

**free Use of
English
1999 - 2004**

JAMB

Past
Questions

Use of English 1999

COMPREHENSION

Read passages, I, II & III carefully and answer the questions that follow. Each question carries 3 marks.

PASSAGE I

If present trends continue, the world would face a major crisis by the end of this century: insufficient cheap, convenient energy. For without such energy, industrial production will fall, agricultural output will drop, transport will be restricted and *standard of living in developed countries will plummet*. At present, almost all our energy comes from *fossil fuels*. The earth's reserves of *fossil fuels* have been formed from organic matter subjected to enormous heat and pressure for millions of years. But such reserves are finite. Because power demand is increasing very rapidly, *fossil fuels* will be exhausted within a relatively short time. We can estimate the amount of recoverable fuel under the surface of the earth and we know the rate at which it is being extracted. Fairly simple calculations can therefore determine its remaining life. If present trends continue, gas and oil reserves will be exhausted by the middle of the 21st century – about 70 years from now. Similar estimates for coal and wood reserves suggest a projected supply of 250-300 years. Of course, long

before *fossil fuels* are exhausted, demand will greatly exceed supply.

For too many years, the world has consumed *fossil fuels* with little thought for the future. In fact, world energy consumption increased almost 600% between 1900 and 1965 and it is projected to increase by another 450% between 1965 and the year 2000. Crude oil has been pumped out of the ground for about 100 years, but over half of it has been consumed in the past 18 years. Coal has been mined for over 800 years, but over a half of it has been extracted in the past 37 years. In sum, most of the world's consumption of energy from *fossil fuels* throughout history, has taken place within living memory.

1. From the writer's description of the world energy situation, we may conclude that
 - A. developing nations will soon experience poverty
 - B. demand for recoverable fuel will plummet
 - C. consumption has not affected production
 - D. decline has not affected demand.
2. The writer seems to suggest that developed nations should
 - A. always calculate a fossil fuel's remaining life
 - B. reduce industrial and agricultural production

- C. reduce dependence on fossil fuels
D. review industrial dependence on energy.
3. The writer warns that the world could
A. lose all its oil reserves in a matter of years
B. face energy crisis soon if production is not stepped up
C. experience scarcity and low energy price soon
D. face low energy supply and poor agricultural output.
4. The expression, *standard of living in developed countries will plummet*, means
A. the economy of rich nations will stagnate
B. economic life will improve in rich nations
C. purchasing power will decline sharply in rich nations
D. people in developed nations will experience boom.
5. Fossil fuels are used in the passage include
A. wood, kerosene and natural gas
B. oil, coal and natural gas
C. lignite, butane and charcoal
D. wood, coal and oil.
- A. arranges welfare packages for every citizen
B. absorbs the negro into its political structure
C. grants equality to all citizens
D. ensures socio-political and legal equality for every citizen.
8. One of the social services provided by democratic nations is
A. catering for beggars and outcasts
B. social welfare schemes
C. protection from human rights abuses
D. security against national disasters.
9. From the passage, it is obvious that
A. there is a hierarchy of rights
B. all men possess the right to equal political affiliations
C. there is deprivation in the society
D. the negro in America are champions of equality.
10. A suitable title for the passage is
A. Democracy
B. Discrimination
C. Equality
D. Freedom

PASSAGE III

In many places in the world today, the poor are getting poorer while the rich are getting richer, and the programmes of development planning and foreign aid appear to be unable to reverse this trend. Nearly all the developing countries have a modern sector, where the patterns of living and working are similar to those in developed countries. But they also have a non-modern sector, where the patterns of living and working are not only unsatisfactory, but in many cases are even getting worse.

What is the typical condition of the poor in developing countries? Their work opportunities are so limited that they cannot *work their way out of their situation*. They are underemployed, or totally unemployed; when they do find occasional work, their productivity is extremely low. Some of them have land, but often too little land. Many have no land, and no prospect of ever getting any. There is no hope for them in the rural areas and so, they drift into the big cities. But there is no work for them in the big cities either – and of course no housing. All the same, they flock into the cities because their chances of finding some work appear to be greater there than in the villages – where they are nil. Rural unemployment, then, produces mass-migration into the cities; rural unemployment becomes urban unemployment.

The problem can be stated quite simply: what can be done to promote economic growth outside the big cities, in the small towns and villages, which still contain 80 to 90% of the total population? The primary need is work places, literally millions of workplaces.

6. It could be deduced from the passage that
A. citizens have equal political and legal treatment in America
B. the nations of the democratic world have no political and legal hierarchy
C. democratic nations are expanding the provision of social welfare.
D. equality obliterates differences and variations among races and nations.
7. According to the passage, a democratic nation is one which
A. walk from one village to another
B. migrate from village to city
C. work their way out of their village
D. change their circumstances.
11. The expression ‘work their way out of their situation’ means.
A. walk from one village to another
B. migrate from village to city
C. work their way out of their village
D. change their circumstances.
12. Where are the rich getting richer and the poor poorer?
A. In nearly all developing countries.
B. In a majority of countries in the world.

PASSAGE II

When Thomas Jefferson wrote in the America Declaration of Independence that ‘all men are created equal’, he was not seeking to describe men’s endowments, but their political and legal rights. He was not saying that men do not differ from one another in the powers and dimensions of their bodies, minds and characters. He was asserting that, despite variations and differences, they all possessed the right to equal political and legal treatment. We must, however, ask of what real value are political and legal equality to a man who has no bread to eat, no clothes to wear, no roof to shelter him, no chance to earn a livelihood? What we understand as democratic society must provide for its citizen’s minimum status as a member of that society, that keeps him from becoming a beggar, outcast or outlaw and that offers him some protection in his deprivation, losses and fears.

In our time, the nations of the democratic world have installed elaborate systems of social security and welfare, ranging from compensation for industrial accidents to subsidized housing, unemployment insurance, old age pensions, to provide against the characteristic losses and disasters of human life.

The evolving status of the Negro in America is attracting the attention of the champions of equality. Much has been written on the wrongs, injustices and inequalities of the coloured citizen of the USA and much remains to be said, because the history of this struggle for human rights is still unfolding.

[John Coghlan]

- C. In developing countries with modern sectors.
D. In countries with non-modern sectors.
13. Underemployment among the villagers refers to
A. lack of sufficient land for everyone
B. low productivity when working
C. fewer people for many jobs
D. more people for fewer jobs.
14. The gap between the rich and the poor widens because there
A. are no jobs in the rural areas
B. are no employment opportunities in the city
C. is no work in the village and the city
D. is low growth rate in productivity.
15. Migration to the city among villagers is caused by
A. attractions of the city
B. low productivity in the village
C. inadequate job opportunities in the village
D. shortage of land for cultivation.
- D. Horizon, clarity of the troubled spots and certainty are remarkably noted.
27. The crowd in the hall is intimidating.
A. The crowd is frightening. B. The crowd is angry
C. The crowd is overwhelming. D. The crowd is riotous.
28. The manager said that the new loaf was the last word in bakery.
A. The loaf was the best ever baked.
B. The loaf was the last to be baked.
C. The loaf was the worst to have been baked.
D. The loaf was the last in the baker's directory.
29. Hundreds of used items will go under the hammer during the weekend.
A. Unserviceable goods will be publicly destroyed at the weekend.
B. Impounded household items will be sold to the public before the weekend.
C. Damaged items will be sold next weekend.
D. Many old items will be auctioned this weekend.

PASSAGE IV

The passage below has gaps numbered 16 to 25. Immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate option for each gap. Each question carries 2 marks.

Publishing is a fast growing business in Nigeria and there are therefore, many publishing houses all over the country. When ...16... (A. *an article* B. *an essay* C. *a book* D. *a manuscript*) is submitted by an author, the publisher sends it ...17... (A. *an assessor* B. *an evaluator* C. *a checker* D. *an examiner*) to know if it is actually publishable. This step is important because the publisher wants to make sure that the book catches the...18... (A. *market* B. *audience* C. *students* D. *shops*) when it is eventually published. In a good publishing house, there is ...19... (A. *an error-proof* B. *an editorial* C. *lithographic* D. *an evaluation*) section which is concerned with ...20... (A. *proof-reading* B. *reading over* C. *scanning over* D. *skimming over*) the manuscript and correcting both the spelling and typing errors. After this, the manuscript is ...21... (A. *typewritten* B. *typeset* C. *double-spaced* D. *single-spaced*) in readiness for ...22... (A. *photocopying* B. *xeroxing* C. *filming* D. *printing*). The printed...23... (A. *items* B. *bulletin* C. *copies* D. *specimen*) are then stored in the warehouse and a few of them may be sent to the author as ...24... (A. *complementary* B. *complimentary* C. *acknowledgement* D. *sample*) copies. Since it is not just the aim of the publisher to offset the cost of production but also to make some gains, 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 ...25... (A. *royalty* B. *honorarium* C. *dividend* D. *interest*)

LEXIS AND STRUCTURE

In each of questions 26 – 30, select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence. Each question carries 2 marks.

26. The horizon may not be clear now, but the troubled spots have certainly been noted.
A. The horizon is dependent on the troubled spots.
B. Clarity of the horizon is dependent on the perception of the troubled spots.
C. The troubled spots are more perceptible than the horizon.
30. The reformists say elections cannot be free and fair unless a number of constitutional changes are effected.
A. Reformation depends on constitutional changes.
B. Free and fair elections depend on law reforms.
C. Free and fair elections are the primary concern of the reformists.
D. Effecting constitutional changes is dependent on electoral reforms.
- In each of questions 31 to 49, choose the option opposite in meaning to the word(s) or phrase in italics.
31. After the surgical operation, the doctor gave the indication that Mr. Idogo will *pull through*.
A. be maimed B. survive C. die D. be revived.
32. His cruelty to his mother *defies* logical explanation.
A. demands B. offers C. projects D. precludes.
33. The tennis player *surreptitiously swapped* rackets after the first set.
A. openly retained B. overtly exchanged.
C. quietly surrendered D. violently swung
34. They attacked all regulations designed to *emasculate* student militancy.
A. condone B. isolate C. punish D. strengthen
35. There is no point *dissipating* energy on a useless argument.
A. destroying B. conserving C. marshalling D. storing
36. The secretary *runs down* anybody that does not sing his praises.
A. hates B. pleases C. honours D. discredits
37. Everyone, including the Principal, believed that he was a very *assiduous* student.
A. assertive B. industrious C. aggressive D. casual
38. The dancing troupe put up a *flawless* performance.

- A. an interesting B. an imperfect C. a satisfactory
D. a careless
39. My brother married a *loquacious* woman.
A. quiet B. noisy C. talkative D. beautiful
40. My eldest brother is now faced with the *vicissitudes* of married life.
A. amazement B. sweetness C. amiability D. stability
41. My father's advice to me was quite *invaluable*.
A. useless B. useful C. helpful D. unsolicited
42. The Minister has finally been dropped from the present cabinet because of his *ignoble* act.
A. criminal B. ignorant C. honourable D. selfish
43. There is much *indifference* in his behaviour
A. concern B. nonchalance C. willingness D. inconsistency
44. Most warring countries end up in a state of *satiation*.
A. hunger B. thirst C. danger D. famine
45. The officer asked for a more *temperate* assessment of the matter.
A. extreme B. moderate C. radical D. human
46. The lecturers were advised to carry out a *cursory survey* of Nigerian languages.
A. detailed study B. careful teaching
C. careful description D. partial consideration
47. Musa hates Hadiza for her constant *bellicose* behaviour.
A. violent B. gentle C. meek D. troublesome
48. Abdul is fond of his teacher though he sometimes makes *derogatory* remarks about him.
A. unpleasant B. complimentary C. expressive
D. inconsiderate
49. Orinya balances the pail on her head with *accustomed* ease.
A. convincing B. surprising C. unwary D. unusual

In each of questions 50 to 64, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word(s) or phrase in italics.

50. They have tried to *circumvent* the restriction on the importation of the commodities.
A. bypass B. confront C. oppose D. challenge
51. It was surprising how we *took to* the stranger at once.
A. talked so long with B. introduced ourselves to
C. formed a liking for D. started fighting
52. The government is not opening up to the unions in the negotiations; it must *have something up its sleeve*.
A. be nursing a hidden agenda
B. be hoping to trap them
C. be hiding a last minute package
D. be intending to dissolve the unions
53. The College Officer insisted that I show him my *credentials* before I could be registered.
A. papers B. qualifications C. testimonials D. identities
54. Even though there is no obvious riot on the campus, the

atmosphere is *restive*.

A. quiet B. chaotic C. restless D. tense

55. When he found himself in a difficult situation, he tried to *double-talk* his way through.
A. talk to two people to help him.
B. mix up issues to sound nervous
C. mix up facts to confuse people
D. talk twice to gain sympathy
56. Mr. Dzokoto plays the piano with great *dexterity*.
A. wisdom B. power C. force D. skill
57. Amina said she married a *doting* husband.
A. a loving B. a fun-loving C. an uncaring D. a nagging
58. Adamu woke up with a start and took to his heels, claiming that something was *on his trail*.
A. in his food B. giving him the chase
C. hiding near the bed D. staring at him
59. The man preaches *egalitarianism* without matching it up with action.
A. salvation B. dedication C. kindness D. equality
60. The prosecutor was accused of *obstructing* justice.
A. hindering B. retarding C. impending D. interrupting
61. The Federal Government approved a new salary structure as an *incentive* for the Nigerian workers.
A. a reward B. an encouragement C. a package
D. an advance
62. Before embarking on his current research, the professor carried out a *feasibility* study of the area.
A. thorough B. perfectibility C. complete D. practicability
63. It was a spending spree for all of us when daddy *hit the jackpot*.
A. cashed his cheque B. received his salary
C. found money in a pot D. won a lot of money
64. All the accident victims are bleeding *profusely*.
A. slowly B. excessively C. diffusely D. clearly

In questions 65 to 89, fill each gap with the most appropriate option from the list provided.

65. It was late when we decided to get.... the train
A. off B. down C. out of D. out from
66. The accident was due to ... driving by the defendant.
A. negligence B. negligible C. negligent D. neglectable
67. My friend and I have been quarrelling since yesterday and we haven't... yet.
A. made it out B. made out C. made it D. made it up
68. He is so credulous... my story about the ghost.
A. to believe B. that he believes
C. in order to believe D. since he believes
69. The group never felt strong enough to act in the open; hostility was the hallmark of their resistance.
A. covert B. overt C. vicious D. erratic
70. The freed robber expressed his gratitude in a... prayer of thanksgiving.

