals.
3. Someone who digs for metal ore in the ground.
4. Someone who builds houses.
5. A person who draws or paints pictures.
6. Someone who cooks food.
7. A person who makes computer games.
8. A person who protects a country.
9. A person who helps a doctor.
10. A person who tells us the news.
11. Someone who fixes teeth.
12. A person who runs in field games
13. A person who goes to outer space.
14. Someone who grows crops.
15. Someone who puts out fires.
16. Someone who plays an instrument.
17. Someone who helps sick people.
18. Someone who catches criminal
19. A person who fixes toilets.
20. A person who does research.
21. A person who owns a ranch.
22. Someone who takes care of buildings
23. Someone who stars in a movie.
24. A person who drives a truck.
25. Someone who fixes cars.
26. Someone who delivers mail.
27. A person who sings songs.
28. Someone who flies aeroplanes.
29. A person who serves food.
30. A person who advises others and make them feel comfort

III. Fill in the present perfect simple or the past simple.

1. I..... a great film yesterday. (see)
- 2..... a cheap laptop? (you ever buy)
3. Sue..... the flu last winter. (have)
4. A few days ago, we..... to his uncle. (drive)
5. They..... bingo on Wednesday afternoon. (play)
6. He..... the bus to get there. (already take)
7. Last week my rabbit..... away. (run)
8. We..... a lot last Sunday. (do)
- 9..... to India? (she ever be)
10. I..... him last Monday. (meet)
11. She..... yet. (not wake up)
12. I..... her since last Thursday. (not meet)
13. Bob..... well last night. (sleep)

14. I.....a letter from her two days ago. (get)

15.They.....in Germany. (already arrive)

IV.Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verbs.

1. Hardly had the minister finished his speech when the earthquake..... (shake) the stadium.

2. Everybody will be at the office at about 08:30 tomorrow as the meeting(start) at nine o'clock.

3. That candidate who we had been interviewed before we(speak) to all the others is still my favorite.

4. While climbing onto the mountain top, I.....(encounter) a strange animal which I'd never seen before.

5. The chairman was sure that his plan would work out fine as no other member.....(oppose) it up to that time.

6. I wasn't surprised to hear that Monica.....(have) an accident as she is a very reckless driver.

7. Since the very first day when the Umbrella Company embarked upon such a dangerous and risky lab-research, very strange incidents.....(take place) within the research complex.

8-9. Urbanization.....(always / be) a problem which causes several environmental challenges ever since the rate of migration.....(increase) after the industrial revolution.

10. When I.....(come) home this evening, my parents had gone out for a walk.

11. By the time the troops.....(arrive), the war will have ended.

12. By the year 2020, linguists.....(study) the Indy-European language family for more than 200 years.

13. Gasoline.....(become) a major problem for people for the last ten years, therefore, during this time many people have preferred to sell their cars and buy smaller ones.

14. By the time he was 14, Wolfgang Mozart.....(compose) an enviable number of musical pieces.

15. Nothing in my life.....(be) so strong to stop me achieve my goals so far and i don't think anything will be.

16. Archaeologists.....(explain) recently that an ancient underground city around Cappadocia has long wide corridors where there are many special areas for making cheese and wine.

17. I was amazed when he accepted a drink, since I.....(always / assume) that he was a teetotaler.

18. I.....(play) tennis tomorrow but I won't be able to do that because I have

injured my right ankle.

19. We.....(visit) the seashore many times before but last summer we enjoyed ourselves more than ever.

20. According to a survey, thousands of vending machines.....(have to be converted) before the new coins have come into circulation

V. Use conditional tenses in the following sentences

1. If it rains, the boys.....(play)hockey.
2. If he.....(grow)his own vegetables, he wouldn't have to buy them.
3. Jim.....(see)whisky distilleries if he travelled to Scotland.
4. Would you go out more often if you.....(do not have to do)so much in the house?
5. She wouldn't have yawned the whole day if she.....(not stay up)late last night.
6. If you(wait) a minute, I'll come with you.
7. If we arrived at 10, we.....(miss)Tyler's presentation.
8. We.....(help)John if we'd known about his problems.
9. If they.....(use)new batteries, their camera would have worked correctly.
10. If I could go anywhere, it.....(be)New Zealand.

VI.Put in the relative who, which or whose where necessary. Type an x if the relative pronoun can be left out.

1. This is the boy.....had an accident.
2. Yesterday I saw a car.....was really old.
3. Mandy is the girl.....I met on Friday.
4. I haven't seen Frank,.....brother is five, for a long time now.
5. The robber stole the car.....the lady parked in front of the supermarket.
6. This is the man.....house is on fire.
7. Can I talk to the girl.....is sitting on the bench?
8. The book.....you gave me is great.
9. She likes hamburgers.....are hot.
10. Bill Clinton,.....was President of the USA, has only one daughter.

