Unit 9: The Menace of Drugs

41 MCQs. Correct option in bold. 1 mark each.

1. The text type of "The Menace of Drugs" is an
A. short story B. play
C. informative blog D. poem

2. People may experiment with recreational drugs out of curiosity, to have a good time, because friends do it or to
A. improve their eyesight B. save money
C. gain height **D. ease stress, anxiety or depression**

3. A strong desire to fit into the group can lead a person to
A. try drugs with friends B. avoid friends
C. exercise D. study more

4. Signs of drug abuse include missing or being late for work or school and
A. more savings
B. neglecting social or family responsibilities
C. better sleep
D. improved performance

5. Prescription drugs that can be abused include painkillers, sleeping pills and
A. vitamins B. vaccines
C. antibiotics only **D. tranquilizers**

6. An early warning sign of prescription drug abuse is
A. throwing it away
B. going through the medication at a faster-than-expected rate
C. taking it as directed
D. forgetting to take it

7. Effective drug education is delivered by
A. untrained students
B. strangers
C. trained teachers with parental and community support
D. advertisers

8. Schools should have a
A. drug policy B. sports policy only
C. drug store D. drug shop

9. "Addiction" means
A. a cure
B. a hobby
C. a skill
D. the condition of being addicted to a particular substance or activity

10. "Consequence" means
A. a result or effect, often unwelcome B. a gift
C. a plan D. a cause

11. An "acquaintance" is
A. a best friend
B. a relative
C. a person one knows slightly but not a close friend
D. an enemy

12. "Perpetuate" means
A. to forget
B. to cause something to continue indefinitely
C. to stop
D. to begin

13. "Escalating" means
A. stable B. stopping
C. increasing or intensifying in scale D. decreasing

14. A noun clause is
A. a dependent clause that works like a noun
B. an independent clause
C. a verb phrase
D. a type of adjective

15. A noun clause can function as a subject, an object, a subject complement or an
A. article B. adverb
C. conjunction **D. object of a preposition**

16. In "I don't know where he is going", the noun clause is
A. know where **B. where he is going**
C. he is D. I don't know

17. In "Tell me frankly why you did this", the noun clause is
A. Tell me frankly B. frankly
C. why you did this D. Tell me

18. In "My belief is that he will not come", the noun clause is
A. will not B. My belief
C. is that **D. that he will not come**

19. The present perfect continuous tense is formed with
A. has/have been + verb-ing B. will have been + verb-ing
C. had been + verb-ing D. was/were + verb-ing

20. Which sentence is in the present perfect continuous?
A. He plays football.
B. He has been playing football for two hours.
C. He will play football.
D. He played football.

21. The negative of "She has been running all day" is
A. She not has been running all day. B. She does not been running.
C. She has been not running. **D. She has not been running all day.**

22. "Since" is used with
A. a person **B. a point in time**
C. a place D. a length of time

23. Complete: "It has been raining _____ morning."
A. from B. for **C. since** D. during

24. Complete: "My brother has been working _____ two hours."
A. for B. since C. at D. from

25. Complete: "She has been waiting _____ three weeks."
A. since B. from C. at **D. for**

26. A compound preposition is
A. a combination of words acting as one preposition
B. a verb
C. a type of noun
D. a single letter

27. Which is a compound preposition?
A. very B. so
C. because of D. quickly

28. Complete: "_____ the heavy road traffic, we arrived on time."
A. On top of **B. In spite of**
C. Because of D. According to

29. Complete: "_____ her sickness, she attended the function."
A. By means of B. On top of
C. In place of **D. In spite of**

30. In "The box was kept under the table", the prepositional phrase is
A. under the table B. kept under
C. The box D. was kept

31. Correlative conjunctions are
A. types of nouns **B. pairs of conjunctions working together**
C. types of verbs D. single conjunctions

32. Which is a correlative conjunction pair?
A. so ... because B. when ... while
C. neither ... nor D. if ... unless

33. Complete: "_____ the teacher and the students were excited."
A. Both B. Neither C. Either D. Whether

34. Complete: "_____ he nor his friends came back."
A. Either B. Both C. Not only **D. Neither**

35. Complete: "She is not only a teacher _____ a skilled chef."
A. and also not B. so
C. but also D. or

36. Which is a subordinating conjunction?
A. nor **B. because** C. so D. yet

37. "He could not attend the meeting because he was sick" contains the subordinating conjunction
A. attend B. could **C. because** D. he

38. Which of the following is a linking expression for adding a point?
A. However B. Although C. Unless **D. Moreover**

39. A good summary should
A. be clear, concise and accurate B. include every detail
C. copy the text D. be longer than the original

40. A job application should mention educational background and

A. hobbies only
B. relevant experience
C. address only
D. age only

41. A resume is usually

A. sent without a letter
B. a poem
C. attached with the application letter
D. an essay