- A. spurious B. spasmodic C. spontaneous D. sporadic
71. He boasts so much about his high scores and he... at the efforts of others.
A. scorns B. sneers C. grins D. smiles
72. The visitor was very uncomfortable because of his... nose.
A. runny B. running C. watery D. flowing
73. Although the Officer wanted a... report on the matter, he got... account.
A. truthful/an uninteresting B. factual/an unpleasant
C. genuine/a ridiculous D. painstaking/a half-hearted
74. Immediately I entered the house, I could the smell of gas from the kitchen.
A. feel B. hear C. detect D. smell
75. I am... admission to the university this year.
A. seeking on B. seeking for C. seeking at D. seeking
76. Some robbers are on the prowl, we must be ...
A. alert B. at alert C. on the alert D. for alert
77. Mrs. Ojo was one of ... in my village.
A. the first two enlightened young ladies
B. the two first enlightened young ladies
C. the two first young enlightened ladies
D. the first two young enlightened ladies.
78. My friend's car has... to a halt.
A. grinded B. grounded C. ground D. grind
79. By twelve midnight, we will be... en route for Britain.
A. airbourne B. airborne C. air borned D. airbourne
80. The old man's speech has become completely...
A. uncomprehensible B. uncomprehensive
C. incomprehensive D. incomprehensible
81. His chances in the games... seriously jeopardized.
A. have been B. has been C. have being D. has being
82. We found it difficult to identify him as the crowd was... around him.
A. head to head B. head above head
C. shoulder from shoulder D. shoulder to shoulder
83. The Principal expressed his... when the students broke the rules... and he didn't know how to stop them.
A. anger/everyday B. frustration/time and again
C. disappointment/understandably
D. powerlessness/occasionally
84. They were all behaving like a bunch of... children.
A. querulous B. querulous C. querrullous D. quarrelous
85. Our economic programme is... commitment to Nigeria's economic growth.
A. deeply root in B. root in deep C. rooted in a deep
D. deeply rooted in deep
86. You would be well... to listen to what the teachers says.
A. informed B. advised C. reminded D. warned
87. Ndem was suspended from work because he showed no... in dealing with the customers.
A. love B. interest C. character D. finesse
88. Aggrieved persons are free to seek... in the court of law.
A. reparation B. redress C. consolation D. acquittal
89. After two years of courtship, Jide is finally... Ngozi next Sunday.
A. being married to B. marrying C. married to
D. being married by
- In questions 90 and 91, identify the word that has a different stress pattern from the others.**
90. A. Interlocutor B. Opportunity
C. Ambiguity D. Actualization
91. A. Interrupt B. Contribute
C. Harmattan D. Entertain
- In each of questions 92 to 94, the word in capital letters has an emphatic stress. Choose the option that best fits the expression in the sentence.**
92. The fire destroyed MANY lives.
A. Did the fire destroy the village?
B. Did the fire destroy some houses?
C. Did the fire destroy any lives?
D. Did the fire spare any lives?
93. The accused hasn't even been TRIED yet.
A. Was the accused sentenced to life imprisonment?
B. Has the suspect been apprehended?
C. Why hasn't the accused been tried yet?
D. Was the accused handed over to the police?
94. The electricity in OUR premises comes from a generator.
A. Is the electricity in your compound supplied by a generator?
B. Is the electricity in your neighbour's premises supplied by a generator?
C. Does the electricity in your premises come from NEPA?
D. Does everybody in your street receive electricity from generators?
- In each of questions 95 to 97, choose from the options the word that has the same vowel sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.**
95. Rust
A. loud B. touch C. bought D. march
96. Research
A. disturb B. comfort C. affair D. carry
97. Plateau
A. wanted B. below C. holiday D. haunted.
- In each of questions 98 to 100, choose the word that does not have the same vowel sound as the others.**
98. A. deep B. lease C. meet D. lace
99. A. loot B. boot C. rout D. route
100. A. sun B. shun C. son D. short

COMPREHENSION

Read passages I, II & III carefully and answer the questions that follow. Each question carries 3 marks.

Use of English 2000

PASSAGE I

Time was when boys used to point toy guns and say 'Bang!' Now, they aim real guns and shoot one another. Nearly 4,200 teenagers were killed by firearms in 1990. Only motor vehicle accidents kill more teenagers than firearms and *the firearms figures are rising*. The chance that a black male between the ages of 15 and 19 will be killed by a gun has almost tripled since 1985 and almost doubled for white males, according to the National Centre for Health Statistics.

Who could disagree with Health and Human Services Secretary, Donna Shalala, when she pronounced these statistics 'frightening and intolerable?' In the shameful light of this 'waste of young lives' in Ms. Shalala's words, an often-asked question seems urgently due to be raised again: Would less violence on television – the surrounding environment for most children and young adults – make violence in actual life less normal, less accepted, less horrifying?

It may be difficult to prove an exact correlation between the viewer of fantasized violence and the criminal who acts out violence after turning off the set. But *if the premise of education is granted* – that good models can influence the young – then it follows that bad models can have an equivalent harmful effect. This is the reasonable hypothesis held by 80 percent of the respondents to a recent Times Mirror poll who think that violent entertainment is 'harmful' to society.

Witness enough mimed shootouts, see enough 'corpses' fall across the screen, and the taking of a human life seems no big deal. Even if a simple causal relationship cannot be established between watching violence and acting it out, is not this *numbed sensitivity* reason enough for cutting back on the overkill in films and TV?

From: The Christian Science Monitor, April 16
– 22, 1993, p. 20, CSPA, Boston, MA, USA.

1. The writer uses 'numbed sensitivity' to refer to
 - A. deadening of the capacity to feel
 - B. objectionable behaviour
 - C. heartlessness on the part of actors.
 - D. unreasonable violence.
2. What will actually be proved 'if the premise of education is granted'?
 - A. Entertainment on television is harmful to society.
 - B. Violence on television encourages violence in real life.
 - C. Good models can influence the young.
 - D. The viewer of fantasized violence is the criminal who acts out violence.
3. From the passage, it can be inferred that since 1985
 - A. more black males between the ages of 15 and 19 have been killing one another with guns.
 - B. more black males between the ages of 15 and 19 have been getting killed by guns.
 - C. more white than black males have been getting killed by guns.
 - D. more black than white males have been killing one another with guns.
4. The writer says 'the firearms figures are rising' because
 - A. more teenagers are now getting killed by firearms

- than by motor vehicle accidents
- B. firearms now have figures that are terribly high
- C. more teenagers now carry fire arms than used to be the case
- D. more teenagers are now getting killed by firearms than used to be the case.

5. In Secretary Donna Shalala's view, the situation depicted by the statistics is
 - A. tense and reassuring
 - B. topical and intimidating
 - C. alarming and unbearable
 - D. disturbing and conducive.

PASSAGE II

You would think that the common cold should be easy enough to study, but it is not so easy as it looks. Colds often seem to spread from one person to another, so it is often assumed that the cold must be infectious, but there are some puzzling observations which do not fit in with this theory. An investigator in Holland examined some eight thousand volunteers from different areas and came to the conclusion that in each group the colds all appeared at the same time – transfer of infection from case to case could not account for that. Yet at the Common Cold Research Unit in Salisbury the infection theory has been tested out; two series of about two hundred people each were inoculated, one with salt water and the other with secretions from known cold victims. Only one of the salt-water group got a cold, compared with seventy-three in the other group.

In the British Medical Journal the other day, there was a report of a meeting, 'The Common Cold -- Fact and Fancy', at which one of the speakers reported a study of colds made in Cirencester over the last five years. Three hundred and fifty volunteers had kept diary records of their colds and on an average each had seven every year, with an annual morbidity of seventy days. So nearly one-fifth of our lives is spent in more or less misery, coughing and sneezing. Some widely held beliefs about the common cold have turned out not to be true. It seems that old people are just as liable to colds as the young. Sailors in isolated weather ships have just as many colds while on board and not in contact with the outside world as when on shore. It is a truism that common illnesses pose more problems than the rare. The rare disease is by comparison much easier to handle. There are not so many cases and all of them have been intensively studied. Someone has read up all the literature about the disease and published a digest of it. There will be more facts and fewer fancies.

Miles Howard: 'The Spectator'

6. Which of the following statements can be implied from the passage?
 - A. People catch more colds in winter.
 - B. The origin of colds is inconclusive.
 - C. People catch more colds in warm weather.
 - D. People catch colds equally in warm and cold weather.
7. A rare disease can be more easily dealt with than the common cold because
 - A. medical experts are fed up with the rampant cases of common colds
 - B. people easily develop resistance to the common colds
 - C. a adequate research exists to uncover facts about such

- rare diseases
D. common colds are easily not the province of the orthodox medical experts.

8. According to the writer, some widely held beliefs about the common colds are:
A. inevitable B. irreconcilable C. fallacious D. societal
9. From the information in the passage, there is evidence.
A. against the theory that the common cold is infectious
B. for the theory that the common cold is indeed infectious
C. that old people are immune against the common cold
D. that medical reports are silent on facts about common colds.
10. The Cirencester volunteers kept a record of their colds through
A. the British Medical Journal B. morbidity rates
C. temperature recordings. D. personal diaries.

PASSAGE III

Young men have strong passions, and tend to gratify them indiscriminately. Of the bodily desires, it is the sexual by which they are most swayed and in which they show absence of self-control. They are changeable and fickle in their desires, which are violent while they last, but quickly over: their impulses are keen but not deep-rooted, and are like sick people's attacks of hunger and thirst. They are hot-tempered and quick-tempered, and apt to give way to their anger; bad temper often gets the better of them, for owing to their love of honour they cannot bear being slighted, and are indignant if they imagine themselves unfairly treated. While they love honour, they love victory still more, for youth is eager for superiority over others, and victory is one form of this. They love both more than they love money, which indeed they love very little, not having yet learnt what it means to be without it. They look at the good side rather than the bad, not having yet witnessed many instances of wickedness. They trust others readily, because they have not yet been cheated. They are sanguine; *nature warms their blood as though with excess of wine*; and besides that, they have as yet met with few disappointments. Their lives are mainly spent *not in memory but in expectation*, for youth has a long future before it and a short past behind it: on the first day of one's life one has nothing at all to remember, and can only look forward. They are easily cheated owing to the sanguine disposition just mentioned. Their hot tempers and hopeful dispositions make them more courageous than older men are; the hot temper prevents fear, and the hopeful disposition creates confidence; we cannot feel fear so long as we are feeling angry, and any expectation of good makes us confident.

Aristotle's *Youth and Old-Age*, p. 197

11. The expression, 'not in memory but in expectation', as used in the passage, implies
A. innocence, not experience B. future, not present
C. past, not present D. hopelessness, not hopefulness.
12. The statement, 'nature warms their blood as though with excess of wine', as used in the text, means
A. act with considerable confidence and trust.
B. respond with suspicion and alertness

- C. behave shamelessly like a drunkard
D. move with care and self-control.

13. The analogy between young men and sick people is that
A. they are easily swayed by emotions
B. they are easily controlled by hunger and thirst
C. their emotions are active but short-lived
D. they are apt to give way to anger.
14. According to the passage, young men are
A. violent when they have sexual desires
B. active and restive until they satisfy their desires
C. indignant and fickle in satisfying their sexual desires
D. hot-tempered when they are hungry or thirsty.
15. The writer says that young people are optimistic in their dealings with people because they are.
A. steadfast B. courageous C. discreet
D. reckless.

PASSAGE IV

The passage below has gaps numbered 16 to 25. Immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate option for each gap. Each question carries 2 marks.

With the most profound respect to the members of the Senate, I do not think that it is within the competence of that ...16... (A. *executive* B. *judicial* C. *administrative* D. *legislative*) body to pass a motion to ...17... (A. *enforce* B. *nullify* C. *modify* D. *order*) the executive action of the President. The Senate is ...18... (A. *a wing* B. *a portion* C. *an anchor* D. *an arm*) of the National Assembly. But it is not by itself alone the National Assembly. One can imagine the confusion, which would be created if the ...19... (A. *House of Representatives* B. *Judiciary* C. *National Assembly* D. *Executive Council*) were to take a view diametrically opposed to that reflected in the Senate resolution. The strongest objection to the action of the Senate in passing the resolution is the fact that it constituted itself the...20... (A. *litigant* B. *defendant* C. *plaintiff* D. *attorney*) as well as the judge of the constitutionality of the action of the President. The function of the Senate is to ...21... (A. *enact* B. *create* C. *compose* D. *annul*) laws. But the Senate has no authority or ...22... (A. *might* B. *power* C. *dynamism* D. *strength*) to control the President in the exercise of his ...23... (A. *official* B. *authoritative* C. *judicial* D. *executive*) powers. It cannot by a mere resolution or motion give any directive to the President regarding the exercise of his powers nor can it undo what the President has done in the exercise of those powers. The only way in which the exercise of the powers of the President can be...24... (A. *modified* B. *standardized* C. *regulated* D. *ordered*) is by ...25... (A. *an Act* B. *a Decree* C. *a motion* D. *a bill*) of the National Assembly.

Adapted from *The Guardian* of July 8, 1999, p. 8

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

(Questions 26 to 62 carry 1 mark each.)

In each of the questions 26 to 30, choose the option that has the same vowel sound as the one represented by the letters underlined.

26. boat
A. board B. bought
C. go D. glory
27. air
A. heir B. her
C. hear D. fire
28. pleasure
A. pliable B. pleat
C. plenary D. jeopardy
29. thunder
A. prefer B. differ
C. confer D. defer
30. tear (noun)
A. dare B. care
C. here D. wear

In questions 31 and 32, choose from the options the word that has the same consonant sound as the one represented by the letters underlined.

31. thought
A. theatre B. taught
C. weather D. fate
32. philip
A. presently B. perhaps
C. powerful D. opponent

In each of questions 33 to 36, select the word that has the same pattern of stress as the given word.

33. ENORMOUS
A. interest B. solution
C. stupidly D. character
34. HONOUR
A. hotel B. hyena
C. human D. humane
35. QUALITY
A. guarantee B. accepted
C. bachelor D. relation
36. EDUCATION
A. duplicity B. economics
C. elaborate D. conjectural

In questions 37 and 38, identify the word that has the stress on the second syllable.

37. A. reproduce B. always
C. result D. understand
38. A. tomato B. photograph
C. yesterday D. tranquil

In questions 39 and 40, identify the word that has a different stress pattern from the others.

1. A. integral B. intimate
C. discourse D. accelerate
40. A. navigate B. envelop
C. legislate D. liberate

In each of questions 41 to 62, fill each gap with the most appropriate option from the list provided.