VII.Use either present perfect, past perfect, present perfect continuous or past perfect continuous

- 1.It is already 9:30 PM and I (wait).....here for over an hour. If John does not get here in the next five minutes, I am going to leave.
2. I was really angry at John yesterday. By the time he finally arrived, I (wait)for over an hour. I almost left without him.
3. Did you hear that Ben was fired last month? He (work).....for that import company for more than ten years and he (work).....in almost every department.

Nobody knew the company like he did.

4. I (see).....many pictures of the pyramids before I went to Egypt. Pictures of the monuments are very misleading. The pyramids are actually quite small.

5. Sarah (climb).....the Matterhorn, (sail).....around the world, and (go).....on safari in Kenya. She is such an adventurous person.

6. Sarah (climb).....the Matterhorn, (sail).....around the world and (go)on safari in Kenya by the time she turned twenty-five. She (experience)more by that age than most people do in their entire lives.

7. When Melanie came into the office yesterday, her eyes were red and watery. I think she (cry)

VIII. Silent Letters: Choose the right answer.

1. The letter G is silent in the word. (a. Agnostic b. Gnome c. Ignition d. resignation)
2. The letter L is silent in the word. (a. Halves b. Shelves c. Valves d. wolves)
3. The letter W is silent in the word(a. Swivel b.Tweezer c. Whale d. wriggle)
4. The letter T is silent in the word . (a.Ballet b.Ballot c. Billet d.bullet)
5. The letter P is silent in the word (a. Conscript b.Excerpt c. Intercept d. receipt)
6. The letter B is silent in the word. (a. Dumbness b. Humbly c. Nimbus d.stumble)
7. The letter S is silent in the word(a.Aisle b.Moisten c.Psychiatry d.raspberry)
8. Would you like some? (a.champagn b. champagne c. champaign d. champaigne)
9. They started a huge advertising.....(a. Campagn b. Campagne c.Campaign d.campaigne)
10. He has.....(a. Reuhmatism b. rhumatism c.rheumatism)
11. In which word letter S is silent : a.island b.history c.faster
12. In which word letter H is silent: a.happy b.however c.honest
- 13.In which word letter U is silent: a.future b.guide c.truth
- 14.In which word letter B is silent: a.album b.fiber c.limb
- 15.In which word letter K is silent: a.know b.kingdom c.milk
- 16.In which word letter T is silent: a.chemist b.listen c.hamster
17. which letter is silent in “ receipt” (c; I; p; t)
18. which letter is silent in “ doubt” (u; b; t)
19. which letter is silent in “ gnome” (g; n; m)
20. which letter is silent in “ halves” (h; l; v; s)
21. which letter is silent in “ whale” (w; h; l)
22. which letter is silent in “ wrong” (w; r ; n, g)
23. which letter is silent in “ ballet” (b; l; t)
- 24 which letter is silent in “ excerpt” (x; c; p; t)
25. Which letter is silent in “ Knife” (k ; f)
26. Which letter is silent in “ Through” (g ; h; g + h)
27. Which letter is silent in “ Night” (g ; h ; g + h)
28. Which letter is silent in “ Doubt” (b ; t ; b + t)
- 29.Which letter is silent in “ Chemistry”(c ; h)
- 30.Which letter is silent in “Acquaintance” (c; q)

31. Which letter is silent in “ Psychology” (p ; s)

32. Which letter is silent in “ Marriage” (i ; a)

➤ After revising these word stress rules, do the exercise number IX

1. Two-Syllable nouns and adjectives

In most two syllable nouns and adjectives, the first syllable takes on the stress.

Examples: SAMples, CARton, PURple, RAIIny, CHIna, HAPpy

2. Two-Syllable verbs and prepositions

In most two syllable verbs and prepositions, the stress is on the second syllable.

Examples: relax, reCEIVE, direct, aMONG, aSIDE, between, deCIDE

More about word stress on two-syllable words

About 80% of two-syllable words get their stress on the first syllable. But There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, but very few nouns and adjectives get stress on their second syllable. Of course Verbs and prepositions usually get stress placed on the second syllable, but there are exceptions to this too.

Note: There are many two-syllable words in English that can be pronounced in two different ways. The stress change also changes the part of speech of the word.

Examples:

- PREsent = a gift (noun); non past or future (adjective)
- preSENT = to give something to someone (verb)
- OBject = something you can see and touch (noun)
- obJECT = to disagree with something (verb)

3. Three-Syllable words: For three-syllable words, look at the word ending (the suffix), using the following as your guide:

4. Words ending in er, ly: For three-syllable words ending with the suffixes **er** or **ly**, the stress is placed on the first syllable.

