1. Which two-syllable word has a different stress pattern from the others?
   a) police
   b) mother
   c) student
   d) money

2. Which two-syllable word has a different stress pattern from the others?
   a) career
   b) shampoo
   c) balloon
   d) problem

3. Which three-syllable word has a different stress pattern from the others?
   a) cinema
   b) Saturday
   c) umbrella
   d) manager

4. Which three-syllable word has a different stress pattern from the others?
   a) potato
   b) paragraph
   c) computer
   d) professor

5. Which of these adjectives beginning with 'un' or 'in' has the stress on the final syllable?
   a) informal
   b) unhappy
   c) unfriendly
   d) unemployed

6. Look at the four stress patterns below. In which sentence does the speaker want to tell us that John's car is not second-hand?
   a) John's bought a new car.
   b) John's bought a new car.
   c) John's bought a new car.
   d) John's bought a new car.
ANSWERS:

1. Which two-syllable word has a different stress pattern from the others?

   a) police – In the word 'police', we stress the second syllable police; the other words are all stressed on the first syllable.
   b) mother – In the word 'mother' we stress the first syllable mother - in which word is the second syllable stressed?
   c) student – In the word 'student', we stress the first syllable student - in which word is the second syllable stressed?
   d) money – In the word 'money', we stress the first syllable money - in which word is the second syllable stressed?

2. Which two-syllable word has a different stress pattern from the others?

   a) career – In the word 'career', we stress the second syllable career - in which word is the first syllable stressed?
   b) shampoo – In the word 'shampoo', we stress the second syllable shampoo - in which word is the first syllable stressed?
   c) balloon – In the word 'balloon', we stress the second syllable balloon - in which word is the first syllable stressed?
   d) problem – In the word 'problem', we stress the first syllable problem - the other words are all stressed on the second syllable.

3. Which three-syllable word has a different stress pattern from the others?

   a) cinema – In the word 'cinema', we stress the first syllable cinema - in which word is another syllable stressed?
   b) Saturday – In the word 'Saturday', we stress the first syllable Saturday - in which word is another syllable stressed?.
   c) umbrella – In the word 'umbrella', we stress the second syllable umbrella - the other words are all stressed on the first syllable.
   d) manager – In the word 'manager', we stress the first syllable manager - in which word is another syllable stressed?

4. Which three-syllable word has a different stress pattern from the others?

   a) potato – In the word 'potato' we stress the second syllable potato - in which word is another syllable stressed?
   b) paragraph – In the word 'paragraph', we stress the first syllable paragraph - the other words are all stressed on the second syllable.
   c) computer – In the word 'computer' we stress the second syllable computer - in which word is another syllable stressed?
   d) professor – In the word 'professor', we stress the second syllable professor - in which word is another syllable stressed?
5. Which of these adjectives beginning with 'un' or 'in' has the stress on the final syllable?

a) informal – This word is pronounced informal - generally speaking, words beginning with 'un' or 'in' have the stress on the second syllable.
b) unhappy – This word is pronounced unhappy - generally speaking, words beginning with 'un' or 'in' have the stress on the second syllable.
c) unfriendly – This word is pronounced unfriendly - generally speaking, words beginning with 'un' or 'in' have the stress on the second syllable.
d) unemployed – This word has the stress on the final syllable - unemployed. However, generally speaking, words beginning with 'un' or 'in' have the stress on the second syllable.

6. Look at the four stress patterns below. In which sentence does the speaker want to tell us that John's car is not second-hand?

a) John's bought a new car. – The speaker is interested in telling us that it is John who bought the car and not someone else.
b) John's bought a new car. – The speaker is interested in telling us that John wasn't given the car or that he didn't steal it!
c) John's bought a new car. – The speaker is interested in telling us that the car is not second hand; it's new!
d) John's bought a new car. – The speaker is interested in telling us that he bought a car, not a motorbike or something else.

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