26. Without our relentless campaigns, we might ... sure of victory in the race for the National Assembly.
A. never have been B. have never be
C. never had been D. be never
27. We are all hungry; we ... anything to eat since morning.
A. didn't have B. hadn't had C. haven't had
D. never had
28. To check desertification in the arid zones, ... trees should be planted.
A. drought-proof B. drought-resisting
C. drought-effective D. drought-resistant
29. The loquacious young lad reeled off all the names of the players...
A. off head B. offhand C. at heart D. at hand
30. I like the character that played the role of a political ... at the last convention of our party.
A. thorncoat B. torncoat C. turncoat D. turnedcoat
31. All the traders in the market saw the woman buy... the imported suits.
A. up B. off C. over D. out
32. The man declared his intention from the ...
A. outset B. inset C. onset D. offset
33. The Team Manager told us that the race could only be won by the...
A. flat-footed B. bare-footed C. swift-footed
D. fore-footed
34. The Governor rejected the bill and withheld his...
A. accent B. assent C. access D. ascent
35. The new school is not provided with ... for science practical.
A. enough equipment B. equipments
C. an equipment D. enough equipments
36. Much as I would love to visit him, I'm afraid ...
A. I won't B. I can't C. I can't be able D. of visiting him
37. Ilesa witnessed the largest ... of writers at any convention in recent times.
A. turn-around B. turnover C. turn-out D. turn-on
38. The warring factions need words of...
A. advise B. adverse C. advises D. advice

39. The politicians were... by the press.
A. marooned B. ridiculed C. eclipsed D. ostracized
40. There are many ... to her personality.
A. moods B. styles C. facets D. faces
41. There are several... in the farmyard.
A. sheep B. ewe C. lamb D. goat
42. Audu fought with his... brother.
A. senior B. older C. bigger D. elder
43. The Dark Continent was an... for Africa.
A. abuse B. enigma C. eclectic D. epithet
44. He arrived... to see his family leave for the countryside.
A. in time B. timely C. late D. with time.
45. You can travel on your own,
A. isn't it B. wouldn't you. C. can't you D. shouldn't you.
46. Our culture does not allow one to ... when an elderly person is speaking.
A. cut of B. cut off C. cut in D. cut on
47. Raffle draws like gambling often end in a... for me.
A. lost B. loss C. loose D. lose

In each of questions 63 to 67, select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence. Each question carries 2 marks.

48. If he were here it could be more fun.
A. He did not show up and so the occasion lacked much fun.
B. He was being expected to supply more fun.
C. There was no fun because he was not present.
D. He was expected but did not show up to liven up the occasion.
49. Though he is our elected representative, he often takes a rather jaundiced view of our problems.
A. He takes a rather hazy view of our problems.
B. He takes an unfavourable position concerning our problems.
C. He takes a rather forceful view of our problems.
D. He takes a sickly view of our problems.
50. When I visited James I only gave him a congratulatory card on account of his promotion.
A. The only person I visited was James and nobody else.
B. It was only James that I gave a congratulatory card to.
C. All I gave James when I visited him was a congratulatory card.
D. All I did when I visited James was given a congratulatory card.
51. The events of last Friday show that there is no love lost

between the Principal and the Vice-Principal.
A. They like each other B. They work independently.
C. They cannot part company D. They dislike each other.

- A. The politician's rude remarks were heavily criticized.
B. The politician's provocative remarks were heavily criticized.
C. The politician's bombastic remarks were heavily criticized.
D. The politician's tribalistic remarks were heavily criticized.

(Questions 68 to 100 carry 1 mark each)

In each of questions 68 to 84, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word(s) or phrase in italics.

68. The Governor told the chief that he was only on a *routine tour*.
A. normal and regular visit B. unplanned encounter
C. surprise and impromptu check D. working visit and homage.
69. The boy was told that he would need *several* more pints of blood if he was to survive.
A. many B. much C. some D. plenty
70. The Principal told the teacher to stop *browbeating* the children.
A. pampering B. bullying C. deceiving D. caning
71. Some actions of the Nigerian youth have alienated them from those who were *sympathetic* to their cause.
A. endeared/kindly B. confronted/ill disposed
C. separated/opposed D. estranged/well disposed.
72. The essay topic is *nebulous*.
A. vague B. incorrect C. distinct D. clear
73. The man was able to persuade his *willful and obstinate* daughter to follow the career he chose for her.
A. intelligent but arrogant B. unyielding and obdurate
C. obscure and odious D. hardworking and intelligent
74. Mr. Okon has been described as an *eagle-eyed* editor.
A. a short-sighted B. a clear-sighted
C. a long-sighted D. a quick-sighted.
75. In spite of her grim situation, the young widow smiled dutifully at the visitor's *pleasantries*.
A. unkind comments B. sad stories
C. condolence messages D. jocular remarks
76. I have always believed that my mother is a very *impassioned* woman.
A. emotive B. impartial C. impassive D. emotional
77. The party gathering was thrown into a state of *euphoria* after the election result was announced.
A. pleasure B. sadness C. excitement D. confusion
78. The family discussed the crime committed and resolved to *nail the lie to the counter*.
A. expose it publicly. B. bury it in a coffin.
C. defer action on it D. seek more advice.
79. My father was at the *apogee* of his career when he was retired.
A. terminal point B. highest point
80. Though David's condition is *serious*, his life is not in immediate danger.
A. nasty B. hypertensive C. dangerous D. grave

52. The politician's inflammatory remarks were heavily criticized.
81. That punch by the young boxer proved to be *fatal*.
A. effective B. hard C. deadly D. belated.
82. The presence of the security men in the area will provide

a moment of respite for the residents.

- A. soothing relaxation B. enduring reprieve
C. lasting security D. temporary relief
83. It is time for all concerned to first *pick to pieces* the strike action before proffering solutions.
A. embrace joyfully B. critically analyse
C. stop abruptly D. commend highly
84. The new ruler is *big-hearted* in his dealings with the people
A. generous B. cruel C. soft D. proud

In each of questions 85 to 100, choose the option opposite in meaning to the word(s) or phrase in italics.

85. The teacher announced that the class would be making a *fleeting* visit to the zoo.
A. routine B. brief C. long D. guided
86. The project is designed to *alleviate* poverty in the country.
A. tackle B. exacerbate C. eradicate D. assuage
87. Civil engineering is *predominantly* a male profession.
A. absolutely B. essentially C. generally D. seldom
88. The officer said that he knew nothing to the *detriment* of the applicant.
A. damage B. disfavour C. advantage D. background
89. When the driver applied the brakes, they *acted up*
A. failed B. responded well C. were sluggish D. jammed
90. The striking workers have vowed not to return to work until the decision is *rescinded*.
A. changed B. dismissed C. implemented D. incorporated
91. It is rare for a leader and his deputy to *see eye to eye*.
A. disagree B. respect each other
C. be of one mind D. reproach each other
92. Common sense requires that one should be *decorous* at formal gatherings.
A. courteous B. impolite C. incurious D. careful
93. The diminutive figure bounces over the track with

unfathomable lightness.

- A invigorating B. irresistible C. predictable
D. impressive
94. I'm not interested in buying that shirt. I think it is *overpriced*.
A. too expensive B. overrated C. priceless D. cheap
95. Despite his laxity in other matters, Ojo's father *drew the line* at truancy.
A. favoured B. rejected. C. Emphasized D. Ignored.
96. The string was *taut*.
A. loose B. firm C. stretched D. tight
97. Hypertension is a *debilitating* disease that everyone should prevent.
A. a mortal B. an enervating C. an energizing
D. a horrible
98. The Permanent Secretary left his job *under a cloud*.
A. on a cloudy day B. with a clear record
C. in disgrace D. on a sunny day
99. We intend to make the reception a *diurnal* event.
A. a nightly B. a weekly C. a short D. an annual
100. It is surprising that this politician has now turned *renegade*.
A. militant B. corrupt C. loyal D. quiet

COMPREHENSION

Read passages I & II carefully and answer the questions that follow. Each question carries 3 marks.

PASSAGE I

The emergence of a standard dialect produces the phenomenon known as "accent" which is quite different from dialect. In the process of learning a foreign language, it is normal to transfer the patterns of an indigenous language to those of the foreign language. With time, however, those of form and most of those of orthography and phonology gradually get eliminated. This is because these can easily be identified and corrected. They are easy to correct because they do not involve patterns of muscular movement. It is also necessary to correct them because otherwise they could seriously impair intelligibility.

With phonetic patterns, on the other hand, there is a

Use of English 2001

great deal of intelligibility tolerance because muscular patterns are involved, thus making corrections difficult when observed. Besides, phonetic patterns do not impair intelligibility much. Hence the transference of phonetic habits from one language to another is both easier to tolerate and more difficult to avoid than transference at the lexico-grammatical level. It follows that a speaker who is learning a second dialect does so with an accent since the muscles of his speech organs would have crystallized in response to the phonetics of his native language which he learnt first. The speaker therefore speaks the second dialect with the phonetic features of his native dialect. The learning of a standard language is simply the learning of a second

dialect – that which has been standardized.

Members of a language community control at least two dialects and use both dialects in different situations. In the rural areas, the native dialect is used in most situations since there is less movement. Therefore, rural dwellers tend to be parochial and maintain the homogeneity of their dialect. In the urban community, on the other hand, there is more demand on the standard dialect than on the rural one. This is because people from different regions converge here. In order to ensure mutual intelligibility resulting from the pressure of communication, a great deal of demand is made on the standard dialect which now becomes the lingua franca amongst them.

1. Members of a language community control at least two

- A. the convergence of people from disparate regions results in the pressure of communication.
- B. there is little demand for the indigenous dialects.
- C. they want a lingua franca which is produced by mutual intelligibility.
- D. they are made up of both rural and urban dwellers.

2. According to the passage,
 - A. a foreign language produces the transference of the correct patterns of dialect features.
 - B. speech organs are shaped by indigenous languages.
 - C. a lingua franca is the consequence of a standard dialect.
 - D. mutual intelligibility is the consequence of the pressure of communication.
3. An appropriate title for this passage is
 - A. The Emergence of a Standard Language
 - B. The Phenomenon of Accent
 - C. The Quest for a Lingua Franca
 - D. Members of a Language Community
4. The word *those*, as used in the passage, refers to
 - A. indigenous languages
 - B. forms of orthography and phonology
 - C. foreign languages
 - D. patterns of an indigenous language.
5. Phonetic patterns allow for intelligibility tolerance because
 - A. transference is both difficult to avoid and easy to tolerate
 - B. they are involved and difficult to avoid
 - C. they give rise to the phenomenon of accent which is easy to tolerate
 - D. they involve muscular patterns which later crystallize.

PASSAGE II

It is possible to have a glimpse of life after death. Man has always believed in an afterlife, but only today do we have scientific reports of people who seem to have experienced the sensation of dying but lived to tell about it. Ongoing research is documenting hundreds of cases each year of the near-death experience (NDE), and scientists think they are finding a clearly identifiable pattern: usually a man is dying and, as he reaches the point of greatest physical distress, he hears himself pronounced dead by his doctor. He begins to hear an uncomfortable noise, a loud ringing or buzzing, and at the same time feels himself moving very rapidly through a long dark tunnel. After this he suddenly finds himself outside of his own physical body, but still in the immediate physical environment, and he sees his own body from a distance, as though he is a spectator. He watches the resuscitation attempt from this unusual vantage point and is in a state of emotional upheaval.

After a while, he collects himself and becomes accustomed to his odd condition. He notices that he still had a 'body', but one of a very different nature and with very different powers from the physical body he has left behind. Soon after, things begin to happen. Others come to meet and to help him. He glimpses the spirits of relatives and friends who have already died, and a loving, warm spirit of a kind he has never encountered before – a being of light – appears before him. This being asks him a question, nonverbally – to make him evaluate his life – and helps him along by showing him a *panoramic instantaneous playback of the major events of his life*. Then he finds that he must go back to the earth that the time for his death has not yet come. At this point he resists, for by now he is taken up with his experiences in the afterlife and does not want to return. He is

overwhelmed by intense feelings of joy, love and peace. Despite his attitude, though, he somehow reunites with his physical body and lives.

Adapted from Moody, R. A. (1975) *Life after Life*

6. The NDE man appears to be a spectator in the flurry of activities around him because
 - A. his new 'body' would not allow him to participate.
 - B. he is moving rapidly through a long dark tunnel.
 - C. he can only watch as the events unfold
 - D. he is now a dead man.
7. According to the passage, scientific evidence has made it possible
 - A. to make conjectures about what happens after death
 - B. to know a little about what happens in the world of the dead
 - C. for one to experience the sensation of dying and living again
 - D. for the dead to return and tell their experiences.
8. The expression *as he reaches the point of greatest physical distress*, as used in the passage, means when
 - A. the man's system finally collapses
 - B. the sick man finally stops breathing
 - C. his doctor is ready to pronounce him dead
 - D. his condition seems to get worse.
9. A suitable title for the passage is
 - A. A Glimpse into the World of the Dead
 - B. Visions of an Afterlife
 - C. Research into the Lives of the Dead
 - D. The Sensation of Death and the Afterlife.
10. That the man was shown a *panoramic instantaneous playback of the major events of his life* suggests that
 - A. he needs to be entertained to take his mind away from the noise around him
 - B. he needs to see the difference between his past life and his new life
 - C. there are video machines in the world beyond
 - D. he has to assess his deeds in life.

PASSAGE III

The passage below has gaps numbered 11 to 20. Immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate option for each gap. Each question carries 2 marks.

Before any detailed analysis begins, the first thing to do with the raw data is to check through the field record books and questionnaires for any ...11.. (A. *mistakes* B. *events* C. *records* D. *odds*), inconsistencies and incompleteness. In some cases, it may be possible to correct any discovered shortcomings. When it is not possible to carry out these ...12... (A. *plans* B. *corrections* C. *expectations* D. *possibilities*), a visit to the field may even be necessary. It should however be realized that it is not very often that a revisit is possible.

In most scientific...13... (A. *questionnaires* B. *data* C. *experiments* D. *conclusions*) such revisits are clearly impossible. This is true of many surveys too. A road traffic survey...14.. (A. *classified* B. *precoded* C. *conducted* D. *experimented*) to find out the amount and frequency of daily traffic between two towns cannot be expected to be ...15... (A. *observed* B. *produced* C. *undertaken* D. *reproducible*). There is no way of going back to check whether the number of vehicles reported for any

particular hour is correct or not. With open-ended questions the ...16...(A. *method* B. *responses* C. *errors* D. *conclusions*) have to be classified into relatively small number of groups. The process of classifying answers and of sometimes identifying them by number and letter is called...17.. (A. *encoding* B. *recording* C. *coding* D. *recoding*). When closed-ended questions are used, it is possible to code all the possible answers before they are actually received. This is called...18.. (A. *recoding* B. *coding* C. *precoding* D. *encoding*). What is done, a check through the answers for proper classification, numbering and lettering is still called for at this stage. This whole process of checking through questionnaires and notebooks is called ...19.. (A. *listing* B. *posting* C. *editing* D. *auditing*). Collected data will eventually have to be used in drawing ...20.. (A. *analogies* B. *examples* C. *references* D. *conclusions*) and writing a report about the population from which it came.