Examples: ORderly, Silently, Lovingly, Manager, GARDener, EASier

5. Words ending in consonants and in y

If there is a word that ends in a **consonant** or in a **y**, then the first syllable usually gets the stress.

Examples: RARity, Optimal, GRADient, GENorous,

6. Words with various endings

Take a good look at the list of suffixes below (suffixes are word endings).

The stress is going to be on the syllable right before the suffix. This applies to words of all syllable lengths.

Examples:

1. **able:** ADDable, DURable, LAUGHable
2. **ial:** differENTial, SOcial, fiNANcial
3. **cian:** muSIcian, phySIcian, cliNICian
4. **ery:** BAKery, SCEnery
5. **ian:** coMEDian, ciVILian, techNICian
6. **ible:** reSIstible, imPOSSible, TERRible
7. **ic:** arCHAic, plaTONic, characteRIStic
8. **ics:** diaBETics, paediatrics, TOPics
9. **ion:** classifiCAtion, repoSItion, vegeTAtion
10. **ia:** MEDia, bacTERia, vicTORia
11. **ient:** inGREdient, PATient, ANcient
12. **ious:** mySTERious, reLIgious, VARious
13. **ish:** SELfish, ENGLISH, PUNish
14. **osis:** hypNOSis, diagNOSis, osMOSis

7. Words ending in **ade, ee, ese, que, ette, oon**

Words that use the suffix **ade, ee, eer, que, ette, or oon** have the primary stress actually placed on the suffix. This applies to words of all syllable lengths.

Examples:

1. **ade:** lemoNADE, cruSADE, arCADE
2. **ee:** aGREE, jamborEE, guaranTEE
3. **eer:** sightSEER, puppeTEER
4. **ese:** SiamESE, JapanESE, chEESE
5. **ette:** cassETTE, CorvETTE, towelETTE
6. **que:** unIQUE, physIQUE
7. **oon:** baLOON, afterNOON, carTOON

8. Stress on the second from the end syllable: You put stress on the second syllable from the end of the word with words ending in **ic, sion, and tion**.

Examples: iCONic, GRAPHic, hypertension, television, nutrition, reveLAtion

Note: Native English speakers don't always agree on where to place the stress on a word. For example, some people pronounce **television** as "TELevision" while others say "teleVIsion."

9. Stress on the third from end syllable

You put stress on the third from end syllable with words that end in **cy, ty, phy, gy** and **al**.

Examples: democracy, geography, Allergy, NAUtical, CLARity, CRITical

10. Word stress for compound words

A. Compound noun: A compound noun is a noun made out of two nouns that form one word. In a compound noun, the most stress is on the stressed syllable of the first word.

Examples: SEAfood (sea + food), ICEland (ice + land), TOOTHpaste (tooth + paste), FOOTball (foot + ball), BASKetball (basket + ball)

B. Compound adjectives: A compound adjective is an adjective made of at least two words. Often, hyphens are used in compound adjectives. In compound adjectives, the most stress is placed in the stressed syllable of the second word.

Examples: ten-Meter, rock-Solid, fifteen-Minute, old-FASHioned

C. Compound verbs: A compound verb is when a subject has two or more verbs. The stress is on the second or on the last part.

Examples:

- Matilda loves bread but deTESTS butter.
- Sarah baked cookies and ATE them up.
- Dogs love to eat bones and love to DRINK water.

D. Noun + compound nouns

Noun + compound Nouns are two word compound nouns. In noun + compound noun, the stress is on the first word.

Examples: AIRplane mechanic, PROJect manager, BOARD member

11. Proper nouns: Proper nouns are specific names of people, places or things. For example: Jeniffer, Spain, Google.

The second word is always the one that takes the stress

Examples: North DAKOTA, Mr. SMITH, Apple INCORPORATED,

12. Reflexive pronouns: Reflexive pronouns show that the action affects the person who performs the action. For example: I hit myself.

The second syllable usually takes the stress.

Examples: myself, themselves, ourSELVES

13. Numbers: If the number is a multiple of ten, the stress is placed on the first syllable.

Examples: TEN, FIFTy, ONE-hundred

Exercise IX: Underline, or circle the syllable that has the primary stress for each word of this list?