Read the passage below carefully and answer the questions that follow. Each question carries 3 marks.

PASSAGE IV

By 1910, the motorcar was plainly conquering the highway. The private car was now part of every rich man's establishment, although its prices made it as yet an impossible luxury for most of the middle class. But for the adventuresome youth, there was the motorcycle, a fearsome invention producing accidents and ear-splitting noises. Already, the dignified carriages and smart pony-traps were beginning to disappear from the roads, and coachmen and grooms, unless mechanically minded, were finding it more difficult to make a living.

The roads, which had gone to sleep since the coming of the railway, now awoke to feverish activity. Cars and motorcycles dashed along them at speeds which rivaled those of the express trains, and the lorry began to appear. Therefore, the road system was compelled to adapt itself to a volume and speed of traffic for which it had never been intended. Its complete adaptation was impossible; but the road surface was easily transformed and, during the early years of the century, the dustiness and greasiness of the highways were lessened by tar-spraying. To widen and straighten the roads and get rid of blind corners and every steep gradient were tasks which had scarcely been tackled before 1914. The situation was worst of all in towns where not only was any large scheme of road widening usually out of the question, but also where crowding and danger were all too frequently increased by the short-sighted eagerness of town authorities in laying down tramlines.

Yet it was not only the road system that was in need of readjustment; the nervous system of those who used and dwelt by the roads suffered. The noises caused by the conversion of the roads into speedways called for a corresponding tightening up of the nerves; and, especially in the towns, the pedestrians who wished to preserve life and limb was compelled to keep his attention continually on the stretch, to practise himself in estimates of the speed of approaching vehicles and to run or jump for his life if he ventured off the pavement.

Adapted from Rachel Carson: The Advent of the Motor Car

21. The writer seems to suggest that
- the volume and speed of traffic on the roads increased with the advent of cars, motor cycles and lorries
 - there were no roads before the advent of cars and motorcycles and so people had to be mechanically minded
 - coachmen and grooms were not mechanically minded
 - the roads that existed were dormant.

22. The writer uses the expression *unless mechanically minded* to refer to
- town authorities laying down tramlines
 - coachmen and grooms who chose to become mechanics
 - coachmen and grooms adaptable to the new technology
 - those amenable to change and development.
23. The statement *By 1910, the motor car was plainly conquering the highway* means that
- highway codes for motor cars came into effect by 1910
 - by 1910 motor cars became a common sight on the highways
 - the motor car was invented in 1910
 - by 1910 many people knew how to drive motorcars.
24. From the passage, it is obvious that
- the motorcar and the lorry came to displace the train traffic
 - motorcars were mere luxuries which many people tried desperately to acquire
 - the motorcar was invented before the express trains
 - the train was the fastest means of transport before the motorcar and the lorry.
25. One of the following statements can be deduced from the passage.
- Significant improvement occurred in road transport since the advent of motorcars, lorries and motorcycles.
 - People no longer used trains with the advent of cars and lorries.
 - Society would be better off without the chaotic volume and speed of motor cars, lorries and motorcycles.
 - Human society was static without the express speed of cars and motorcycles.

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

(Questions 26 to 80 carry 1 mark each.)

In questions 26 and 27, identify the word that has a different stress pattern from the others.

26. A. administrative B. circulation
C. temperamental D. consideration
27. A. classroom B. programme
C. brother D. July

In each of questions 28 to 31, choose the word that does not have the same vowel sound as the others.

28. A. bale B. plait
C. saint D. gate
29. A. rice B. fight
C. granite D. die
30. A. wind B. people
C. even D. key
31. A. enjoy B. log
C. toil D. rejoice

In each of questions 31 to 56, fill each gap with the most appropriate option from the list provided.

32. ... (A. *Have being* B. *Having been* C. *Having being* D. *Have I been*) told of his impending arrival, I worked hard to make his short stay very comfortable.
33. The weather is probably... appealing for people who live in Jos... (A. *no less/than* B. *more/as* C. *as much/as* D. *at least as/but*) for foreigners.
34. Ado tried to ... (A. *recall* B. *obliterate* C. *eulogize* D. *obstruct*) all memory of his dead father.
35. This imposing edifice ... (A. *had costed* B. *costed* C. *cost* D. *have cost*) a fortune to build.
36. Three quarters of the hostel... been painted and three quarters of the students ... (A. *has/has* B. *have/has* C. *have/have* D. *has/have*) moved in.
37. They let him go in ... (A. *respect* B. *regard* C. *disregard* D. *consideration*) of his age.
38. ... (A. *While* B. *By chance* C. *Should* D. *Should in case*) you come early to the new house, clean up my flat.
39. These villagers... (A. *used* B. *are used* C. *were used* D. *use*) to grow rice.
40. When Ajike met her... (A. *strange* B. *loving* C. *caring* D. *estranged*) husband at the party, she felt like reconciling with him.
41. He does not seem to know how to solve the problem, ... (A. *does not he* B. *does he* C. *does he not* D. *doesn't he*)?
42. Some scientists are trying to... (A. *imitate* B. *implicate* C. *replicate* D. *fabricate*) human beings in their laboratories.
43. A wide range of options.... (A. *is* B. *was* C. *were* D. *are*) made available to the political parties during the recently concluded elections.
44. The meeting was called to... (A. *re-present* B. *reconstitute* C. *reconcile* D. *recommend*) divergent views on the subject of a national conference.
45. The police came early enough to... (A. *detonate* B. *insulate* C. *diffuse* D. *defuse*) the bomb planted by the rioters.
46. The government which ... recruiting ... (A. *is/their* B. *were/ their* C. *was/its* D. *are/its*) workers suddenly stopped doing so.
47. They had to ... (A. *resort to* B. *switch on* C. *light up* D. *fall back on*) the generator when the electricity failed.
48. I do not think any sane person would have acted in such a ... (A. *rational* B. *cruel* C. *secret* D. *composed*) manner.
49. Neither Agbo nor his parents... (A. *has attended* B. *attend* C. *attends* D. *attended*) the meetings now.
50. Modern dancing has become rather scientific and so requires ... (A. *a rapping voice* B. *bizarre costuming* C. *immense instrumentation* D. *some choreographic skill*).
51. Of course, we all saw the culprit ... (A. *approaching* B. *approaches* C. *approached* D. *approach*) and hit the man
52. The Company Director showed the contractor a ... (A. *photocopy* B. *photograph* C. *prototype* D. *microfilm*) of the proposed office complex.
53. Had he considered his public image carefully, he ... (A. *would have stood down* B. *might have stood aside* C. *should have stepped down* D. *would have stepped aside*) for his opponent in the election.
54. The editor was not happy that the Nigerian press was hemmed ... (A. *up* B. *across* C. *in* D. *over*)
55. More... (A. *energy* B. *power* C. *effort* D. *grease*) to your elbow as you campaign for press freedom!
56. A child that shows mature characteristics at an early age may be described as ... (A. *precocious* B. *ingenuous* C. *premature* D. *preconceived*).
- In questions 57 and 58, identify the word that has the stress on the first syllable.**
57. A. misread B. resign
C. competent D. compel
58. A. resist B. intact
C. confirm D. salon
- In each of questions 59 to 62, choose from the options the word that has the same consonant sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.**
59. Past
A. pasture B. castle
C. wrestle D. preached.
60. Church
A. feature B. chauffeur
C. ocean D. machine
61. Sure
A. charlatan B. church
C. cheer D. cheap
62. Thank
A. Thomas B. though
C. Thames D. thought
- In each of questions 63 to 77, choose the option opposite in meaning to the word(s) or phrase in italics.**
63. Amina's performance in the examination *surpassed my expectations*.
A. amazed everyone B. lacked merit
C. was extraordinary good D. was disappointing
64. As these boys never act in public, the police are now worried about their *covert* activities.
A. evil B. open C. cryptic D. ignoble
65. The town was all *agog* at his unexpected return.

- A. unexcited B. excited C. on fire D. surprised
66. Some equatorial areas have a *sultry* climate.
A. a hot B. an inclement C. a temperate D. a stable
67. The journalist's write-up contained a *plethora* of detail.
A. simplicity B. shortage C. complexity
D. spectrum
68. In the latter part of his life, the famous soldier showed signs of *youthfulness*.
A. bravery B. vitality C. energy D. senility
69. It is *inconceivable* that the rat devoured the cat.
A. contestable B. credible C. incomprehensible
D. unimaginable
70. Ali wondered why the principal was *ambivalent* about the students' future.
A. inconsiderate B. decisive C. anxious
D. ambitious
71. The teacher taught the *rudiments* of Chemistry to the first grade.
A. elements B. fundamentals C. basics
D. stupidity
72. In his *naivety*, he believed all the stories his friend told him.
A. artlessness B. friendliness C. incredulity
D. stupidity
73. Updating the Board's brochure is an *arduous* task.
A. a regular B. an annual C. a difficult D. an easy
74. The lecture seemed *interminable*.
A. brief B. interesting C. boring D. unending
75. Had I known about their plan much earlier, I would have *nipped* it in the bud.
A. promoted it B. squashed it C. initiated it D. stopped it
76. What a *harmless* thought he has!
A. pleasant B. perfect C. pernicious D. pertinent
77. There is much *apathy* towards reading among students nowadays.
A. indecision B. enthusiasm C. indifference
D. disinclination

In each of questions 78 to 80, the word in capital letters has an emphatic stress. Choose the option that best fits the expression in the sentence.

78. YOUR sister should come with us tomorrow.
A. Should your brother come with us tomorrow?
B. Should our brother come with us tomorrow?
C. Should Ado's sister come with us tomorrow?
D. Should my sister come with us tomorrow?
79. They FLEW to Abuja.
A. Where did they fly to?
B. Did they go to Abuja by road?

- C. How will they get to Abuja?
D. Did they fly to Jos?

80. My neighbour BRUISED his thigh while playing football.
A. Did your neighbour fracture his thigh while playing football?
B. Did your neighbour break his leg while playing tennis?
C. Did your neighbour play football yesterday?
D. Was your neighbour involved in an accident?

In each of questions 81 to 85, select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence. Each question carries 2 marks.

81. Adawo is an imp.
A. Adawo behaves badly.
B. Adawo behaves decently.
C. Adawo behaves differently.
D. Adawo behaves queerly.
82. The solution lies in choosing between various negative alternatives.
A. The solution lies in choosing between the positive and the negative.
B. The solutions are many.
C. The solution can be found in one of the negative options.
D. The solution is a negative one.
83. You must not attend the end-of-year party.
A. You do not have to decide whether to attend the party or not.
B. You have to decide whether to attend the party or not.
C. It is necessary that you do not attend the party.
D. It is necessary that you attend the party.
84. Theman reasoned that there ought to be a limit to sycophancy.
A. Sycophants need not talk all the time.
B. There can be no favour beyond a reasonable point.
C. Sycophants should know when to grant people's request.
D. People should know when not to use flattery.
85. Oche's chief idiosyncrasy is a passion for pounded yam.
A. Oche hates pounded yam.
B. Oche's chief hates pounded yam.
C. Oche's chief likes pounded yam.
D. Oche has a penchant for pounded yam.

(Questions 86 to 100 carry 1 mark each.)

In each of questions 86 to 100, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word(s) or phrase in italics.

86. The professor discussed a number of *abstruse* topics.
A. irrelevant B. useful C. esoteric D. relevant.
87. Tade became *timorous* when she was asked to give the valedictory speech.
A. excited B. aggressive C. nervous D. happy
88. The men were *tardy* in offering help.

- A. generous B. quick C. brave D. slow
89. Ugo has often been described as *belligerent*.
A. attractive B. combative C. innocent D. patient
90. The *coalescence* of the groups created additional problems.
A. union B. fighting C. proscription
D. disbandment
91. Funmi is just being *facetious* about her marrying a soldier.
A. unfaithful B. serious C. crazy D. unserious
92. The village girl wore *sumptuous* clothes.
A. loose-fitting B. cheap C. faded-looking D. expensive
93. Any chief executive of an organization would find *radical changes* blocked at every turn.
A. ideas B. innovations C. developments
D. suggestions
94. I cannot understand why Ali should serve in that *moribund* administration.
A. crumbling B. purposeless C. prodigal
D. oppressive
95. Bose was angry because her friend called her a *pilferer*.
A. liar B. hypocrite C. criminal D. thief
96. While the hooligans exchanged blows, we looked on *complacently*.
A. questioningly B. sorrowfully C. dejectedly
D. contentedly
97. The player kept on *gamely* to the end of the match.
A. courageously B. skillfully C. amateurishly
D. stubbornly

98. Art lies in cherishing the initiative and *creative power* of each person.
A. gift B. strength C. potential D. mind
99. As the triumphant rebels were returning to their base, they met with a *serious reverse*.
A. an enemy B. an army C. a victory D. a defeat
100. The Conference Centre caters for *transients* only.
A. permanent guests B. professionals C. novices
D. temporary guests

COMPREHENSION

Read passages I, II & III carefully and answer the questions that follow. *Each question carries 3 marks.*

PASSAGE I

If our thought is to be clear and we are to succeed in communicating it to other people, we must have some method of *fixing the meaning of the words we use*. When we use a word whose meaning is not certain, *we may well be asked* to define it. There is a useful traditional device for doing this by indicating the class to which whatever is indicated by the term belongs, and also the particular property which distinguishes it from all other members of the same class. Thus we may define a whale as a marine animal that spouts'. 'Marine animal' in this definition indicates the general class to which the whale belongs, and 'spouts' indicates the particular property that distinguishes

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whales from other such marine animals as fishes, seals, jellyfish and lobsters. In the same way, we can define an even number as a finite integer divisible by two, or a democracy as a system of government in which the people themselves rule.

There are other ways, of course, of indicating the meanings of words. We may, for example, find it hard to make a suitable definition of the word 'animal', so we say that an animal is such a thing as a rabbit, dog, fish or goat. Similarly, we may say that religion is such a system as Christianity, Islam, Judaism and Buddhism. This way of indicating the meaning of a term by enumerating examples of what it includes is obviously of limited usefulness. If we indicated our use of the word 'animal' as above, our hearers might, for example, be doubtful whether a sea-anemone or a slug was to be included in the class of animals. It is, however, a useful way of supplementing a definition if the definition itself is definite without being easily understandable. Failure of an attempt at definition to serve its purpose may result from giving as distinguishing mark one which either does not belong to all the things the definition is intended to include, or does belong to some members of the same general class which the definition is intended to exclude.

Adapted from *Straight and Crooked Thinking*, by R. H. Thouless

1. The expression *we may well be asked* as used in the passage means
A. it is quite likely that we will be asked
B. we cannot escape being asked
C. the listener is always justified to ask questions
D. it is inconceivable that we will be asked.
2. From the passage, which of these is a disadvantage of defining by enumeration.
A. The words or objects listed may not all share similar characteristics.
B. Enumeration always leaves doubts in the mind of the speaker.
C. The property and examples enumerated may not be all-inclusive.
D. Many important members of the group may be left out of the enumeration.
3. One of these summarizes the approaches to definition discussed in the passage.
A. Specifying clearly what distinguishes a particular word or object from its traditional groups.
B. Indicating the class of a word and mentioning its general property with examples.
C. Giving general and specific features followed by examples of what the object or word includes.
D. Mentioning the class of a word or object with its specific property.
4. The writer uses the expression *fixing the meaning of the words we use* to mean
A. getting even with the people who always ask for definitions

- B. using definitions to help build up their vocabulary
 - C. repairing the damage done by inadequate definition during communication
 - D. using definitions to help people communicate their thoughts and argue logically.
5. Which of the following statements can be deduced from the passage?
- A. There are both traditional and modern methods of defining words.
 - B. Definitions aid communication when enumeration is accurately handled.
 - C. Every speaker or writer has a method of defining words.
 - D. Accurate definition is invaluable to communication but difficult to achieve.

PASSAGE II

Those who have been following the arguments for and against the deregulation of the oil industry in Nigeria may have got the impression that deregulation connotes lack of control or indifference on the part of the Government. But there is nothing so far from official quarters to suggest that deregulation will cause the Government to relinquish its control of the oil industry because the absence of direct control does not mean that it will surrender all its rights to the entrepreneurs who may want to participate in the industry. Yet the opposition expressed so far against deregulation stems from the fear that the Government would leave Nigerians at the mercy of a heartless cartel who would command the heights of the oil industry and cause the pump price of fuel to rise above the means of most Nigerians.

As a result of such fears, many Nigerians have become resentful of deregulation and, in fact, the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) has threatened to 'deregulate' the Government if it should go ahead with the deregulation plan. But Nigerians have not fared any better with the economy totally in Government control. Until recently, the most important sectors of the economy were in the hands of the Government. Today, the deregulation of some of these sectors has broken its monopoly and introduced healthy competition to make things a little easier for Nigerians. A good example is the breaking of the stifling monopoly of Nigeria Airways. Today, the traveler is king at the domestic airports as opposed to the struggle that air travels used to be under Nigeria Airways monopoly. Before, it was almost easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for travellers to board a plane.

Following from this, the apostles of deregulation rightly heap all the blame for the problems associated with petroleum products distribution in this country squarely on the Government, which owns all the refineries and which sells fuel to local consumers through its agency, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC). In the same way, the Government argues that if the current NNPC monopoly were broken with the introduction of entrepreneurs to the refining and sale of petroleum products in the country, the Nigerian people would be all the better for it. It stands to reason that once the Government continues to fix maximum prices for petroleum products in this country, the deregulation of the oil sector should bring some relief to the people by ensuring that wastage, corruption and inefficiency are reduced to the minimum. Consumers will also have the last laugh because competition will result in the

availability of the products at reasonable prices. This appears to be the sense in deregulation.

6. An appropriate title for this passage is
- A. The Advantages of a Deregulated Economy
 - B. Highlighting the Dangers of Deregulation
 - C. Making a Case for Deregulation
 - D. The problems of the NNPC
7. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A. The opposition to the deregulation of the oil industry is not unanimous.
 - B. The Nigeria Labour Congress has been able to prevent the Government from deregulating the economy.
 - C. The introduction of entrepreneurs to the oil industry will make life easy only for a few Nigerians.
 - D. A better life for all Nigerians is conditional upon the deregulation of the economy.
8. The writer seems to suggest that
- A. Nigerians do not understand the sense in deregulation.
 - B. a deregulated economy will cause the Government to be indifferent to the plight of ordinary Nigerians.
 - C. only a heartless cartel will benefit by the deregulation of the oil industry.
 - D. the anxiety caused by the deregulation question is groundless.
9. Which of the following conclusions can be reached from the passage?
- A. Nigerians cannot buy fuel at exorbitant prices.
 - B. The deregulation of the oil industry does not preclude the Government from exerting its influence.
 - C. The deregulation of the economy will solve all the problems of petroleum products distribution.
 - D. The Government is hell-bent on leaving Nigerians at the mercy of a heartless cartel.
10. Which of these correctly summarizes the arguments adduced by the advocates of deregulation?
- A. Deregulating the economy will make the NNPC more efficient and less wasteful.
 - B. Competition in the oil industry will be beneficial to several Nigerians.
 - C. Competition should be allowed in the production and distribution of petroleum products.
 - D. The Government should deregulate every aspect of the Nigerian economy.

PASSAGE III

Recognizing the need for objectivity in their work, the early report writers worked to develop a writing style which would convey this attitude. They reasoned that the source of the subjective quality in a report is the human being. And they reasoned that objectivity is best attained by emphasizing the

factual material of a report rather than the personalities involved. So they worked to remove the human being from their writing. Impersonal writing style was the result. By impersonal writing is meant writing in the third person – without I's, we's or you's.

In recent years, impersonal writing has been strenuously questioned by many writers. These writers point out that personal writing is more forceful and direct than is impersonal writing. They contend that writing which brings both reader and writer into the picture is more like conversation and therefore more interesting. And they answer to the point on objectivity with a reply that objectivity is an attitude of mind and not a matter of person. A report, they say, can be just as objective when written in personal style as when in impersonal style. Frequently, they counter with the argument that impersonal writing leads to an overuse of passive voice and a generally dull writing style. This last argument, however, lacks substance. Impersonal writing can and should be interesting. Any dullness it may have is wholly the fault of the writer. As proof, one has only to look at the lively styles used by the writers for newspapers, news magazines and journals. Most of this writing is impersonal – and usually it is not dull.

As in most cases of controversy, there is some merit to the arguments on both sides. There are situations in which personal writing is best. There are situations in which impersonal writing is best. And there are situations in which either style is appropriate. The writer must decide at the outset of his work which style is best for his own situation.

His decision should be based on the circumstances of each report situation. First, he should consider the expectations or desires of those for whom he is preparing the report. More than likely he will find a preference for impersonal style, for, like most human beings, businessmen have been slow to break tradition. Next, the writer should consider the formality of the report situation. If the situation is informal, as when the report is really a personal communication of information between business associates, personal writing is appropriate. But if the situation is formal, as is the case with most reports, the conventional impersonal style is best.

Lesikar, R. V.: *Report Writing for Business*

11. One argument given in support of personal writing is that it
 - A. has informal features which make it more diverting than impersonal writing
 - B. makes writers more focused and less boring
 - C. can be more objective than impersonal writing
 - D. is the style to use in all situations involving businessmen.
12. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
 - A. The impersonal style helps to achieve a measure of objectivity in report writing.
 - B. The impersonal style has been widely acclaimed.
 - C. Most report writing is characterized by the sparing use of the impersonal style.
 - D. Most writers use the impersonal style to achieve objectivity in their reports.
13. According to the passage, most of the writing in newspapers, news magazines and journals

- A. personal and uninteresting
- B. personal and interesting
- C. impersonal and interesting
- D. impersonal and uninteresting.

14. From the passage, what determines the appropriateness of a style is the
 - A. theme
 - B. reader
 - C. writer
 - D. situation
15. Which of the following best describes the writer of the passage?
 - A. He recognizes the need to be critical of report writing.
 - B. He cannot be said to be objective.
 - C. He is being unnecessarily analytic.
 - D. He is completely non-committal.

PASSAGE IV

The passage below has gaps numbered 16 to 25. Immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate option for each gap. Each question carries 2 marks.

It is the business of the scientist to accumulate knowledge about the universe and all that is in it, and to find, if he is able, common ...16... (A. *approaches* B. *instruments* C. *factors* D. *experiments*) which underlie and account for the facts that he knows. He chooses, when he can, the method of the controlled ...17... (A. *experiment* B. *respondent* C. *data* D. *system*). If he wants to find out the effect of light on growing plants, he takes many plants, as alike as possible. Some he stands in the sun, some in the shade, some in the dark; all the time keeping all other ...18... (A. *procedures* B. *conditions* C. *studies* D. *objects*) (temperature, moisture, nourishment) the same. In this way, by keeping other variables...19... (A. *dark* B. *constant* C. *good* D. *natural*), and by varying the light only, the effect of light on plants can be clearly seen. This ...20... (A. *method* B. *research* C. *tool* D. *rationale*) of using 'controls' can be applied to a variety of situations, and can be used to find the answers to questions as widely different as 'must moisture be present ...21... (A. *bar* B. *gold* C. *iron* D. *an alloy*) is to rust?' and 'which variety of beans gives the greatest yield in one...22... (A. *period* B. *season* C. *climate* D. *weather*)?'

In the course of his...23... (A. *inquiries* B. *findings* C. *queries* D. *experiment*), the scientist may find what he thinks is one common explanation for an increasing number of facts. The explanation, if it seems consistently to fit the various facts, is called ...24... (A. *a principle* B. *a thesis* C. *a hypothesis* D. *an antithesis*). If this continues to stand the test of numerous experiments and remains unshaken, it becomes a ...25... (A. *notion* B. *deduction* C. *law* D. *thesis*).

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

(Questions 26 to 75 carry 1 mark each)

In each of questions 26 to 50, fill each gap with the most appropriate option from the list provided.

26. ... (A. *In spite of* B. *Given* C. *Barring* D. *In case of*) any problems, I shall travel to London tomorrow on a business trip.

27. Musa has lived here for five years but he does not seem able to get over the enormously... (A. *bizarre* B. *intricate* C. *absurd* D. *fantastic*) and elaborate rules that govern the society.
28. The match gave the team a chance to show their ... (A. *mettle* B. *worth* C. *position* D. *prowess*)
29. These... must have ...
A. *analysis/attracted* B. *analyses/attract*
C. *analyses/attracted* D. *analysis/attract* the World Bank officials.
30. The highly appreciative audience clapped... hands and showered ... (A. *its/encomiums* B. *its/invectives* C. *their/encomiums* D. *their/invectives*) on the lecturer.
31. The members elected Baba ... (A. *to be a chairman* B. *chairman* C. *their chairman* D. *to become chairman*) of the committee.
32. The officer described the comment as ... (A. *dangerous* B. *sad* C. *ludicrous* D. *libellous*) because it was very amusing.
33. The new manager was responsible for the ... (A. *uplifting* B. *lifting* C. *uplift* D. *upliftment*) of the organization.
34. He is... Kaduna... (A. *at/in* B. *at/for* C. *in/on* D. *for/in*) an official assignment.
35. The future of the company is... though many seem ... (A. *promising/nostalgic* B. *dicy/unsatisfied* C. *okay/optimistic* D. *rosy/pessimistic*) about it.
36. The army officer said that more... (A. *geurrilas* B. *guerrillas* C. *geurrillas* D. *guerrillas*) would be needed to prosecute the war.
37. The quality of your questions which... always attracted attention... (A. *has/have* B. *have/have* C. *has/has* D. *have/has*) never been in doubt.
38. Despite all preparations, the wedding did not... (A. *come on* B. *come up* C. *come along* D. *come off*).
39. Didn't ... (A. *somebody* B. *someone* C. *anyone* D. *everyone*) draw your attention to the entry requirements?
40. You are free to solicit... (A. *financial* B. *by financial* C. *f or financial* D. *a financial*) support from the Board.
41. As election day draws near, the party looks... because many of its members have... (A. *cheerless/cross-carpeted from* B. *cheerful/moved to* C. *vulnerable/defected to* D. *successful/declared for*) other parties.
42. Ali has been cured of his amnesia; he no longer suffers from... (A. *rounds of anxiety* B. *bouts of malaria* C. *pains in his arms* D. *loss of memory*).
43. By this time next year, I... (A. *will have been* B. *would have been* C. *could have been* D. *will be*) twenty years old.
44. The operations of the bank... not... (A. *do/cover* B. *did/covered* C. *does/cover* D. *does/covered*) cottage and small-scale industries.

45. We did not understand what the magistrate said about.... (A. *assault* B. *touching* C. *acid* D. *insult*) and battery.
46. Whenever we have(A *together a good long talk* B. *a long good talk together* C. *together a long good talk* D. *a good long talk together*), we feel better.
47. The members of the other team agree... (A. *on* B. *by* C. *to* D. *with*) all the terms of the contract.
48. One advantage of the English language in Nigeria is that it puts everyone... a common...(A. *in/advantage* B. *in/standing* C. *on/footing* D. *at/equality*).
49. If one perseveres, ... (A. *she* B. *they* C. *one* D. *he*) will surely succeed.
50. ... a motor can be harmful ... (A. *To ride/with* B. *To ride/for* C. *Riding/to* D. *Riding/for*) your health.

In each of questions 51 to 53, choose the option that has a different vowel sound from the others.

51. A. mere B. weird C. hear D. tear (verb).
52. A. does B. son C. flood D. world
53. A. cough B. rough C. rot D. dog

In each of questions 54 to 56, choose the option that has the same consonant sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

54. preach
A. lotion B. castle C. question D. past
55. business
A. eyes B. grace C. rice D. sink
56. cough
A. thoroughly B. of C. trophy D. though

In each of questions 57 and 58, choose the word that has a different stress pattern from the others.

57. A. convenient B. contribute C. embarrass D. madam
58. A. suffer B. blackboard C. success D. calendar

In each of questions 59 to 73, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word(s) or phrase in italics.

59. I wonder what will be left of his essay when the *extraneous* material is deleted.
A. main B. relevant C. erroneous D. superfluous
60. Tortoises need cool climates and must have places where they can *hibernate*.
A. sleep deeply B. relax C. reproduce D. hide at night
61. They are considered to be legal *luminaries*.
A. experts B. practitioners C. directors D. powers
62. Practising medicine is not as lucrative as many people *think*.
A. know B. assume C. consider D. understand

63. The manager made *disparaging* remarks about the retiring officer.
A. parochial B. cynical C. derogatory D. rude
64. The teacher's apparent nonchalant attitude was *misconstrued* by his students.
A. condoned B. misquoted C. misinterpreted D. misrepresented.
65. Let us not indulge in *recrimination*.
A. unfounded allegation B. counter-accusation
C. accusation D. indictment.
66. Teachers of music believe in its *therapeutic* effect.
A. lyrical B. healing C. sound D. rhythmic
67. The man outran his wife when they heard the *eerie* sound.
A. hissing B. harsh C. scary D. loud
68. His success may be described as a *pyrrhic* victory.
A. a deserving victory B. costly C. indecisive
D. an easy victory
69. The Executive Secretary has just *assumed* office.
A. resumed work B. been sworn in C. started work
D. returned
70. The warring tribes have been told to *parley* with each other.
A. hold talks B. observe a truce C. suspend hostilities
D. sign a treaty.
71. He is *a stringer* for a newspaper.
A. a financier of B. a reporter for C. an editor of
D. a freelancer for
72. Adigun's jokes are always *puerile*.
A. entertaining B. empty C. childish D. amusing
73. I wish the commander were *less adamant* about his proposed *reprisal* attack on the enemy.
A. unyielding about/retaliatory
B. tolerant of /surprise
C. sentimental about/rehearsed
D. supportive of /retributive

In each of questions 74 and 75, identify the word that has the stress on the first syllable.