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. accuracy | 27. courteous | 52. impression | 79. punish |
| 2. activity | 28. criticize | 53. likely | 80. quality |
| 3. actual | 29. currency | 54. likelihood | 81. radical |
| 4. actually | 30. democracy | 55. majority | 81. quality |
| 5. advantageous | 31. discussion | 56. material | 82. radical |
| 6. ambitious | 32. efficiency | 57. maximize | 82. realize |
| 7. analogy | 33. emergency | 58. meaning | 83. recognize |
| 8. apologize | 34. emphasize | 59. meaningless | 84. regard |
| 9. apology | 35. essential | 60. methodology | 85. regardless |
| 10. authority | 35. event | 61. militia | 86. responsibility |
| 11. authorize | 37. eventually | 62. minimize | 87. security |
| 12. aware | 38. expression | 63. musical | 88. sensible |
| 13. awareness | 39. finance | 64. nostalgia | 89. sensitive |
| 14. bacteria | 40. financial | 65. occasion | 90. session |
| 15. bibliography | 41. flexible | 66. official | 91. shampoo |
| 16. biography | 42. frequency | 67. opportunity | 92. social |
| 17. biology | 43. furnish | 68. organize | 93. sociology |
| 18. brother | 44. geography | 69. person | 94. special |
| 19. brotherhood | 45. happiness | 70. personal | 95. specialize |
| 20. characterize | 46. happy | 71. philosophy | 96. summarize |
| 21. cigarette | 47. heterogeneous | 72. photography | 97. suspicious |
| 22. classical | 48. hideous | 73. positive | 98. television |
| 23. community | 49. historical | 74. potential | 99. uranium |
| 24. competitive | 50. homogeneous | 75. precious | 100. verdict |
| 25. conclusion | 51. horrible | 77. pregnancy | |
| 26. courageous | | 78. primitive | |

x. Literature

1. If you're experiencing a piece of fiction that's being performed on stage, joining monologues and dialogues by characters with stage directions, then what kind of fiction are you experiencing?

a. Nonfiction prose b. Fiction prose c. Poetry d. Drama e. Genre

2. Which literary form is written in ordinary, non-metrical language and communicates facts or opinions about reality?

a. Nonfiction prose b. Fiction prose c. Poetry d. Drama d. Genre

Questions and Answers

3. "Purple puppies like playing on the playground." This is an example of:

A. Personification B. Alliteration C. Anaphora D. Motif

4.

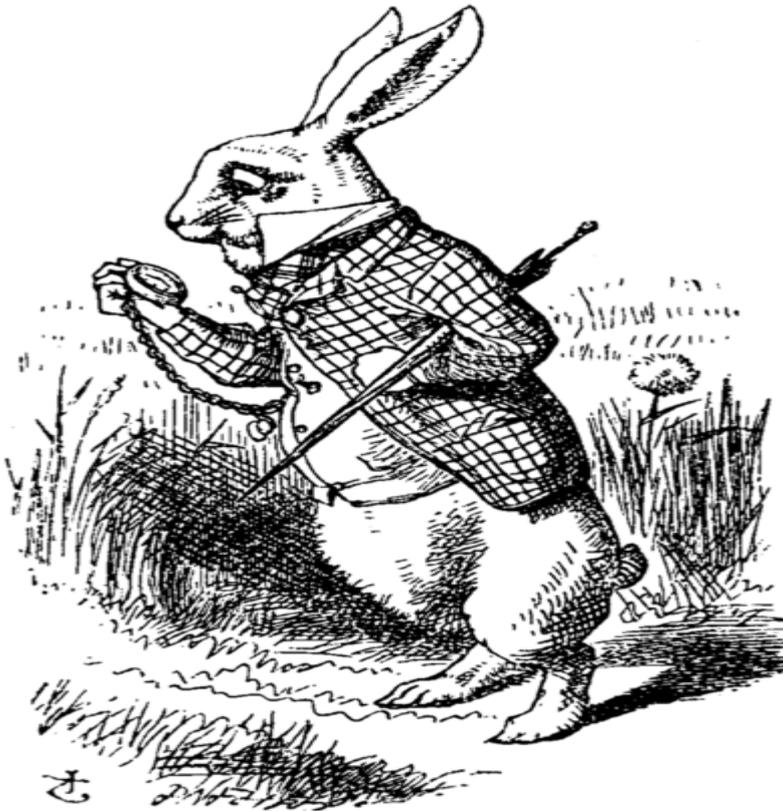


This cartoon illustrates: A. Hyperbole B. Paradox C. Prose D. Oxymoron

5. "Hello darkness, my old friend I've come to talk with you again ..." (Paul Simon, *The Sounds of Silence*)

This is the example of: A. Personification B. Apostrophe C. Anaphora D. Juxtaposition

6. This image is an example of:



A. Personification B. Anthropomorphism c. simile. C. Irony

Good luck