74. A. comment B. dismiss
C. intact D. confuse
75. A. commute B. import (verb)
C. intend D. export (noun)

In each of questions 76 to 80, select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence. Each question carries 2 marks.

76. The organization is constantly in a state of flux.
A. The organization is moribund.
B. The organization is experiencing good times.
C. The organization is facing a difficult period.
D. There are periodic changes in the organization.
77. His meteoric rise to fame surprised everyone.
A. People were amazed at his rapid success.
B. He rose to the top quite unexpectedly.

- C. His rise to fame was only temporary.
D. He became successful very suddenly.
78. The politician was pilloried by the press for his inflammatory remarks.
A. The politician was closely questioned by the press for his remarks.
B. The politician was criticized by the press for his remarks.
C. The politician was ridiculed by the press for his remarks.
D. The politician was snubbed by the press for his remarks.
79. Audu was taken bad in the middle of the night.
A. He was ill B. He was caught. C. He was drunk
D. He was robbed.
80. After the successful operation, he recovered by leaps and bounds.
A. His well-bound wounds aided his recovery.
B. He did a lot of keep-fit exercises.
C. He used to jog regularly.
D. He got well very rapidly.

(Questions 81 to 100 carry 1 mark each.)

In each of questions 81 to 85, the word in capital letters has the emphatic stress. Choose the option that best fits the expression in the sentence.

81. The university has been TEMPORARILY closed.
A. Has the university been permanently open?
B. Has the campus been permanently closed?
C. Has the college been temporarily closed?
D. Has the university been permanently closed?
82. The king RAN to the palace.
A. Where did the king run to?
B. Did the queen run to the palace?
C. Did the king walk to the palace?
D. Who ran to the palace?
83. He travelled ONLY 20 kilometres before his car stopped.
A. Did he travel only 20 kilometres after his car stopped?
B. Did he travel exactly 20 kilometres before his car stopped?
C. Did he travel more than 20 kilometres before his car stopped?
D. Did you walk only 20 kilometres before the vehicle stopped?
84. The man BOUGHT the newspaper.
A. What did the man buy?
B. Is this the newspaper which the man bought?
C. Who bought the newspaper?
D. Did the man read the newspaper?
85. My UNCLE retired from the police.
A. Did your brother retire from the police?
B. Did your brother resign from the police?
C. Did your uncle retire from the army?
D. Did your sister resign from the police?

In each of questions 86 to 100, choose the option opposite in meaning to the word(s) or phrase in italics.

86. The Governor's visit is *an unprecedented* event in the

- history of the social club.
A. an unnecessary B. a momentous C. a perfect
D. an insignificant
87. He gave an unsatisfactory excuse but the boss swallowed it *hook, line and sinker*.
A. completely B. with a pinch of salt C. entirely
D. without mincing words.
88. The principal took exception to the *ignoble* role the teacher played in the matter.
A. dishonourable B. extraordinary C. honourable
D. embarrassing
89. The *hardline* posture of the labour leader has not helped matters.
A. imposing B. difficult C. compromising
D. uncompromising
90. The high cost of living these days calls for a lot of *frugality*.
A. economy B. recklessness C. prudence D. extravagance
91. The evidence the leader gave was *incontrovertible*.
A. logical B. indubitable C. practicable D. contestable
92. Tunde's reaction *underscores* the point I was making.
A. contradicts B. justifies C. summarizes D. emphasizes
93. Everyone admired the manager's *adroit* handling of the crises in the company.
A. clever B. clumsy C. skilful D. tactless
94. The chairman's conduct *redounds* to the image of the company.
A. contributes B. detracts from C. assists in D. reflects on
95. Her *phlegmatic* temperament endears her to her friends.
A. cold B. stoic C. lively D. irritable.
96. The President gave another *extemporaneous* speech last Friday.
A. fascinating B. unfavourable C. unprepared D. planned.
97. The witness *averred* that she had seen Dosun at the scene of the crime.
A. confirmed B. argued C. affirmed D. denied
98. The workers suddenly became *restive*.
A. fidgety B. calm C. disorderly D. submissive
99. The athlete has unexpectedly become *indomitable*.
A. unruly B. unconquerable C. weak D. disoriented.
100. He is *notorious* for his drunkenness.
A. known B. renowned C. popular D. well known

COMPREHENSION

Read passages, I, II and III carefully and answer the questions that follow. Each question carries 3 marks.

PASSAGE I

When man evolved a conscience, his basic relationship with the other animals began to change. Until then, they were broadly divided into those which ate him when they got the chance, those which he ate when he got the chance, and a third group which competed with him for food, or was otherwise a nuisance to him in the business of keeping alive.

In the primitive situation, man was, therefore, basically against Nature but, as the battle was progressively won, conscience crept in; the awareness of responsibility, and a failure to meet it, produced feelings of guilt. Those who live in cities and need no longer do battle against Nature are nowadays most active for Nature.

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At this time, something like a thousand kinds of animals (vertebrate animals) can be said to be in danger of extinction. A few of them have been reduced to this precarious position by extensive killing but the majority are disappearing only as fast as the particular kind of country they need for existence is itself disappearing; and all this at the hands of man, as often as not by mistake.

There are three species of turtles whose future survival is menaced by the demand for turtle soup, which would hardly justify the extermination of a giant reptile whose family has existed for 200 million years. Leopards are in jeopardy because of the fashion for their skins. As they get rarer, the prices rise and, as leopard skin coats become more expensive, the demand increases. No species can long survive the price of N60,000 which a half-grown baby leopard now carries on its skin. And crocodiles, the longest surviving reptiles, are now dwindling alarmingly as a result of the fashion in crocodile skin for ladies' handbags and men's shoes.

The human population explosion spreads mankind across the land surfaces of the earth at an alarming rate. There

will be twice as many of us before most of us are dead. Does this

mean no room for wild animals? Of course not. With ingenuity and forethought, a place can be kept for them. To destroy their habitat is as unnecessary as it would be to pull down a great cathedral in order to grow potatoes on the site. A campaign to save what remains is the concern of a new kind of Noah's Ark – the World Wildlife Fund. It does not believe that all is lost.

Adapted from Peter Scott's article in Sunday Times

1. The basic causes of the elimination of certain animals from the earth include
 - A. man's decision to live in cities and the development of large farmlands
 - B. extensive killing of animals and the fast disappearance of their favourable habitats
 - C. man's penchant for meat and the sale of animals for meat and hides
 - D. a deliberate battle against Nature and the quest for leopard skin.
2. From the passage, the attitude of the writer can be described as.

- A. partial
- B. optimistic
- C. indifferent
- D. pessimistic

3. The expression *when man evolved a conscience* means when
- A. man developed an awareness of right and wrong
 - B. man's intellect improved tremendously
 - C. man acquired new habits
 - D. man became a critical creature.
4. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A. Man kills animals only when he can afford to do so.
 - B. Man cannot spare those animals that eat his kind.
 - C. Man eats all categories of animals.
 - D. Man poses the greatest threat to Nature.
5. The sentence *There will be twice as many of us before most of us are dead* means
- A. some increase in human and animal population growth rates
 - B. mankind is fast spreading across the earth
 - C. many of us will die as a result of population explosion
 - D. the population growth rate will double before our death.

PASSAGE II

The 2002 World Cup Competition, also called Korea/Japan 2002, kicked off with a match between the defending champions, France, and the Senegalese national team from Africa. Nobody had given the Senegalese any chance against the star-studded defending champions but the 1-0 scoreline in favour of Senegal showed that African football can no longer be taken for granted.

This shocking defeat of France had raised Africa's hopes of going beyond the first round of the tournament. So when the Super Eagles of Nigeria filed out against Argentina on the morning of Sunday, June the second, 2002, many Nigerian football enthusiasts delayed attending church service to watch the match live on television. As expected, the Super Eagles put up strong resistance to the Argentinian challenge and the day would not have ended on a somber note for Nigerians if the momentum had been sustained throughout the match.

The hope of going beyond the first round, though precarious, was very much alive as the Eagles were expected to defeat their next opponents, Sweden and England. But some shortcomings in the Nigerian national team needed to be rectified to brighten their chances against their next opponents.

First, the defence needed to be strengthened to prevent the opponents from incessantly terrorizing the goalkeeper. Then the strikers also needed to improve on their lackluster performance against Argentina, since every Nigerian expected them to overwhelm their next opponents in the opening rounds. Lastly, rather than gamble with unfit players, a more creative use of the reserves would be necessary to smooth the way to the next round.

If World Cup *debutants*, Senegal, could nurse the hope

Eagles should soar instead of being intimidated by big names, for no team is invincible.

6. Which of the following captures the writer's suggestion on how the Eagles could improve their performance in subsequent matches?
- A. Better goalkeeping, a better attack and a stronger midfield.
 - B. Replacement of injured players, stronger attackers and a rugged defence.
 - C. Good coaching, more strikers and more defenders.
 - D. Fair officiating, good goalkeeping and fast players.
7. A suitable title for this passage is
- A. African Teams in the 2002 World Cup
 - B. The FIFA Korea/Japan 2002
 - C. The Nigerian and the Senegalese Teams
 - D. The Eagles in World Cup 2002.
8. From the argument in the last paragraph, it can be concluded that the Eagles were
- A. more experienced than the Senegalese team
 - B. not as strong as the Senegalese team.
 - C. more timid and goal-shy than their opponents
 - D. not sure of getting to the next round of the tournament.
9. The word *debutants*, as used in the passage, means
- A. hard-fighters B. under-dogs C. first-timers D. giant killers.
10. From the passage, it can be concluded that the writer
- A. was optimistic about the chances of the Eagles
 - B. did not fancy the Eagles' chances
 - C. was non-committal about the chances of the Eagles
 - D. was certain about the Eagles' chances.

of playing in the knock-out stages of the tournament, then the

PASSAGE III

Attitudes towards the smoking of cigarettes and the consumption of alcohol may be used to illustrate typical African ethics. Apart from the fact that smoking has now been linked with lung cancer disease, the African moralist has always regarded smoking as an indication of moral degradation. A number of people have accepted the *moralist idea* on smoking. Some have refrained from smoking, and those who could influence others, such as parents and religious leaders, have also exerted their influence to prevent others from smoking. On the other hand, a good many people have remained indifferent to the moralist view and have continued to smoke. The same argument has been applied to the consumption of alcohol. The African moralist, basing his judgement on the behaviour of a few alcoholics, tends to regard the habit of taking alcohol as a sign of wretchedness. The moralist holds the view that anybody who forms the habit of consuming alcohol will never do well in life. While this may be true in respect of a few people in the society, the fear of the moralist has not been justified. However, the economics is primarily interested in the habit of smoking and the consumption of alcohol in so far as they give satisfaction to smokers and drinkers and so generate supply of and demand for tobacco and alcohol. The economist is interested in knowing how many packets of cigarettes are consumed and to what extent an increase or fall in consumption could affect production, that

is, supply. Similarly, he is interested in how much beer is consumed and how the supply of beer will adjust to the demand for it. He examines the habits and the pressures which can lead to the readjustment of wants and the reallocation of resources to cover the wants.

Some moral principles associated with religion tend to lead on to economic problems. Followers of certain religions are expected not to consume pork, take alcohol or smoke tobacco. Devotees of some religious groups, on the other hand, can eat pork while others are expected to abstain from alcohol and smoking. Strict observance of these moral rules could cripple the breweries, the cigarette factories and some businesses. However, there seems to be a growing number of alcohol consumers and cigarette smokers – a development which should be of interest to the economist.

11. The positions maintained by the moralist and the economist can be described as being
A. at variance B. very agreeable C. quite indifferent D. very passionate
12. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
A. People who drink or smoke surely die of cancer.
B. Everyone ignores the moralist view on drinking and smoking.
C. Smoking and drinking may have positive effects on the economy.
D. Total abstinence from drinking and smoking is a religious obligation.
13. It can be concluded from the passage that morality, religion and economy are
A. clearly interconnected B. certainly different
C. somewhat interconnected D. certainly unrelated.
14. The view expressed by the writer in the last paragraph is that
A. the number of alcoholics and smokers is certainly increasing
B. more people now abstain from drinking and smoking
C. more people appear to take to drinking and smoking
D. sales of alcohol and tobacco products have improved tremendously.
15. According to the passage, *the moralist idea* is that
A. it is typically African not to smoke cigarettes
B. people should accept a point of view only when they are convinced
C. smoking is not good but a little alcohol may be permitted
D. the smoking of cigarettes is bad and unacceptable.

PASSAGE IV

The passage below has gaps numbered 16 to 25. Immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate option for each gap. *Each question carries 2 marks.*

A prepared speech is not easy to deliver, especially if it is not written by the presenter. A ...16... (A. *document* B. *free* C. *manuscript* D. *quantum*) delivery is one in which the speech has been written out word for word and is read to ...17... (A. *a*

This kind of delivery is usually reserved for very ...18... (A. *formal* B. *genuine* C. *impromptu* D. *guaranteed*) occasions when exact wording is ...19... (A. *conclusive* B. *critical* C. *reportive* D. *speculative*), such as the State of the Union Address or speeches before the United Nations General ...20... (A. *Negotiation* B. *Organization* C. *Assembly* D. *Audience*). The primary advantage is that the speech may be highly ...21... (A. *polished* B. *advanced* C. *analogous* D. *discreet*) in terms of word choice, turns of phrase, and development of ideas. The main disadvantage is that this type of delivery is difficult to do well. Reading aloud with meaningful ...22... (A. *anticipatory* B. *profuse* C. *bifocal* D. *vocal*) inflection requires the speaker to be very familiar with the text. If not, the words will come out in a choppy, expressionless way. Such poor delivery could destroy any ...23... (A. *interactive* B. *restrictive* C. *positive* D. *decisive*) effects created by the carefully chosen ...24... (A. *language* B. *slang* C. *dialect* D. *rhetoric*) Lack of familiarity with the ...25... (A. *exchange* B. *text* C. *note* D. *context*) could also prevent the speaker from maintaining eye contact with people being addressed.

gathering B. *a conference* C. *a congregation* D. *an audience*).

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

In each of questions 26 to 30, select the option that *best explains the information conveyed in the sentence. Each question carries 2 marks.*

26. In spite of his humble beginning, Audu now throws his weight around.
- A. Audu is arrogant despite his simple upbringing.
 - B. Despite his obvious poverty, Audu is a proud man.
 - C. His noble birth notwithstanding, Audu is a corrupt man.
 - D. From his poor background, Audu is now a rich man.
27. Ngozi has always considered her father to be an impassioned man.
- A. Her father is a very lively man.
 - B. Her father is an emotional man.
 - C. Her father is a disciplined man.
 - D. Her father is a very strict man.
28. The elders rebuked Olu for taking issue with his principal.
- A. Olu was cautioned for shouting at his principal.
 - B. Olu was scolded for acting in collusion with his principal.
 - C. Olu was reprimanded for arguing with his principal.
 - D. Olu was blamed for issuing a statement denying his principal.
29. The manager paid us in hard currency.
- A. We were paid in new notes.
 - B. We were paid in foreign currency.
 - C. We were paid in dollars and pound sterling.
 - D. We were paid in a strong and stable currency.
30. If he went to London, he would see the Queen.
- A. When he goes to London, he will see the Queen.

- B. He did not go to London and did not see the Queen.
 C. He did not see the Queen when he went to London.
 D. He would like to see the Queen when he goes to London.

(Questions 31 to 100 carry 1 mark each.)

In each of questions 31 to 45, choose the option opposite in meaning to the word(s) or phrase in italics.

31. Only those who are *gullible* fall victim to his trickery.
 A. saucy B. devastated C. courteous D. astute
32. He is well known for his *inordinate* ambition.
 A. excessive B. passionate C. moderate D. sound
33. Students could be *timid*.
 A. friendly B. bold C. covetous D. pugnacious
34. The witness decided to *conceal* the evidence.
 A. divulge B. hide C. destroy D. pugnacious
35. The members of the congregation were *inspired* by the sermon.
 A. bewitched B. enthralled C. disenchanted D. disorientated
36. Agbenu was *ecstatic* about her result.
 A. dispassionate B. sad C. pessimistic D. mad
37. The labour leader's *recalcitrant* stance was applauded.
 A. stubborn B. flexible C. uncompromising D. well-informed
38. A cool bath in a hot weather can be truly *invigorating*.
 A. devastating B. unpalatable C. debilitating D. disgusting
39. I am *loath* to do the assignment.
 A. willing B. unwilling C. waiting D. dying
40. Toyin is married to an *impatient*, self-centered man.
 A. a fretful B. a tolerant C. an edgy D. a tolerable
41. *Gregarious* animals can be found in the zoo.
 A. Various B. Wild C. Lonely D. Tame
42. The doctor examined the patient *painstakingly*.
 A. perfunctorily B. professionally C. painfully D. carefully
43. The company has continued to *monopolize* the distribution of the products.
 A. centralize B. specialize C. liberalize D. regularize
44. A *conservative* estimate put the number of missing persons at forty.
 A. Arough B. An accurate C. Aprimitive D. An incorrect
45. The agency has sworn to deal with all the *apostles* of confederation.
 A. proponents B. protagonists C. apostates D. opponents.

In each of questions 46 to 60, choose the option nearest in meaning to word(s) or phrase in italics.

46. The leader has the *unstinting* support of his party.
 A. unsparing B. laudable C. uninspiring D. cautious.

47. The party supporters *vilified* the Chairman for the role he played in the crisis that rocked the party.
 A. elected. B. challenged C. condemned D. impeached
48. The company is to *shed* three thousand staff this year.
 A. demote B. lay off C. throw up D. placate
49. There was a *glut* of oil on the market.
 A. a variety of B. an accumulation of
 C. an abundance of D. an increase in
50. A few years ago, nobody would have believed that the economy would *turn around*.
 A. deteriorate B. improve C. stagnate D. change
51. Before announcing his retirement, Ochima resolved to *settle on account* with the bank.
 A. pay back all he owes B. close his account with
 C. retire his loans from D. get back at
52. The boys knew that a storm was *imminent*.
 A. possible B. impending C. threatening
 D. encroaching
53. The nurse was in favour of *voluntary euthanasia*.
 A. a painless death B. a simple operation C. a sleeping pill D. a major operation
54. The *cynics* feared that the nation's nascent democracy would fail.
 A. pessimists B. delinquents C. critics D. illusionists
55. The *essence* of governance is to seek the good and well-being of the majority of the people.
 A. importance B. goal C. characteristic D. secret
56. From what she said, one may *infer* that she does not like the course.
 A. suppose B. realize C. deduce D. agree
57. He shared his room with a person whose behaviour was quite *nauseating*.
 A. disrespectful B. disgraceful C. discouraging
 D. disgusting
58. The carpenter built a *commodious* wardrobe.
 A. gigantic B. small C. spacious D. wide
59. Publishing as a business venture has become a *hot potato* in Nigeria.
 A. unpleasant B. profitable C. unacceptable
 D. expensive
60. The man's story sounded *plausible* to his audience.
 A. fantastic B. credulous C. credible D. entertaining

In each of questions 61 to 85, fill each gap with the most appropriate option from the list provided.

61. 'I can't stand people prying into my private life', Ladi said. '...', (A. *Me neither* B. *Me too* C. *I also* D. *Likewise myself*) agreed Agbenu .
62. The sergeant spoke to me in a ... (A. *coerce* B. *coarse* C. *course* D. *causal*) manner.

63. The reason why he was not offered admission was ... (A. **because** B. **that** C. **when** D. **owning to**) his results could not be found.
64. Adika... (A. **receive** B. **receives** C. **has received** D. **had received**) a message from the club regularly.
65. Three quarters of the people in the village ... killed but only half of their huts ... (A. **were/was** B. **were/were** C. **was/was**) affected.
66. If you saw the photograph of the man, ... (A. **can** B. **will** C. **would** D. **could**) you be able to identify him?
67. It is bad to take... (A. **someone else's** B. **someone's else** C. **someone's else's** D. **someone elses**) property without permission.
68. As Obande does not know anyone in this city, he hopes that some kind... (A. **men** B. **individuals** C. **man** D. **inhabitants**) will put him up for the night.
69. Be careful not to... (A **lose** B. **loose** C. **loss** D. **lost**) this money.
70. How is the new editor... (A. **pushing** B. **going** C. **getting** D. **moving**) on with his work?
71. Nowadays, many graduates are not well disposed to teaching... (A. **do they?** B. **they are?** C. **aren't they?** D. **are they?**)
72. The armed robbers went into the house and robbed the three... (A. **women's occupants** B. **women occupants** C. **woman occupants** D. **woman's occupants**).
73. It is often... that inflation... (A. **say/resulted** B. **said/result** C. **said/results** D. **say/result**) from too much money chasing very few goods.
74. If you would do me this favour, I ... (A. **will** B. **shall** C. **would** D. **should**) be very grateful.
75. I have the ... (A. **privilege** B. **priviledge** C. **privelege** D. **previllege**) of meeting the President.
76. My classmate,... (A. **that** B. **whose** C. **whom** D. **which**) I haven't seen for years, wrote to me last week.
77. Four weeks... (A. **has been** B. **are** C. **were** D. **is**) enough for the police to conclude their investigation.
78. The woman is one of the ... (A. **elitists** B. **elites** C. **elite** D. **elitist**) of the society.
79. The doctor asked the patient what ... (A. **is the problem** B. **the problem was** C. **the problem is** D. **is your problem**).
80. He put... (A. **a white dozen eggs** B. **dozen white eggs** C. **a dozen white eggs** D. **white dozen eggs**) in a basket.
81. Idakwo ran... (A. **lest he almost** B. **lest he will** C. **lest he should** D. **lest he may**) miss the train.
82. Course ... (A. **material** B. **materials** C. **material's** D. **materials'**) writers are to reflect local colour.

83. It was a free-for-all and the students were blamed for taking the law... (A. **into their hands** B. **in their hands** C. **into their own hands** D. **in their own hands**).
84. Ali plays... (A. **their** B. **some** C. **a** D. **the**) violin with remarkable skill.
85. The candidate's charisma should be a... (A. **determinable** B. **determining** C. **determinant** D. **determinate**) factor in winning the election.

In each of questions 86 to 88, choose the option that has the same vowel sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

86. colonel
A. gaol B. colony
C. golden D. girl
87. tend
A. jeopardy B. turned
C. earned D. caned
88. market
A. get B. mortgage
C. enter D. bachelor

In each of questions 89 to 91, choose the option that has a different vowel sound from the others.

89. A dear B. fair
C. bear D. there
90. A. hope B. cost
C. coast D. won't
91. A. naught B. north
C. spot D. law

In each of questions 92 to 94, choose the option that has the same consonant sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

92. concrete
A. attend B. anxious
C. concern D. consider
93. chalet
A. college B. chemical
C. chairman D. champagne
94. theeth
A. though B. taught
C. thought D. tank

In each of questions 95 and 96, choose the option that has a different consonant sound from the others.

95. A. shoe B. ocean
C. chef D. chief
96. A. laugh B. off
C. wife D. of

In each of questions 97 and 98, choose the option that has the same stress pattern as the given word.

97. cement.

- A. employ (noun) B. interest
C. perfect (adjective) D. include

98. typist

- A. rebel (verb) B. superb
C. refuse (noun) D. propose

In each of questions 99 and 100, the word in capital letters has the **emphatic stress**. Choose the option to which the sentence relates.

99. My **MOTHER** served rice and fresh fish stew for dinner.
A. What of kind of meal did your mother serve for dinner?
B. Did your mother serve rice and fresh fish stew for lunch?
C. What kind of stew did your mother serve for dinner?
D. Who served rice and fresh fish stew for dinner?
100. The President **SPOKE** to the press.
A. Who spoke to the press?

- to?
C. Did the President speak to the press?
D. Did the President write to the press?

COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below carefully and answer the questions that follow. Each Question carries 3 marks.

PASSAGE I

If, once in a lifetime, you see a *blue moon*, don't think your eyes are playing tricks on you. It's caused by dust in our upper atmosphere; ice crystals are what make you see rings round the moon.

Over the centuries, magical powers have been attributed to the moon. It has been said to bring on lunacy, affect the growth of plants, eyes of cats, spots of panthers, functions of women and activities of ghosts. France once had a law against cutting timber except during a waning moon. The moon, and to

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A lesser degree the sun does cause the ocean tides because of their gravitational pull. But a common mistake of primitive people is to think that everything timed in the same rhythm as the moon is caused by it.

All the moon gazing, probing and measuring has never solved the big problem: its origin. One theory is that it began as a planet, got too near the more massive earth, was 'captured' and turned into a satellite. Another is that the latter theory is true, scientists say, there would be two clues: the moon would consist of lighter material than the earth, and the earth would be left with a scar. As a matter of fact, the moon does weigh less. And the Pacific Ocean does have a scarlike bottom of basaltic rocks instead of the granite rocks usually found near the earth's surface.

But the assumption that, if man can get to the moon, he'll find the answer is unfounded. Man has been on the earth hundreds of thousands of years without determining the earth's origin. Scientists, of course, will never give up *either quest*.

Indeed, for thousands of years the moon has worked a spell of fascination over all the people on its *near neighbour*, the earth. The ancient worshipped this lamp in the sky and speculated about it endlessly. Modern astronomers continue to explore its mysteries almost every night of the year, and with reason.

Ages ago, before artificial light was known, it was important as illumination at night. As everyone knows, the moon has no light of its own; it shines with the cold reflection of the distant sun, but actually the moon is a poor satellite with 'earth light' sixty times as bright as the best moonlight. That's why we sometimes see the whole moon faintly when the sun is lighting up only a narrow crescent.

1. The phrase *near neighbour*, as used in the passage, shows that
A. moonlight generally shares many characteristics with 'earth light'
B. the earth is nearer to the moon than to the sun
C. the earth actually shares boundaries with the moon.
D. Moonlight shines brighter on the earth's surface than perhaps elsewhere.

- A. rare phenomenon
B. regular event
C. trick of the moon
D. life-long opportunity

3. The sentence *over the centuries, magical powers have been attributed to the moon* suggests that
A. people perform magic with the moon
B. it is a common belief that the moon has magical powers
C. the moon actually possesses magical powers.
D. The moon reflects magical powers from the sun's rays.
4. The expression *either quest* refers to the origin of
A. the moon or the earth
B. neither the moon nor the earth
C. the moon
D. the earth.
5. A suitable title for the passage is
A. The Magical Powers of the Moon
B. Facts about the Moon
C. The Lunar Cycle
D. Moon-Gazing.

PASSAGE II

The passage below has gaps numbered 6 to 15. Immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate option for each gap. Each question carries 2 marks.

Capitalism is an economic system which is founded on the principle of free enterprise and the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. The ...6... (A. *attorneys* B. *determiners* C. *antagonists* D. *protagonists*) of capitalism claim that its essential characteristic is economic ...7... (A. *freedom* B. *manoeuvring* C. *manipulation* D. *exploitation*). The producer is free to produce whatever goods he ..8... (A.

consumer B. customer C. marketer D. controller) is equally free to buy what he wants. There is a market mechanism under this system which brings the producer and consumer together and tends to equate the supplies of the one to the demands of the other, and ...10... (**A. neutralize B. decide C. harmonize D. settle**) the whims and caprice of both. It is this same ...11... (**A. controlling B. production C. operational D. market**) mechanism which determines what prices the consumers pay to the producers, as well as what share the total ...12... (**A. profit B. output C. dividends D. interest**), in cash or kind, goes to each of the four recognized... 13... (**A. factors B. methods C. managers D. agents**) of production-land, labour, capital and organization. It is further claimed for this system that every person is capable of watching his or her own interest, and that whatever injustice is done by the ...14... (**A. pricing B. buyers and sellers C. managers D. operations**) of the market mechanism, this mechanism tends to bring about a state of ...15... (**A. equilibrium B. equidistance C. opprobrium D. conflict**) between the producers and the consumers.

Adapted from *The Guardian*, October 5, 2003, p. 10

Read passages III and IV carefully and answer the questions that follow. Each question carries 3 marks.

PASSAGE III

We knew early in our life that the *atmosphere* in our home was different from that in many other homes, where husbands and wives quarrel and where there was drunkenness, laziness or indifference – things we never saw in our family. We chafed and grumbled at the strictness of my father's regime. We went to hide whenever we broke the rules too visibly. We knew, nevertheless, that our parents wanted good things for us. Some of these, such as the insistence on our going to school and never missing a day, we accepted readily enough, although, like most other children, we occasionally yielded to the temptation to play truant. However, in other cases such as their effort to keep us out of contact with the difficult life – the drinking and fighting and beer-brewing and gambling – their failure was inevitable. They could not keep us insulated. By the time we moved about, we were already seeing things with their eyes and judging things by the standards we had absorbed from them.

It was borne in on me and my brother at a very early age that our father was *an uncommon man*. For one thing, in most African families, work around the home was women's work. So we were vastly impressed by the fact that whenever my mother was away, my father could and did do all her jobs – cooking, cleaning and looking after us. We lived in this way in a community in which housework was regarded as being beneath male dignity. Even in families which, like ours, produced boy after boy – our sister came fifth – it simply meant that the mother carried a greater and greater burden of work. In our family, nevertheless, the boys did girl's work and my father did it with us.

One of the prime chores of life in the family was fetching water from the pump down the street, some two hundred metres from our door. Since the pump was not unlocked until six in the morning and there was always crowding, a system had developed whereby you got out before dawn, placed your twenty-litre tin in line, and then went home, returning later to take your place. Often, of course, tins would be moved back in line and others moved ahead. This could be corrected if none of those in front were too big a challenge.

When taps were substituted for the pumps, the first one installed was nearly a kilometre away from our house and we had to make the trek with the water tins balanced on our heads -- and indignity because this was the way girls, not proud males, carried their burdens. All the children in the neighbourhood knew we did women's work and I can still hear their derisive

laughter. We did our jobs doggedly, that notwithstanding, because our father and mother expected it of us. Out of choice our father did everything we did, including fetching water on the occasion, and commanded us by sheer force of his example.

16. By describing his father as *an uncommon man*, the writer means that he is
A. amenable B. remarkable C. strict D. kind
17. Which of the following describes the father's role in the family?
A. Being too hard on the children.
B. Usurping his wife's role in the family.
C. Serving the children.
D. Leading by example.
18. The word *atmosphere*, as used in the first paragraph of the passage, means
A. pattern B. disposition C. preference D. unity
19. Which of the following statements captures the family's approach to housework?
A. No job was reserved for anyone on the basis of gender.
B. Their mother did the cooking and cleaning willingly.
C. The boys were not allowed to do girls work.
D. The water needed was provided by everyone.
20. A suitable title for the passage is
A. A Village Life B. The Unusual Parent
C. The Problem of Water D. An Experience in Early life.

PASSAGE IV

A Wolf, seeing a Lamb drinking from a river, wanted to find a pretext for devouring him. He stood higher up the stream and accused the lamb of muddying the water so that he could not drink. The lamb said that he drank only with tip of his tongue, and that in any case he was standing lower down the river, and could not possibly disturb the water higher up. *When this excuse failed him*, the wolf said: 'Well, last year you insulted my father.' 'I wasn't even born then,' replied the lamb.

'You are good at finding answers,' said the wolf, 'but what do you mean by taking up so much of the path where I am walking? The lamb, frightened at the wolf's *angry tone and terrible aspect*, told him, with all due submission, that he could not conceive how his walking on such a wide path could occasion him inconvenience. 'What!' exclaimed the wolf, seemingly in great anger and indignation. 'You are as impudent as your father who seized me by the throat last year, and caused me to be kept in a cage for three months.'

'If you will believe me,' said the lamb, 'my parents are poor simple creatures who live entirely by green stuff; we are none of us hunters of your species.' 'Ah! I see it's no use talking to you,' said the wolf, drawing up close to him. 'It runs in the blood of your family to hate us wolves, and therefore, as we have come so conveniently together, I'll just pay off a few of your forefathers' scores before we part. 'So saying, he leapt at the lamb from behind and garroted him.

21. The charges levelled against the lamb are
A. pollution, insolence, obstruction and aggression.
B. exuberance, pollution, wickedness and stubbornness

- C. garrulity, loquacity, pride and arrogance
D. greed, wandering, insolence and disrespect.
22. From the way the story ended, it can be concluded that the
A. wolf and the lamb parted amicably
B. lamb did not survive the encounter
C. wolf had encountered the lamb's parents
D. lamb offended the wolf quite seriously.
23. Which of the following aptly describes the moral of the story?
A. No matter how highly placed he is in society, the unmindful lawbreaker will always meet his nemesis.
B. The law is weak in defence of the poor against the rich and mighty.
C. The sins of the forefathers are visited upon the children no matter how long it takes.
D. If you have made up your mind to hang your dog, any rope will do for the purpose.
24. The expression *when this excuse failed him* suggests that the
A. lamb was prepared for the charges levelled against him
B. wolf was uncertain of the charges levelled against the lamb
C. wolf only made up the charges levelled against the lamb
D. lamb was more intelligent than the wolf.
25. The expression *angry tone and terrible aspect* refers to the wolf's
A. towering size and thunderous voice
B. harsh voice and menacing posture
C. sonorous voice and overbearing attitude
D. loud voice and fretting movement.
31. The poor widow who could not buy the clothes was seen
... her wool into... (**A. making/tailoring B. to spin/ yards**
C. spinning/yarn D. to spill/clothes) yesterday.
32. ... (**A. Referring to B. With reference to**
C. Due to D. Owning to) his illness, Muhammad could not come to school.
33. You may not have heard the last word on the matter, ...
(**A. have you B. may you have C. haven't you D. mayn't have you**)?
34. Agbo says he is not afraid of ... (**A. no one B. nothing**
C. nobody D. anybody)
35. The city... as a federal capital only ... (**A. existed/over**
B. has existed/for C. was existing/from D. is existing in) the last twenty years.
36. He not only looked after the children when their parents died, ... (**A. also he B. also C. but also D. but he**) sponsored their education to university.
37. After so many trials, the experiment... (**A. paid up**
B. paid off C. paid out D. paid for).
38. His supporters rallied round him in moments of...
(**A. criticism B. disillusionment C. acrimony D. crisis**)
39. One needs to exemplify or ... (**A. declare B. demonstrate**
C. satisfy D. supply) the aspect of the subject being discussed.
40. Actually, he forgot the one to... (**A. whomever B. who**
C. whoever D. whom) the job was given.
41. The police claim that a number of stolen cars... (**A. is being**
B. has being C. have been D. has been) recovered.
42. The storm... (**A. did B. wrecked C. made D. wreaked**) havoc on several buildings in the village.
43. People dislike Mariam because she is... (**A. trickful B. tricky**
C. a tricker D. trickish)
44. The chairman refused to shake ... (**A. hands. B. his hand**
C. hand D. his hands) with the secretary.
45. Ali goes to the stadium regularly, but he.. (**A. didn't go**
B. hasn't been C. haven't been D. hadn't been) to the church for months.
46. No teacher of honour would subject his student to any form of ... (**A. harrassment B. harrasment C. harassment**
D. harassment).
47. The interpreter was wrong because he gave the congregation a... (**A. unilateral B. literary C. literal**
D. lateral) translation of the pastor's statement.
48. Each of the houses... (**A. have got B. has C. have D. were given**) a new look.

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

(Questions 26 to 59 carry 1 mark each.)

In each of questions 26 and 27, choose the option that has the same vowel sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

26. bear
A. rare B. fear
C. beer D. steer
27. nine
A. click B. gill
C. pint D. pin

In each of the questions 28 and 29, choose the *appropriate stress pattern* from the options. The syllables are written in capital letters.

28. expostulate
A. exPOStulate B. exposTULate
C. expostuLATE D. EXpostulate
29. sufficiency
A. sufficienCY B. suffiCIENcy
C. sufficiency D. SUFFiciency

In each of questions 30 to 54, choose the option that *best completes the gap(s)*

30. He isn't coming home, is he? ... (**A. No B. Why C. Yes D. Now**), he isn't.

49. The reporter said that the Honourable Speaker... (**A. is to be B. will have been C. might have been D. may have being**) impeached.
50. It is ... (**A. their's B. theirs' C. theirs D. their**) responsibility to look after their parents in old age.
51. I shall find time for my...when I get.. (**A. pastime/through B. pass-time/over C. passtime/through D. past-time/over**) with this difficult assignment.
52. All God's prophets were given the great... (**A. commition B. comission C. commission D. commision**) to preach salvation to people.
53. Each producer is able to place a price on his product by considering its... (**A. assessment B. choice C. judgement D. worth**)
54. The minister addressed the workers to boost their... (**A. mural B. morale C. morality D. moral**).

In each of questions 55 to 57, choose the option that has the same consonant sound as the one presented by the letter(s) underlined.

55. caused
A. realized, B. frost
C. released D. chanced
56. mischief
A. champagne B. Christmas
C. brochure D. ritual
57. judge
A. pleasure B. camouflage
C. spinach D. gear

In each of questions 58 and 59, the word in capital letters has the emphatic stress. Choose the option to which the given sentence relates.

58. The student **BOUGHT** the book.
A. Who bought the book?
B. What did the student buy?
C. How will the student get the book?
D. Did the student steal the book?
59. The teacher wants **MY** pen.
A. Does the teacher want your ruler?
B. Who wants my pen?
C. Does the teacher want his pen?
D. What does the teacher want?

In each of questions 60 to 64, select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence. Each question carries 2 marks.

60. The investigators stated clearly that they had reached a dead end in their scrutiny of suspects in the murder case.
A. The end had come for the suspects in the murder case.
B. There was no further progress in the investigation of the murder suspects.
C. The investigators did not know what to do with suspects' murder.
D. The investigators had evidence to sentence the suspects to death in the end.

61. In many countries, democracy is ostensibly being practiced.
A. Many countries have effective democracy.
B. Democracy is indeed being practiced in many countries.
C. Democracy is apparently practiced in many countries.
D. Many countries have democracy in practise.
62. Adamu's father is a key figure in that ministry.
A. Adamu's father's position is essential in the ministry.
B. The ministry trusts Adamu's father as a central figure.
C. Adamu's father is a figurehead in the ministry.
D. Adamu's father keeps the key to the ministry.
63. Everyone was ready to play the devil's advocate in the impeachment controversy.
A. Everyone was willing to fight for the defenceless citizens no matter the consequences.
B. Everyone was willing to defend an unpopular point of view concerning the impeachment.
C. Everyone was willing to speak against the impeachment to encourage discussion on it.
D. Everyone was willing to be an evil genius in the controversy.
64. The government warns that drink-driving is punishable under the law.
A. A drunkard driving can be punished.
B. Drinking and driving is an offence.
C. Driving while drinking is an offence.
D. Driving while drunk is an offence.

(Questions 65 to 100 carry 1 mark each.)

In each of questions 65 and 66, choose the option that has a different stress pattern from the others.

65. A. result B. ratify C. taxi D. famous
66. A. orthopaedic B. secondment C. photographic D. oriental
- In each of questions 67 and 68, choose the option that has a different vowel sound from the others.**

67. A. pot B. hall C. water D. altar
68. A. tout B. foe C. foul D. owl

In each of questions 69 to 83, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word or phrase in italics.

69. The presence of the captain makes the sailors *ill at ease*.
A. impatient B. easily ill
C. uncomfortable D. sickly
70. Ibro shows enough *liberality* with his meager income.
A. insensitivity B. prodigality
C. frugality D. generosity
71. It is a *misnomer* to call three thousand naira a living wage.
A. a wrong description

- C. an appropriate term
D. a mishmash

72. The press described the efforts of the government in *pejorative* terms.
A. superlative B. palpable
C. critical D. contemptible.
73. The town was in such a *turmoil* that the dance was called off.
A. state of darkness B. state of confusion
C. rainy state D. mourning state
74. The festivals create in the people a feeling of pride in their cultural *heritage*.
A. legacy B. possession
C. history D. heirloom
75. Okonkwo manages his household *with a heavy hand*.
A. using the cane on every occasion
B. without tolerating weaknesses
C. like a powerful dictator.
D. like a heavyweight champion.
76. In spite of constant financial support from his father, Udenyi treats his studies with considerable *levity*.
A. lassitude B. wastefulness
C. enthusiasm D. seriousness
77. The school's badge is the *insignia* of office for all the prefects in the school.
A. seal B. recognition C. power D. symbol
78. *Funnily enough*, the priest prayed for the robber who shot him.
A. timidly B. fearlessly
C. unexpectedly D. disappointingly
79. The *mottled* skin of a person with HIV indicates an advanced stage of its development.
A. pimply B. scaly C. brown D. spotted
80. The prosecutor was fully able to *substantiate* the charge.
A. expatiate on B. weaken C. prove D. dismiss
81. The manager's knowledge of the strike is of the *utmost* importance
A. basic B. genuine C. standard D. paramount
82. There has been a *downturn* in the affairs of the company.
A. a turn-around B. a massive increase
C. a decline D. little progress.
83. His plans *boomeranged* on him.
A. catapulted B. backfired C. fell D. bounced.

In each of questions 84 and 85, choose the option that has the stress on the first syllable.

84. A. condemn B. intact
C. afternoon D. bachelor
85. A. impossible B. criticism
C. eleven D. circulation

In each of questions 86 to 100, choose the option opposite in meaning to the word or phrase in italics.

86. The noise of the fans *unnerved* the star player.

- A. calmed B. confused C. refreshed D. helped

87. We found a *shady* place for the display.
A. an enclosed B. a stuffy C. an open D. an unsafe
88. The player *writhed in pain* after the fall
A. cried out B. remained still C. walked out
D. shook violently
89. The ship was *imperilled* by high winds.
A. saved B. deceived C. destroyed D. piloted
90. The team got an *ecstatic* welcome from the crowd.
A. a joyous B. an unexpected C. an expected D. a cold
91. Sailors are unusually *dauntless* in their exploits.
A. excited B. ruthless C. frightened D. selfless
92. Beauty queens sometimes wear *outlandish* dresses.
A. familiar B. flashy C. beautiful D. attractive
93. My father's presentation was rather *casual*.
A. divisive B. vital C. informal D. formal
94. The Flying Eagles put up a *plucky* defence against their opponents
A. weak B. Strong C. careless D. tactful
95. The journalist said he was working *freelance*.
A. satisfactorily B. without a pay C. dependently
D. tirelessly
96. The injured man is determined to *get back at* his assailant.
A. visit B. forgive C. identify D. attack
97. The dictator wanted *tractable* men in his cabinet.
A. tough B. intelligent C. unruly D. reliable
98. After the war, the victors became increasingly *vindictive*
A. treacherous B. arrogant C. vociferous
D. friendly
99. The *potency* of the drug has been acknowledged.
A. action B. inefficacy C. power D. loss
100. The man who scared the girl was a bit *deranged*.
A. crazy B. amorous C. dangerous D. sane